

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

(2020 - 2019)

Action Pack 12



Units 1 - 4 Units 6-7-9

ملخص اللغة الانجليزية - المستوى الثالث والرابع

اوزان العلامات الجديدة - 2020

(UNIT 1 = 20% (40 marks)

- (UNIT 2 = 15% (30 marks)

- (UNIT 7 = 9% (18 marks)

(UNIT 6 = 20% (40 marks)

- (UNIT 3 = 15% (30 marks)

- (UNIT 9 = 6% (12 marks)

- (UNIT 4 = 15% (30 marks)



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Colour idioms	Meaning	Arabic
see red	become angry . (feeling = anger)	يغضب
feel a bit blue	become sad (feeling = sadness)	يشعر بالكآبة والحزن
the green light	permission	يسمح / ياذن
red-handed	in the act of doing something wrong	متلبس بالجريمة - يفعل شيئاً خطأ
out of the blue	unexpectedly	فجأة
a white elephant	a useless possession	ملكية غير مجدية - مكلف بدون فائدة

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Complete the following sentences with the correct phrase :

1. Have you heard the good news ? We've -----to go ahead with our project !
2. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught ----- .
3. I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely -----.
4. Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a -----.
5. It's normal to ----- from time to time .
6. When you ----- , your blood pressure is raised.

Body idioms	Meaning	Arabic
get it off your chest	to tell someone about something that has been worrying you	يفرغ - يشكي عن مشكلة ما
get cold feet	to lose your confidence in something at the last minute	تفقد الثقة بنفسك اخر لحظة
play it by ear	To decide how to deal with a situation as it develops	تقرر كيفية التعامل مع موقف
keep your chin up	to remain cheerful in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement	يبقى مرح وقت الصعوبات
have a head for figures	to have a natural mental ability for Maths / numbers	ان يكون لك عقل رياضي
put my back into it	tried extremely hard ; put a lot of effort into something	يحاول بكل جهده

1. I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll ----- at the last moment.
2. If you've got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to ----- .
3. I don't think I would be a very good accountant. I don't really -----.
4. -----! I'm sure everything will be fine in the end.
5. I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to -----.
6. Even if things have been difficult for you, always -----, everything will be normal soon. (2016)

Answers : get cold feet - get it off your chest - have a head for figures - keep your chin up - play it by ear - keep your chin up

1. Majed is too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think he will lose his confidence at the last minute. 2016
Replace the underlined phrases with the correct *body idiom*. -----
2. I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to keep our chin up. 2017
Replace the underlined *body idiom* with the correct one. -----
3. I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely out of the blue.
What does the underlined colour idiom out of the blue mean ? -----
4. Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a red-handed .
Replace the underlined colour- idiom with the correct one. -----
5. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught the green light . 2018
Replace the underlined colour- idiom with the correct one. -----
6. A lot of houses in the nearby village became white elephant as their owners left to live in the city . 2016
What does the underlined colour- idiom mean ? -----
7. Have you heard the good news ? We've got the permission to go ahead with our project !. 2016
Replace the underlined phrase with the correct colour- idiom. -----
8. It's normal to feel a bit blue from time to time . 2017
What feeling does the underlined phrase express ? -----
9. Have you heard the good news ? We've got a white elephant to go ahead with our project !. 2019
Replace the underlined misused colour idiom with the correct one. -----

Collocations	Arabic	Collocations	Arabic	Collocations	Arabic	Collocations	Arabic
catch attention	يجلب الانتباه	spend time	يمضي الوقت	public transport	المواصلات العامة	carbon footprint	أثار الكربون
get an idea	يلتقط فكرة	attend a course	يحضر دورة	urban planning	التخطيط العمراني	biological waste	النفايات البيولوجية
take an interest	يهتم بشخص أو شيء	side effects	اعراض جانبية	economic growth	النمو الاقتصادي	negative effect	الآثار السلبية

(attend - catch - carbon footprint - urban planning)

- Brilliant students always ----- their teachers' attention with their remarkable answers.
- Fatima plans to ----- several courses on prosthetic with specialized people.

3. Replace the underlined misused verb with the appropriate collocation :

اهتمام بالمعنى والاملاء والتبديل

I like to attend time learning foreign languages .

spend

2018

Collocations	meaning - Arabic	Collocations	الوحدة السابعة Arabic
draw up a timetable	write a schedule يصمم جدول	take a break	relax يرتاح
do exercise	keep fit يتمرن	make a start	begin يبدأ
do a subject	study يدرس	make a difference	change something يغير شيء

- If you want to lose weight, you should ----- everyday.
- The deadline is tomorrow, and you haven't done everything yet. You really must ----- .
- If you send money to charity, you will ----- to a lot of lives.
- You look tired. Why don't you ----- ?
- I need to organize my time better. I think I'll ----- .
- Taha's organized participation in the seminar ----- and activates everyone there. (2016)
- If you send money to a charity, you will do exercise to a lot of lives. (2018)

Replace the underlined misused collocation in the following sentence with the correct one :

Answers : 1. do exercise 2. make a start 3. make a difference 4. take a break 5. draw up a timetable 6. makes a difference

Collocations	Arabic	Collocations	Arabic الوحدة التاسعة
make - a mistake	يرتكب خطأ	join - a company	ينضم الى شركة
ask - questions	يسأل اسئلة	cause - offence	يسبب اساءة
shake - hands	يصفح	make - small talk	يعمل حديث قصير
earn - respect	يكسب الاحترام	(take a course) (drop a course) (get a job)	

Complete the collocations with the verbs in the box.

- Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to -----.
- If you are polite, you won't ----- or upset anybody.
- Before the serious discussion starts, we always ----- ; it's often about the weather!
- Nasser has applied to ----- the ----- where his father works.
- In business, when you meet someone for the first time, it's polite to -----.
- After the talk, there will be a chance for you to ----- about anything you don't understand.
- By working hard, you will ----- the ----- of your boss.
- Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to shake hands. -----

Replace the underlined misused collocation with the correct one.

Answers : 1 make a mistake 2 cause offense 3 make small talk 4 join , company 5. shake hands 6. ask questions 7. earn, respect

Phrases	Phrases	Phrases	Phrases
know about	يعرف عن	give out	يعطي (معلومات)
connect with	يتواصل مع	fill in	يعبئ (نموذج)
turn on	يشغل	cope with = deal with	يتعامل مع
		wake up	يستيقظ
		take place	يحدث
		settle down	يستقر
		look around	يلقي نظرة
		meet up	يلتقي
		get started	يبدأ

wake up - take place - settle down - look around - meet up - get started

- Tell me about the novel you're reading. Where does the story ----- ?
- I'm sorry I'm late. I didn't ----- early enough.
- When I graduate from university, I would like to buy a house and -----.
- If you're free at the weekend, let's ----- and go shopping together.
- I've never visited that museum. I'd like to go in and ----- .
- I've got a lot of homework, so I think I should ----- right now!

Phrase		Different Meanings
share ideas	مشاركة معلومات	give your ideas to others
compare ideas	مقارنة معلومات	show differences or similarities between ideas
create a website	انشاء موقع	make a new website
contribute to a website	المشاركة في موقع	offer your work to a website
research information	بحث معلومات	find the information you need.
present information	عرض معلومات	give information in a presentation
monitor what is happening	مراقبة ما يحدث	watch what is happening
find out what is happening	اكتشاف ما يحدث	discover what is happening
give a talk to people	اعطاء محاضرة	give a speech to a group of people
talk to people	التحدث مع الناس	an informal discussion
show photos	عرض صور	show people photos that you have
send photos	ارسال صور	post photos to someone

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

2016

1. Kareem shared a large number of ideas with the committee.
2. The student compared his ideas with the teacher.

Explain the difference in meaning between the underlined phrases in the above sentences.

Function (express / indicate) المستوى الثالث	
consequence النتيجة	In this way, As a consequence, Therefore, As a result, Thus, In consequence, For this, that reason
opposition / contrast التناقض	In spite of, However, On the contrary, Whereas, conversely, despite, On the other hand / On one hand, although
continuation or addition الإضافة	Furthermore, In addition, Likewise, Also, One reason for this, Moreover
Recommendations التوصية	It is recommended that ... / The best course of action would be to
conclusion الخاتمة	It appears that ... / This results in
introduction المقدمة	The aim of this report is to / This report examines..... / In this report will be examined
emphasis / stress التأكيد	The thing that / The person who / The place where The time when
simile = (like – as) التشبيه	-Some robots will look and sound very like humans, because technology will have advanced a great deal
metaphor الاستعارة	-Treatment and medicines will taste as delicious as real food. -The world will be at your fingers.

1. Lights will go on and off automatically. In this way. / Therefore. / Consequently. / As a result. we will save energy. -----
 2. On the one hand, life would be easier. On the other hand, we will have less privacy and security. -----
 3. Driverless cars automatically avoid crashes. However, their computers sometimes fail . -----
 4. Although the "Internet of Things" will make our life easier, it will make many problems to privacy. -----
 5. Despite the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient. ----- 2016
- What is the function of using despite in the above sentence ? -----
6. The world will be at your fingers. ----- 2017
- Identify the type of rhetoical device used in the above sentence . -----

المستوى الرابع Functions

5. Make comparisons : more, less, as ... as, taller, more, the most, ... etc
6. ask questions in a polite, formal way : Do you mind telling me why the train is late ?
7. a formal way of reporting thoughts, sayings, beliefs and opinion : It is said that... / It is believed that
8. To express regrets about the past : I wish I had done more work for my exam.
9. To express wishes about the present that are impossible to happen : I wish I knew the answer

Functions - Grammar

Function	Sentence
Present Simple :	
1. Something that is true in the present .	- I play tennis everyday.
2. Things that are always true. General truth	- Every twelve months, The Earth circles the sun.
3. Scheduled or fixed events in the future .	- The train leaves tonight at 6 pm. /The party starts at 8 pm
Present Continuous :	
1. Something that is happening at the moment of speaking .	- I'm studying the present continuous now
2. To describe something temporary .	- She is staying with her friend for a week.
3. For actions that happen repeatedly in the present .	- You are always losing your keys
4. To talk about the Future, where something has been planned .	- I'm meeting my father tomorrow
Present Perfect	
1. To talk about the fact that something happened at an unspecified time before now .	- They have broken the law
2. Discuss our experience up to the present.	- I've passed my driving test, so I can borrow his car next week
Present Perfect Continuous : (unfinished activity)	
1. Something that began in the past and continues in the present.	- They have been talking for two hours
Past Simple	
1. express the idea that an action started and finished at a specific time in the past.	- I saw a movie yesterday
2. Describe a routine in the past .	- I always exercised every morning when I was a student
Past Continuous :	
1. Show that something happened for along time in the past .	I was watching TV yesterday in the evening
past simple and the past continuous together :	
1. to say that something happened in the middle of something else.	I was watching TV when she called
Past Perfect Simple :	
Talk about actions that happened before a specific moment in the past.	
The Future with will :	
To talk about the future if we are predicting it without evidence.	- The year 2016 will be a very interesting year
To express spontaneous decision.	- A: the phone is ringing. B: I'll answer it.
The Future with going to :	
1. Future plans (a person intends to do something in the future)	- He is going to spend his vacation in Aqaba.
2. Predictions that are based on evidence.	- The clouds are dark. It's going to rain any minute.
be used to :	
1. To describe things that are familiar or customary.	- We've lived in the city along time , so we're used to the traffic.
used to :	
1.To describe past habits or past states that have now changed .	- She used to be a teacher, but now she's retired
Past Perfect Continuous	
1.To talk about actions or situations that were happening up to a specific moment in the past.	
By the time the bus arrived, we had been waiting for an hour	
The future continuous	
1.Talk about a continuous action in the future .	- They will be preparing for the final exam.
future Perfect	
1.Talk about an action that will be completed by a particular time in the future .	
By 2019 CE, the new motorway will have opened	
Cleft Sentences	
1.to emphasize certain pieces of information .	- Ahmad is the person who
Defining relative clauses	
1.to identify which particular person, place or thing is being talked about . - There are many animals which have four legs.	
Non-defining relative clauses	
1.to give <i>more detail about a particular person, place or thing</i> that is being talked about.	
The Sahara desert, which is in Africa, is very hot.	

الكتابة الموجهة Guided Writing

The	Ways to foster creativity in children	2017 - 2018
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - create a creative atmosphere - allow children the freedom to explore their ideas - encourage children to read for pleasure. - give children the opportunity to disagree with you 		

There are many ways to foster creativity in children **such as** creating a creative atmosphere, allowing children the freedom to explore their ideas and encouraging children to read for pleasure, **too**.

Also, another way is giving children the opportunity to disagree with you .

Characteristics of traditional education
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - students attend classes in person - students have more opportunities to join clubs - students need more guidance and more direct contact with teachers - students attend classes in a specific time and in a specific location

There are many characteristics of traditional education. **For example**, students attend classes in person, **have** more opportunities to join clubs **and need** more guidance and more direct contact with teachers ,**too**. **Also**, students attend classes in a specific time and in a specific location.

What should happen to motorists who break the speed limits ?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ban from driving Fine for driving fast Put in prison

There are many things that **should** happen to motorists who break the speed limits **such as** banning them from driving **and fining** them for driving fast, **too**. **Also, another thing is** putting them in prison.

How to improve your English language ?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listen to English programs Read English newspapers and magazines Join English courses regularly

There are many ways to improve your English language **such as** listening to English programs **and reading** newspapers and magazines, **too**. **Also, another way is** joining English courses regularly.

Why do people use the internet websites ?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buy goods Book holidays Pay bills

There are many reasons that make people use the internet websites such as buying goods and booking holidays,too. Also, another reason is paying bills.

Name	Mahmoud Darwish
Date (born and died)	1942 - 2008
Profession	Poet and author
Achievements	- Leaves of Olives and Wingless Birds

Mahmoud Darwish, who was a poet and an author, was born in 1942 and died in 2008. There are many achievements for Mahmoud Darwish such as "Leaves of Olives and Wingless Birds". (He wrote " Leaves of Olives and Wingless Birds.")

Name	Ibn Bassal
Date	11 th century BC
Location	AlAndalus
Profession	Writer, scientists, engineer
interests	Botany and agriculture
achievements	A book of agriculture – water pumps – irrigation system
legacy	Advice and instructions to farmers

Ibn Bassal , **who lived in** AlAndalus **in the** eleventh century, **was** a writer , a scientist and an engineer. **He was interested in** botany and agriculture , **so he made many** achievements such as **writing** a book about agriculture **and designing** water pumps and irrigation systems. **Ibn Bassal's legacy** was great because all the farmers followed his advice and instructions.

Write two sentences about Qasir Bashir

Location	Jordanian Desert
Date of construction	beginning of the 4 th century
Purpose of building	protection of the Roman borders
Description of the building	huge towers, 23 rooms

Qasir Bashir , **which is located in the** Jordanian Desert, **was built / constructed at the** beginning of the 4th century. **It was built** to protect the Roman borders. **Also, it has** huge towers and twenty-three rooms.

Compulsory Education in different countries	
England	5-17 years
Jordan	6-16 years
Turkey	6-18 years
Japan	6-15 years

the most - the least - more than - less than
 earlier than - later than - start - leave

Turkish children have the most compulsory schooling but Japanese children have the least compulsory schooling
 In addition, In Jordan, children start school a year later than English children but they leave school one year earlier. .

The most popular university subjects		
Subject	No. applications in 2014 CE	Change since 2013 CE
Business Studies	280,240	+ 3.2 %
Visual Arts	244,620	+ 2.4 %
Biology	231,720	+ 8 %
Engineering	141,100	+ 11 %
Physics	104,410	+ 5 %

Business studies is the most popular subject but physics is the least popular one and it is not as popular as Biology .
 Also, Biology is more popular than engineering but it is less popular than Visual Arts.

Advantages – The Internet of Things		Disadvantages– The Internet of Things	
Health	- monitor health and activity. - fridges advise on healthy eating - more time to relax	Privacy	- everything you do is tracked

There are many advantages of the Internet of Things for health such as monitoring health and activity, advising on healthy eating by fridges and having more time to relax. On the other hand , there are many disadvantages for privacy. For example, everything you do is tracked.

2019 خطة	Tips for studying long hours without getting tired
	- prioritise your schedule - take regular breaks - study in daylight - find a suitable place to study

2019 شتوي	Benefits of walking
	- improves heart health - aids weight loss - strengthens muscles - regulates blood pressure

2019 تكميلي	Benefits of attending summer classes
	- increase self-confidence - develop social skills - develop academic skills - promote physical activity

Derivation

(**adj** + **noun** + **verb** + **adverb** + **adjective** + **noun**)

verb	ate	ise	ize	en	ed	fy			
noun	ion / ness	ity / age	ment	ence	ency	gy / ure	ing / dom	ist / isme	er / or
adjective	al	ive	ant	ent	ful	ous	ible	able	ic
adverb	ly								

الاسماء Nouns	الافعال Verbs
1. After: (a / an / the) :	1. After (to)
2. After prepositions (in / on / of / at / with / for / by / from / without)	
3. After the possessives ('s / s')	2. After : (always / usually / often / seldom / rarely / sometimes / never)
4. After : (my / his / her / their / your / our / its)	
5. After adjectives :	3. After (would rather / had better / let / make / help)
6. After numbers : one / first / all / every / each / enough / several	
7. After the words (this / these / that / those)	4. After the (verbs to do) : (do / does / did)
8. After (much / many / few / some / any / little / more)	
9. At the beginning of the sentence as subjects	5. After (will / would / shall / should / may / might / can / could / must)
10. After (No)	
11. After : (need) – (cause) – (keep) – (see)	6. Between the subject and the object = (N + V + N)

الصفات Adjectives	الظرف / الحال Adverbs
1. Adjectives describe nouns	1. Adverbs describe verbs - V + adv / V + n + -----
2. After (verbs to be)	2. We use the adverbs before adjectives : (be + ly)
3. After adverbs (adverb + adjective)	3. Adverbs (without verbs) . ----- ,
4. " be " + (as adj as)	4. " verb " + (very / too / so / quite)
5. " be " + (very / too / so / quite / a bit / absolutely / extremely)	5. " verb " + (as adv as)
6. After these verbs (look / feel / sound / seem / become / find / taste / smell / get / turn)	6. subject + ly + verb - n+-----v am - is - are + -----ly----- + V3 / am - is - are + V3 + ----ly----
7. After (be + more / the most)	has / have + -----ly----- + V3 / has / have + V3 + -----ly-----

Complete the sentences with words formed from the words in brackets.

1. The Middle East is famous for **the** ----- of olive oil. (produce - productive - production)
2. Ibn Sina wrote ----- textbooks. (medicine - medical - medically)
3. Fatima al-Fihri was born in **the** ----- century. (nine - ninth)
4. My father bought our house with **an** ----- from his grandfather. (inherit - inherited - inheritance)
5. Scholars have discovered **an** ----- document from the twelfth century. (origin - original - originally)
6. Do you think the wheel was the most important ----- ever? (invention - invented - invent)
7. Al-Kindi made many important mathematical ----- . (discover - discoveries - discoverer)
8. Who was the **most** ----- writer of the twentieth century? (influence - influent - influential)
9. The Giralda Tower **was** ----- a minaret. (origin - original - originally)
10. **The** ----- of oil made some countries rich. (discover - discovery - discoverer)
11. When we go on school trips, we always learn new things because **the trips are** ----- . (education - educational - educate)
12. Photography and painting are two examples of **the** ----- arts. (vision - visual - visually)
13. Sheep's wool, and goat and camel hair are used by Bedouin tribes **to** ----- rugs. (produce - production - productive)
14. There is a particular Bedouin style of ----- . (weave - weaver - weaving)
15. There is a particular Bedouin style of weaving that buyers **find very** ----- . (attraction - attractive - attract)
16. I will be going to university to continue **my** ----- . (education / educate / educational)
17. Thank you for your help, **I** really ----- it. (appreciate / appreciative / appreciation)
18. Many instruments that are still today **in** ----- were designed by Arab scholars. (operational / operate / operations)
19. When **do you** ----- to receive your test results? - (expect / expectedly / expectancy)
20. The newly constructed project use recycled water which helps **the** ----- of the environment. (sustain - sustainable - sustainability)
21. Many candy advertisements are usually presented in **an** ----- manner in the TV. (attract - attractive - attraction)
22. Markets have different types of food which **are** ----- prepared from animal products. (artificial - artificially)
23. Imagination is the source of ----- . (create - creative - creation)

1. One of the most important things that we give children is a **good** -----.(educate - education - educational - educationally)
2. If you work hard, I'm sure you **will** ----- . (success - succeed - successful - successfully)
3. Congratulations ! Not many **people** ----- such high marks. (achievement - achieve - achieved)
4. My father works for **an** ----- that helps to protect the environment. (organize - organization - organised)
5. Before you apply for a job, check that you have **the correct** ----- . (qualify - qualified - qualification)
6. Congratulations on a **very**----- **business deal**. (succeed - success - successful)
7. We should always be ready to listen to **good** ----- (advise - advice - advisable)
8. My father often talks about what he did in **his** ----- . (young - youth)
9. It's important to have **an** ----- of different countries' customs (aware - awareness)
10. The graduation ceremony was a **very** ----- **occasion** for everyone. (memory - memorise - memorable)
11. Nuts contain **useful** ----- such as oils and fats. (nutritious - nutrition - nutrients)
12. Have you had **any** ----- of learning another language ? (experienced - experience)
13. Remembering the past ----- on the experience you had. (dependence - depends - dependant)
14. I'm confused. Could you give me **some** -----, please ? (advisable - advice - advise)
15. Before an exam, you **must** ----- everything you have learnt. (revision - revise - revisable)
16. In hot weather our bodies are in danger **of** ----- . (dehydrate - dehydration - dehydrated)
17. Don't talk to the driver. He **must** ----- . (concentration - concentrate - concentrated)
18. How quickly **does blood** ----- round the body ? (circulation - circulate - circulated)
19. Services, mostly travel and **tourism** ----- **the majority** of our economy. (dominant - dominate - dominance)
20. ----- **have** been set up. (organize - organized - organisation)

21. Doing lots of exercise won't keep you healthy if you don't eat ----- **food** as well. (nutrients - nutritious - nutrition) 2016
22. Language ----- **is** becoming an important requirement for many jobs. (**proficient** - **proficiency**) 2017
23. My grandfather often tells us about what he did in **his** ----- . (young - youth) 2017
24. Olives which **are**----- **grown** in the world, have been cultivated for over 6.000 years. (extend - extensive - extensively) 2017
25. It is important to have **an** ----- **of** different countries' customs. (aware - awareness) 2017
26. Maha shows **great** ----- for her new job as a lawyer in the court . (enthusiasm , enthusiastic , enthusiastically) 2018
27. Our national team is now **well**- ----- for the second round of the competition . (qualify , qualification , qualified) 2018
28. With children, it is important **to** ----- the right balance between love and discipline. (achieve , achieved , achievable) 2018
29. **It's**----- to take regular breaks when revising. (benefit - beneficial - beneficially) 2018
30. You **need** ----- at language to work fast. (proficient - proficiently - proficiency) 2018
- 31- Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say **it is** ----- . (viable / viably / viability) 2018
- 32- -----, a man proposes to a woman, not the other way round. (Tradition / Traditional / Tradirionally) 2018
- 33- Artists usually **meets** to discuss ideas **and** ----- each other's work. (criticize / criticism / critic) 2018
- 34- Madaba has a ----- as a fascinating place to visit . (reputation / reputational / reputationally) 2018
- 35- Khalid received **an** ----- **letter** from the manager for his hard work. (appreciate / appreciation / appreciatively) 2018
- 36- Manal always presents **her** ----- **work** in literature clearly. (create / creative / creatively) 2018
37. Bank costumers can ----- their checking accounts instantly. (access - accessible - accessibly) 2019
38. Hospitals have a ----- to provide the best medical care. (commit - committed - commitment) 2019
39. The prices of some items are not ----- in some shops (negotiate - negotiable - negotiably - negotiation) 2019
40. This training job will ----- you for a better job. (qualify - qualification - qualifying - qualified) 2019
41. The recycling project has been ----- carried out in my school. (success - successful - successfully - succeed) 2019
42. The ----- of the internet has changed the world. (invent - invention - inventive - invented) 2019
43. Majed has ----- passed the final exam. (success - successful - successfully - succeed) 2019
44. Experts have proved that exercise is good for ----- . (concentrate - concentration - concentrated - concentratedly) 2019
45. Students ----- to receive their results very soon. (expect - expectation - expectancy - expectantly) 2019
46. Is one side of the brain more ----- than the other ? (dominate - dominance - dominant - dominantly) 2019

Grammar

1. The Present Simple Tense : المضارع البسيط

1. S + V1 / don't + v-inf. - (I , we , you , they)	Key words every / each + time always , these days , often , daily , weekly , monthly , yearly , frequently , occasionally , usually , sometimes , rarely , seldom , never , On Sundays , twice a month
2. S + V-s/es / doesn't + v-inf. - (he , she , it)	
3. be = (am - is - are)	
4. (not be) = (am not - isn't - aren't)	
5. play - plays / carry - carries / (o, -x, -s, -ss, -ch, -sh, -z + (-es) .	

