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English language

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اللغة الإنجليزية

الفصل الأول / قواعد

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مركز شموع المعرفة - الكنت

أكاديمية الشعاع الماسي - جرش

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Base	Present V1	Past V2	Past participle V3	
go	go	went	gone	يذهب
write	write	wrote	written	يكتب
drive	drive	drove	driven	يسوق
give	give	gave	given	يعطي
take	take	took	taken	يأخذ
see	see	saw	seen	يرى
do	do	did	done	يعمل
eat	eat	ate	eaten	يأكل
blow	blow	blew	blown	
grow	grow	grew	grown	يزرع/ ينمو
know	know	knew	known	يعرف
throw	throw	threw	thrown	يرمي
draw	draw	drew	drawn	يرسم
wear	wear	wore	worn	يلبس
tear	tear	tore	torn	يمزق
choose	choose	chose	chosen	يختار
fly	fly	flew	flown	يطير
steal	steal	stole	stolen	يسرق
win	win	won	won	يفوز
wake	wake	woke	woken	يستيقظ
shake	shake	shook	shaken	يهز
fall	fall	fell	fallen	يسقط
ride	ride	rode	ridden	يركب
rise	rise	rose	risen	يرتفع
speak	speak	spoke	spoken	يتكلم
break	break	broke	broken	يكسر
forget	forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى
tell	tell	told	told	يخبر
sell	sell	sold	sold	يبيع

think	think	thought	thought	يفكر
buy	buy	bought	bought	يشترى
bring	bring	brought	brought	يحضّر
catch	catch	caught	caught	يمسك
seek	seek	sought	sought	يبحث
teach	teach	taught	taught	يعلم
send	send	sent	sent	يرسل
build	build	built	built	يبنى
bend	bend	bent	bent	يثنى
spend	spend	spent	spent	ينفق
mean	mean	meant	meant	يعني
lose	lose	lost	lost	يخسر
deal	deal	dealt	dealt	يعمل
leave	leave	left	left	يترك
feel	feel	felt	felt	يشعر
sleep	sleep	slept	slept	ينام
keep	keep	kept	kept	يحفظ
meet	meet	met	met	يجتمع
feed	feed	fed	fed	يطعم
lead	lead	led	led	يقود
drink	drink	drank	drunk	يشرب
swim	swim	swam	swum	يسبح
sing	sing	sang	sung	يغني
ring	ring	rang	rung	يرن
stand	stand	stood	stood	يقف
understand	understand	understood	understood	يفهم
say	say	said	said	يقول
pay	pay	paid	paid	يدفع
lay	lay	laid	laid	يضع
make	make	made	made	يصنع
find	find	found	found	يجد

sit	sit	sat	sat	يجلس
get	get	got	got	يحصل
hear	hear	heard	heard	يسمع
hold	hold	held	held	يمسك
stick	stick	stuck	stuck	يلصق
shine	shine	shone	shone	يلمع
hide	hide	hid	hidden	يخفي
read	read	read	read	يقرأ
cut	cut	cut	cut	يقطع
cost	cost	cost	cost	يكلف
hit	hit	hit	hit	يضرب
let	let	let	let	يترك
put	put	put	put	يضع
shut	shut	shut	shut	يغلق
become	become	became	become	يصبح
come	come	came	come	يأتي
run	run	ran	run	يركض
burn	burn	brunt burned	burnt burned	يحرق
dream	dream	dreamt dreamed	dreamt dreamed	يحلم
learn	learn	learnt learned	learnt learned	يتعلم

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Auxiliary verbs الأفعال المساعدة

الأفعال المساعدة دائماً تأتي قبل الفعل الرئيسي في الجملة وليس بالضرورة وجود الفعل المساعد في كل الجملة. وهي الوحيدة بين الأفعال التي يختلف فيها الفعل المجرد عن الأول لان باقي الأفعال يكون المجرد والأول نفس الشكل. كما ان الفعل المساعد يحدد تصريف الذي يأتي بعده.

(to be verbs)

V inf	V1	V2	V3
be	is are am	was were	been

إذا جاء بعدها فعل يجب ان يكون

V ing او **v3**

(To have verbs)

V inf	V1	V2	V3
have	has have	had	had

إذا جاء بعدها فعل يجب ان يكون

V 3

(To do verbs)

V inf	V1	V2	V3
do	does do	did	done

إذا جاء بعدها فعل يجب ان يكون

V inf مجرد

(Modal verbs)

will	would
can	could
may	might
must	had to
shall	Should

إذا جاء بعدها فعل يجب ان يكون

V inf مجرد

1. Ahmad ___ good at English.
(are, were, am, is)
2. I _____ passed my driving test recently.
(has, have, will, would)
3. My friend has ___ to Canada since 2005.
(moving, move, moved, moves)
4. Sara will _____ a party next Friday.
(has, have, having, had)
5. Ahmad _____ his car engine before he started the race.
(have checked, are checking, had checked, have been checking)
6. Reem is ___ emails at the moment.
(write, wrote, writes, writing)
7. I will _____ to Amman next week.
(went, going, go, goes)
8. My parents _____ in London last month.
(was, were, is, am)
9. Did all students _____ the sport center?
(saw, see, seen , seeing)
10. What will you _____ at this time tomorrow?
(are doing, be doing, has done, am doing)



Present simple: المضارع البسيط

Subject $\begin{cases} \text{مفرد} & \rightarrow \text{Verb 1 + s} \\ \text{جمع} & \rightarrow \text{Verb 1} \end{cases}$ + com .

Subject $\begin{cases} \text{مفرد} & \rightarrow \text{doesn't + V1} \\ \text{جمع} & \rightarrow \text{don't + V1} \end{cases}$ + + com.

do
does Sub + V1 + com ?

Function: الوظيفة اللغوية

We use present simple to talk about:

- 1) Things are always true. الأشياء الصحيحة دائما
- 2) Things that happens as a routine or repeatedly. الأشياء التي تحدث بشكل روتيني او متكرر
- 3) Scheduled events in the future (time table). الاحداث المجدولة في المستقبل

Adverbs (key words) الظروف الدالة: اذا وجد أي منها في الجملة تكون الجملة مضارع بسيط

every day, every month, every week, every year \rightarrow every + زمن
always, usually, often, sometimes, daily, weekly, monthly, yearly.
(normally, rarely, seldom, generally)

Exercises: تمارين

1. Many rooms of the hotel usuallyin size end cost.

(differs, differed, had differed, **differ**)

2. Rawan _____daily newspaper every morning.

(read, is reading, **reads**, has read)

3. Students _____ emails about what they have learnt every day.

(wrote, writes, will write, **write**)

4. People _____ English