- Children often ----- computers better than their parents. (use)
 - She ----- always ----- tennis. (not, play)
 -The Earth ----- the sun . (circle)
 - The train ----- tonight at 6 pm. (leave)
 - He *never* ----- his wallet. (forget)
 . Eid Al-Adha is a celebration that ----- on the 10th of Thu-Al-Hijjah . (begin) 2017
 . My family ----- a trip to Europe every year . (plans - was being planned - would plan - is planned) 2019

2. The Present Continuous Tense : المضارع المستمر

Present Continuous	S + am , is, are + V-ing / S + am , is, are (not) + V-ing		
Key words	now / at this moment / listen / look ! / Be quiet / Be careful / watch out / currently / at present		
like - liking	see - seeing	be - being	die - dying
sit - sitting / listen - listening	happen - happening	visit - visiting	develop - developing
prefer - preferring	transfer - transferring	remember - remembering	offer - offering

- I----- the present continuous now. (study)
 - She comes from Ajloun. She ----- with her friend for a week. She will return to Ajloun in the spring. (stay)
 - You ----- always ----- your keys. (lose)
 - I ----- my father tomorrow. (meet)
 . The workers ----- at the moment . They are on a break. (not , work) 2018
 . 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) 2019

3. The Present Perfect Simple : المضارع التام البسيط

1. (has / have + V3) - (hasn't / haven't + V3)	Key words
2. اي جملة بدون دليل (ليست حقيقة علمية)	just / so far / ,so / already / recently / lately / today
3. (V1 . has / have + V3) ربط الماضي بالحاضر	ever / times / never / yet / this week / since / for

For : a week / an hour / three hours	Since : Saturday / yesterday / 1930 / last week / March / I was born .
---	---

1. I ----- my driving test. That's why I can take my father's car. (pass)
 2. Salem ----- already ----- to school. (go)
 3. Salem ----- yet . (not, finish)
 4. I ----- my finger . It's bleeding now . (cut)

4. The Present Perfect Continuous : المضارع التام المستمر

1. S + has / have + been + V-ing S + hasn't / haven't + been + V-ing	Key words
3. (V1 . has / have + been + V-ing) ربط الماضي بالحاضر	for , since , all , How long - (be , v)

1. The government has ----- hardly to raise the citizen's awareness of human rights. (be , work) 2016
 2. She ----- to be a doctor since two years. (be , train)
 3. Where have you been ? I ----- for ages . (wait)
 4. Nadia ----- her homework for two hours . (have done - have been doing - has been doing - had been done) 2019
 5. He started studying at 5:00 pm. It's 10:00 pm, and he's still studying.
He -----since 5:00 pm. (has / have + been + V-ing)
 الفعل بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمرا في الحاضر

5. The Past Simple : (V2) = الماضي البسيط

(V) = V2	yesterday / last week , month , year / ago / in 1960 / in ancient times /
(not, v) = didn't + V-inf.	one day / in early / first ever / when I was a child , young , 12 years old
(be) = was , were	v2+ thus + v2
(not be) = wasn't , weren't	

- Alia ----- Ali yesterday . (visit)
- Alia ----- her lunch yesterday . (not ,have)
- Alia ----- at home yesterday . (not ,be)
- I **always** ----- every morning when I was a child. (not ,be) (a routine in the past)

6. The Past Continuous : الماضي المستمر

Subject + was / were + V-ing	
1. (V2) ----- while / as ----- (was, were + V-ing)	(I, he, she, it - was)
2. (was, were + V-ing)----- when ----- (V2)	(we, you, they - were)
3. yesterday / last week + (at this time – morning – evening)	

- Sami ----- tennis at 9:00 yesterday. (play)
- While Salma ----- in Aqaba, she visited the castle. (stay) 2016
- The students in my class ----- about their achievements in science **when** the bell suddenly rang. (talk) 2017
- While my father ----- a book , our neighbour came to visit us . (is read – reads – was reading – is being read) 2019
- I was driving to work when the engine ----- . (stops – were stopping – is stopped – stopped) 2019

7. The Past Perfect Simple : Subject + had + V-3

(V2..... and then.....V2)
Had + V3 , V2

1. After / as soon as / because +	(had + V3) ----- , V2
2. Before / by the time +	V2 ----- , (had V3)
3. By + time (1920) , +	(had V3)

- By the time** Alex **finished** his studies, he ----- in London for over eight years. (be)
- Before** she **went** to the library, Huda ----- her mother to prepare lunch. (help)
- Ahmad had his lunch, **and then** he started work.
After -----
Before -----
Ahmad had -----
Ahmad started -----
- Tala took three English courses in the British Council **and then** she went to Britain to study medicine. 2016
Before Tala -----

8. The Past Perfect Continuous : الماضي التام المستمر

Subject + had + been + V-ing , V2 (since , for , all) - (be , v)

1. After / as soon as / because +	had been + v-ing (for – since – all) + time , S + v2 (be , v)
2. Before / by the time +	V2 , had been + v-ing (for – since – all) + time (be , v)
3. By + time (1920) , +	had been + v-ing (for – since – all) + time (be , v)

- Ali ----- about his friend when he received a text from him . (be, think) 2018
- Before she **went** to the library, Huda ----- her mother to prepare lunch **for an hour**. (be, help)
- The children ----- in the yard for two hours. (has been playing - is playing - had been playing) 2018
- By the time the bus arrived , we ----- for an hour . (be , wait)
- Salma was very tired . She ----- very busy **all day** . (be)
- My uncle ----- working at the company for five years when he got a promotion. (is – have been – had been – will be) 2019

Singular : news – a number - information - government - family - team
Plural : people - children - men - mice -police - feet - women - oxen - youth –teeth - fish - cattle

9. The Future with will : Subject + will (won't = will not) + V-inf.

1. perhaps , maybe , probably , I think , I hope , in 2050 , in the future , one day soon , later .	- I think Brazil ----- the World Cup. (not win) - She ----- probably ----- back tomorrow. (come)
2. predicting without evidence.	-The year 2025 ----- a very interesting year. (be) - I think humans ----- to Mars in 2070 . 2019 (will travel – were going to travel – have travelled – had been travelled)
3. To express spontaneous decision.	A: the phone is ringing. B: I ----- it. (answer)

10. The Future with going to : Subject + am-is-are + going to + -inf. = (intend - plan – arrange – prepare)

1. Predictions that are based on evidence.	The clouds are dark. It ----- any minute. (rain) Look at the black sky. It ----- to rain. (go - is going - was going) 2018
2. Future plans : (intend – plan)	I <i>intend</i> to learn English language. I am ----- am , is , are + going to + V-ing I am -----

11. The Future Continuous : المستقبل المستمر

Subject + will (won't) be + V-ing	at + time + future / tonight at 5 pm. / This time tomorrow the exact time later / in time / in an hour / in 2 days / will – still
--	---

1. This time next year (In two days), They ----- for the final exam. (prepare)
2. It's a very long course, so I ----- in seven years' time . (still study)
3. Will it still ----- this evening ? (rain)
4. I can't call my dad right now. He'll ----- the plane. It takes off in an hour. (board)

12. The Future Perfect : (next month , for) Let's celebrate

1. (Subject + will have + V-3) - for + time	Key words -by + future / by the time + v1 / by.. tomorrow, -by next .../ by then / by three years from now / -by the end of this year) - (This time tomorrow / next for + time)
2. (Subject + won't have + V-3)	
3. By + time (future) = By 2020 , will have + V3	
4. By the time + V1 , will have + V3	
5. By the time + V2 , had + V3 / had been + V-ing . (be,v)	

1. By 2029 CE, the new motorway ----- . (open)
2. Next month, our family ----- in this house *for* a year. (have, live) 2019, 2017
3. This time next month, my parents ----- married *for* twenty years. (be)
4. This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we ----- our exams. (finish)
5. Will you ----- your homework *by* seven o'clock ? (do) 2016
6. In thirty years' time , scientists ----- a cure for cancer. (found - find - will have found – were finding) 2018
7. By the time we *get* to the station, the train ----- . (not, go)
8. By the time we *got* to the station, the train ----- . (not, go)

13.

1. It isn't necessary to : ليس من الضروري	You don't have to : (necessary to = have to)
. are not allowed to : غير مسموح	mustn't (allowed to = could)
3. I think you should + V	If I were you , I would + V-inf.
4. V1 ----- + to make ----- + V1	If + V1 ----- , ----- V-s

1. It isn't necessary to switch off the screen . You -----
2. You are not allowed to touch this machine . You -----.
3. I think you should check the spelling of the new learnt words in the dictionary.
If I ----- 2017
4. I think I should see a doctor. If I ----- 2018 , 2019
5. Press the button *to make* the picture move . If you -----

14. Used to : كان في الماضي وتغير الان

1. (Subject + used to + V-inf.) - affirmative	Key words
2. (Subject + didn't use to + V-inf.) - negative	- when I was young – a student – a child – 12 years old
3. (Did + Subject + use to + V-inf. ?) - interrogative	- when I was your age - when you were younger
4. S + used to + V-inf. = past habit = past state	- --, but now – these days – but we stopped – but it closed
5. It was a past habit for Ali to do.... = Ali used to do	

1. She ----- a teacher, but now she's retired. (use to, be)
2. My mother ----- my clothes, but now she does. (not, use to, buy)
3. When I was young, I ----- on foot to my school . (are used to going – used to go – use to go – am used to going) 2018
4. Rashid ----- swimming every morning , but now he doesn't. (are used to going – used to go – use to go – am used to going) 2019

15. Be + used to + V- ing : متعود على

1. S + (am , is , are , was , were) + used to + V-ing / noun / pron.)	Key words
2. S + (am , is , are , was , were - not) + used to + V-ing / noun / pron.)	- always – usually - often
3. Be (am – is – are) + used to = (normal – familiar – customary – ordinary - habitual)	- has / have + V3
4. It is normal for Ali to wake up early. = Ali is used to waking up early.	
5. It isn't normal for Ali to wake up early. = Ali isn't used to waking up early.	

1. We've lived in the city along time , so we----- the traffic. (use to)
2. We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We ----- the cold weather. (not, use to)
3. My mother **is used to** buy my clothes , but now I choose my own . -----
4. Most Jordanians **used to** the hot weather **where** we have in summer . -----
5. It is normal for me now to get up early to study.
I am -----
6. It's not normal for my younger brother to use his electronic dictionary .
My younger brother ----- 2018
7. It is normal for my children now to eat fresh vegetables .
My children ----- 2019
8. My friend has lived in Egypt for a year. She says she ----- living there now.
(is used to - used to - didn't use to - am not used to) 2019
9. Ali ----- the duck in the park with his father when he was young.
(is used to feeding - used to feed - am used to feeding - are used to feeding) 2019

16. Causative Verbs – (Subject + has / have / had + object + V3) افعال السببية

- I asked someone to fix my computer . I ----- (had)
- I had my new apartment ----- before my birthday party. (had decorated – decorating – decorated – decorates) 2019
- I had my phone ----- after I dropped it. (repaired – had repaired – repair – repairing) 2019

17. Speculation : التخمين

1. must , can't + V1	تأكيد في المضارع	sure, certain , It's true , I know , certainly , definitely
2. must , can't + have + V3	تأكيد في الماضي	
3. might + V1	احتمال في المضارع	not sure , not certain , I don't know , I think , I believe
4. might have + V3	احتمال في الماضي	possible , probable , may be , perhaps

1. Perhaps Issa's phone is broken . Issa's phone -----.(might)
2. I am sure English is easy. English -----.
3. I am sure Geography isn't difficult. Geography -----.

18. Verbs + to + inf. / Verbs +V-ing

Verbs followed by (to + inf.)	(want - plan - hope - afford – intend – used - need – offer – expect)
Verbs followed by (V + ing)	(stop - enjoy - avoid - mind) + V-ing

1. I **want** to get a new apartment but I can't **afford** ----- money at the moment. (borrow) 2017
2. My friend **stopped** ----- when the teacher came. (talk)

19. Reported Speech :

V1	V2	don't , doesn't	didn't (didn't – hadn't + v3)
V2	had + V3	may / might	Might
had + V3	had + V3	must , have to , has to	had to
will / would	would	ought to	ought to
shall / should	should	(is , am – was) / (are – were)	(has , have – had) / (had – had had)
can / could	could	(was – were - had been)	(need – would need)

myself	I	me	my
himself	he	him	his
herself	she	her	her
ourselves	we	us	our
themselves	They	them	their
yourself - yourselves	You + V	V + you	your

today	that day	here	there
tonight	that night	this	that
at the moment	at that moment	next	the following
yesterday	the day before – the previous day	these	those
ago	before	since / last week	the week before – previous week
tomorrow	the day after – the following day	now	Then - at that time

- " Some parents take their children to the city park weekly."
Mr, Asmar said ----- . 2018
- " Schools provide children with basic education."
Safwan said ----- . 2018
- " I'll meet you here tomorrow."
She told me ----- (My parents have passwords to monitor) . 2019

20. Passive Voice :

Active	Passive
S + V1 + O - Ali plays tennis .	O + (am – is – are) + V3 + by + S
S + V2 + O - Ali played tennis .	O + (was / were) + V3 + by + S
S + (will , shall , must , has to ,) + V . inf. + O would , can , could , may , used to , have to , has to	O + (will / shall , ...) + be + V3 + by + S
S + (am-is-are) + V . ing + O	O + (am-is-are) + being + V3 + by + S
S + (was / were) + V . ing + O	O + (was / were) + being + V3 + by + S
S + will + have + V3 + O	O + will + have + been + V3 + by + S
S + (has-have-had) + V3 + O	O + (has-have-had) + been + V3 + by + S
- don't – doesn't ----- am not , isn't , aren't - didn't ----- wasn't , weren't	- am , is , are + always , usually , often + V3

- Somebody has found my laptop . My -----
- My parents have saved enough money to fund our university courses. Enough money -----
- Safwan usually discharges my laptop. My laptop -----

عند تصحيح الفعل بين الأقواس إذا وجدت الكلمات التالية يحول الفعل حسب الجدول الأيمن	Passive
every , each , always , usually , often	(am – is – are) + V3
yesterday , last week , year , month , in 1960 , in the past , when	(was - were) + V3
tomorrow , next week , in two months	(will + be) + V3
now , at the moment , at present	(am - is - are) + being + V3
while	(was - were) + being + V3
By 2030 , by next , by the end of the year ..	(will + have + been) + V3
just / so far / ,so / already / recently / lately/ today	(has - have) + been + V3

- An introductory grammar of Jordanian sign language ----- in 2004CE. (do)
- Now, about one billion smartphones ----- around the world each year. (sell) 2017
- Ibn Rushd who ----- in Cordoba is a famous Islamic polymath. (born) 2017
- The ruins ----- by thousands of tourists every year . (view) 2018
- Last night, many students ----- in the English club. (was elected - were elected - are elected) 2018

6. I am afraid that my laptop ----- by somebody else yesterday. (was used - are used - will use) 2019
 7. In 2010, the first tablet computer ----- . (produce)
 8. Three of my articles ----- last month in the local newspaper. (have published – have been published – will be published – were published)
 9. Many gallons of fresh milk ----- everyday. (are drunk - is drinking - drank – are drinking) 2019

21. Conditional Sentences

If Clause	Main Clause
If + S + Simple Present (V1 / Vs-es / don't – doesn't) be = am , is , are / (not be) = am not , isn't , aren't	Subject + simple present (a fact) (V1 / Vs-es / don't – doesn't) be = am , is , are (he , she , it + V-s / es) (not be) = am not , isn't , aren't (I , we , you , they + V1)

If Clause	Main Clause
If + S + Simple Present (V1 / Vs-es / don't – doesn't) be = am , is , are / (not be) = am not , isn't , aren't	Subject + will / won't (modals) + infinitive 'll / will not

If Clause	Main Clause
If + S + Past Simple = V2 / didn't + V-inf. be = was , were / (not be) = wasn't , weren't	Subject + would (wouldn't) + infinitive without to 'd

If Clause	Main Clause
If + S + had + (V3) hadn't + v3	Subject + would + have + (V3) wouldn't

1. If a city ----- everything and doesn't throw anything away, It's zero waste. (recycle) 2016
 2. The bus is late. If it ----- soon, we will get a taxi. (not, arrive) 2017
 3. If one presses the button , the picture ----- . (moved - moves - would move) 2019
 4. I would have done things differently if I ----- the manager of the factory. (had been - am - has been – have been) 2019

22. Cleft Sentences :

Sami (who) bought a car (which) from Amman (where) yesterday (when) (in which)				
The person who -----	(is – was)	+	Sami	
The thing which -----	(is – was)	+	a car	
The place where -----	(is – was)	+	Amman	
The time / year / day when -----	(is – was)	+	yesterday	
The way in which ----- / The reason why -----				
Sami	(is – was)	the person	who	
A car	(is – was)	the thing	which / that	
Amman	(is – was)	the place	where	+ باقي الجملة باستثناء الجزء المكتوب / المحدد
Yesterday	(is – was)	the time	when	
It	(is – was –)	Sami	who	
It	(is – was –)	a car	which	
It	(is – was –)	Amman	where	that + باقي الجملة باستثناء الجزء المكتوب / المحدد
It	(is – was –)	yesterday	when	
What + -----	(is - was)	+	الاسم المحدد	

1. He has written many books , but his final book made him famous all over the world .
 He has written many books, but it -----
 2. The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.
 The event -----
 3. The Egyptians built the pyramids. It -----
 4. The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I. (passive)
 The person -----
 The mosque -----

5. I would like to **go** to London next year.

What -----

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

It was -----

7. Huda won the prize for art last year.

The prize-----

8. I stopped working at 11 p.m.

It was-----

9. My father has influenced me most.

The person-----

10. I like Geography most of all.

The subject-----

11. The heat made the journey unpleasant.

It was-----

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

The person -----

13. Al-Kindi contributed to the invention of the oud.

The person -----

14. Taha Hussein is especially famous for his work in literature .

It is ----- 2016

15. My neighbours' generosity impresses me more than anything else.

The thing that ----- 2017

16. The Second World War ended in 1945 in Europe .

The year ----- 2018

17. I would like to visit Petra next month.

What ----- 2018

18. The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE.

The year ----- 2019

19. Meeting new people makes travelling an exciting experience.

The thing ----- 2019

23. Relative Clauses : (**who / which / that / where / when / whose**)

Defining clauses : *Necessary* to the meaning of the sentence .

e.g. : There are many animals **which** have four legs .

Non-defining clauses : Add extra information - Not necessary - (has a comma after the main clause .)

e.g. : Ali , **who lives in Aqaba** , is my friend .

Relative words	Sentences
1. Who : Ahmad , Salma , the person , the man , the scientist	I told you about the man who lives next door .2019
2. which / that : the thing , the car , the lion , the event	Do you see the tiger which is lying on the roof ?
3. whose : the man whose + n	I met the man whose daughter is a doctor
4. Where : the place where / Amman where + n +v / Amman which + V	The city where we met Ali is very beautiful .
5. When : the time / year / day / period / week	I remember the day when we entered the school.

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

London-----

4. The students ----- cleaned the street are from our school. (**which - who - when - whose**) 2018

5. The prize ----- Huda won last year was for Art . (**when - where - which - who**) 2018

6. The person ----- has influenced me most is my father. (**when - where - which - who**) 2019

7. I always go to the supermarket ----- sells organic vegetables. (**who - which - whose - whom**) 2019

8. Plastic is the material ----- causes a lot of pollution. (**whose - who - where - which**) 2019

Grammar

(for + time) - استخدامات مختلفة لبعض كلمات القواعد

1. has / have + v3	- He ----- for three hours .	(study)
2. has / have + been + V-ing	- He ----- for three hours .	(be , study)
3. had been + V-ing , v2	- After he ----- for three hours , he slept.	(be , study)
4. will have + V3	- Next month, my parents ----- married for 20 years.	(be)

(By + time) - استخدامات مختلفة لبعض كلمات القواعد

By + time (past) , had + V3	- By 1985, some schools ----- laptops.	(use)
By + time (past) , had been + V-ing	- By 1985, some schools ----- laptops <u>for</u> along time.	(be,use)
By + time (future) , will have + V3	- By 2020, some schools ----- smartphones .	(use)
By the time + v2 , had + v3	- By the time we arrived , the train -----.	(leave)
By the time + v2 , had been + V-ing	- By the time we arrived , the train -----for an hour.	(be, wait)
By the time + v1 , will have + v3	- By the time we arrive , the train -----.	(leave)

(When) - استخدامات مختلفة لبعض كلمات القواعد

1. was / were + V-ing .. when.. + V2	- I ----- TV when she called.	(watch)
2. had been + V-ing .. when .. + V2	- Ali ----- about his friend when he received a text from him .	(be, think)

Indirect Questions - الاسئلة غير المباشرة

1. Questions is introduced with (what , where , why , who , when , how , how much , ... etc.).
2. Yes / No - Questions

Do you know ..? Do you mind <u>telling</u> me ..? Could you tell me ... ? Could you explain .? I wonder	1. نضع (Wh - How) كما هي في جملة الحل واذا لم توجد في السؤال نضع (If) 2. (do) تحذف ونكمل باقي الجملة كما هي 3. (does) تحذف ويضاف للفعل s / es 4. (did) تحذف ويحول الفعل للماضي 5. اذا لم يوجد في الجملة (do - does - did) نعكس الفاعل مع الفعل المساعد ثم نكمل الجملة - ملاحظة : لا يتغير زمن الجملة او الضمائر او الظروف
Can you suggest ... ? Do you mind suggesting ..? Where is he ? Do you mind telling me where he is ? Why is he late ? Do you mind explaining why?	6. استخدام (Do you mind ...) مع اسئلة (Yes / No) نحول الفعل الرئيسي الى (V+ing) 7. استخدام (Do you mind ...) مع اسئلة (Wh-Q) تصبح (Do you mind telling me + wh...) 8. استخدام (Do you mind ...) مع اسئلة (Why) تصبح (Do you mind explaining why)

When **does** the lesson **end** ?

Do you know when the lesson **ends** ?

Is this the right bus for the school ?

Could you tell me **if /whether this is** the right bus for the school?

Complete the sentences so that they mean the same as the ones above them :

1. How much sleep do teenagers of our age need ? **Do you know** ----- ?
2. Is it possible to improve your memory ? **Do you know** ----- ?
3. Can you suggest a healthy breakfast ? **Do you mind** ----- ?
4. Please help me to plan my revision. **Do you mind** ----- ?
5. What should I do on the day before the exam ? **Do you mind** ----- ?
6. Does the exam start at ten or half past ten ? ----- **whether** ----- ?
7. Could you explain the best way to revise ? **I wonder** ----- ?
8. How much revision should I do ? **Could you tell me** ----- ?
9. What kind of books do bookshops sell ? **Could** ----- ?
9. Did she attend the meeting yesterday ? **Could you tell me** -----? 2019
10. How much does the cotton shirt cost ? **Could you tell me** -----? 2019
11. Did she attend the meeting yesterday ? **Could you tell me** -----? 2019

المبنى للمعطوم Active Sentences

المبنى للمجهول الغير شخصي Impersonal Passive

We can use the impersonal passive with:

يقول (say = said) , يعتقد (think = thought) , يدعي (claim = claimed) , يعتقد (believe = believed)

يبرهن (prove = proved) , يعرف (know = known) , يفترض (assume = assumed) , يتوقع (expect = expected)

1. نضع **it** كفاعل في البداية . 2. نحول الفعل الاول للمبنى للمجهول ويبقى باقي الجملة كما هي :

- Scientists **say** that dolphins **are** highly intelligent .

- **It is said that** dolphins are highly intelligent

3. The impersonal passive can also be used with (object + infinitive) :

1. نبدأ بالفاعل الثاني بعد (that) كفاعل اول . 2. نحول الفعل الاول للمبنى للمجهول ثم نضيف كلمة (to) مباشرة . 3. نحول الفعل الثاني بعد كلمة (to) حسب القواعد التالية :

فاعل 1 فعل 1 that فاعل 2 فعل 2
- They believe **that** the story is true .

- The story **is believed to be** true.

تحويل الفعل الاول للمبنى للمجهول	تحويل الفعل الثاني بعد كلمة (to)
V1 / V+s ----- (am – is – are) + V3	V1 / V+s ----- V-inf.
V2 ----- (was – were) + V3	am, is, are----- be
will , can, must , has to , used to ----- (will , used to + be) + V3	was, were ----- have been
has / have + V3 ----- (has / have + been) + V3	V2 / has +V3 / have + V3 / had +V3 ----- have +V3
am, is, are, was, were + V-ing ---- (am ,is ,are,was,were) + being +V3	will + V-inf. ----- V- inf.
doesn't + V / don't + V ----- (am not ,is not ,are not) + V3	am not , is not , are not ----- not to be

التحويل العكسي

1. نحذف الكلمات من الفعل المساعد الى كلمة (to) .
2. نحضر الفاعل الموجود في الجملة قبل الفعل المساعد ونضعه بعد كلمة (that) .
3. نعيد الفعل المحول بعد كلمة (to) الى حالته الاصلية .
4. اذا لم يكن فعل المبنى للمجهول محول الى المعلوم ... نحوله اولاً ثم نبدأ بالخطوات السابقة

- The brain is said to be good like a computer. - **Scientists say that**-----

Use the impersonal passive to report the following sentences :

- People claim that Speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain.
Speaking a foreign language, ----- , improves the functionality of your brain. (**claim**)
- People believe that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills.
It -----
Language learning -----
- People think that we only use a small percentage of our brain power.
It -----
We -----
- People believe that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.
It -----
Solving puzzles -----
- Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.
It -----
Exercise -----
- Exercise has been proved to be good for concentration by experts.
Experts have proved that-----
- People don't believe that making exercise makes them happy .
Making exercise -----
- Scientists proved that making exercise doesn't make people feel sad .
Making exercise -----
- People believe that eating almonds reduces the risk of heart disease . **2016**
Eating almonds -----
- Doing regular exercise is believed to reduce the risk of several diseases. **2016**
People believe that -----

11. They assumed that the last Olympic Games were a great success. 2017
It
12. Experts have proved that eating fresh vegetables is good for the stomach. 2017
Eating fresh vegetables
13. My English teacher says that English clubs are essential for learning English well. 2018
English clubs
14. People think that success comes from hard work and learning from failure . 2019
Success
15. People believe that the heavy rainfall caused the devastating of the dam. 2019
The heavy rainfall

26 Wish = If only

Rule	Wish – If only : (express <i>regrets</i> about the past)
V2 ----- hadn't + V3	I slept too long. I wish I hadn't slept
didn't + V-inf. ----- had + V3	I didn't do If only I had done
wasn't – weren't ----- had been	I wasn't successful. I wish I had been
Rule	Wish – If only : (express wishes about the present)
V1 / V-s ----- didn't + V-inf.	We live in a small flat I wish we didn't live
don't / doesn't + V-inf. ----- V2	I don't know the answer. I wish I knew the answer.
am / is / are ----- weren't	He is far from here. He wishes he weren't far
am not / isn't / aren't ----- were	He is not tall enough. He wishes he were taller.
regret + V-ing ----- hadn't + V3	I regret being angry ----- I wish I hadn't been angry.
regret + not + V-ing ----- had + V3	I regret not being happy. ---- I wish I had been happy.
should have + V3 ----- had + V3	He should have been careful. – He wishes he had been
shouldn't have + V3 ----- hadn't + V3	He shouldn't have been careless. He wishes he hadn't been ..

تحويل الافعال

can	couldn't	can't	could
will	wouldn't	won't	would
am - is - are	weren't	have + V3 / has + V3	hadn't + V3
V1 / Vs-es	didn't + inf.	have to / has to = V1	didn't have to
am - is - are	weren't	have / has = V1	didn't have
am not - is not - are not	were	must - mustn't	hadn't to - had to

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- Ali did not pass his exams. If only he ----- harder last year. (study)
- Ziad is not very good at basketball. He wishes he ----- taller! (be)
- We didn't catch the earlier bus. We're late. If only we ----- the earlier bus. (catch)
- Our flat is very small. If only we ----- in a big house. (live)
- Jaber isn't old enough to drive a car. He wishes he ----- older. (be)
- I wish I ----- English better when I was younger. (learn)
- I regret that I made an accident. I wish I ----- fast. (not drive)

Read the situations and complete the sentences :

- Sultan forgot to do his Science homework.
If only he ----- to do it.
- Nahla could not find her way round the city very easily.
If only she ----- a map.
- Oh no! I've forgotten my library book. I left it at home.
I wish I ----- .
- Our team didn't play very well yesterday.
If only they ----- better.

5. I regret going to bed late last night.
I wish I -----earlier.
6. Nader should have been more careful with his essay. He didn't get a good mark. (wishes)
Nader wishes ----- 2016
7. I regret living abroad for a long time . (wish)
----- 2016
8. I regret speaking aloud in my class . (wish)
----- 2017
9. Mohammad didn't consult his career advisor, so he felt sorry. (wish)
----- 2017
10. I didn't do much work for my exam.
I wish ----- 2019
11. Jamal didn't prepare well for the exam. He didn't get a good mark.
If only ----- 2019

Choose the correct answer :

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 Haddad does not understand the Chinese businessman.
If only he ----- Chinese. (speak / spoke / had spoken)
4. Jordan needs to import a lot of oil.
If only it ----- larger oil reserves. (has / had / had had)
5. If only I ----- lost my ticket! (haven't / didn't / hadn't)
6. I always have to get home early. I wish my parents ----- me stay out later. 2018
(lets / won't let / would let / will let)
7. I didn't wake up early and I missed my bus. I wish I ----- early. 2018
(wake up / wakes up / had waken up / have waken up)
8. Rami didn't play basketball very well. He wishes he ----- a professional player. 2019
(becomes - will become - become - had become)
9. I'm sorry I made you angry last night. I wish I ----- at you. 2019
(hadn't shouted - hasn't shouted - am not shouting - don't shout)

Use the prompts and write sentences with (I wish and If only).

1. I'm cold. I wish I ----- . (bring a coat)
2. We're late. If only ----- . (get up earlier)
3. I feel ill. If only ----- . (not eat so many sweets)
4. Fadi has lost his wallet. I wish ----- . (be more careful)
5. Huda was too busy to visit us yesterday. I wish she----- . (be able to come)
6. I've broken my watch. If only ----- . (not drop it)
7. I am very hungry! I wish I ----- before I went to the conference. (not eat)

Pronunciation –

Word stress

Words	Stress	No. of syllables	Words	Stress	No. of syllables
secondary	secondary	4	tuition	tuition	3
compulsory	compulsory	4	achievement	achievement	3
organisation	organisation	5	academic	academic	4
development	development	4	contradictory	contradictory	5

1. The stress in the word (compulsory) is on the syllable : (com - puls - o - ry)
2. The stress in the word (development) is on the syllable : (de - vel - op - ment)
3. The stress in the word (academic) is on the syllable : (a - ca - dem - ic)

الكميات لعمل المقارنة Quantifiers to make comparisons

taller X shorter	hotter X colder	better X worse	the most X the least
bigger X smaller	later X earlier	farther X nearer	the most X the fewest
cheaper X more expensive	longer X shorter	poorer X richer	more X fewer
easier X more difficult	faster X slower		more X less

tall (short adjective)	taller than - (er - than)	The tallest - (the - est)
expensive (long adjective)	more expensive than	The most expensive
be + asadj.....as / V + asadv...as	as much / many +as	

التحويل من (more) الى (as as) :

1. Ali's car is more expensive than Ahmad's. Ahmad's car is less expensive than Ali's -
2. Ali plays more quickly than AhmadAhmad plays less quickly than Ali.

التحويل من صفة مضاف لها (er) الى (as as) :

2. Ali is taller than AhmadAhmad is shorter than Ali .

- التحويل من (as as) الى (more) :

1. Omar is not as generous as Ahmad..... Ahmad is more generous than Omar.
Omar is less generous than Ahmad .

- التحويل من (as as) الى (er) :

2. Ali isn't as tall as Omar. ... Omar is taller than Ali.

استخدام (as much) و (as many) :

1. There are fewer houses in my village than in their village . (as many)
There aren't as many houses in my village as in their village .

نبدل الاسماء وننفي الفعل قبل كلمة المقارنة : (as many) - (as much) على (more)

1. My brother eats more fast food than me . (as much) I don't eat as much fast food as my brother .

Rewrite the following sentences with ones that have similar meanings :

1. There is less information on the website than in the book. (as much)
.....
2. The cheapest thing on the menu is orange juice.
The least
3. Neither Maths nor Science are as popular as English.
English
4. Jordanian children start school a year later than English children.
English children
5. Studying physics is not as popular as studying Biology in Britain .
Studying Biology
6. The electronic newspapers are not as acceptable as the ordinary ones.
The ordinary newspapers
7. Not as many people applied for Law in 2014 CE as in 2013 CE.
In 2013
8. 11 % more people applied for Engineering in 2014 CE than in 2013 CE.
Not as many people
9. No subject is more difficult than Physics.
Physics
10. I don't eat as much fast food as my brother.
My brother
12. I can't run as fast as you .
You can

13. I haven't got as much homework as my brother.
My brother ----- 2019
14. There are not as many people in our class as yours .
There are more ----- 2019
15. I don't like running as much as I like swimming.
I like ----- 2019
16. Students don't like doing Music and Art as much as they like doing Maths.
Students like ----- 2019
17. Learning Chinese is more difficult than learning English.
Learning English----- 2019
18. Reading a novel is not as interesting as watching a movie.
Watching a movie ----- 2019
19. They want to interview as ----- candidates as possible for the new position.
 (**much - many - the most - more**) ----- 2019
20. I am not interested in football as ----- as you.
 (**many - more - much - less**) ----- 2019

Editing :

1. b-p / c-k / j-g / s-t / i-e / s-z / o-u / f-v
 2. Capital letter , comma, full stop, question mark (a-A / , / ? / : / ;)
 3. One grammar mistake . (will have helped = will help)

ركز على تبديل الحروف التالية في الكلمات

Edit the following text. There are two grammar mistakes and three spelling mistakes. Find and correct them.

In the near future, a new 'bionic eye' will **have helped** people with failing **eyesite** to see again. A devise inside the eye picks up an image from a small camera attached to a pair of sunglasses and **send** it to the **brian**, which interprets it as vision.

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

Edit the following text . There are two grammar mistakes and three punctuation mistakes

Scientists **will say** that exercise is not only important for general fitness ; but that it also good for the brain , it **helped** us concentrate better ? As a result , we perform better in exams .

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

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have five mistakes. Correct these four mistakes and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the **extraktion** industry for these minerals **are** one of the largest in the world. Jordan doesn't have large oil or gas **riserves**. For that reason ? Jordan has to **imports** oil and gas for its energy needs.

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

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

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

I think a **tablit** is useful because it's small and light ; you can **took** it out with you and you can use it for different activities , e.g. surfing the net ; listening to music , reading a book , watching a film and keeping up-to-date with **sozial** media .

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

Complete each of the following sentences :

امراض صناعي معدات يدعم منسوجات
(ailments - artificial - equipment - fund - textile)

1. My sister wants to be a fashion designer and work with ----- .
2. Before the boys go climbing, they will go to a special shop to buy all the ----- that they need.
3. Old people tend to suffer from more ----- than younger people.
4. My parents have saved enough money to ----- our university courses.

Answers : 1. textile 2. equipment 3. ailments 4. Fund

برنامج اخترع مطور نموذج لابتوب تايلت فارة عقد جيل
(programs - invented - developed - models - laptop - tablet - mouse - decade - generation)

1. Modern computers can run a lot of ----- at the same time .
2. You can move around the computer screen using a ----- .
3. From 1990 CE to 2000 CE was a ----- .
4. A ----- doesn't need a keyboard.
5. The television was first ----- by John Logie Baird .

1. programs 2. mouse 3. decade 4. tablet 5. Invented

تلفون ذكي لابتوب نموذج برنامج عمليات حسابية
(smartphone - laptop - model - program - calculation)

1. Although they are pocket-sized, -----s are powerful computers as well as phones.
2. My brother is learning how to write computer ----- s.
3. I need to make a few -----s before I decide how much to spend .
4. Mobile phones used to be huge. Early -----s were as big as bricks!
5. I can close the lid of my ----- and then put it in my bag.

1. smartphone - program - calculation - model - laptop

مدونة تبادل الایميلات وسائل التواصل تايلت سيورة ذكية
(blog - email exchange - social media - tablet computer - whiteboard)

1. Record interviews with people. -----
2. Share information with students in another country. -----
3. Watch educational programs in class. -----
4. Ask another student to check your homework. -----
5. Write an online diary. -----

1. tablet computer 2. email exchange 3. whiteboard 4. social media 5. Blog

متاح غريب علاج تقليدي مشكك علاج تكميلي
(viable - alien - conventional - sceptical - complementary)

1. I don't really believe that story – I'm very ----- .
2. Doctors often treat infections with antibiotics; that is the ----- approach.
3. Medicines that are not the normal, traditionally accepted treatments are known as ----- .
4. Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is ----- .
5. If something seems very strange, we sometimes say it is ----- .

عمليات حسابية علماء فلك اعراض معاقين
(calculations - astronomers - symptoms - disabilities)

1. If you don't feel well, you should describe your ----- to the doctor.
2. A telescope enables ----- to observe the stars.
3. It's often impossible for people with ----- to climb stairs.
4. In our Maths exam , we have to write down our ----- as well as the answers.

Answers : symptoms - astronomers - disabilities - calculations

خوذة يشجع يراقب سمعة يخاطر حزام امان اعتماد على النفس دقيق ضد الماء
(helmet - inspire - monitor - reputation - risk - seat built - self-confidence - tiny - waterproof)

1. You can wear your watch when you go swimming if it's -----.
2. It's amazing how huge trees grow from ----- seeds.
3. The Olympic Games often ----- young people to take up a sport.
4. Please hurry up. Let's not ----- missing the bus.
5. You must always wear a ----- in a car, whether you are the driver or a passenger.
6. When my grandfather had a heart attack, the doctors attached a special ----- to the chest.
7. It's important to encourage young people and help them develop -----.
8. Petra has a ----- as a fascinating place to visit.

Answers : 1 waterproof - 2 tiny - 3 inspire - 4 risk - 5 seat belt - 6 monitor - 7 self-confidence - 8 reputation

فيلسوف حساب متعدد الثقافة عالم كيمياء هندسة عالم رياضيات طبيب
Philosopher – arithmetic – Polymath – chemist – geometry – Mathematician – physician

1. My father teaches Maths. He's a -----
- 2 You must not take in medicine without consulting a -----
- 3 We learn about shapes, lines and angles when we study -----
- 4 Mr Shahin is a true , working in all kinds of creative and scientific fields-----
- 5 Ramzi is very good with numbers and calculations. He always scores high in -----
- 6 A is someone who thinks and writes about the meaning of life-----

Answers : 1- mathematician 2- physician 3- geometry 4- polymath 5- arithmetic 6- philosopher

نقل عام تخطيط عمراني اثار سلبية نمو اقتصادي انبعاث الكربون نفايات بيولوجية
Public transport - Urban planning - Negative effect - Economic growth - Carbon footprint - Biological waste

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

Answers: 1. economic growth 2. negative effects 3. carbon footprint 4. public transport 5. biological waste 6. urban planning

فائدة مزارع انبعاث خالي ودود محايد مشاة طاقة متجدد نفايات
benefit – farms – footprint – free – friendly – neutral – pedestrian – power – renewable – waste

1. In hot countries, solar----- is an important source of energy.
2. Green projects are environmentally -----
3. Wind ----- are an example of ----- energy.
4. If a city recycles everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero -----
5. We burn carbon whenever we use oil, coal or gas. This is known as our carbon -----
6. If we replace as much carbon as we burn, we are carbon-----.
7. A place where no cars are allowed is a car ----- Zone, and it is ----- friendly.

Answers : 1 power 2 friendly 3 farms; renewable 4 waste 5 footprint 6 neutral 7 free; pedestrian

استدامة اجهزة طبيب وفيات صناعي
(sustainability - apparatus - physician - mortality - prosthetic)

1. After our science lesson in the laboratory, we always help the teacher to put the ----- away.
2. The nature reserve uses recycled water, which help the ----- of the environment.
3. Athletes with ----- legs can take part in the Paralympics.
4. Professor Badari, aged 67, is the hospital's leading ----- specializing in cancer care.

Answers : apparatus - sustainability - prosthetic - physician

اجباري متناقض دولة متطورة درس اختياري بطلاقة
compulsory - contradictory - developed nation - tuition - optional - fluently

1. A **wealthy country** is a country that is economically and socially advanced. -----
2. Is Maths **a subject that you have to do** ? -----
3. You don't have to stay after school for the chess club – It's **your choice**. -----
4. Do you have Music **lessons** at the weekend ? -----
5. Those statements are **on different sides of the argument**. -----
6. In Jordan , pre-school and kindergarten is optional, while basic education is free and ----- . (2016)

في الخارج طول العمر عالمي فرصة / فكرة متزايد كفاءة
Abroad - lifelong - global - prospects - increasingly - proficiency

If you do a degree in Medicine or Law, you will find that your job ----- are better than if you do a more general degree. However, language ----- is becoming -----
 - important for anyone who wants to travel or work ----- for a large -----
 - company or organisation . Remember, it is never too late to study or change career direction.
 Studying is a ----- activity- you're never too old to start.

Answers : prospects – proficiency – increasingly – abroad – global - lifelong

1. You should study ----- if you are interested in learning about the **legal system**.
2. Studying ----- lets me focus on my love of **language** in an analytical way.
3. **Maths** has always been my strongest subject, and I feel that by studying ----- I can use my strength to solve practical problems.
4. ----- is a subject that I've always been interested in. Learning about modern and **ancient civilization** is fascinating.
5. **Economics** and the global market have always interested me, but I wanted to study a subject with a clear career path, so I chose ----- . After I graduate, I want to begin a career in investment.

Answers : 1. Law 2. Linguistics 3. Physics 4. History 5. Banking and Finance

دورة دموية ذاكرة تركيز مفيد غذاء جفاف تغذية
(**circulation - memory - concentration - beneficial - diet - dehydration - nutrition**)

1. I used to eat too much junk food, but now I have a much healthier -----.
2. It's----- to take regular breaks when revising.
3. It's important to drink a lot of water in order to avoid-----.
4. Don't sit still for too long – move around frequently to increase your-----.
5. Zainab listens to music while she's working. It helps her-----.
6. Adnan never forgets anything! He's got an amazing-----.

Answers: 1 diet 2 beneficial 3 dehydration 4 circulation 5 concentration 6 memory

اكاديمي المرحلة الجامعية الاولى التعليم العالي مهني
(**academic - undergraduate - postgraduate - vocational**)

1. After Naser completes his first degree, he's hoping to do a ----- degree.
2. Mariam is an excellent student. She gets top marks in ----- subjects like History, Arabic and Maths.
3. My brother has just left school. Now he's a university -----.
4. My cousin is an electrician. Instead of going to university, he did a ----- course at a local training college.

Answers : 1. postgraduate 2. academic 3. undergraduate 4. vocational

يحل الخلاف خلاف يفاوض صبور مستعد سابق سجل الداء
(**compromise - conflict - negotiate - patient - prepared - previous - track record**)

1. When you talk about business and try to do a deal, you -----.
2. When you are ready for something, you are ----- for it.
3. When you can prove that you have experience, you have a -----.
4. When two sides disagree and argue, there is -----.
5. When each side changes their position a little so that they can agree, they have managed to -----.
6. When you stay calm and take your time, you are being -----.

Answers : 1 negotiate 2 prepared 3 track record 4 conflict 5. compromise 6. patient

جهاز مراقبة واعي يعمل لغويات متناقض دروس
(**monitor - conscientious - make - linguistics - contradictory - tuition**) 2019

1. Dr. Zaid explains the ----- views of the study to his students.
2. Studying ----- lets me focus on my love of language in analytical way.
3. The doctor attached a special ----- to the patient's chest.
4. Khalid is a ----- worker and he is very enthusiastic person.
5. If you send money to charity, you will ----- a difference to a lot of lives.

عمراني طالب المرحلة الجامعية الاولى اجتماعي متلبس صناعي متحمس/ حريص
(**urban - undergraduate - social - red-handed - prosthetic - keen**) 2019

1. The need for more effective ----- is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.
2. Scientists have successfully invented a ----- hand with a sense of touch.
3. My brother has just left school. Now he's a university ----- .
4. Students can use ----- media on their computers to help them with their studies.
5. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught ----- .

The Pronouns

ضمائر الفاعل

ضمائر المفعول به

ضمائر الملكية

I	me	my
he	him	his
she	her	her
we	us	our
They	them	their
You + V	V + you	Your + N

Rewrite the sentences by replacing the words in bold with the correct pronouns.

(her – him – it – them)

1. The class looked at **Omar** in admiration when he gave a speech . -----
2. How did you come up with **the plan** ? -----
3. Did you leave **Fatima** out ? Remember, she's invited . -----
4. I'll look up **the train times** on line. -----
5. Farid and I are going to carry out **the class survey** . -----
6. We'll look into **your complaints**. -----
7. Fatima pointed **her sister** out to us and introduced us to her. -----
8. I don't think the robbers will get away with **the crime**. -----
9. When Omar gave a speech, the class looked at ----- in admiration. -----

(he , his , him , them)

2018

Writing – Using pronouns :

Function : We use pronouns as ways to link paragraphs and ideas.

The following advice about preparing for exams was given by our teacher. **He** should know- as he has taken so **many of them** in his life ! He said, "It is not a good idea to study late at night. **This** is because your brain is tired then, and **it** is unlikely to retain the information as well. The best time to study is early in the morning. **That** is when you feel most awake."

- He** : our teacher
Many of them : exams
This : the reason why you shouldn't study late at night
It : the brain
That : early in the morning

The best time to study is early in the morning. **That** is when you feel most awake. 2016
 What is the function of using the pronoun that in the above sentence ? -----

My computer isn't working. Can you have a look at ----- . 2018
 (him , her , it , them)

Pronunciation: minimal pairs

Write the phonetic transcription for the underlined letters :

- the p sound	/p/	pen / pack / rope	the ee sound	/i:/	been / dream / medium
- the b sound	/b/	bend / back / robe	the a sound	/æ/	and / back / ran
- the n sound	/n/	sun / India / win	the ar sound	/ɑ:/	bath / car / half
- the ing sound	/ŋ/	song / singing / wing	the e sound	/e/	best / egg / deaf
- the i sound	/ɪ/	fit / give / middle	the ir sound	/ɜ:/	birthday / world / girl

Pronunciation : International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) : (Phonetic Transcription)

word	Phonetic Transcription	word	Phonetic Transcription
importance	/ɪm'pɔ:təns/	technology	/tek'nɒlədʒi /
school	/'sku:l/	audience	/ɔ:diəns /
exercise	/'eksəsaɪz/	healthy	/'helθi /
angry	/'æŋɡrɪ/	carrying	/'kæərɪŋ/
calm	/'kɑ:m /		

Comprehension

The article	states	three	(reasons , results , benefits , ways , examples ,	. Write down these two / three
The text	mentions	two	factors , effects , advantages , disadvantages ,	. Mention them. / write them down
The writer	explains	some	solutions , steps , characteristics , kinds , aspects)	. What are they ?
	suggests	many		

1. Write down three . / Mention three . / There are three Write them down . 12 points (and / or / as well as / also / moreover)
2. Write down two . / Mention two . / There are two Write them down . 8 points
3. Write down two . / Mention two . / There are two Write them down . 6 points
4. Quote the sentence which indicates (shows / states / tells) that ----- . Write down the sentence..... (؟) او (!) .
اكتب الجملة ذات الفكرة المطلوبة من النقطه الى النقطه او (؟) او (!) .
5. Find a word / a phrasal verb which means / which have the same meaning of
Replace the underlined word / phrasal verb ----- with the same meaning .
6. What does the underlined pronoun "it" / he , him , his / they / she , her refer to ?
I , we ----- the speaker / you ----- the reader
7. It is said that Explain this statement , and in two sentences, **write down your point of view.**

اطرح سؤال اما ب (How) او (Why)

Answer : I think ----- because + S + V -----
Also , -----

8. Suggest three possible ----- / Mention three ----- (reasons / results / advantages / disadvantages / ways)

اقتراحات عامة

I suggest :

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Thinking positively. | - Increasing awareness | - Using social media |
| - Dealing with this subject wisely . | - Developing skills | - Saving time and effort |
| - Making a lot of effort | - Developing abilities | - Being careful |
| - Trying hard | - Decreasing ----- | - Helping ----- |
| - Keeping trying | - Increasing ----- | - Developing ----- |
| - Preparing | - Doing ----- | - Using the internet |

1. Technology is just a tool. In terms of getting the kids working together and motivating them, the teacher is the most important . Bill Gates (1955 CE).

التكنولوجيا هي مجرد أداة. من حيث جعل الأطفال يعملون معًا وتحفيزهم ، ولكن يبقى المعلم هو الأهم.

He refers to technology as a tool because he is emphasizing that it is useful and effective way of involving children . However, in term of making sure children learn or ensuring children's social development, teachers cannot be replaced . They are the most important contributors to a person's education. But of course they can use technology to help.

كلمات مهمة في القطع

ways	طرق	methods	طرق	reasons	اسباب	causes	اسباب	advantages	disadvantages
results	نتائج	solutions	حلول	factors	عوامل	suggestions	اقتراح	differences	مناشآت
difficulties	صعوبات	problems	مشاكل	punishments	عقاب	achievements	انجازات	skills	تغييرات
features	مميزات	qualities	صفات	aims	اهداف	characteristics	مميزات	ideas	مجالات
troubles	مشاكل	conditions	ظروف	examples	امثلة	kinds	انواع	types	consequences
objectives	اهداف	goals / purposes		describe	يصف	influence	يؤثر	effects / impact	reasons / causes
text	نص	paragraph	فقرة	word	كلمة	find	اوجد	quote	يشير الى
tell	يخبر	show	يبين	state	تبين	prefer	يفضل	sentence	تحت خط
write down	اكتب	justify	علل	suggest	اقترح	mention	اذكر	according	التالي
describe	اوصف	mean	يعني	steps	خطوات	view	نظرة		

The History of computers

When you are using a computer, think about the technology that is needed for **it** (the computer) to work. People have been using types of computers for thousands of years. A **metal machine** was found on the seabed in Greece that was more than 2,000 years old. It is believed that this was the first ever computer.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. The first ever computer in the world | = A metal machine. |
| 2. How old was the first ever computer in the world ? | = 2000 years old |
| 3. Where was it found ? | = On the seabed in Greece. |
| 4. How long have people been using computers ? | = For thousands of years |

In the **1940s**, (**40 – 49**) technology had developed enough for inventors to make (**the first generation of modern computers**;) one such model was so **large** that it needed a room that was 167 square meters to accommodate it. During that decade, (**40 – 49**) scientists in England developed (**the first computer program**.) It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation. (**slow**) In 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed.

- 1. Mention two inventions in 1940s .**
- a. **The first generation of modern computers** : disadvantage = large : evidence = it needed a room
- b. **The first computer program** : disadvantage = slow : evidence = it took 25.....
- 2. In 1958** = a computer chip was developed .

The first computer game was produced in 1962CE, followed two years later by the computer mouse. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, which meant that information could be shared between computers. The first PC (personal computer) was produced in 1974CE, so people could buy computers to use at home.

- 1. Mention two inventions in 1960s .**
- 1962 = The first computer game - 1964 = The computer mouse
- 2. Mention two inventions in 1970s .**
- 1971 : the floppy disk : aim / goal / purpose = information could be shared between computers
- 1974 : The first PC . (reason,soresult)

In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time. Then, in 1990 CE, the British scientist Tim Berners-Lee developed the World Wide Web. It was not until 2007 CE that the first Smartphone appeared. Today most people used their mobile phones every day.

- 1. In 1983 CE, = a laptop / In 1990 CE, = the World Wide Web. / In 2007 CE , = the first Smartphone**

What will happen in the future? You can already buy **watches** which can do the same as mobile phones. Scientists have also developed **glasses** that are capable of doing even more than this.

- 1. Two modern inventions :**
- a. watches b. glasses

What is the difference between watches and glasses ?

Watches can do the same as mobile phones / glasses can do more than mobile phones .

Life is going to see future changes in computer technology. It is likely that all **aspects** of everyday life will rely on a computer program, from how we travel to how our homes are heated.

- 1. Two aspects will rely on a computer program in the future =**
1. how we travel 2. how our homes are heated

Word	Meaning in English	Word	Meaning in English
access	to find information, especially on a computer.	PC	A computer for one person / A personal computer
blog	an online diary , a web page	floppy disk	A piece of plastic used to store information
calculation	Using Maths to work out numbers	program	Instructions making a computer work
computer chip	A small piece found inside a computer	rely on	To have trust in something or someone
smartphone	A mobile phone that connects to the internet	World Wide Web	the internet

Using Technology in Class

Young people love learning, but they like learning even more if they are presented with information in an **interesting** and **challenging** way. Today, I am going to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classrooms.

- 1. Two characteristics for the way of presenting information that make young people love learning :**
a. interesting b. challenging

Many classrooms now use a **whiteboard** as a computer screen. As a consequence, teachers can **show websites** on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then **use the internet** to show educational programmes, play educational games, music, recording of languages, and so on.

1. **Reason** : Using a whiteboard

Result : Teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class

- 2. How do teachers use the whiteboard ?**

1. Show websites 2: Use the internet

- 3. Mention the consequences = results = benefits = purposes** of using the internet on the whiteboard at schools ?
= 1. show educational programmes 2. play educational games. 3. play music 4. recording of languages

In some countries, **tablet computers** are available for students to use in class. Therefore, students can use the tablets to tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews, and creating diagrams. Tablets are ideal for pair and group work.

- 1. Mention the benefits of using tablet computer : (tasks)**

1. showing photographs 2. researching information 3. recording interviews 4. creating diagrams.

- 2. Tablets are ideal for two things :**

1. pair work 2. group work.

Teachers can perhaps ask their students to start writing a blog (an online diary), either about their own lives or as if they were someone famous. They can also create a website for the classroom. Students can contribute to the website, so for example they can post work, photos and messages.

- 1. Students can write a blog about two things :**

1. Their own lives 2. As if they were someone famous.

- 2. The benefits of creating a website for the classroom :**

1. Post work 2. Post photos 3. Post messages

Most young people communicate through **social media**, but 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 summerise quickly, they will be able to use this skill in the future.

- 1. Benefits of using social media by young people :**

1. send each other photos 2. Send each other messages via the internet.

- 2. Type of messages students like to send :**

Messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read .

- 3. Benefits of summarizing quickly by students : result**

They will be able to use this skill in the 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.

1. Benefits of using email exchange in the process of learning :

1. share information
2. help each other with tasks.

2. Where can email exchange be useful ?

1. at another school
2. in another country

Another way of communicating with other schools is 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.

1. Two ways of communicating with other schools :

1. Email exchange
2. talking to people over the computer

2. Benefits of using the camera :

1. You can also see the people you are talking to.
2. You can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer.

3. The advantage of taking online lessons :

The students would be very excited.

4. Quote the sentence which indicates the result of seeing people you are talking to using the camera.

"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."

5. What is the result of taking a lesson by teacher from another country :

The students would be very excited.

Students often use computers at home if they have them. Students can use **social media** on their computer 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. Thank you for listening . Does any one have any questions ?

1. The benefits of using social media by students :

1. check and compare their work
2. asking questions
3. sharing ideas.

2. The role of the teacher when students use social media :

They must be part of the group to monitor what is happening.

Key Word	Using Technology in class	Arabic
blog	A personal website or web page, (an online diary)	سجل شخصي
email exchange	A series of emails between two or more people	تبادل الايميلات
post	To put a message on the internet	يرسل
social media	Social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs	وسائل الاعلام
tablet computer	A mobile computer, with a touch screen	كمبيوتر لوحي
white board	A touch screen computer	السيبورة

The Internet of Things

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.

1. The internet connects two things . Mention them.

1. People

2. Objects

2. Examples : 1. TV automatically downloads your favourite TV shows.

2. 'Sat nav' system tells you where you are.

3. Find a word in the paragraph which means "speak to " .

Communicate

4. What does 'The internet of Things' mean ?

The connections between different computers.

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 **window** will close if it is likely to rain; your **watch** will record your heart rate and email your doctor; and your **sofa** will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise.

1. Reason : billions of machines will be connected to each other and to the internet

Result : computers will increasingly run our lives for us

2. Examples about the Internet of Things in the future :

1. your fridge : will know when you need more milk **and** add it to your online shopping list

2. your window : will close if it is likely to rain

3. your watch : will record your heart rate **and** email your doctor

4. your sofa : will tell you when you need to stand up **and** get some exercise.

3. How will the 'Internet of Things' help you to keep fit, according to the text ?

The sofa will tell you when to 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. Many people are excited / satisfied / sure about the Internet of Things. Why ? Explain.

They say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable.

2. Other people are not excited / not satisfied /not sure about the Internet of Things .Why ? Mention two reasons ..

1. They want to keep control of their own lives and their own things.

2. They wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings.

3. The word "others" means : Other people

الكلمة والمعنى باللغة العربية

Key Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
filter	a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer	تصفية
identity fraud	illegal actions using the identity of someone else, normally to buy things.	انتحال الشخصية
privacy settings	controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information	اعدادات الخصوصية
security settings	controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses	اعدادات الامان
Well-building program	a software that helps you to create a program	
web hosting	The business of houses, serving and maintaining files for one or more websites	استضافة المواقع

مهم جدا The Time we spend at school

A few years ago, as many as **1,000** schools across the USA started making school years longer **by adding up to ten extra days to the school year or by making each school day longer by half an hour** . This was **because** it was found that secondary school students in the USA and the UK were spending **the least** time at school, with an average school year of 187 days. The typical Jordanian school year is longer than this ^(187 days) .

However, none of these ^(average school year in UK, USA and Jordan) are nearly as long as the school year in countries like **Japan and South Korea**. South Koreans attend schools for 220 days per year, and in Japan the school year numbers 243 days.

1. What change has recently taken place in some American schools, and why has this occurred ?

They have started making the school year **longer** because children were spending the least amount in schools.

2. Write down two ways that made school years longer across the USA .

- Adding up to ten extra days to the school year.
- Making each school day longer by half an hour .

3. Write down the reason for making school days longer in the USA and the UK . (Why)

It was found that secondary school students in the USA were spending the least time at school. (187 days)

According to a study by the organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), students in **Japan, Indonesia and South Korea** spend **the most** time studying in the world. They ^(students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea) want to learn as much as they ^(students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea) can **to** ensure excellent exam grades. They go to school for about nine hours, although this ^(going to school for about 9 hours) includes **optional after-school tuition and activities**. They also spend about three hours on homework everyday, which ^(spend about three hours on homework everyday) is three times as much as many other countries. Their high academic achievements do suggest that the longer you study, the better you do in final exams.

1. In which countries do you think students spend the most time studying in the world ? (3 countries)

Japan , Indonesia and South Korea.

2. Students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea do many things after school. Mention two.

Optional after-school tuition and activities.

3. What is the result of spending the most time studying in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea ?

They make high academic achievements .

In Finland, however, students are usually given **less than** half an hour of homework per night, and they ^(students in Finland) attend school for fewer and shorter days than **85 %** of other developed nations. Despite this ^(attend schools for ...) , they ^(students in Finland) achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science. In addition, **most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently.**

1. What are the characteristics that distinguish students in Finland ?

- Students are usually given less than half an hour of homework per night
- They attend school for fewer and shorter days than 85 % of other developed nations.

2. What are the results of attending school for fewer and shorter days in Finland ?

- Students achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science.
- Most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently.

The contradictory views of the study suggest that **the number and length of school days** is not the only **factor** in determining whether students will succeed at school or not .

1. There are many factors that determine whether students will succeed or not. Name two. (achieve top marks)

- The number and length of school days - concentrating – good family relationship - not wasting time - the desire for learning
- Making a timetable - studying long hours - studying in the morning - Taking extensive lessons – training.

2. Do you think that a longer school day would result in better grades for most students ? Why ? Why not ? Justify your answer.

A long school day might improve students' grades. It would necessitate well-structured timetable, with time spent on individual study during the day and less homework at night. It would also need to conclude a lot of subjects such as physical education, Drama and music. Also , crafts and creative writing .

The time we spend at school		
academic	connected with education,	اكاديمي
compulsory	obligatory – required	اجباري
contradictory	completely different – on different sides of the argument	متناقض
developed nation	wealthy country	دولة متطورة
fluently	speaking a language very well, like a native speaker.	بطلاقة
optional	choice - opposite of compulsory	اختياري
tuition	Lessons - Teaching, especially in small groups.	دراسة – في مجموعات

(مهم جدا)

مدرسة الفضاء – Space Schools

Studio schools are pioneering schools **which** (studio schools) receive funding as well as support from private businesses, and **which** (studio schools) 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.

1. Studio schools receive two things . Mention them . / Who support studio schools ?

Funding as well as support from private businesses.

2. What is the aim (goal - purpose) of studio schools ?

To encourage young people to undertake a less conventional form of secondary education.

3. What are studio schools specialize in ? (Quote the sentence)

One specific area.

One such school has recently opened to educate fourteen-to eighteen-year-olds **who** (fourteen-to eighteen-year-olds) 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 Astrophysics.

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

1. What school subjects do space schools include ?

Astronomy , Astrophysics, Maths and Science .

2. What type of curriculum do students in space schools follow ?

Students follow a tailor-made curriculum

3. Studio schools provide students with two kinds of lessons. Mention them.

- **Lessons** are a mixture of small-class tutorials.
- **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** (students) Maths and Science exams. When **they** (students) leave schools, **they** (students) will be well-placed to take any number of different career paths. '**They** (students) don't have to become astronauts!' says a spokesperson for the school. 'Excellent grades in science and technology subjects can open any doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities.'

1. Who teach in space schools ?

Prominent scientists and engineers.

2. Quote the sentence which indicates that a variety of career opportunities is the result of having better grades.

Excellent grades in science and technology subjects can open any doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities.

4. How are the following groups of people involved in space schools ?

a- Leading companies in the space and technology industries :

The companies supervise projects given to students.

b- Prominent scientists and engineers :

They are brought in as guest lecturers .

Key Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
Astrophysics	The study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them	الفيزياء الفلكية
pioneering	Introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time. <i>The first</i>	ريادي - اول
tutorial	a period of intensive teaching and discussion given by a tutor to an individual student or a small group of students. / lessons in small groups	درس تعليمي بمجموعات صغيرة
taylor-made	custom-made ; made to fit exactly	مناسب تماما
undertake	to commit yourself to do something and to start to do it	يخضع ل / يقوم ب

A visiting student's blog post : Anita's blog

Two summers ago , I (Anita) spent five months studying Arabic at the German-Jordanian University near Madaba . As my father is originally from Jordan, I grew up speaking Arabic as well as German. However, I had never studied Arabic formally, and when the opportunity came up for me to spend a year in Jordan studying Arabic, I didn't hesitate for one moment.

1. Why was Anita so willing to go to Jordan to study Arabic ?

-Her father is Jordanian and she has always spoken Arabic at home, but she had never studied it formally. -She also had family in Jordan who could help her.

2. Quote the sentence which indicates the reason that made Anita stay in Jordan .

However, I had never studied Arabic formally, and when the opportunity came up for me to spend a year in Jordan studying Arabic, I didn't hesitate for one moment.

3. Anita grew up speaking two languages. Write these two languages down.

Arabic and German.

I have relatives in Jordan and **they** (relatives) arranged for me to stay with a wonderful family who (a wonderful family) live just outside Madaba. I was **amazed** by the number of international students there, (The German Jordanian University) who (international students) were not only from Germany, but from all over the world. Most of them (international students) had studied Arabic to a high level. I'm very familiar with colloquial Arabic, which (colloquial Arabic) is what my family speaks and understands. The Arabic class, in modern standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar.

1. Quote the sentence which indicates that students from all over the world study in Jordan .

I was amazed by the number of international students there, who were not only from Germany, but from all over the world.

2. People could speak two forms of Arabic. What are they ?

Colloquial Arabic and modern-standard Arabic.

Every week, we (The students and I) had to learn a vocabulary list of around 50 words. We covered many topics. Living with a family helped to improve my Arabic-speaking skills because, while all the students heard Arabic in the classroom and streets, I could also practice it (Arabic) at home. I really **put my back into it**, and I earned an A on the course.

1. Find an idiom from the blog post that means " to put a lot of effort into something" . put my back into it

2. Quote the sentence which shows the number of words Anita and other students had to learn weekly.

Every week, we had to learn a vocabulary list of around 50 words.

3. How can living with a family who speak Arabic language helps to improve your Arabic-speaking skills?

By practicing it day and night.

What **impressed** me most about students in Jordan was their (students in Jordan) behaviour and their attitude to studying. All the students who (All the students) I met appreciated the importance of their (All the students) university education and the opportunities it would give them (All the students) to contribute to their country's prosperity. They also showed extremely positive values. Everybody was honest, and people discussed problems rather than getting angry if they (people) disagreed with each other.

1. Anita was impressed by some aspects of her fellow students at the university . Mention two.

Their behaviour **and** attitude to studying was very good.

2. University education helps students to be effective in their countries. How ?

It would give them the opportunities to contribute to their country's prosperity.

As someone who **enjoys** delicious food, beautiful places and friendly, hospitable people, studying in Jordan is one of the best decisions I have made in my life. I made many new friends. I also improved my Arabic speaking, writing and reading skills. My dream is to be fluent in Arabic one day- and as I intend to return to Jordan as often as I can, I know I'm going to make this dream a reality.

1. Anita enjoyed many things during her study in Jordan . Mention three.

- Delicious food - beautiful places - friendly, hospitable people

2. There are many benefits that Anita got after finishing her study in Jordan. Mention two.

- She made many new friends. - She also improved her Arabic speaking, writing and reading skills.

Critical Thinking :

Studying abroad has many benefits (advantages) .

Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.

I think that studying abroad has many advantages such as learning a new language and be familiar with different cultures. Also, students who study abroad become more self-confident and they learn to do everything themselves.

Speaking more than one language can help you and give you more chances. Explain.

Speaking more than one language can open many doors **and** lead to a variety of career opportunities. Also, it can increase your awareness and develop your skills and abilities.

Word or phrase	Anita's Blog	Arabic
colloquial	used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech	عامية
put my back into it	tried extremely hard , put a lot of effort into something.	يجتهد
fluently	speaking a language very well like a native speaker.	بطلاقة

After school

In England, almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education. The figure has not always been as high as this (50%). Twenty years ago, it was closer to 30%, and thirty years before that, **it** (The percentage (figure) of school leavers who go on to a higher education.) 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 (most students) don't have to repay it (this money) immediately. Instead, they pay it back slowly out of future earnings.

1. What does the word 'it' in bold refer to in the first paragraph?

The percentage (figure) of school leavers who go on to a higher education.

2. The first paragraph contains the phrase in bold 'another huge change'. What was the first huge change?

The change of school leavers go on to a higher education over 50 years from 5% to 50%.

3. Where do UK students get money for their education from ? How are students able to afford to leave home?

Students get (borrow) money for their education from the government.

4. How do UK students pay the money back?

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 (most students) 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 (students) don't have to pay rent? Most of them (students) say that they (students) want to move to the university of their (students) choice, rather than the nearest one (university).

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

1. Students don't choose to avoid debt by staying at home, where they don't have to pay rent? Why?

- 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.

2. Quote the sentence which indicates that studying in another university which is far from your home is expensive.

Of course for most young people, living away from home means borrowing even more money from the government.

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

1. Where do students who leave their homes live? - 3 groups

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.

2. Quote the sentence which indicates the tasks that students have to do while living in a new culture.

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

Critical Thinking:

1. Living in another country (culture) is beneficial. Explain this statement.

I think living in another country is beneficial because you can make new friends and be familiar with other's cultures. In addition, You can increase your awareness and self-confidence.

2. Studying abroad is beneficial. Suggest three things you can achieve by studying abroad.

- Learning a new language.
- Making new friends
- Learning a new culture, habits, customs
- Increasing awareness

After School		
degree	a qualification for completing a course of study	درجة علمية
halls of residence	accommodation provided by a university or college	سكن جامعي
motive	reason	حافز
minority	not many; the opposite of "majority"	أقلية
fees	costs ; charges	رسوم
debt	money you owe	دين
financial	relating to money	مالي

المستوى الثالث Quotations

1. Technology is just a tool. In terms of getting the kids working together and motivating them, the teacher is the most important . **Bill Gates (1955 CE–)**

Technology is a tool because it is useful and effective way of involving children . However, in term of making sure children learn or ensuring children's social development, teachers cannot be replaced . They are the most important contributors to a person's education. But of course they can use technology to help.

2. **He who has health has hope; and he who has hope, has everything .** Thomas Carlyle (1795 CE–1881 CE).

The quotation is stressing the importance of health through emphasizing that it is possible to feel optimistic about the future when one is healthy. Hope for the future and a positive attitude are seen as , overall, the most important things in life.

3. **Wherever the art of Medicine is loved, there is also a love of Humanity .** Hippocrates (460 BCE–370 BCE) .

Yes, I agree with this quotation because doctors depend on love to strengthen their relationships with their patients and that are so helpful in curing diseases.

4. **From India to Spain, the brilliant civilisation of Islam flourished .** Bertrand Russell (1872 CE–1970 CE).

The quotation shows that Islam was leading the way in the world. showing how great a civilization at that time

المستوى الرابع Quotation

1. **"Anyone who stops learning is old, whether at twenty or eighty. Anyone who keeps learning stays young. "**

Henry Ford (1863 CE – 1947 CE)

Ford refers to the fact that the world is moving forwards, so people need to keep up with progress.

He also refers to the brain being "trainable". i.e. if you practice learning, you will learn more effectively.

2. **"The limits of my language are the limits of my world."**

Ludwig Wittgenstein.

All you know is what you have words for. So your world, and therefore your language, is limited to where you live and your knowledge. As you expand your world and knowledge, so does your language.

3. **"Unless the exchange be in love and kindly justice, it will but lead some greed and others to hunger."**

Gibran Khalil Gibran (1883 CE – 1931 CE).

I agree with the quotation. I think that Gibran is talking about trade here. He is taking about mutual respect, and this could be applied to any exchange, as well as trade. He is perhaps commenting on the emergence of capitalism.

4. **Most people use their mobile phones for different purposes everyday. 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 .

5. **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.
- Using strange passwords.
- Installing anti-virus programs and an Internet security software.

6. **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.

7. 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.

8. How do you think computer technology will develop further in the future ? How far do you agree with the article ?

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 .

9. 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 .

10. The writer thinks that life in the future is going to see future changes in computer technology.

Explain this statement , justifying your answer.

In the future, life is going to see further changes in computer technology. It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program, from how we travel to how our homes are heated.

11. Supporting young people encourages them to do new things for their society, 4

Explain this statement, and in two sentences , write down your point of view. 5

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.

12. 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.

13. Specialized schools are useful in our societies . Explain this statement .

I think they are useful because they can save the time and effort of our students as most of them don't want to study some subjects which they don't like and don't want to specialize in.

14. Studying abroad has many benefits (advantages) .

Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.

I think that studying abroad has many advantages such as learning a new language and be familiar with different cultures. Also, students who study abroad become more self-confident and they learn to do everything themselves.

15. Learning a foreign language is beneficial . Explain .

I think it provides the brain with beneficial exercises, which improves memory. Also, it improves decision-making skills and problem-solving , makes the user more effective at multitasking and makes the user more effective in using and understanding their own mother tongue.

16. What are the advantages and disadvantages of both face-to-face and distance learning courses ? Face to face learning :

Advantages : - You can get more interaction - You get a chance to form friendships
- You can get a chance to participate physically. - You can get instant answer and interaction

Disadvantages : - You can't ask all the questions - You have to follow a curriculum
- You can't work while studying - You can't save more time
- It doesn't give students more freedom and flexibility - You don't pay less money
- It doesn't help students be more independent. - It doesn't provide variety of learnin

17. Suggest three ways to encourage people to learn a foreign language .

- Giving lectures about the importance of learning a foreign language.
- Making studying languages in universities free. - Practicing the languages day and night at home.

18. Imagine you joined a small group of students on a course to learn English .

Think of three positive aspects, and three possible problems you may face .

Positive aspects : 1. Making new friends 2. Knowing others' customs 3. exchanging experiences

Possible problems : 1. Not adapting with others 2. feeling isolated 3. Relying on others.

Complementary Medicine

Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine. If patients wanted to receive this kind of non-conventional treatment, they used to have to consult a private practitioner who was likely not to have a medical degree. However, in recent years, the perception of this type of treatment has changed. These days, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatment, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.

1. Mention two kinds = forms = types of complementary medicine . 1. homoeopathy 2. acupuncture
2. Two evidences that the perception of this type of treatment (complementary medicine) has changed .
 - a- Many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatment.
 - b- Many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.
3. complementary medicine = non-conventional treatment
conventional treatment = modern medicine

Whereas critics used to say that there was not scientific evidence that non-conventional treatments actually worked, now it is more common for medical experts to recognize that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment .

1. Critics opinions about complementary medicine in the past (used to) and in the present (now) :
 - In the past : They say that there was not scientific evidence that non-conventional treatments actually worked.
 - In the present : Experts recognize that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment .
 - ailments = medical complaints = medical conditions = illnesses = diseases

At a surgery in London, 70% of patients who were offered the choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine for common complaints such as insomnia, arthritis and migraines chose the herbal remedy. Fifty percent said that the treatment helped. One doctor said, " I now consider homoeopathy to be a viable option for many different conditions, including anxiety, depression and certain allergies. It provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately."

1. Two choices were offered to patients to be treated :
 1. Herbal 2. Conventional medicine (modern medicine)
2. Mention six complaints = conditions = ailments :
(insomnia , arthritis , migraines , anxiety , depression and certain allergies.)

However, complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. It can never substitute for immunizations as it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. It also cannot be used to protect against malaria .

1. Why cannot complementary medicine be used for all medical treatments ? Two reasons :
 - A - It can never substitute for immunizations . (inefficient)
Why ? As it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases.
 - B - It also cannot be used to protect against malaria .

One doctor said, " I will always turn to conventional treatment first to ensure that no underlying condition is missed. However, the idea of complementary treatments is no longer an alien concept. In my opinion, it should work alongside modern medicine, and not against it."

Key Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
acupuncture	A system of complementary medicine which use needles. (Medicine which uses needles)	الوخز بالابر
ailment	illness	مرض- اعتلال
allergy	A reaction of the immune system when it is sensitive to something. (sneezing)	حساسية
arthritis	A disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints .	التهاب المفاصل
herbal remedy	Amixture of a plant used to prevent or cure disease .	العلاج بالاعشاب
homoeopathy	a system of complementary medicine which treat illness by herbs. (alternative medicine)	علاج الاعشاب
immunisation	(using drugs to protect against illness)	التحصين - تلقيح
malaria	A dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes .	ملاريا
migraine	A very bad headache	الصداع النصفي

Are happier people healthier – and, If so, why ?

It's normal to *feel a bit blue* from time to time. However, studies show that *negative emotions* can harm the body

1. What is the effect of negative emotions on health ? Negative emotions can harm the body

2. Quote the sentence which indicates that it is natural for people to feel sad.

It's normal to feel a bit blue from time to time.

Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When you **see red**, your *blood pressure is raised* and you *suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems*. However, what about positive feelings and attitudes? Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health.

1. Mention some examples about negative emotions . a. anger b. see red c. feel a bit blue

2. Mention four effects (symptoms) of anger and stress (see red) on health :

a. Your blood pressure is raised b. You suffer from headaches. c. sleep problems d. digestive problems

3. What is the opposite of positive feelings and attitude ? Negative emotions

4. Write down the sentence that shows there is no relationship between positive feelings and good health.

"Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health."

Then, in a study that followed more than 6000 men and women aged 25 – 74 for 20 years , researchers found the *positivity* reduced the risk of heart disease. Other **factors** influencing health included *a supportive network of family and friends*, and *an optimistic outlook on life*.

1. What is the result of positivity on health ? Positivity reduced the risk of heart disease.

2. Mention three factors (reasons) that influencing health positively .

- Positivity - A supportive network of family and friends - An optimistic outlook on life.

The research showed that children who were more able to stay focused on a task, **and** who had a more positive attitude to life at age seven, were usually in better health 30 years later.

1. Mention two reasons that make children in better health 30 years later according to the research :

- Children who were more able to stay focused on a task
- Children who had a more positive attitude to life at age seven

The study has been controversial. Some health professionals believe that bad lifestyle choices, such as smoking or lack of exercise, are the reason for heart disease and other illnesses, and not individual's attitude. The researchers, while agreeing, raise the question: why are people making bad lifestyle decisions ? Do more optimistic people make better and healthier lifestyle choices ?

1. Mention two examples of bad lifestyle choices a- smoking: b- lack of exercise

2. Give two reasons for heart disease and other illnesses. a- smoking b- lack of exercise

The researchers appreciate that not everyone's personal circumstances and environment make it possible to live without worry. However, they believe that if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to 'bounce back' after a setback, these qualities will improve their (children) overall health in the future.

1. What will improve children's overall health in the future ? Mention two qualities .

a- Teaching children to develop positive thinking.
b- Teaching children to 'bounce back' after a setback.

Key Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
optimistic	believing that good things will happen in the future.	متفائل
focus on	to direct your attention or effort at something specific.	يركز على
raise	a question to bring up a problem	يسأل - يرفع
bounce back	to start to be successful again after a difficult time.	نهوض بعد الفشل
set back	a problem that delays or stops progress	فشل - اخفاق

Health in Jordan : A report

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.

1. What is the result of the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority? = reason
Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. = result

2. Mention the (sectors) things that made our community (Jordan) healthier :

- a. Advances in education b. economic conditions c. sanitation d. clean water e. diet f. housing

Healthcare Centres : (**Healthcare centres = primary healthcare facilities**)

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 percent of Jordanian children were fully immunised, thanks to immunisation teams that 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 percent of the country's population now has access.

1. What is the result of the careful planning ?

The number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years. =

2. There were two disadvantages in remote areas in Jordan. Mention them. a. lack of electricity and water

Hospitals : (**Hospitals = advanced medical facilities**)

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.

1. Mention two facilities that Jordan focuses on to improve healthcare .

- a. primary healthcare facilities. b. advanced medical facilities.

2. What is the result of the good reputation of Jordanian doctors ?

Many more patients come to Jordan for 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.

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. There are two factors that have been contributing to Jordan's healthy population growth. Mention them.

- a. The low infant mortality rate b. The excellent healthcare system

2. What is the result of healthy population growth ? (**positive consequences**)

A strong work force with economic benefits for the whole country.

Key Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
commitment	a promise to do something	التزام
healthcare	treatment of illness by doctors	رعاية صحية
life expectancy	the length of time that a person or animal is expected to live.	متوسط العمر المتوقع
mortality	death	الوفيات
reputation	the common opinion that people have about someone or something. (fame)	السمعة
sanitation	the system which deal with human water waste	الصرف الصحي
dental	relating to treating teeth	طب اسنان
immunisation	prevention against diseases by giving treatments by needles.	التحصين
Infant mortality	death among babies	معدل وفيات الرضع

Get moving!

A growing problem :

In many countries, an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even obese. One reason for this is the growing popularity of fast food, which didn't use to be as common as it is now.

1. **The problem** : People are overweight or even obese (obesity)
2. **The reason** : The growing popularity of fast food

Another big factor is lack of exercise .

People would often walk to school or work, but these days many more of us drive. Modern technology has also played its part; we spend more and more time focusing on computer screens. Before the Internet was invented, nobody had dreamt of online shopping, but now we can buy almost anything without leaving the sofa.

1. **Mention two reasons for obesity** . 1. Lack of exercise 2. Modern technology
2. **Quote the sentence which indicates that you can buy things while lying on the coach** .
"Before the Internet was invented, nobody had dreamt of online shopping, but now we can buy almost anything."

Time to listen :

Health experts have been warning about this trend for years, and their advice is clear. Adults should aim to exercise for at least two and a half hours every week; for children and teenagers the target should be at least an hour a day. This might not sound very much. However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this. School children are less physically active than they used to be. Girls in particular often dislike PE. This can lead to serious health problems.

1. **Mention two advice of health experts** .
 1. Adults should aim to exercise for at least two and a half hours every week.
 2. children and teenagers should exercise at least an hour a day.
2. **Quote the sentence which indicates that most British people don't get enough exercise** .
" However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this."

It's good for you :

Experts recommend a mixture of activities. These should include moderate exercise, such as fast walking, and more strenuous exercise, like running. They also advise exercise that strengthens the muscles, for example sit-ups. The more muscle we build, the more calories we burn, and the fitter we become. In addition, exercise is a great way to *cope with* stress. In a recent study, patients who had been suffering from depression reported a great improvement after increased physical activity.

1. **Three kinds of activity recommended by experts** :
 - a. Moderate exercise
 - b. Strenuous exercise
 - c. Exercise that strengthens the muscles
2. **Two results for building muscles** :
 - a. The more calories we burn
 - b. The fitter we become

Useful Tips :

Of course this raises a question: how can I manage to fit in all this extra exercise? The best way is to build it into our daily lives so that it becomes a routine. It doesn't have to take much extra time . You could get off the bus one stop earlier than usual, or stand up when you're on the phone! Most importantly, we should find a sport that we enjoy doing. That way, we will all become fitter, healthier and happier.

1. **Mention three ways that can help you to manage to fit in all this extra exercise** :
 - a. To build it into our daily lives so that it becomes a routine.
 - b. It doesn't have to take much extra time .
 - c. We should find a sport that we enjoy doing.
2. **Two ways of including exercise in our daily lives** :
 - a. You could get off the bus one stop earlier than usual.
 - b. Stand up when you're on the phone!

obese	extremely fat	وزن مفرط
cope with	to deal (handle) with a situation.	يتعامل مع / يتكيف مع
strenuous	Requiring a lot of effort	أكثر جهد

Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world

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.

1. Who organized and funded Adeeb's tour ? the supporter? (fund = sponsor)
Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai.

2. What caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention ?
Because of the boy's invention – a prosthetic limb for his father. (prosthetic = artificial)

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.

- Why did he offer Adeeb the gift of a world tour?**
- The tour will give the young inventor more self-confidence.
 - The tour will inspire other young Emirati inventors.

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.

- Why couldn't Adeeb's father swim in the sea ?** As he could not risk getting his leg wet.
- Where will Adeeb stay in Germany ? What will he do there ?**
With his relatives. He will not be spending all his time sightseeing.
- Quote the sentence which indicates that Adeeb isn't visiting Germany for tourism.**
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.

- Mention three things (activities) that Adeeb will be doing in Germany ?**
 - He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage.
 - He will also be attending a course on prosthetics
 - He will be 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.

- Mention three other inventions (devices) for Adeeb .**
a. A tiny cleaning robot b. A heart monitor c. A fireproof helmet. e. a waterproof prosthetic leg
- What is the benefit of the fireproof helmet ?** It will help rescue workers in emergencies.
- What does the suffix (-proof) mean ?** To monitor those with a heart problems in the car.
- Find the synonyms for the following words :** artificial - appendage - apparatus .

Key Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
apparatus	equipment or machinery	جهاز
appendage	a body part, such as an arm or a leg,	طرف
artificial	made by human beings (man-made)	صناعي
limb	arm or leg of a person	طرف
prosthetic	artificial	بديل - صناعي
sponsor	to financially support a person or an event – / fund – pay for	يدعم

Medical Advances

We will be able to have an operation to increase our intelligence. 2018

Scientists have already developed **brain implants** that improve vision **or** allow disabled people to use **their** thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, **or** operate a wheel chair. In 2012 CE, research on monkeys **showed** that a brain implant improved their decision-making abilities. How will humans benefit from this research? Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people who have been affected by brain damage, which could be caused by **dementia** , **a stroke** or other **brain injuries**.

1. **There are two benefits for developing brain implants. Mention them .** (their = disabled people)
 - a. improve vision
 - b. allow disabled people to use their thoughts.
2. **Brain implants helps disabled people to use their thoughts in two ways :**
 - a. To control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands
 - b. To operate a wheel chair
3. **There are many reasons (factors) for brain damage. Mention two of them.**
 - a. dementia
 - b. a stroke
 - c. other brain injuries.

Doctors will be able to communicate with people in a coma.

In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain scanner called an MRI. They suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible. Two years later, it has finally happened. The scanner, used on a man who has been in a coma for more than twelve years, proves that he has a conscious, thinking mind – a fact that had previously been disputed by many. Doctors plan to use similar brain-scanning techniques in the future to find out whether patients are in pain, or what they would like to be done in order to improve their quality of life.

1. **How did neuroscientists confirm that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma in 2010 ?**
By using a special brain scanner called an MRI.
3. **Doctors plan to use similar brain-scanning techniques in the future. Mention two reasons.**
 - a. To find out whether patients are in pain.
 - b. To find out what they would like to be done in order to improve their quality of life.

A new drug will help to treat certain types of cancer almost instantly.

A **new cancer drug** is being trialed in Plymouth, UK, which doctors hope **will** extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight. It is taken as a single pill every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the usual **side effects** such as the sickness and hair loss that are experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment. The new treatment **works by** blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow. It **will** improve patients' life expectancy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment. The patients were interviewed a year after starting the treatment and are fit and well, saying that they are definitely going to continue the trial. They have every reason to believe the new drug is going to work. Doctors at Plymouth Hospital hope that it **will** help patients from all over the world.

1. **Mention two benefits for the new cancer drug for patients .**
 - a. It will extend the lives of cancer patients
 - b. It will reduce patients' symptoms overnight
2. **Mention two side effects that are experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment.**
 - a. sickness
 - b. hair loss
3. **Quote the sentence which shows the way in which the new cancer drug work.**
" The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow."

Key Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
coma	an unconsciousness state	غيبوبة
dementia	a mental illness with memory	جنون - خرف
drug	a medicine	دواء - عقار
Implant	object implanted in the body.	زراعة عضو
medical trial	Trial to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of medications – special test	تجريبي
pill	a small round piece of medicine to be swallowed – tablet	قرص
scanner	a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the inside body	جهاز تخطيط
side effects	Effects of medicine on your body	اثار جانبية
Stroke	an illness when a blood tube in your brain burst or blocked	سكتة دماغية
symptoms	signs of illness	اعراض
inoculation	an injection to protect you from a disease	تلقيح

The King Hussein Cancer Center

The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre. It (KHCC) 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 (patients) are attracted by its excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities.

1. Mention three reasons (factors) why patients from other countries visit the centre.
 a. excellent reputation b. lower costs c. cultural and language similarities.

2. Why do patients come from Jordan and other countries in the region to the centre ?
 As they are attracted by its excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities.

3. Why does the hospital need to expand? Because there is more demand for treatment,

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 2016 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 pediatric 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.

1. The expansion programme for the hospital has two aims. What are they ?
 a. In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment.
 b. The hospital will have more than doubled its capacity by 2016 CE.

2. Mention two things that the education centre will include . a. Teaching rooms b. 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. Mention the disadvantages of the KHCC for patients who live far from Amman?

The journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.

2. Quote the sentence that indicates the reason to build other parts of The King Hussein Cancer Center .

The journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.

3. What plans are there for increasing cancer care facilities in other parts of Jordan?

King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines.

4. What is the result for set up radiotherapy machines in Irbid in the future ?

Cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.

Key Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
pediatrics	children, the opposite of adults	اطفال
reputation	fame	سمعة
radiotherapy	Using radiation to treat disease , especially cancer	علاج اشعاعي
outpatient	someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night	مريض غير مقيم

Key Word	synonyms	Accident victim tests first artificial limb - 11	Arabic
artificial	prosthetic	: describe an object that is manufactured by humans	صناعي
equipment	apparatus	: tools or machines that have a particular purpose	معدات
sponsor	fund	: to pay for	يدعم - يمول
natural	opposite of artificial		طبيعي

Accident victim tests first artificial limb

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.

- 1. What is the feature of the new prosthetic hand invented by scientists What is special about it ?**
It has a sense of touch.

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.

- 1. Why did Dennis Sorenson use (need) a standard prosthetic hand ?**

Because he lost his left hand in an accident.

- 2. How long had he been using the 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.

- 1. Mention three characteristics for the prosthetic hand.** a. pick up objects . b. manipulate objects c. feel objects
2. Why was Sorenson only allowed to wear the prosthetic hand 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. Which hand is he wearing now? Why?** His old artificial hand

Ibn Bassal

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.

- 1. What was Ibn Bassal famous for ?** Writing - Science - engineering - botany
2. What is "botany" ? The study of plants and agriculture.

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.

- 1. Name two of Ibn Bassal Achievements ?**

Writing a book of agriculture – designing water pumps – irrigation systems.
Finding underground water - digging wells

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. Why did the land become fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population. ?**
As farmers down the generations followed his instructions and advice

Key Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
irrigate	supply land with water	يسقي
fertile land	produced more than enough food	ارض خصبة
hands on	field working – working by hand	عمل يدوي
legacy	what someone leaves to the world after his death	تركة

The importance of Islamic achievements in history

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.

1. **Who is Jabir bin Hayyan ?** He is the founder of Chemistry . (A famous Arab chemist)
2. **Mention two of his achievements :** **a.** The production of sulphuric acid. **b.** He also built a set of scales

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. revolutionized musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe.

1. **Mention two of Ali Bin Nafi's achievements :**
 - a. He established the first music school in the world .
 - b. He introduced the oud to Europe.
2. **What is the purpose of establishing the music school?**
Teaching musical harmony and composition.
3. **Why did Ali Ibn Nafi' go to Cordoba ? What led him to Cordoba ?** His talent for music

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.

1. **What was the achievement of Fatima al-Fihri ?** She built a learning centre in Fez, Morocco.
2. **What was the achievement of Fatima's sister Mariam ?** She supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque.
3. **How did Fatma build the learning centre ?** **inheritance :** Things you give others after death
She used her father's inheritance.

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. **What was AlKindi good at ?**
Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer.
2. **What made him most famous ?** His work in arithmetic and geometry that has made him most famous
3. **Quote the sentence which indicates that AlKindi has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects.**
"Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer – a true polymath.

Key Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
Arithmetic	– the study of numbers	الحساب
Geometry	the study of relationships and measurement of points, lines, curves and surfaces	الهندسة
Mathematician	a person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level	عالم رياضيات
Philosopher	someone who studies and writes philosophy professionally	فيلسوف
Physician	someone qualified to practice medicine, (a doctor)	فيزيائي
Polymath	someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects - expert	متعدد الثقافة
talent	Special ability	موهبة
founder	The person who starts something new	مؤسس
scale	An instrument to measure weight	مقياس
laboratory	A room for scientific experiment	مختبر
Ground-breaking	new	جذري - جديد

Masdar City – a positive step?

Mega projects are extremely large investment projects, which are designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities. Although megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost, they are all, by definition, expensive, public projects that attract a high level of interest and media coverage. Projects range from motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges, to entire city complexes. etc.

1. The writer states two benefits of creating megaprojects. Write them down.

- a. They encourage economic growth. b. They bring new benefits to cities.

2. The text provides many examples of mega projects . Mention two .

Motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges and entire city complexes.

The concept of a megaproject is always based on the benefits it brings to a community. However, many megaprojects have been criticised because of **their** negative effects on a community or the environment. This essay will look at issues with regard to Masdar City, a megaproject in Abu Dhabi.

1. What are the disadvantage of mega projects ?

They have negative effects on a community and the environment. 2. expensive

2. Quote the sentence which shows the main reason to criticize mega projects ?

"However, many megaprojects have been criticised because of their negative effects on a community or the environment."

Masdar City, which began its development in 2006 CE, will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zero waste artificially-created city. Covering an area of six square kilometres, when it is completed in 2025 CE, it is expected to house more than 40,000 residents, 50,000 commuters, and 1,500 businesses involved in mainly environmentally-friendly products. The city will run entirely on renewable energy sources. It is built on an advanced energy grid which monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex.

1. What makes Masdar city environmentally-friendly city ?

- a. Masdar City will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zero waste artificially-created city.
b. Masdar City will have environmentally-friendly products.

Furthermore, in order to reduce its carbon footprint, Masdar City will be a car-free zone, designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly. Electric, driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles, and the city will be connected to other locations by a network of roads and railways. .

1. There are many procedures that will be implemented to reduce carbon footprint in Masdar city. Mention two.

- a. Masdar City will be a car-free zone, designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly.
b. Electric, driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles.

Energy will be provided by solar power and wind farms, and there are also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant. A desalination 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. The current residents of Masdar City are all students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology, a university whose students are fully committed to finding solutions to the world's energy problems. While the project has the support of many global, environmental and conservation Organisations, there is some criticism of it. It is felt that, instead of building an Artificial sustainable city, sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities.

1. Certain power resources will supply Masdar City with energy. Write down two of these resources .

1. Solar power 2. wind farms 3. a hydrogen plant 4. Biological waste.

2. Name two materials that will be recycled in Masdar city. 1. water : 80% 2. industrial waste

In conclusion, the benefits of Masdar City for the community and the environment greatly outweigh any disadvantages. If the aims of the developers are realised, Masdar City will be a blueprint for future urban planning that will inspire similar megaprojects in other countries.

zero-waste	producing no waste	خالى من النفايات
desalination	The process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used again	تحلية
criticise	To evaluate or analyse – not approved	ينتقد
recycle	reuse	اعادة صناعة, تدوير
outweigh	To be more important than something else	يفوق - اهم

الوحدة السابعة How to revise for exams

Is it too late to start revising now ?

A – No, it is never too late to start revising ! The first thing I would do is to draw up a revision timetable.

How should you draw up a timetable ?

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

Is it best to get up early, or to revise late at night ?

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

What do you mean by frequent break ?

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

How much exercise do you need ?

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

Do you mind giving me some advice about diet ?

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

How to revise for exams - 4

circulation	the movement of blood around the body	الدورة الدموية
memory	the ability to remember things, places and experiences	ذاكرة
concentration	attention	تركيز
beneficial	useful	مفيد
diet	food	غذاء
dehydration	the state of having drunk too little water	جفاف
nutrition	the right kind of food for good health and growth	تغذية

Word	Meaning in English	Word	Meaning in English
Agriculture	the science or practice of farming	Linguistics	the study of languages
Engineering	the study of building roads, bridges, machines,	Marketing	the study of selling products
Astrophysics	the study of the chemical structure of the stars	Pharmacy	the study of medicines.
Economics	the study of money and goods	Psychology	the study of the mind and how it works
Business Management	the study about running a company	Sociology	the study of societies and the behaviour of people in groups.

Learning a foreign Language :

Speaking a foreign language, **it is claimed**, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways. Learning new vocabulary and grammar rules *provide the brain with beneficial 'exercise'*, which (beneficial exercise) **improves memory**. As well as exercising the brain, it is thought that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges. These include *recognising different language systems*. These skills **improve** your chances of success in other **problem-solving tasks** as well. It is said that students who learn foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests in Maths, reading and vocabulary than students who have only mastered their mother tongue.

According to a study carried out by Pennsylvania State University , USA. **Multilingual people are able to switch between two systems of speech, writing, and structure quite easily**. It has been proved that they (Multilingual people) are also able **to switch** easily between completely different tasks. One experiment required participants to operate a driving simulator while carrying out separate tasks at the same time. The experiment showed that multilingual participants were less distracted by the other tasks **and** therefore made fewer driving errors.

It is believed that language learning can also **improve your decision-making skills**. When you speak a foreign language, *you are constantly weighing up subtle differences in meaning of a word or the way that an utterance is made*. This process is then transferred subconsciously to other situations in which judgment is called for, and decisions have to be made.

Finally, learning a foreign language can also **improve your ability to use your mother tongue** more effectively. As *you become more aware of the way that a language works, you begin to apply it to the language that you use everyday*. The skills you obtain from learning a foreign language, therefore, can make you a better speaker and writer in your own language.

Learning a foreign language

multilingual	speaking , reading or writing in more than two languages	متعدد اللغات
multitask	to do several things at the same time	متعدد المهام
simulator	a device that simulate a real machine.	جهاز مشابه - محاكاة
utterance	Something that is said such as a statement	كلام

Education in Jordan

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 education.

Students can attend one of **ten** public 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 Master's degree, **a PhD** or **a higher diploma**.

The **three** universities with the most undergraduates are the University of Jordan in Amman, Yarmuk 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.

Word or phrase	Education in Jordan	Arabic
degree	a qualification for completing a course of study	درجة
diploma	a document for completing a course of study	دبلوم
enroll	arrange to join a school, university or a course	يسجل
Master's degree	one or two years of study after having the first degree	ماجستير
Online distance learning	learning system by using electronic communication	التعلم عن بعد
PhD	a doctorate; the highest degree awarded by a university faculty	الدكتوراة
postgraduate	someone who has finished their first degree and continuing to study a Master's or a PhD	دراسات عليا
Private university	a university not operated by a government	جامعة خاصة
Public university	a university that is funded by a government	جامعة حكومية
qualifications	official records of achievement awarded upon the successful completion of a course .	مؤهلات
undergraduate	someone who has not yet completed their first degree	المرحلة الجامعية
vocational	used to describe a particular job and the skills involved	مهني

Learn English fast – The natural way – AB-37

It is said that the best way to acquire a language is to immerse yourself in it, and that's what we offer at Extreme English : **total immersion** .

Total Immersion :

You will stay in one of our beautiful apartments. You will hear and speak English all day long. You can **either** join a small group of other students of a similar level, **or** request a tailor-made course. For example, you may require a course in **academic** English to prepare you for **undergraduate** or **postgraduate** studies, or a **vocational** course to help you with your career. Either way, you will live and work together as a family.

What will I be doing ?

In the morning, after breakfast, one or more of our trained and experienced teachers will arrive, and you will have three hours of intensive tuition. Then, **after enjoying lunch** together around the table, you will visit local places of interest, go shopping, take part in sports, etc. **In the evening**, there will be a choice of cultural activities, for example **the theatre or a concert**, or you may prefer to relax at home and chat (In English, naturally!) Whatever you do, your teachers will be with you, acting as guides, tutors and friends.

How long are the courses ?

Some people just come for **a week**, and they are usually amazed by how much progress they make in such a short time. Others come for **two, three, even four weeks**. It's up to you. You can be sure of one thing- we'll do our very best to give you a first-class experience and send you home thinking and dreaming in English !

Learn English fast – The natural way		
Immerse	to be deeply involved in something and spend most of your time doing it.	يزج في – ينفجر في
tailor-made	custom-made ; made to fit exactly	مفصل تماما
tuition	teaching; especially in small groups	تعلم – دراسة
academic	connected with education	اكاديمي
postgraduate	someone who has finished their first degree and continuing to study a Master's or a PhD	دراسات عليا
undergraduate	someone who has not yet completed their first degree	المرحلة الجامعية
vocational	used to describe a particular job and the skills involved	مهني
career advisor	someone who provides information to help people to make choices about their training or work	مستشار مهني
drop (a course)	To stop studying a certain subject at university	يسقط المادة
stand out	To be much better than other people or things	يبرز – يكون الأفضل

الوحدة التاسعة The world of business

This is an interview with a Jordanian businessman about his experiences in China.

Doing business in China

Today, we (interviewer) talk to Mr Ghanem, a businessman based in Amman who (Mr Ghanem) often visits China. We asked him (Mr Ghanem) when he first started doing business with China.

'I've been doing business with China for many years. My first trip there was in 2004 CE, and it (first trip) was not very successful.'

Why was it not successful?

'I worked for a small computer company in Amman. They (a small computer company) sent me to China when I was still quite young. If only (if only = I wish) the company had realised that the Chinese respect age and experience more than youth!'

Did you make any mistakes on that visit?

'Yes! I wish I had researched Chinese culture before I visited the country. In order to be successful in China, you need to earn their (Chinese people) respect (disrespect = opposite). 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 (a new company) track record. We (Mr Ghanem's company) did not do any business deals on that first trip.'

When did you learn how to be successful in China?

'I joined a larger company and they (a large company) sent me on a cultural awareness course. On my next visit to China, it (the next visit to China) felt as if I hadn't known anything on my first visit!'

What advice can you give to people wanting to do business in China?

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

Can you tell us about your last meeting in China?

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

Is it a successful meeting?

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

The world of business – Doing business in China

do a deal	an agreement in business	يعقد صفقة
give a business card	To give someone a card that shows a business person's name, position and contact details	يقدم بطاقة أعمال
shake hands	To move someone's hand up and down in a greeting	يصافح
make small talk	to have an informal chat with someone	يعمل حوار بسيط
tell a joke	to say something to make people laugh	يقول نكتة
be able to answer detailed questions	the ability to understand complicated questions	قادر على الإجابة على اسئلة مفصلة
negotiate	to discuss something in order to reach an agreement, especially in business or politics	يفاوض
track record	a person's or organisation's past achievements	سجل الأداء

Our country's imports and exports (SB, p.66) 2017 صادرات و واردات بلدنا

In this report, we (researchers) will look at the countries that (countries) Jordan trades with and what goods it (Jordan) exports and imports.

First, let's look at **exports**. Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the extraction industry for these minerals is one of the **largest** in the world. Not surprisingly, two of Jordan's largest exports are chemicals and fertilisers. Pharmaceuticals and other industries represent 30% of Jordan's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and 75% of Jordan's pharmaceuticals are exported. However, the majority (65%) of the economy is dominated by services, mostly travel and tourism. Most of Jordan's exports go to Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia.

Now let's look at **imports**. Unlike some other countries in the Middle East, Jordan does not have large oil or gas **reserves**. For that reason, Jordan has to import oil and gas for its (Jordan's) energy needs. Its (Jordan's) other main imports are cars, medicines and wheat. In 2013 CE, 23.6 % of Jordan's imports were from Saudi Arabia. This (23.6) was followed by the EU, with 17.6 % of its imports. Other imports have come from China and the United States.

Jordan has more free trade agreements than any other Arab country, and it trades freely with many countries, including the USA, Canada and Malaysia. Which other areas are important for Jordan's trade? Jordan first signed a trade agreement with the EU in 1997 CE. It (Jordan) signed a free trade agreement with Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia in 2004 CE. In 2011 CE, another trade agreement was made with the EU, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia. Trade with the EU and North Africa in particular is likely to grow.

Our country's exports and imports

agreement	promise to do something	اتفاقية
domestic	happening in one particular country	محلي
dominate	to be the most important feature of something	يهيمن - يسيطر
exports	goods sold to another country	صادرات
extraction	removing something from something else	استخراج / استخلاص
fertiliser	a substance that is put on the land to make crops grow	سماد
goods	things that are produced in order to be sold	بضائع
Gross Domestic Product	a country's total output of goods and services	إجمالي الناتج المحلي
imports	goods bought from other countries	واردات
mineral	a substance that is present in some foods . / a substance that is found in the earth	معادن
pharmaceuticals	companies which produce medicine	شركات أدوية
reserve	something kept back or set aside	مخزون

Writing an essay / article.

(about / discussing ... / mentioning..)

Title

Introduction

I think -----this subject----- is very important in our daily life which we should talk about and discuss all its aspects because it has a great effect on our life / at school / in the society / in the world .

In this essay I intend / am going to discuss the (**benefits / advantages / disadvantages / solutions / ways / effects / reasons / results / factors**) of ----- taking into consideration ----- and ----- .

Body

In my point of view , Let us consider (3 paragraphs)

الأفكار حسب الأسئلة أو الكلمات المساعدة أو الموضوع

Firstly,

Secondly,

Conclusion

Finally , I'd like to say that I hope I have discussed useful information that expresses the main aspects about -----

(اسم الموضوع أو المطالب من الموضوع)

Informal / Personal letter : Write a letter to your friend in USA telling him about your last holiday.

P.O Box
Amman,
Jordan
Date, 4 July. 2020

Dear

How are you ? fine, I hope ? How is your family ? I hope that all of you are very well.

I'm sorry I haven't written to you for three months, and that's because I'm having Tawjihi exams.

I'm writing to tell you about -----(**subject**)-----

Well , I have to finish now as I've got too much work to do. Please write back and let me know more about your latest news.

Hope to hear from you soon.

With love.

Yours sincerely,

(Name : ----- as written in the exam)

Writing A Report

Write a report for your school magazine about the advantages and disadvantages of using the Internet , suggesting ideas for it .

To : My school magazine

From : a student

Date : 4 July , 2020

Subject : Using the internet

reasons and results

The **aim** / purpose of this **report** is to discuss the **advantages and the disadvantages of using the internet .**

In my opinion, there are many advantages :

- Finding information
- Keeping in touch with friends
- searching information
- listening to music

On the other hand , there are many disadvantages :

- Making people unsocial
- causing eye diseases
- wasting lots of time for students.
- Decreasing creative thinking .

To sum up , I'd like to say that I hope I have given enough and useful information about ----- suggesting that using the internet should be under control and in specific times .

In conclusion , you should take my suggestions into consideration to find the best effective solutions for it .

It's recommended that

Writing a blog Title

I'm writing this post to

Let's consider

Do you know what you're going to study at university? (ask a question such as advice)

I've come up with some ideas but I really need your help! (State your problem)

Do get in touch if you have any stories or advice that you think might help me

Firstly, I want to help people, but Science is not my strongest subject so I won't be able to do Medicine. I could study Psychology and follow a career path in that area, but I don't know much about it. If any of you are Psychology students, please do message me about your course.

Secondly, I'd really like to study something like Linguistics, because I've always been interested in language. I've done some research and found out that, while it doesn't lead directly to a career. Can you help me get a better picture of it? So, can you help me with my decision? (Restate your question or subject and ask students to get involved)

The Advantages and Disadvantages of Online Learning

Most people now use the internet on computers and smartphones to do a variety of tasks such as online learning .

Although using the internet to study is usually easy, it has many disadvantages because students cannot concentrate or ask the questions they don't understand easily. Also, learning online and using the internet can save the time and effort of students, but they are bad ways in getting all the information they need in their study, especially when they study for the Tawjihi exams.

Moreover, The internet and the distance learning programmes have given us a choice as students to complete our studies at home but they made studying boring , tiring and unpleasant.

Although computers , the internet and the distance-learning programmes are incredibly useful, I don't think they will replace face-to-face learning one day because, for many people, face-to-face learning is a way that makes you feel more comfortable , satisfied and confident about the information and the knowledge you get and memorise.

Finally, I agree that the internet and the distance-learning programmes have enabled us to continue our study at home, but I feel becoming reliant on technology in studying is not positive , especially when we study for Tawjihi exams.

The Advantages and disadvantages of " The Internet of Things "

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.

In this essay, I am going to talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the " Internet of things ". It has many advantages in health such as monitoring health and activity. It can also be useful at home.

On the other hand , there are many disadvantages of the "Internet of things " such as having less privacy.

As a result, criminals could get control of your personal information and take over the whole system.

Many people are excited about the ' Internet of Things' because they say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable.

However, others want to keep control of their own lives and their own things because they are afraid of what will happen in the future if criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings..

Health in Jordan

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 and clean water have made our community healthier.

As a result of careful planning, healthcare services have been increasing rapidly over the past years. Now, Jordan continues to battle the corona virus that has put the lives of Jordanian people in danger. Jordan is trying now to overcome this global crises by doing all the best to stop the spread of this virus. Despite the limited financial resources, Jordan has successfully controlled the spread of this dangerous disease by doing many procedures. For example , it closed its air and land borders and also the institutions.

All the medical teams in Jordan began intensive efforts to protect the people and all the efforts were done at a time when the world was not taking any action. I think all these factors will make Jordan's healthy population growth, which will result in a strong work force with economic benefits for the whole country in the future.

Finally, I think we will win if we want and if we follow the instructions and the advice of the government .

We pray to Allah to protect us and our country and I am sure we will be the first recovered country in the region..

Coronavirus

I think coronavirus is a very important subject to talk about and discuss because it has a great bad effects on our life and our country, Jordan. In this essay , I am going to talk about a virus which is the talk of the entire world nowadays.

Coronavirus infection has headlined all the social media pages because it causes large numbers of deaths among people all over the world. This infection appeared in China and rapidly spread to all the cities in the world. **What are the effects of this virus?**

Soon, it has become a deadly virus which is threatening the lives of millions people all over the world. Also, it is affecting education , industry , tourism, trade and even people inside their homes. This virus spreads quickly by direct and indirect contact, So the government decided to put some rules and procedures to stop its spread. For example, citizens are asked to stay at homes and be away from crowded places and doctors are also asked to do their best to protect and treat the discovered cases. Also, the government stopped schools and banned travelling and finally it has declared the Defense Rule .

Finally, In order to save and protect ourselves and our country, we should unite to face this infection by doing lots of procedures. For example, we should be away from crowded places and if necessary we should wear protective masks to protect ourselves and others. We are facing a dangerous and terrifying disease, so we must unite to stop this deadly virus spread.

I think it is really a disaster , so let's pray to Allah to stop this infection and our awareness will help with our Dua'a .

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

(2020 - 2019)

Action Pack 12



Units 1 - 4 Units 6-7-9

الاجابات - Answers

اوزان العلامات الجديدة - 2020

(UNIT 1 = 20% (40 marks)

- (UNIT 2 = 15% (30 marks)

- (UNIT 7 = 9% (18 marks)

(UNIT 6 = 20% (40 marks)

- (UNIT 3 = 15% (30 marks)

- (UNIT 9 = 6% (12 marks)

- (UNIT 4 = 15% (30 marks)



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Colour idioms	Meaning	Arabic
see red	become angry . (feeling = anger)	يغضب
feel a bit blue	become sad (feeling = sadness)	يشعر بالكآبة والحزن
the green light	permission	يسمح / يآذن
red-handed	in the act of doing something wrong	متلبس بالجريمة – بفعل شئى خطأ
out of the blue	unexpectedly	فجآة
a white elephant	a useless possession	ملكفة غير مفدفة – مكلف بدون فآدة

Complete the following sentences with the correct phrase :

1. Have you heard the good news ? We've **the green light** to go ahead with our project !
2. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught **red-handed** .
3. I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely **out of the blue** .
4. Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a **white elephant** .
5. It's normal to **feel a bit blue** from time to time .
6. When you **see red** , your blood pressure is raised.

Body idioms	Meaning	Arabic
get it off your chest	to tell someone about something that has been worrying you	يفرغ - يشكى عن مشكلة ما
get cold feet	to lose your confidence in something at the last minute	تفقد الثقة بنفسك آخر لحظة
play it by ear	To decide how to deal with a situation as it develops	تقرر كفةفة التعامل مع موقف
keep your chin up	to remain cheerful in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement	يفقى مرح وقت الصعوبات
have a head for figures	to have a natural mental ability for Maths / numbers	ان يكون لك عقل رياضى
put my back into it	tried extremely hard ; put a lot of effort into something	يحاول بكل جهده

1. I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll **get cold feet** at the last moment.
 2. If you've got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to **get it off your chest** .
 3. I don't think I would be a very good accountant. I don't really **have a head for figures** .
 4. **Keep your chin up** ! I'm sure everything will be fine in the end.
 5. I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to **play it by ear** .
 6. Even if things have been difficult for you, always **keep your chin up** , everything will be normal soon. (2016)
- Answers :** get cold feet - get it off your chest - have a head for figures - keep your chin up - play it by ear - keep your chin up

1. Majed is too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think he will **lose his confidence at the last minute**. 2016
Replace the underlined phrases with the correct body idiom. **get cold feet**
2. I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to **keep our chin up**. 2017
Replace the underlined body idiom with the correct one. **play it by ear**
3. I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely **out of the blue**.
What does the underlined colour idiom **out of the blue** mean ? **unexpectedly**
4. Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a **red-handed** .
Replace the underlined colour- idiom with the correct one. **white elephant**
5. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught **the green light** . 2018
Replace the underlined colour- idiom with the correct one. **red-handed**
6. A lot of houses in the nearby village became **white elephant** as their owners left to live in the city . 2016
What does the underlined colour- idiom mean ? **a useless possession**
7. Have you heard the good news ? We've got **the permission** to go ahead with our project !. 2016
Replace the underlined phrase with the correct colour- idiom. **the green light**
8. It's normal to **feel a bit blue** from time to time . 2017
What feeling does the underlined phrase express ? **Sadness**
9. Have you heard the good news ? We've got **a white elephant** to go ahead with our project !. 2019
Replace the underlined misused colour idiom with the correct one. **the green light**

Collocations	Arabic	Collocations	Arabic	Collocations	Arabic	Collocations	Arabic
catch attention	يجلب الانتباه	spend time	يمضي الوقت	public transport	المواصلات العامة	carbon footprint	أثار الكربون
get an idea	يلتقط فكرة	attend a course	يحضر دورة	urban planning	التخطيط العمراني	biological waste	النفايات البيولوجية
take an interest	يهتم بشخص أو شيء	side effects	اعراض جانبية	economic growth	النمو الاقتصادي	negative effect	الآثار السلبية

(attend - catch - carbon footprint - urban planning)

1. Brilliant students always **catch** their teachers' attention with their remarkable answers.
2. Fatima plans to **attend** several courses on prosthetic with specialized people.

3. Replace the underlined misused verb with the appropriate collocation :

اهتمام بالمعنى والاملاء والتبديل

I like to **attend** time learning foreign languages .

spend

2018

Collocations	meaning - Arabic	Collocations	Arabic الوحدة السابعة
draw up a timetable	write a schedule يصمم جدول	take a break	relax يرتاح
do exercise	keep fit يتمرن	make a start	begin يبدأ
do a subject	study يدرس	make a difference	change something يغير شيء

1. If you want to lose weight, you should **do exercise** everyday.
2. The deadline is tomorrow, and you haven't done everything yet. You really must **make a start** .
3. If you send money to charity, you will **make a difference** to a lot of lives.
4. You look tired. Why don't you **take a break** ?
5. I need to organize my time better. I think I'll **draw up a timetable**.
6. Taha's organized participation in the seminar **makes a difference** and activates everyone there. (2016)
7. If you send money to a charity, you will **do exercise** to a lot of lives. (2018)

Replace the underlined misused collocation in the following sentence with the correct one : **make a difference**

Answers : 1. do exercise 2. make a start 3. make a difference 4. take a break 5. draw up a timetable 6. makes a difference

Collocations	Arabic	Collocations	Arabic الوحدة التاسعة
make - a mistake	يرتكب خطأ	join - a company	ينضم الى شركة
ask - questions	يسأل اسئلة	cause - offence	يسبب اساءة
shake - hands	يصافح	make - small talk	يعمل حديث قصير
earn - respect	يكسب الاحترام	(take a course) (drop a course) (get a job)	

Complete the collocations with the verbs in the box.

1. Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to **make a mistake** .
2. If you are polite, you won't **cause offense** or upset anybody.
3. Before the serious discussion starts, we always **make small talk** ; it's often about the weather!
4. Nasser has applied to **join** the **company** where his father works.
5. In business, when you meet someone for the first time, it's polite to **shake hands**.
6. After the talk, there will be a chance for you to **ask questions** about anything you don't understand.
7. By working hard, you will **earn** the **respect** of your boss.
8. Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to **shake hands**. **make a mistake**

Replace the underlined misused collocation with the correct one.

Answers : 1 make a mistake 2 cause offense 3 make small talk 4 join , company 5. shake hands 6. ask questions 7. earn, respect

Phrases	Phrases	Phrases	Phrases
know about يعرف عن	give out يعطي (معلومات)	wake up يستيقظ	look around يلقي نظرة
connect with يتواصل مع	fill in يعبئ (نموذج)	take place يحدث	meet up يلتقي
turn on يشغل	cope with = deal with يتعامل مع	settle down يستقر	get started يبدأ

wake up - take place - settle down - look around - meet up - get started

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

Phrase	Different Meanings
share ideas مشاركة معلومات	give your ideas to others
compare ideas مقارنة معلومات	show differences or similarities between ideas
create a website انشاء موقع	make a new website
contribute to a website المشاركة في موقع	offer your work to a website
research information بحث معلومات	find the information you need.
present information عرض معلومات	give information in a presentation
monitor what is happening مراقبة ما يحدث	watch what is happening
find out what is happening اكتشاف ما يحدث	discover what is happening
give a talk to people اعطاء محاضرة	give a speech to a group of people
talk to people التحدث مع الناس	an informal discussion
show photos عرض صور	show people photos that you have
send photos ارسال صور	post photos to someone

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

2016

1. Kareem shared a large number of ideas with the committee.
2. The student compared his ideas with the teacher.

Explain the difference in meaning between the underlined phrases in the above sentences.

1. gave ideas to others

2. showed differences or similarities between ideas

Function (express / indicate) المستوى الثالث	
consequence النتيجة	In this way, As a consequence, Therefore, As a result, Thus, In consequence, For this, that reason
opposition / contrast التناقض	In spite of , However , On the contrary , Whereas , conversely , despite , On the other hand / On one hand , although
continuation or addition الاضافة	Furthermore, In addition, Likewise, Also, One reason for this, Moreover
Recommendations التوصية	It is recommended that ... / The best course of action would be to
conclusion الخاتمة	It appears that ... / This results in
introduction المقدمة	The aim of this report is to / This report examines..... / In this report will be examined
emphasis / stress التأكيد	The thing that / The person who / The place where The time when
simile = (like – as) التشبيه	-Some robots will look and sound very like humans, because technology will have advanced a great deal
metaphor الاستعارة	-Treatment and medicines will taste as delicious as real food. -The world will be at your fingers.

1. Lights will go on and off automatically. In this way, / Therefore, / Consequently, / As a result, we will save energy. **consequence**
2. On the one hand, life would be easier. On the other hand, we will have less privacy and security. **opposition / contrast**
3. Driverless cars automatically avoid crashes. However, their computers sometimes fail. **opposition / contrast**
4. Although the "Internet of Things" will make our life easier, it will make many problems to privacy. **opposition / contrast**
5. Despite the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient. 2016
What is the function of using despite in the above sentence ? **Showing opposition / contrast**
6. The world **will be at your fingers**. 2017
Identify the type of rhetorical device used in the above sentence . **metaphor**

المستوى الرابع Functions

5. Make comparisons : more, less, as ... as , taller , more , the most , ...etc
6. ask questions in a polite, formal way : Do you mind telling me why the train is late ?
7. a formal way of reporting thoughts, sayings, beliefs and opinion : It is said that.... / It is believed that
8. To express regrets about the past : I wish I had done more work for my exam.
9. To express wishes about the present that are impossible to happen : I wish I knew the answer

Functions - Grammar

Function	Sentence
Present Simple :	
1. Something that is true in the present .	- I play tennis everyday.
2. Things that are always true. General truth	- Every twelve months, The Earth circles the sun.
3. Scheduled or fixed events in the future .	- The train leaves tonight at 6 pm. /The party starts at 8 pm
Present Continuous : am , is , are + V-ing	
1. Something that is happening at the moment of speaking .	- I'm studying the present continuous now
2. To describe something temporary .	- She is staying with her friend for a week.
3. For actions that happen repeatedly in the present .	- You are always losing your keys
4. To talk about the Future, where something has been planned .	- I'm meeting my father tomorrow
Present Perfect : has / have + V-3	
1. To talk about the fact that something happened at an unspecified time before now .	- They have broken the law
2. Discuss our experience up to the present.	- I've passed my driving test, so I can borrow his car next week
Present Perfect Continuous : (unfinished activity) : has / have + been + V-ing	
1. Something that began in the past and continues in the present.	- They have been talking for two hours
Past Simple : S + V2	
1. express the idea that an action started and finished at a specific time in the past.	- I saw a movie yesterday
2. Describe a routine in the past .	- I always exercised every morning when I was a student
Past Continuous : S + was / were + V-ing	
1. Show that something happened for along time in the past .	I was watching TV yesterday in the evening
past simple and the past continuous together :	
1. to say that something happened in the middle of something else.	I was watching TV when she called
Past Perfect Simple : had + V3	
Talk about actions that happened before a specific moment in the past.	After he had studied, he slept.
The Future with will : S + will + V-inf.	
To talk about the future if we are predicting it without evidence .	- The year 2026 will be a very interesting year
To express spontaneous decision.	- A: the phone is ringing. B: I'll answer it.
The Future with going to : S + am , is , are + going to + V-inf.	
1. Future plans (a person intends to do something in the future)	- He is going to spend his vacation in Aqaba.
2. Predictions that are based on evidence.	- The clouds are dark. It's going to rain any minute.
be used to : S + am , is , are + used to + V-ing / noun / pronoun	
1. To describe things that are familiar or customary.	- We've lived in the city along time , so we're used to the traffic.
used to : S + used to + V-inf.	
1.To describe past habits or past states that have now changed .	- She used to be a teacher, but now she's retired
Past Perfect Continuous : S + had been + V-ing	
1.To talk about actions or situations that were happening up to a specific moment in the past.	
By the time the bus arrived, we had been waiting for an hour	
The future continuous : will be + V-ing	
1.Talk about a continuous action in the future .	- They will be preparing for the final exam.
future Perfect : will have + V-3	
1.Talk about an action that will be completed by a particular time in the future .	
By 2029 CE, the new motorway will have opened	
Cleft Sentences	
1.to emphasize certain pieces of information .	- Ahmad is the person who
Defining relative clauses	
1.to identify which particular person, place or thing is being talked about .	- There are many animals which have four legs.
Non-defining relative clauses	
To give more details (extra information) about a particular person, place or thing that is being talked about.	
The Sahara desert, which is in Africa, is very hot.	

الكتابة الموجهة Guided Writing

The	There are many ways to foster creativity in children such as	2017 - 2018
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - creating a creative atmosphere , - allowing children the freedom to explore their ideas and - encouraging children to read for pleasure, too. - Also, another way / point / thing is giving children the opportunity to disagree with you. 	

There are many ways to foster creativity in children such as creating a creative atmosphere, allowing children the freedom to explore their ideas and encouraging children to read for pleasure, too.

Also, another way is giving children the opportunity to disagree with you .

	There are many characteristics of traditional education . For example,
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - students attend classes in person , - have more opportunities to join clubs and - need more guidance and more direct contact with teachers , too. - In addition , students attend classes in a specific time and in a specific location .

There are many characteristics of traditional education. For example, students attend classes in person, have more opportunities to join clubs and need more guidance and more direct contact with teachers ,too. Also, students attend classes in a specific time and in a specific location.

	There are many things that should happen to motorists who break the speed limits such as
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> banning from driving and fining for driving fast , too. Also, another thing is putting in prison .

There are many things that should happen to motorists who break the speed limits such as banning them from driving and fining them for driving fast, too. Also, another thing is putting them in prison.

	There are many ways to improve your English language such as
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> listening to English programs and reading English newspapers and magazines , too. Also, another way is joining English courses regularly.

There are many ways to improve your English language such as listening to English programs and reading newspapers and magazines, too. Also, another way is joining English courses regularly.

	There are many reasons that make people use the internet websites such as
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> buying goods and booking holidays , too. Also, another reason is paying bills .

There are many reasons that make people use the internet websites such as buying goods and booking holidays ,too. Also, another reason is paying bills.

Name	Mahmoud Darwish , who was a poet and an author ,
Date (born and died)	was born in 1942 and died in 2008 .
Profession	Poet and author
There are many achievements for Mahmoud Darwish such as	- Leaves of Olives and Wingless Birds .

Mahmoud Darwish, who was a poet and an author, was born in 1942 and died in 2008. There are many achievements for Mahmoud Darwish such as "Leaves of Olives and Wingless Birds". (He wrote " Leaves of Olives and Wingless Birds.")

Name	Ibn Bassal , who was a writer , a scientist and an engineer ,
Date	11 th century BC lived in AlAndalus in the 11 th century .
Location	AlAndalus
Profession	Writer, scientists, engineer
Interests He was interested in	Botany and agriculture , so he made many
achievements such as	writing a book of agriculture and designing water pumps and irrigation system.
Ibn Bassal's legacy was	advice and instructions to farmers .

Ibn Bassal , who lived in AlAndalus in the eleventh century, was a writer , a scientist and an engineer. He was interested in botany and agriculture , so he made many achievements such as writing a book about agriculture and designing water pumps and irrigation systems. Ibn Bassal's legacy was great because all the farmers followd his advice and instructions.

Write two sentences about Qasir Bashir

Location	Qasr Bashir, which is located in the Jordanian Desert ,
Date of construction	was built / constructed at the beginning of the 4 th century .
Purpose of building	to protect the Roman borders .
Description of the building	It has huge towers and 23 rooms .

Qasir Bashir , which is located in the Jordanian Desert, was built / constructed at the beginning of the 4th century. It was built to protect the Roman borders. Also, it has huge towers and twenty-three rooms.

Compulsory Education in different countries	
England	5-17 years
Jordan	6-16 years
Turkey	6-18 years
Japan	6-15 years

the most - the least - more than - less than
earlier than - later than - start - leave

Turkish children have the most compulsory schooling but Japanese children have the least compulsory schooling. In addition, In Jordan, children start school a year later than English children but they leave school one year earlier. .

The most popular university subjects		
Subject	No. applications in 2014 CE	Change since 2013 CE
Business Studies	280,240	+ 3.2 %
Visual Arts	244,620	+ 2.4 %
Biology	231,720	+ 8 %
Engineering	141,100	+ 11 %
Physics	104,410	+ 5 %

Business studies is the most popular subject but physics is the least popular one and it is not as popular as Biology . Also, Biology is more popular than engineering but it is less popular than Visual Arts.

Advantages – The Internet of Things		Disadvantages– The Internet of Things	
Health	- monitor health and activity. - fridges advise on healthy eating - more time to relax	Privacy	- everything you do is tracked

There are many advantages of the Internet of Things for health such as monitoring health and activity, advising on healthy eating by fridges and having more time to relax. On the other hand , there are many disadvantages for privacy. For example, everything you do is tracked.

2019 خطة	Tips for studying long hours without getting tired
	- prioritise your schedule - take regular breaks - study in daylight - find a suitable place to study

2019 شتوي	Benefits of walking
	- improves heart health - aids weight loss - strengthens muscles - regulates blood pressure

2019 تكميلي	Benefits of attending summer classes
	- increase self-confidence - develop social skills - develop academic skills - promote physical activity

Derivation

(**adj** + **noun** + **verb** + **adverb** + **adjective** + **noun**)

verb	ate	ise	ize	en	ed	fy			
noun	ion / ness	ity / age	ment	ence	ancy	gy / ure	ing / dom	ist / isme	er / or
adjective	al	ive	ant	ent	ful	ous	ible	able	ic / ing / ed
adverb	ly								

الاسماء Nouns	الافعال Verbs
1. After: (a / an / the) :	1. After (to)
2. After prepositions (in / on / of / at / with / for / by / from / without)	2. After : (always / usually / often / seldom / rarely / sometimes / never)
3. After the possessives ('s / s')	3. After (would rather / had better / let / make / help)
4. After : (my / his / her / their / your / our / its)	4. After the (verbs to do) : (do / does / did)
5. After adjectives :	5. After (will / would / shall / should / may / might / can / could / must)
6. After numbers : one / first / all / every / each / enough / several	6. Between the subject and the object = (N + V + N)
7. After the words (this / these / that / those)	
8. After (much / many / few / some / any / little / more)	
9. At the beginning of the sentence as subjects	
10. After (No)	
11. After : (need) – (cause) – (keep) – (see)	

الصفات Adjectives	الظرف / الحال Adverbs
1. Adjectives describe nouns	1. Adverbs describe verbs - V + adv / V + n + -----
2. After (verbs to be)	2. We use the adverbs before adjectives : (be + ly)
3. After adverbs (adverb + adjective)	3. Adverbs (without verbs) . ----- ,
4. " be " + (as adj as)	4. " verb " + (very / too / so / quite)
5. " be " + (very / too / so / quite / a bit / absolutely / extremely)	5. " verb " + (as adv as)
6. After these verbs (look / feel / sound / seem / become / find / taste / smell / get / turn)	6. subject + ly + verb - n + -----v am - is - are + -----ly----- + V3 / am - is - are + V3 + ----ly----
7. After (be + more / the most)	has / have + -----ly----- + V3 / has / have + V3 + -----ly-----

Complete the sentences with words formed from the words in brackets.

1. The Middle East is famous for **the** ----- of olive oil. (produce - productive - **production**)
2. Ibn Sina wrote ----- **textbooks**. (medicine - **medical** - medically)
3. Fatima al-Fihri was born in **the** ----- **century**. (nine - **ninth**)
4. My father bought our house with **an** ----- from his grandfather. (inherit - inherited - **inheritance**)
5. Scholars have discovered **an** ----- document from the twelfth century. (origin - **original** - originally)
6. Do you think the wheel was the most important ----- ever? (**invention** - invented - invent)
7. Al-Kindi made many important mathematical ----- . (discover - **discoveries** - discoverer)
8. Who was the **most** ----- **writer** of the twentieth century? (influence - influential - **influential**)
9. The Giralda Tower **was** ----- a minaret. (origin - original - **originally**)
10. **The** ----- of oil made some countries rich. (discover - **discovery** - discoverer)
11. When we go on school trips, we always learn new things because **the trips are** ----- . (education - **educational** - educate)
12. Photography and painting are two examples of **the** ----- arts. (vision - **visual** - visually)
13. Sheep's wool, and goat and camel hair are used by Bedouin tribes **to** ----- rugs. (**produce** - production - productive)
14. There is a particular Bedouin style of ----- . (weave - weaver - **weaving**)
15. There is a particular Bedouin style of weaving that buyers **find very** ----- . (attraction - **attractive** - attract)
16. I will be going to university to continue **my** ----- . (**education** / educate / educational)
17. Thank you for your help, **I** really ----- it. (**appreciate** / appreciative / appreciation)
18. Many instruments that are still today **in** ----- were designed by Arab scholars. (operational / operate / **operations**)
19. When **do you** ----- to receive your test results? - (**expect** / expectedly / expectancy)
20. The newly constructed project use recycled water which helps **the** ----- of the environment. (sustain - sustainable - **sustainability**)
21. Many candy advertisements are usually presented in **an** ----- **manner** in the TV. (attract - **attractive** - attraction)
22. Markets have different types of food which **are** ----- prepared from animal products. (**artificial** - **artificially**)
23. Imagination is the source of ----- . (**create** - creative - **creation**)

1. One of the most important things that we give children is a **good** -----.(**educate** - **education** - educational - educationally)
2. If you work hard, I'm sure you **will** ----- . (**success** - **succeed** - successful - successfully)
3. Congratulations ! Not many **people** ----- such high marks. (**achievement** - **achieve** - achieved)
4. My father works for **an** ----- that helps to protect the environment. (**organize** - **organization** - organised)
5. Before you apply for a job, check that you have **the correct** ----- . (**qualify** - **qualified** - **qualification**)
6. Congratulations on a **very**----- **business** deal. (**succeed** - **success** - **successful**)
7. We should always be ready to listen to **good** ----- (**advise** - **advice** - advisable)
8. My father often talks about what he did in **his** ----- . (**young** - **youth**)
9. It's important to have **an** ----- of different countries' customs (**aware** - **awareness**)
10. The graduation ceremony was a **very** ----- **occasion** for everyone. (**memory** - **memorise** - **memorable**)
11. Nuts contain **useful** ----- such as oils and fats. (**nutritious** - **nutrition** - **nutrients**)
12. Have you had **any** ----- of learning another language ? (**experienced** - **experience**)
13. Remembering the past ----- on the experience you had. (**dependence** - **depends** - **dependent**)
14. I'm confused. Could you give me **some** -----, please ? (**advisable** - **advice** - **advise**)
15. Before an exam, you **must** ----- everything you have learnt. (**revision** - **revise** - **revisable**)
16. In hot weather our bodies are in danger **of** ----- . (**dehydrate** - **dehydration** - **dehydrated**)
17. Don't talk to the driver. He **must** ----- . (**concentration** - **concentrate** - **concentrated**)
18. How quickly **does blood** ----- round the body ? (**circulation** - **circulate** - **circulated**)
19. Services, mostly travel and **tourism** ----- **the majority** of our economy. (**dominant** - **dominate** - **dominance**)
20. ----- **have** been set up. (**organize** - **organized** - **organizations**)

21. Doing lots of exercise won't keep you healthy if you don't eat ----- **food** as well. (**nutrients** - **nutritious** - **nutrition**) 2016
22. Language ----- **is** becoming an important requirement for many jobs. (**proficient** - **proficiency**) 2017
23. My grandfather often tells us about what he did in **his** ----- . (**young** - **youth**) 2017
24. Olives which **are**----- **grown** in the world, have been cultivated for over 6.000 years. (**extend** - **extensive** - **extensively**) 2017
25. It is important to have **an** ----- **of** different countries' customs. (**aware** - **awareness**) 2017
26. Maha shows **great** ----- for her new job as a lawyer in the court . (**enthusiasm** , **enthusiastic** , **enthusiastically**) 2018
27. Our national team is now **well**- ----- for the second round of the competition . (**qualify** , **qualification** , **qualified**) 2018
28. With children, it is important **to** ----- the right balance between love and discipline. (**achieve** , **achieved** , **achievable**) 2018
29. **It's**----- to take regular breaks when revising. (**benefit** - **beneficial** - **beneficially**) 2018
30. You **need** ----- at language to work fast. (**proficient** - **proficiently** - **proficiency**) 2018
- 31- Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say **it is** ----- . (**viable** / **viably** / **viability**) 2018
- 32- -----, a man proposes to a woman, not the other way round. (**Tradition** / **Traditional** / **Traditionally**) 2018
- 33- Artists usually **meets** to discuss ideas **and** ----- each other's work. (**criticise** / **criticism** / **critic**) 2018
- 34- Madaba has a ----- as a fascinating place to visit . (**reputation** / **reputational** / **reputationally**) 2018
- 35- Khalid received **an** ----- **letter** from the manager for his hard work. (**appreciate** / **appreciation** / **appreciatively**) 2018
- 36- Manal always presents **her** ----- **work** in literature clearly. (**create** / **creative** / **creatively**) 2018
37. Bank costumers can ----- their checking accounts instantly. (**access** - **accessible** - **accessibly**) 2019
38. Hospitals have a ----- to provide the best medical care. (**commit** - **committed** - **commitment**) 2019
39. The prices of some items are not ----- in some shops (**negotiate** - **negotiable** - **negotiablely** - **negotiation**) 2019
40. This training job will ----- you for a better job. (**qualify** - **qualification** - **qualifying** - **qualified**) 2019
41. The recycling project has been ----- carried out in my school. (**success** - **successful** - **successfully** - **succeed**) 2019
42. The ----- of the internet has changed the world. (**invent** - **invention** - **inventive** - **invented**) 2019
43. Majed has ----- passed the final exam. (**success** - **successful** - **successfully** - **succeed**) 2019
44. Experts have proved that exercise is good for ----- . (**concentrate** - **concentration** - **concentrated** - **concentratedly**) 2019
45. Students ----- to receive their results very soon. (**expect** - **expectation** - **expectancy** - **expectantly**) 2019
46. Is one side of the brain more ----- than the other ? (**dominate** - **dominance** - **dominant** - **dominantly**) 2019

Grammar

1. The Present Simple Tense : المضارع البسيط

1. S + V1 / don't + v-inf. - (I , we , you , they)	Key words every / each + time always , these days , often , daily , weekly , monthly , yearly , frequently , occasionally , usually , sometimes , rarely , seldom , never , On Sundays , twice a month
2. S + V-s/es / doesn't + v-inf. - (he , she , it)	
3. be = (am – is – are)	
4. (not be) = (am not – isn't – aren't)	
5. play – plays / carry – carries / (o, -x, -s, -ss, -ch, -sh, -z + (-es).	

- Children often **use** computers better than their parents. (use)
- She **doesn't** always **play** tennis. (not, play)
- The Earth **circles** the sun . (circle)
- The train **leaves** tonight at 6 pm. (leave)
- He **never forgets** his wallet. (forget)
- Eid Al-Adha is a celebration that **begins** on the 10th of Thu-Al-Hijjah . (begin) 2017
- My family ----- a trip to Europe every year . (plans – was being planned – would plan – is planned) 2019

2. The Present Continuous Tense : المضارع المستمر

Present Continuous	S + am , is , are + V-ing / S + am , is , are (not) + V-ing		
Key words	now / at this moment / listen / look ! / Be quiet / Be careful / watch out / currently / at present		
like – liking	see – seeing	be – being	die – dying
sit – sitting / listen – listening	happen – happening	visit – visiting	develop - developing
prefer – preferring	transfer - transferring	remember – remembering	offer - offering

- I **am studying** the present continuous now. (study)
- She comes from Ajloun. She **is staying** with her friend for a week. She will return to Ajloun in the spring. (stay)
- You **are** always **losing** your keys. (lose)
- I **am meeting** my father tomorrow. (meet)
- The workers **aren't working at the moment** . They are on a break. (not , work) 2018
- 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**) 2019

3. The Present Perfect Simple : المضارع التام البسيط

1. (has / have + V3) . (hasn't / haven't + V3)	Key words just / so far / ,so / already / recently / lately / today ever / times / never / yet / this week / since / for
2. اي جملة بدون دليل (ليست حقيقة علمية)	
3. (V1 . has / have + V3) ربط الماضي بالحاضر	

For : a week / an hour / three hours **Since** : Saturday / yesterday / 1930 / last week / March / I was born .

- 1. I **have passed** my driving test. That's why I can take my father's car. (pass)
- 2. Salem **has** already **gone** to school. (go)
- 3. Salem **hasn't finished** yet . (not, finish)
- 4. I **have cut** my finger . It's bleeding now . (cut)

4. The Present Perfect Continuous : المضارع التام المستمر

1. S + has / have + been + V-ing S + hasn't / haven't + been + V-ing	Key words for , since , all , How long - (be , v)
3. (V1 . has / have + been + V-ing) ربط الماضي بالحاضر	

- 1. The government has **been working** hardly to raise the citizen's awareness of human rights. (be, work) 2016
- 2. She **has been training** to be a doctor since two years. (be, train)
- 3. Where have you been ? I **have been waiting** for ages . (wait)
- 4. Nadia ----- her homework for two hours . (have done – have been doing – **has been doing** – had been done) 2019
- 5. He started studying at 5:00 pm. It's 10:00 pm, and he's still studying. (has / have + been + V-ing)
- He has been studying** since 5:00 pm. الفعل بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمرا في الحاضر

5. The Past Simple : (V2) = الماضي البسيط

(V) = V2	yesterday / last week , month , year / ago / in 1960 / in ancient times /
(not, v) = didn't + V-inf.	one day / in early / first ever / when I was a child , young , 12 years old
(be) = was , were	
(not be) = wasn't , weren't	v2+ thus + v2

1. Alia **visited** Ali yesterday . (visit)
2. Alia **didn't have** her lunch yesterday . (not ,have)
3. Alia **wasn't** at home yesterday . (not ,be)
4. I **always exercised** every morning when I was a child. (exercise) (a routine in the past)

6. The Past Continuous : الماضي المستمر

Subject + was / were + V-ing	
1. (V2) ----- while / as ----- (was, were + V-ing)	(I, he, she, it - was)
2. (was, were + V-ing)----- when ----- (V2)	(we, you, they - were)
3. yesterday / last week + (at this time - morning - evening - at 5:00)	

1. Sami **was playing** tennis at 9:00 yesterday. (play)
2. While Salma **was staying** in Aqaba, she visited the castle. (stay) 2016
3. The students in my class **were talking** about their achievements in science **when** the bell suddenly rang. (talk) 2017
4. While my father ----- a book , our neighbour came to visit us . (is read - reads - **was reading** - is being read) 2019
5. I was driving to work when the engine ----- . (stops - were stopping - is stopped - **stopped**) 2019

7. The Past Perfect Simple : Subject + had + V-3 (V2..... and then.....V2)
Had + V3 , V2

1. After / as soon as / because +	(had + V3) ----- , V2
2. Before / by the time +	V2 ----- , (had V3)
3. By + time (1920) , +	(had V3)

1. **By the time** Alex **finished** his studies, he **had been** in London for over eight years. (be)
2. **Before** she **went** to the library, Huda **had helped** her mother to prepare lunch. (help)
3. Ahmad **had** his lunch, **and then** he **started** work.
After Ahmad had had his lunch , he started work.
Before Ahmad started work , he had had his lunch.
Ahmad had had his lunch before he started work.
Ahmad started work after he had his lunch.
4. Tala **took** three English courses in the British Council **and then** she **went** to Britain to study medicine. 2016
Before Tala went to Britain to study medicine, she had taken three English courses in the British Council.

8. The Past Perfect Continuous : الماضي التام المستمر

Subject + had + been + V-ing , V2 (since , for , all) - (be , v)

1. After / as soon as / because +	had been + v-ing (for - since - all) + time , S + v2 (be , v)
2. Before / by the time +	V2 , had been + v-ing (for - since - all) + time (be , v)
3. By + time (1920) , +	had been + v-ing (for - since - all) + time (be , v)

1. Ali **had been thinking** about his friend when he received a text from him . (be, think) 2018
2. Before she **went** to the library, Huda **had been helping** her mother to prepare lunch **for an hour**. (be, help)
3. The children ----- in the yard for two hours. (has been playing - is playing - **had been playing**) 2018
4. By the time the bus arrived , we **had been waiting** for an hour . (be , wait)
5. Salma was very tired . She **had been** very busy **all day** . (be)
6. My uncle ----- working at the company **for five years** when he **got** a promotion. (is - have been - **had been** - will be) 2019

Singular : news - a number - information - government - family - team - is / was / has / does / V+s
Plural : people - children - men - mice -police - feet - women - oxen - youth -teeth - fish - cattle - are / were / have/ do / V-inf.

9. The Future with will : Subject + will (won't = will not) + V-inf.

1. perhaps , maybe , probably , I think , I hope , in 2050 , in the future , one day soon , later .	- I think Brazil won't win the World Cup. (not win) - She will probably come back tomorrow. (come)
2. predicting without evidence.	-The year 2025 will be a very interesting year. (be) - I think humans ----- to Mars in 2070 . 2019 (will travel – were going to travel – have travelled – had been travelled)
3. To express spontaneous decision.	A: the phone is ringing. B: I will answer it. (answer)

10. The Future with going to : Subject + am-is-are + going to +-inf. = (**intend - plan** – arrange – prepare)

1. Predictions that are based on evidence.	The clouds are dark. It is going to rain any minute. (rain) Look at the black sky. It is going to rain. (go - is going - was going) 2018
2. Future plans : (intend – plan)	I intend to learn English language. I am going to learn English language. am , is , are + going to + V-ing I am planning to learn English language.

11. The Future Continuous : المستقبل المستمر

Subject + will (won't) be + V-ing Will + S + be + V-ing	at + time + future / tonight at 5 pm. / This time tomorrow the exact time later / in time / in an hour / in 2 days / will – still
--	---

1. This time next year (In two days), They **will be preparing** for the final exam. (prepare)
2. It's a very long course, so I **will still be studying** in seven years' time . (still study)
3. Will it still **be raining** this evening ? (rain)
4. I can't call my dad right now. He'll **be boarding** the plane. It takes off **in an hour**. (board)

12. The Future Perfect : (next month , for) Let's celebrate

1. (Subject + will have + V-3) - for + time	Key words
2. (Subject + won't have + V-3)	-by + future / by the time + v1 / by.. tomorrow,
3. By + time (future) = By 2025 , will have + V3	-by next .../ by then / by three years from now /
4. By the time + V1 , will have + V3	-by the end of this year)
5. By the time + V2 , had + V3 / had been + V-ing . (be,v)	- (This time tomorrow / next for + time)

1. By 2029 CE, the new motorway **will have opened** . (open)
2. Next month, our family **will have lived** in this house for a year. (have, live) 2019, 2017
3. This time next month, my parents **will have been** married for twenty years. (be)
4. This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we **will have finished** our exams. (finish)
5. Will you **have done** your homework by seven o'clock ? (do) 2016
6. In thirty years' time , scientists ----- a cure for cancer. (found - find - **will have found** – were finding) 2018
7. By the time we **get** to the station, the train **won't have gone**. (not, go)
8. By the time we **got** to the station, the train **hadn't gone**. (not, go)

1. It isn't necessary to : ليس من الضروري	You don't have to : (necessary to = have to)
. are not allowed to : غير مسموح	mustn't (allowed to = could)
3. I think you should / shouldn't + V-inf.	If I were you , I would / wouldn't + V-inf.
4. V1 ----- + to make ----- + V1	If + V1 ----- , ----- V-s

1. **It isn't necessary to** switch off the screen . You **don't have to** switch off the scree.
2. You **are not allowed to** touch this machine . You **mustn't touch** this machine.
3. I think you should check the spelling of the new learnt words in the dictionary.
If I **were you , I would check** 2017
4. I think I should see a doctor. If I **were you , I would see a doctor**. 2018 , 2019
5. **Press** the button **to make** the picture **move** . If you **press the button , the picture moves**.

14. Used to : كان في الماضي وتغير الان

1. (Subject + used to + V-inf.) - affirmative	Key words - when I was young – a student – a child – 12 years old - when I was your age - when you were younger - --, but now – these days – but we stopped – but it closed
2. (Subject + didn't use to + V-inf.) - negative	
3. (Did + Subject + use to + V-inf. ?) - interrogative	
4. S + used to + V-inf. = past habit = past state	
5. It was a past habit for Ali to do... = Ali used to do	

1. She **used to be** a teacher, but now she's retired. (use to, be)
2. My mother **didn't use to buy** my clothes, but now she does. (not, use to, buy)
3. When I was young, I ----- on foot to my school . (are used to going – **used to go** – use to go – am used to going) 2018
4. Rashid ----- swimming every morning , but now he doesn't. (are used to going – **used to go** – use to go – am used to going) 2019

15. Be + used to + V- ing : متعود على

1. S + (am , is , are , was , were) + used to + V-ing / noun / pron.)	Key words - always – usually - often - has / have + V3
2. S + (am , is , are , was , were - not) + used to + V-ing / noun / pron.)	
3. Be (am – is – are) + used to = (normal – familiar – customary – ordinary - habitual)	
4. It is normal for Ali to wake up early. = Ali is used to waking up early.	
5. It isn't normal for Ali to wake up early. = Ali isn't used to waking up early.	

1. **We've lived** in the city along time , so we **are used to** the traffic. (use to)
2. We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We **weren't used to** the cold weather. (not, use to)
3. My mother **is used to** buy my clothes , but now I choose my own . **My mother used to buy**
4. Most Jordanians **used to** the hot weather **where** we have in summer . **Most Jordanians are used to** / which
5. It is normal for me now to get up early to study.
I am used to getting up early to study.
6. It's not normal for my younger brother to use his electronic dictionary .
My younger brother isn't used to using his electronic dictionary. 2018
7. It is **normal** for my children now to eat fresh vegetables .
My children are used to eating fresh vegetables..... 2019
8. My friend has lived in Egypt for a year. She says she ----- living there now.
(**is used to** - used to - didn't use to - am not used to) 2019
9. Ali ----- the duck in the park with his father **when he was young.**
(is used to feeding - **used to feed** - am used to feeding - are used to feeding) 2019

16. Causative Verbs – (Subject + has / have / had + object + V3) افعال السببية

- I asked someone to fix my computer . **I had my computer fixed.** (had)
- I had my new apartment ----- before my birthday party. (had decorated – decorating – **decorated** – decorates) 2019
- I had my phone ----- after I dropped it. (**repaired** – had repaired – repair – repairing) 2019

17. Speculation : التخمين

1. must , can't + V-inf تأكيد في المضارع	sure, certain , It's true , I know , certainly , definitely
2. must , can't + have + V3 تأكيد في الماضي	
3. might + V-inf. احتمال في المضارع	not sure , not certain , I don't know , I think , I believe
4. might have + V3 احتمال في الماضي	possible , probable , may be , perhaps

1. Perhaps Issa's phone is broken . **Issa's phone might be broken .** (might)
2. I am sure English is easy. **English must be easy .**
3. I am sure Geography isn't difficult. **Geography can't be difficult.**

18. Verbs + to + inf. / Verbs + V-ing

Verbs followed by (to + inf.)	(want - plan - hope - afford – intend – used - need – offer – expect)
Verbs followed by (V + ing)	(stop - enjoy - avoid - mind) + V-ing

1. I **want** to get a new apartment but I can't **afford to borrow** money at the moment. (borrow) 2017
2. My friend **stopped talking** when the teacher came. (talk)

19. Reported Speech : S + **said** that / S + **told** + object / **v1 ... v2had +v3 had + v3**

V1	V2	don't , doesn't	didn't (didn't – hadn't + v3)
V2	had + V3	may / might	Might
had + V3	had + V3	must , have to , has to	had to
will / would	would	ought to	ought to
shall / should	should	(is , am – was) / (are – were)	(has , have – had) / (had – had had)
can / could	could	(was – were - had been)	(need – would need)

Reflexive Pronouns	Subjective Pronouns	Objective Pronouns	Possessive Pronouns
myself	I	me	my
himself	he	him	his
herself	she	her	her
ourselves	we	us	our
themselves	They	them	their
yourself - yourselves	You + V	V + you	your

today	that day	here	there
tonight	that night	this	that
at the moment	at that moment	next	the following
yesterday	the day before – the previous day	these	those
ago	before	since / last week	the week before – previous week
tomorrow	the day after – the following day	now	Then – at that time

- " Some parents **take** their children to the city park weekly." **Ali told Salma**
Mr. Asmar **said that some parents took their children to the city park weekly.** . 2018
- " Schools **provide** children with basic education."
Safwan said that schools provided children with basic education. . 2018
- " I'll meet you here tomorrow."
She told Ali she would meet him there the day after. . 2019 (My parents have passwords to monitor)

20. Passive Voice :

Active	Passive
S + V1 + O - Ali plays tennis .	O + (am – is – are) + V3 + by + S
S + V2 + O - Ali played tennis .	O + (was / were) + V3 + by + S
S + (will , shall , must , has to ,) + V . inf. + O would , can , could , may , used to , have to , has to	O + (will / shall , ...) + be + V3 + by + S
S + (am-is-are) + V . ing + O	O + (am-is-are) + being + V3 + by + S
S + (was / were) + V . ing + O	O + (was / were) + being + V3 + by + S
S + will + have + V3 + O	O + will + have + been + V3 + by + S
S + (has-have-had) + V3 + O	O + (has-have-had) + been + V3 + by + S
- don't – doesn't ----- am not , isn't , aren't - didn't ----- wasn't , weren't	- am , is , are + always , usually , often + V3

- Somebody has found my laptop . **My laptop has been found (by somebody).**
- My parents have saved enough money to fund our university courses. **Enough money has been saved to fund our**
- Safwan usually discharges my laptop. **My laptop is usually discharged by Safwan.**

عند تصحيح الفعل بين الأقواس إذا وجدت الكلمات التالية يحول الفعل حسب الجدول الأيمن	Passive – (helping verb + V3)
every , each , always , usually , often	(am – is – are) + V3
yesterday , last week , year , month , in 1960 , in the past , when	(was - were) + V3
tomorrow , next week , in two months	(will + be) + V3
now , at the moment , at present	(am - is - are) + being + V3
while	(was - were) + being + V3
By 2030 , by next , by the end of the year ..	(will + have + been) + V3
just / so far / ,so / already / recently / lately/ today	(has - have) + been + V3

- An introductory grammar of Jordanian sign language **was done** in 2004CE. (do)
- Now, about one billion smartphones **are sold** around the world each year. (sell) 2017
- Ibn Rushd who **was born** in Cordoba is a famous Islamic polymath. (born) 2017
- The ruins **are viewed** by thousands of tourists every year . (view) 2018
- Last night, many students ----- **in** the English club. (was elected - **were elected** - are elected) 2018

6. I am afraid that my laptop ----- by somebody else yesterday. (**was used** - are used - will use) 2019
 7. In 2010, the first tablet computer **was produced** . (produce)
 8. Three of my articles ----- last month in the local newspaper. (have published – have been published – will be published – **were published**)
 9. Many gallons of fresh milk ----- everyday. (**are drunk** - is drinking - drank – are drinking) 2019

21. Conditional Sentences

If Clause	Main Clause
If + S + Simple Present (V1 / Vs-es / don't – doesn't) be = am , is , are / (not be) = am not , isn't , aren't	Subject + simple present (a fact) (V1 / Vs-es / don't – doesn't) be = am , is , are (he , she , it + V-s / es) (not be) = am not , isn't , aren't (I , we , you , they + V1)

Type 1

If Clause	Main Clause
If + S + Simple Present (V1 / Vs-es / don't – doesn't) be = am , is , are / (not be) = am not , isn't , aren't	Subject + will / won't (modals) + infinitive 'll / will not

Type 2

If Clause	Main Clause
If + S + Past Simple = V2 / didn't + V-inf. be = was , were / (not be) = wasn't , weren't	Subject + would (wouldn't) + infinitive without to 'd

If Clause	Main Clause
If + S + had + (V3) hadn't + v3	Subject + would + have + (V3) wouldn't

1. If a city **recycles** everything and doesn't throw anything away, It's zero waste. (recycle) 2016
 2. The bus is late. **If it doesn't arrive** soon, we will get a taxi. (not, arrive) 2017
 3. If one presses the button , the picture ----- . (moved - **moves** - would move) 2019
 4. I **would have done** things differently **if** I ----- the manager of the factory. (**had been** - am - has been – have been) 2019

22. Cleft Sentences : to emphasize certain pieces of information

Sami (who) bought a car (which) from Amman (where) yesterday (when) (in which)					
The person who -----	(is – was)	+	Sami		
The thing which -----	(is – was)	+	a car		
The place where -----	(is – was)	+	Amman		
The time / year / day when -----	(is – was)	+	yesterday		
The way in which ----- / The reason why -----					
Sami	(is – was)	the person	who		
A car	(is – was)	the thing	which / that		
Amman	(is – was)	the place	where	+	باقي الجملة باستثناء الجزء المكتوب / المحدد
Yesterday	(is – was)	the time	when		
It	(is – was –)	Sami	who		
It	(is – was –)	a car	which		
It	(is – was –)	Amman	where	that +	باقي الجملة باستثناء الجزء المكتوب / المحدد
It	(is – was –)	yesterday	when		
What + -----	(is – was)	+	الإسم المحدد		

1. He has written many books , but his final book made him famous all over the world .
He has written many books, but it was his final book that made him famous all over the world .
2. The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.
The event which took place / was held in London in 2012 CE was The Olympic Games.
3. The Egyptians built the pyramids. **It was the Egyptians that built the Pyramids.**
4. The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I. (passive)
The person who built The Great Mosque in Cordoba in 784 CE was Abd al-Rahman I.
The mosque which was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I was The Great Mosque in Cordoba.

5. I would like to **go** to London next year.
What I would like to do next year is go to London.
6. Queen Rania opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.
It was Queen Rania that opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.
7. Huda won the prize for art last year.
The prize which Huda won last year was for art.
8. I stopped working at 11 p.m.
It was 11 p.m when I stopped working.
9. My father has influenced me most.
The person who has influenced me most is my father.
10. I like Geography most of all.
The subject which I like most of all is Geography.
11. The heat made the journey unpleasant.
It was the heat that made the journey unpleasant .
12. Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.
The person who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century was Al-Jazari .
13. Al-Kindi contributed to the invention of the oud.
The person who contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi.
14. Taha Hussein is especially famous for his work in literature .
It is Taha Hussein that is especially famous for his work in literature. 2016
15. My neighbours' generosity impresses me more than anything else.
The thing that impresses me most of all is my neighbour's generosity. 2017
16. The Second World War ended in 1945 in Europe .
The year when The Second World War ended in Europe was 1945 . 2018
17. I would like to visit Petra next month.
What I would like to do next month is visit Petra . 2018
18. The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE.
The year when The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built was 784 CE. 2019
19. Meeting new people makes travelling an exciting experience.
The thing which makes travelling an exciting experience is meeting new people . 2019

23. Relative Clauses : (who / which / that / where / when / whose)

Defining clauses : *Necessary* to the meaning of the sentence .
e.g. : There are many animals **which** have four legs .

Non-defining clauses : Add extra information - Not necessary - (has a **comma** after the main clause .)
e.g. : Ali , **who lives in Aqaba** , is my friend .

Relative words	Sentences
1. Who : Ahmad , Salma , the person , the man , the scientist	I told you about the man who lives next door .2019
2. which / that : the thing , the car , the lion , the event	Do you see the tiger which is lying on the roof ?
3. whose : the man whose + n / the car whose + n	I met the man whose daughter is a doctor
4. Where : the place where / Amman where + n +v / Amman which + V	The city where we met Ali is very beautiful .
5. When : the time / year / day / period / week	I remember the day when we entered the school.

1. London is a huge city. It's the capital of the UK.
London , which is the capital of the UK , is a huge city .
4. The students ----- cleaned the street are from our school. (**which** - **who** - **when** - **whose**) 2018
5. The prize ----- Huda won last year was for Art . (**when** - **where** - **which** - **who**) 2018
6. The person ----- has influenced me most is my father. (**when** - **where** - **which** - **who**) 2019
7. I always go to the supermarket ----- sells organic vegetables. (**who** - **which** - **whose** - **whom**) 2019
8. Plastic is the material ----- causes a lot of pollution. (**whose** - **who** - **where** - **which**) 2019

Grammar

استخدامات مختلفة لبعض كلمات القواعد - (for + time)

1. has / have + v3	- He has studied for three hours .	(study)
2. has / have + been + V-ing	- He has been studying for three hours .	(be , study)
3. had been + V-ing , v2	- After he had been studying for three hours , he slept .	(be , study)
4. will have + V3	- Next month , my parents will have been married for 20 years.	(be)

استخدامات مختلفة لبعض كلمات القواعد - (By + time)

By + time (past) , had + V3	- By 1985, some schools had used laptops.	(use)
By + time (past) , had been + V-ing	- By 1985, some schools had been using laptops for along time.	(be, use)
By + time (future) , will have + V3	- By 2020, some schools will have used smartphones .	(use)
By the time + v2 , had + v3	- By the time we arrived , the train had left .	(leave)
By the time + v2 , had been + V-ing	- By the time we arrived , the train had been waiting for an hour.	(be, wait)
By the time + v1 , will have + v3	- By the time we arrive , the train will have left .	(leave)

استخدامات مختلفة لبعض كلمات القواعد - (When)

1. was / were + V-ing .. when.. + V2	- I was watching TV when she called.	(watch)
2. had been + V-ing .. when .. + V2	- Ali had been thinking about his friend when he received a text from him .	(be, think)

الاسئلة غير المباشرة - Indirect Questions

1. Questions is introduced with (what , where , why , who , when , how , how much , ... etc.).
2. Yes / No - Questions

Do you know ..? Do you mind telling me ..? Could you tell me ... ? Could you explain .? - why / how I wonder	1. نضع (Wh - How) كما هي في جملة الحل واذا لم توجد في السؤال نضع (If) 2. (do) تحذف ونكمل باقي الجملة كما هي 3. (does) تحذف ويضاف للفعل s / es 4. (did) تحذف ويحول الفعل للماضي 5. اذا لم يوجد في الجملة (do - does - did) نعكس الفاعل مع الفعل المساعد ثم نكمل الجملة - ملاحظة : لا يتغير زمن الجملة او الضمان او الظروف
Can you suggest ... ? Do you mind suggesting ..? Where is he ? Do you mind telling me where he is ? Why is he late ? Do you mind explaining why? Please, help me ? Do you mind helping me ?	6. استخدام (Do you mind ...) مع اسئلة (Yes / No) نحول الفعل الرئيسي الى (V+ing) 7. استخدام (Do you mind ...) مع اسئلة (Wh-Q) تصبح (Do you mind telling me + wh...) 8. استخدام (Do you mind ...) مع اسئلة (Why) تصبح (Do you mind explaining why) 9. استخدام (Do you mind ...) مع (please, V) تحذف (please, V) تصبح (Do you mind + V-ing.)

When **does** the lesson **end** ?

Do you know **when** the lesson **ends** ?

Is **this** the right bus for the school ?

Could you tell me **if this** is the right bus for the school ?

Complete the sentences so that they mean the same as the ones above them :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. How much sleep do teenagers of our age need ? | Do you know how much sleep teenagers of our age need ? |
| 2. Is it possible to improve your memory ? | Do you know if it is possible to improve your memory ? |
| 3. Can you suggest a healthy breakfast ? | Do you mind suggesting a healthy breakfast? |
| 4. Please help me to plan my revision. | Do you mind helping me to plan my revision ? |
| 5. What should I do on the day before the exam ? | Do you mind telling me what I should do on the day before the exam? |
| 6. Does the exam start at ten or half past ten ? | Do you know whether the exam starts at ten or half past ten ? |
| 7. Could you explain the best way to revise ? | I wonder if you could explain the best way to revise ? |
| 8. How much revision should I do ? | Could you tell me how much revision I should do ? |
| 9. What kind of books do bookshops sell ? | Could you tell me what kind of books bookshops sell ? |
| 9. Did she attend the meeting yesterday ? | Could you tell me if she attended the meeting yesterday ? 2019 |
| 10. How much does the cotton shirt cost ? | Could you tell me how much the cotton shirt costs ? 2019 |
| 11. Did she attend the meeting yesterday ? | Could you tell me if she attended the meeting yesterday ? 2019 |

المبنى للمعطوم Active Sentences	المبنى للمجهول الغير شخصي Impersonal Passive
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We can use the impersonal passive with:

يقول (say = said) , يعتقد (think = thought) , يدعي (claim = claimed) , يعتقد (believe = believed)
 يبرهن (prove = proved) , يعرف (know = known) , يفترض (assume = assumed) , يتوقع (expect = expected)

1. نضع **it** كفاعل في البداية . 2. نحول الفعل الاول للمبنى للمجهول ويبقى باقي الجملة كما هي :

- Scientists **say that** dolphins **are** highly intelligent . - **It is said that** dolphins are highly intelligent

3. The impersonal passive can also be used with (object + infinitive) :

1. نبدأ بالفاعل الثاني بعد (that) كفاعل اول . 2. نحول الفعل الاول للمبنى للمجهول ثم نضيف كلمة (to) مباشرة . 3. نحول الفعل الثاني بعد كلمة (to) حسب القواعد التالية :

فاعل 1 فعل 1 that فاعل 2 فعل 2
 - They **believe that** the story **is** true . - **The story is believed to** be true.

تحويل الفعل الاول للمبنى للمجهول	تحويل الفعل الثاني بعد كلمة (to)
V1 / V+s ----- (am – is – are) + V3	V1 / V+s ----- V-inf.
V2 ----- (was – were) + V3	am, is, are----- be
will , can, must , has to , used to ----- (will , used to + be) + V3	was, were ----- have been
has / have + V3 ----- (has / have + been) + V3	V2 / has +V3 / have + V3 / had +V3 ----- have +V3
am, is, are, was, were + V-ing ---- (am ,is ,are,was,were) + being +V3	will + V-inf. ----- V- inf.
doesn't + V / don't + V ----- (am not ,is not ,are not) + V3	am not , is not , are not ----- not to be

التحويل العكسي

2. نحذف الكلمات من الفعل المساعد الى كلمة (to) .
 2. نعيد الفعل المحول بعد كلمة (to) الى حالته الاصلية .
 2. نحضر الفاعل الموجود في الجملة قبل الفعل المساعد ونضعه بعد كلمة (that)
 4. اذا لم يكن فعل المبنى للمجهول محول الى المعلوم ... نحوله اولاً ثم نبدأ بالخطوات السابقة

- The brain **is said to** be good like a computer. - Scientists **say that the brain is good like a computer.**

Use the impersonal passive to report the following sentences :

1. People **claim that** Speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain.
Speaking a foreign language, **it is claimed** , improves the functionality of your brain. (**claim**)
2. People **believe that** language learning can also improve your decision-making skills.
It is believed that language learning also improves the functionality of your brain.
Language learning **is believed to** improve the functionality of your brain.
3. People **think that** we only use a small percentage of our brain power.
It is thought that we only use a small percentage of our brain power.
We **are thought to** only use a small percentage of our brain power.
4. People **believe that** solving puzzles keeps the brain active.
It is believed that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.
Solving puzzles **is believed to** keep the brain active.
5. Experts **have proved that** exercise is good for concentration.
It has been proved that exercise is good for concentration.
Exercise **has been proved to** be good for concentration.
6. Exercise **has been proved to** be good for concentration by experts.
Experts **have proved that** exercise is good for concentration.
7. People **don't believe that** making exercise makes them happy .
Making exercise **isn't believed to** make people happy.
8. Scientists **proved that** making exercise doesn't make people feel sad .
Making exercise **was proved not to** make people happy.
9. People **believe that** eating almonds reduces the risk of heart disease . 2016
Eating almonds **is believed to** reduce the risk of heart disease.
10. Doing regular exercise **is believed to** reduce the risk of several diseases. 2016
People **believe that** doing regular exercise reduces the risk of several diseases.

11. They assumed **that** the last Olympic Games were a great success. 2017
It was assumed that the last
12. Experts have proved **that** eating fresh vegetables is good for the stomach. 2017
Eating fresh vegetables has been proved to be good for the stomach.
13. My English teacher says **that** English clubs are essential for learning English well. 2018
English clubs are said to be essential for learning English well.
14. People think **that** success comes from hard work and learning from failure . 2019
Success is thought to come from hard work and learning from failure.
15. People believe **that** the heavy rainfall caused the devastating of the dam. 2019
The heavy rainfall is believed to have caused the devastating of the dam.

26 S + wish + S = If only + S

بشرط المثبت بنفي والمنفي يثبت Rule	Wish – If only :	(express regrets about the past)
V2 ----- hadn't + V3	I slept too long.	I wish I hadn't slept
didn't + V-inf. ----- had + V3	I didn't do	If only I had done
wasn't – weren't ----- had been	I wasn't successful.	I wish I had been
Rule	Wish – If only :	(express wishes about the present)
V1 / V-s ----- didn't + V-inf.	We live in a small flat	I wish we didn't live
don't / doesn't + V-inf. ----- V2	I don't know the answer.	I wish I knew the answer.
am / is / are ----- weren't	He is far from here.	He wishes he weren't far
am not / isn't / aren't ----- were	He is not tall enough.	He wishes he were taller.
regret + V-ing ----- hadn't + V3	I regret being angry -----	I wish I hadn't been angry.
regret + not + V-ing ----- had + V3	I regret not being happy. ----	I wish I had been happy.
should have + V3 ----- had + V3	He should have been careful. –	He wishes he had been
shouldn't have + V3 ----- hadn't + V3	He shouldn't have been careless.	He wishes he hadn't been ..

تحويل الافعال : من V1 الى V2 بشرط المثبت بنفي والمنفي يثبت

can	couldn't	can't	could
will	wouldn't	won't	would
am - is - are	weren't	have + V3 / has + V3	hadn't + V3
V1 / Vs-es	didn't + inf.	have to / has to = V1	didn't have to
am - is - are	weren't	have / has = V1	didn't have
am not - is not - are not	were	must - mustn't	hadn't to - had to

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- Ali **did not** pass his exams. If only he **had studied** harder last year. (study)
- Ziad **is not** very good at basketball. He wishes he **were** taller! (be)
- We **didn't catch** the earlier bus. We're late. If only we **had caught** the earlier bus. (catch)
- Our flat **is** very small. If only we **lived** in a big house. (live)
- Jaber **isn't** old enough to drive a car. He wishes he **were** older. (be)
- I wish I **had learnt** English better **when I was younger**. (learn)
- I regret that I **made** an accident. I wish I **hadn't driven** fast. (not drive)

Read the situations and complete the sentences :

- Sultan **forgot** to do his Science homework.
If only he **hadn't forgotten** to do it.
- Nahla **could not** find her way round the city very easily.
If only she **had had / had bought / had brought /** a map.
- Oh no! I've **forgotten** my library book. I left it at home.
I wish I **hadn't forgotten my library book**.
- Our team **didn't play** very well yesterday.
If only they **had played** better.

5. I regret going to bed late last night.
I wish I had gone to bed earlier.
6. Nader should have been more careful with his essay. He didn't get a good mark. (wishes)
Nader wishes he had been more careful with his essay. 2016
7. I regret living abroad for a long time . (wish)
I wish I hadn't lived abroad for a long time. 2016
8. I regret speaking aloud in my class . (wish)
I wish I hadn't spoken aloud in my class. 2017
9. Mohammad didn't consult his career advisor, so he felt sorry. (wish)
I wish Mohammad had consulted his career advisor. 2017
10. I didn't do much work for my exam.
I wish I had done more work for my exam. 2019
11. Jamal didn't prepare well for the exam. He didn't get a good mark.
If only he had prepared better for the exam. 2019

Choose the correct answer :

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 Haddad does not understand the Chinese businessman.
If only he ----- Chinese. (speak / spoke / had spoken)
4. Jordan needs to import a lot of oil.
If only it ----- larger oil reserves. (has / had / had had)
5. If only I ----- lost my ticket! (haven't / didn't / hadn't)
6. I always have to get home early. I wish my parents ----- me stay out later. 2018
(lets / won't let / would let / will let)
7. I didn't wake up early and I missed my bus. I wish I ----- early. 2018
(wake up / wakes up / had waken up / have waken up)
8. Rami didn't play basketball very well. He wishes he ----- a professional player. 2019
(becomes - will become - become - had become)
9. I'm sorry I made you angry last night. I wish I ----- at you. 2019
(hadn't shouted - hasn't shouted - am not shouting - don't shout)

Use the prompts and write sentences with (I wish and If only).

1. I'm cold. I wish I had brought a coat . (bring a coat)
2. We're late. If only we had got up earlier.. (get up earlier)
3. I feel ill. If only I hadn't eaten many sweets. (not eat so many sweets)
4. Fadi has lost his wallet. I wish he had been more careful. (be more careful)
5. Huda was too busy to visit us yesterday. I wish she had been able to come . (be able to come)
6. I've broken my watch. If only I hadn't dropped it . (not drop it)
7. I am very hungry! I wish I had eaten before I went to the conference. (eat)

Pronunciation – Word stress

Words	Stress	No. of syllables	Words	Stress	No. of syllables
secondary	sec <u>ond</u> ary	4	tuition	tu <u>ition</u>	3
compulsory	comp <u>uls</u> ory	4	achievement	ach <u>ie</u> vement	3
organisation	organi <u>sati</u> on	5	academic	acad <u>em</u> ic	4
development	de <u>vel</u> opment	4	contradictory	contra <u>dict</u> ory	5

1. The stress in the word (compulsory) is on the syllable : (com - **puls** - o - ry)
2. The stress in the word (development) is on the syllable : (de - **vel** - op - ment)
3. The stress in the word (academic) is on the syllable : (a - ca - **dem** - ic)

الكميات لعمل المقارنة Quantifiers to make comparisons

taller X shorter	hotter X colder	better X worse	the most X the least
bigger X smaller	later X earlier	farther X nearer	the most X the fewest
cheaper X more expensive	longer X shorter	poorer X richer	more X fewer
easier X more difficult	faster X slower		more X less

tall – big - heavy (short adjective)	taller than – bigger - heavier (er – than)	The tallest - (the – est)
expensive (long adjective)	more expensive than	The most expensive
be + asadj.....as / V + asadv....as	as much / many +as	
more / the most : معدود وغير معدود وصفات	less / the least : غير معدود وصفات	fewer / the fewest : معدود

التحويل من (more) الى (less/ as ...as) مع الصفات الطويلة :

1. Ali's car is more expensive than Ahmad's. Ahmad's car is less expensive than Ali's -
2. Ali plays more quickly than AhmadAhmad plays less quickly than Ali.
3. Ali is more generous than OmarOmar isn't as generous as Ali.

التحويل من صفة مضاف لها (er) الى (as as) :

2. Ali is taller than AhmadAhmad is shorter than Ali .

التحويل من (as as) الى (more) -

1. Omar is not as generous as Ahmad..... Ahmad is more generous than Omar.
Omar is less generous than Ahmad .

التحويل من (as as) الى (er) -

2. Ali isn't as tall as Omar. ... Omar is taller than Ali.

استخدام (as much) و (as many) :

1. There are fewer houses in my village than in their village . (as many)
There aren't as many houses in my village as in their village .

إذا دخلت (as many) - (as much) على (more) نبدل الاسماء وننفي الفعل قبل كلمة المقارنة :

1. My brother eats more fast food than me . (as much) I don't eat as much fast food as my brother .

Rewrite the following sentences with ones that have similar meanings :

1. There is less information on the website than in the book. (as much)
There isn't as much information on the website as in the book.
2. The cheapest thing on the menu is orange juice.
The least expensive thing on the menu is orange juice.
3. Neither Maths nor Science are as popular as English.
English is more popular than Maths and Science.
4. Jordanian children start school a year later than English children.
English children start school a year earlier than Jordanian children.
5. Studying physics is not as popular as studying Biology in Britain .
Studying Biology is more popular than studying Physics in Britain.
6. The electronic newspapers are not as acceptable as the ordinary ones.
The ordinary newspapers are more acceptable than the electronic ones.
7. Not as many people applied for Law in 2014 CE as in 2013 CE.
In 2013 , more people applied for Law than 2014 CE.
8. 11 % more people applied for Engineering in 2014 CE than in 2013 CE.
Not as many people applied for Engineering in 2013 CE as 2014 CE.
9. No subject is more difficult than Physics.
Physics is the most difficult subject.
10. I don't eat as much fast food as my brother.
My brother eats more fast food than I do .
12. I can't run as fast as you .
You can run faster than me.

13. I haven't got **as much** homework **as** my brother.
My brother has got more homework than I have.
14. There are **not as many** people in our class **as** yours .
There are more people in your class than ours.
15. I **don't** like running **as much as** I like swimming.
I like swimming more than I like running.
16. Students **don't** like doing Music and Art **as much as** they like doing Maths.
Students like doing Maths more than they like Music and Art.
17. Learning Chinese is **more** difficult **than** learning English.
Learning English is less difficult than learning Chinese. 2019
18. Reading a novel is **not as** interesting **as** watching a movie.
Watching a movie is more interesting than reading a novel. 2019
19. They want to interview **as** ----- candidates **as** possible for the new position.
(**much** - **many** - **the most** - **more**) 2019
20. I am not interested in football **as** ----- **as** you.
(**many** - **more** - **much** - **less**) 2019

0785915568

الزهر

ابو الزهر

عبدالزهر

Editing :

1. b-p / c-k / j-g / s-t / i-e / s-z / o-u / f-v

ركز على تبديل الحروف التالية في الكلمات

2. Capital letters , commas, full stops, question marks (a-A / , / ? / : / ;)

3. One grammar mistake . (will have helped = will help)

Edit the following text. There are two grammar mistakes and three spelling mistakes. Find and correct them.

In the near future, a new 'bionic eye' will **have helped** people with failing **eyesite** to see again. A **device** inside the eye **picks** up an image from a small camera attached to a pair of sunglasses and **send** it to the **brian**, which interprets it as vision.

1. help 2. eyesight 3. sends 4. brain

Edit the following text . There are two grammar mistakes and three punctuation mistakes

Scientists **will say** that exercise is not only important for general fitness ; but that it also good for the brain , It **helped** us concentrate better ? As a result , we perform better in exams .

1. say 2. Fitness , but 3. brain . It 4. helps 5. better . As

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have five mistakes. Correct these five mistakes and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the **extraktion** industry for these minerals **are** one of the largest in the world. Jordan doesn't have large oil or gas **riserves**. For that reason ? Jordan has to **imports** oil and gas for its energy needs.

1. extraction 2. is 3. reserves 4. reason , Jordan 5. import

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

1. chemist 2. polymath 3. , but 4. Arithmetic 5. made

I think a **tablit** is useful because it's small and light ; you can **took** it out with you and you can use it for different activities , e.g. surfing the net ; listening to music , reading a book , watching a film and keeping up-to-date with **sozial** media .

1. tablet 2. take 3. net , listening 4. Social 5. -----

Complete each of the following sentences :

امراض صناعي معدات يدعم منسوجات
(ailments - artificial - equipment - fund - textile)

1. My sister wants to be a fashion designer and work with **textile**.
2. Before the boys go climbing, they will go to a special shop to buy all the **equipment** that they need.
3. Old people tend to suffer from more **ailments** than younger people.
4. My parents have saved enough money to **fund** our university courses.

Answers : 1. textile 2. equipment 3. ailments 4. Fund

برنامج اخترع مطور نموذج لابتوب تابلت فارة عقد جيل
(programs - invented - developed - models - laptop - tablet - mouse - decade - generation)

1. Modern computers can run a lot of **programs** at the same time .
2. You can move around the computer screen using a **mouse** .
3. From 1990 CE to 2000 CE was a **decade**.
4. A **tablet** doesn't need a keyboard.
5. The television was first **invented** by John Logie Baird .

1. programs 2. mouse 3. decade 4. tablet 5. Invented

تلفون ذكي لابتوب نموذج برنامج عمليات حسابية
(smartphone - laptop - model - program - calculation)

1. Although they are pocket-sized, **smartphones** are powerful computers as well as phones.
2. My brother is learning how to write computer **programs**.
3. I need to make a few **calculations** before I decide how much to spend .
4. Mobile phones used to be huge. Early **models** were as big as bricks!
5. I can close the lid of my **laptop** and then put it in my bag.

1. smartphone - program - calculation - model - laptop

مدونة تبادل الایميلات وسائل التواصل تابلت سبورة ذكية
(blog - email exchange - social media - tablet computer - whiteboard)

1. Record interviews with people. **Tablet computer**
2. Share information with students in another country. **Email exchange**
3. Watch educational programs in class. **whiteboard**
4. Ask another student to check your homework. **Social media**
5. Write an online diary. **blog**

1. tablet computer 2. email exchange 3. whiteboard 4. social media 5. Blog

متاح غريب علاج تقليدي مشكك علاج تكميلي
(viable - alien - conventional - sceptical - complementary)

1. I don't really believe that story – I'm very **sceptical**.
2. Doctors often treat infections with antibiotics; that is the **conventional** approach.
3. Medicines that are not the normal, traditionally accepted treatments are known as **complementary** .
4. Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is **viable** .
5. If something seems very strange, we sometimes say it is **-alien**.

عمليات حسابية علماء فلك اعراض معاقين
(calculations - astronomers - symptoms - disabilities)

1. If you don't feel well, you should describe your **symptoms** to the doctor.
2. A telescope enables **astronomers** to observe the stars.
3. It's often impossible for people with **disabilities** to climb stairs.
4. In our Maths exam , we have to write down our **calculations** as well as the answers.

Answers : symptoms - astronomers - disabilities - calculations

خوذة يشجع يراقب سمعة يخاطر حزام امان اعتماد على النفس دقيق ضد الماء
(helmet - inspire - monitor - reputation - risk - seat belt - self-confidence - tiny - waterproof)

1. You can wear your watch when you go swimming if it's **waterproof**.
2. It's amazing how huge trees grow from **tiny** seeds.
3. The Olympic Games often **inspire** young people to take up a sport.
4. Please hurry up. Let's not **risk** missing the bus.
5. You must always wear a **seat belt** in a car, whether you are the driver or a passenger.
6. When my grandfather had a heart attack, the doctors attached a special **monitor** to the chest.
7. It's important to encourage young people and help them develop **self-confidence**.
8. Petra has a **reputation** as a fascinating place to visit.

Answers : 1 waterproof - 2 tiny - 3 inspire - 4 risk - 5 seat belt - 6 monitor - 7 self-confidence - 8 reputation

فيلسوف حساب متعدد الثقافة عالم كيمياء هندسة عالم رياضيات طبيب
Philosopher – arithmetic – Polymath – chemist – geometry – Mathematician – physician

1. My father teaches Maths. He's a **Mathematician** .
- 2 You must not take in medicine without consulting a **physician** .
- 3 We learn about shapes, lines and angles when we study **geometry** .
- 4 Mr Shahin is a true **polymath** , working in all kinds of creative and scientific fields.
- 5 Ramzi is very good with numbers and calculations. He always scores high in **arithmetic**.
- 6 A is someone who thinks and writes about the meaning of life **philosopher**.

Answers : 1- mathematician 2- physician 3- geometry 4- polymath 5- arithmetic 6- philosopher

نفايات بيولوجية انبعاث الكربون نمو اقتصادي اثار سلبية تخطيط عمراني نقل عام
Public transport - Urban planning - Negative effects - Economic growth - Carbon footprint - Biological waste

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

Answers: 1. economic growth 2. negative effects 3. carbon footprint 4. public transport 5. biological waste 6. urban planning

نفايات متجدد طاقة مشاة محايد ودود خالي انبعاث مزارع فائدة
benefit – farms – footprint – free – friendly – neutral – pedestrian – power – renewable – waste

1. In hot countries, solar **power** is an important source of energy.
2. Green projects are environmentally **friendly** .
3. Wind **farms** are an example of **renewable** energy.
4. If a city recycles everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero **waste**.
5. We burn carbon whenever we use oil, coal or gas. This is known as our carbon **footprint**.
6. If we replace as much carbon as we burn, we are carbon **neutral** .
7. A place where no cars are allowed is a car **free** zone, and it is **pedestrian** friendly.

Answers : 1 power 2 friendly 3 farms; renewable 4 waste 5 footprint 6 neutral 7 free; pedestrian

صناعي وفيات طبيب اجهزة استدامة
(sustainability - apparatus - physician - mortality - prosthetic)

1. After our science lesson in the laboratory, we always help the teacher to put the **apparatus** away.
2. The nature reserve uses recycled water, which help the **sustainability** of the environment.
3. Athletes with **prosthetic** legs can take part in the Paralympics.
4. Professor Badari, aged 67, is the hospital's leading **physician** specializing in cancer care.

Answers : apparatus - sustainability - prosthetic - physician

بطلاقة اختياري درس دولة متطورة اجباري متناقض
compulsory - contradictory - developed nation - tuition - optional - fluently

1. A **wealthy country** is a country that is economically and socially advanced. **developed nation**
2. Is Maths **a subject that you have to do** ? **compulsory**
3. You don't have to stay after school for the chess club – It's **your choice**. **optional**
4. Do you have Music **lessons** at the weekend ? **tuition**
5. Those statements are **on different sides of the argument**. **contradictory**
6. In Jordan , pre-school and kindergarten is optional, while basic education is free and **compulsory** . (2016)

كفاءة متزايد فرصة / فكرة عالمي طول العمر في الخارج
Abroad - lifelong - global - prospects - increasingly - proficiency

If you do a degree in Medicine or Law, you will find that your job **prospects** are better than if you do a more general degree. However, language **proficiency** is becoming **increasingly** important for anyone who wants to travel or work **abroad** for a large **global** company or organisation . Remember, it is never too late to study or change career direction. Studying is a **lifelong** activity- you're never too old to start.

Answers : prospects – proficiency – increasingly – abroad – global - lifelong

1. You should study **law** if you are interested in learning about the **legal system**.
 2. Studying **linguistics** lets me focus on my love of **language** in an analytical way.
 3. **Maths** has always been my strongest subject, and I feel that by studying **Physics** I can use my strength to solve practical problems.
 4. **History** is a subject that I've always been interested in. Learning about modern and **ancient civilizations** is fascinating.
 5. **Economics** and the global market have always interested me, but I wanted to study a subject with a clear career path, so I chose **Banking and Finance**. After I graduate, I want to begin a career in investment.
- Answers : 1. Law 2. Linguistics 3. Physics 4. History 5. Banking and Finance

دورة دموية ذاكرة تركيز مفيد غذاء جفاف تغذية
(**circulation - memory - concentration - beneficial - diet - dehydration - nutrition**)

1. I used to eat too much junk food, but now I have a much healthier **diet** .
2. It's **beneficial** to take regular breaks when revising.
3. It's important to drink a lot of water in order to avoid **dehydration**.
4. Don't sit still for too long – move around frequently to increase your **circulation** .
5. Zainab listens to music while she's working. It helps her **concentration**.
6. Adnan never forgets anything! He's got an amazing **memory** .

Answers: 1 diet 2 beneficial 3 dehydration 4 circulation 5 concentration 6 memory

اكاديمي المرحلة الجامعية الاولى التعليم العالي مهني
(**academic - undergraduate - postgraduate - vocational**)

1. After Naser completes his first degree, he's hoping to do a **postgraduate** degree.
2. Mariam is an excellent student. She gets top marks in **academic** subjects like History, Arabic and Maths.
3. My brother has just left school. Now he's a university **undergraduate**.
4. My cousin is an electrician. Instead of going to university, he did a **vocational** course at a local training college.

Answers : 1. postgraduate 2. academic 3. undergraduate 4. vocational

يحل الخلاف خلاف يفاوض صبور مستعد سابق سجل الداء
(**compromise - conflict - negotiate - patient - prepared - previous - track record**)

1. When you talk about business and try to do a deal, you **negotiate**.
2. When you are ready for something, you are **prepared** for it.
3. When you can prove that you have experience, you have a **track record**.
4. When two sides disagree and argue, there is **conflict**.
5. When each side changes their position a little so that they can agree, they have managed to **compromise**.
6. When you stay calm and take your time, you are being **patient**.

Answers : 1 negotiate 2 prepared 3 track record 4 conflict 5. compromise 6. patient

جهاز مراقبة واعي يعمل لغويات متناقض دروس
(**monitor - conscientious - make - linguistics - contradictory - tuition**) 2019

1. Dr. Zaid explains the **contradictory** views of the study to his students.
2. Studying **linguistics** lets me focus on my love of language in an analytical way.
3. The doctor attached a special **monitor** to the patient's chest.
4. Khalid is a **conscientious** worker and he is very enthusiastic person.
5. If you send money to charity, you will **make** a difference to a lot of lives.

عمراني طالب المرحلة الجامعية الاولى اجتماعي متلبس صناعي متحمس/ حريص
(**urban planning - undergraduate - social - red-handed - prosthetic - keen**) 2019

1. The need for more effective **urban planning** is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.
2. Scientists have successfully invented a **prosthetic** hand with a sense of touch.
3. My brother has just left school. Now he's a university **undergraduate** .
4. Students can use **social** media on their computers to help them with their studies.
5. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught **red-handed** .

The Pronouns

ضمائر الفاعل

ضمائر المفعول به

ضمائر الملكية

I	me	my
he	him	his
she	her	her
we	us	our
They	them	their
You + V	V + you	Your + N

Rewrite the sentences by replacing the words in bold with the correct pronouns.

(her – him – it – them)

- | | |
|--|------|
| 1. The class looked at Omar in admiration when he gave a speech . | him |
| 2. How did you come up with the plan ? | it |
| 3. Did you leave Fatima out ? Remember, she's invited . | her |
| 4. I'll look up the train times on line. | them |
| 5. Farid and I are going to carry out the class survey . | it |
| 6. We'll look into your complaints . | them |
| 7. Fatima pointed her sister out to us and introduced us to her. | her |
| 8. I don't think the robbers will get away with the crime . | it |
| 9. When Omar gave a speech, the class looked at ----- in admiration. | |

2018

(he , his , **him** , them)

Writing – Using pronouns :

Function : We use pronouns as ways to **link paragraphs and ideas.**

The following advice about preparing for exams was given by our teacher. **He** should know- as he has taken so **many of them** in his life ! He said, "It is not a good idea to study late at night. **This** is because your brain is tired then, and **it** is unlikely to retain the information as well. The best time to study is early in the morning. **That** is when you feel most awake."

- He** : our teacher
Many of them : exams
This : the reason why you shouldn't study late at night
It : the brain
That : early in the morning

The best time to study is early in the morning. **That** is when you feel most awake. 2016

What is **the function** of using the pronoun **that** in the above sentence ? **link paragraphs and ideas**

My computer isn't working. Can you have a look at ----- . 2018

(him , her , **it** , them)

Pronunciation: minimal pairs

Write the phonetic transcription for the underlined letters :

- the p sound	/p/	pen / pack / rope	the ee sound	/i:/	been / dream / medium
- the b sound	/b/	bend / back / robe	the a sound	/æ/	and / back / ran
- the n sound	/n/	sun / India / win	the ar sound	/ɑ:/	bath / car / half
- the ing sound	/ŋ/	song / singing / wing	the e sound	/e/	best / egg / deaf
- the i sound	/ɪ/	fit / give / middle	the ir sound	/ɜ:/	birthday / world / girl

Pronunciation : International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) : (Phonetic Transcription)

word	Phonetic Transcription	word	Phonetic Transcription
importance	/ɪm'pɔ:təns/	technology	/tek'nɒlədʒi /
school	/'sku:l/	audience	/ɔ:diəns /
exercise	/'eksəsaɪz/	healthy	/'helθi /
angry	/'æŋgrɪ/	carrying	/'kæərɪŋ/
calm	/'kɑ:m /		

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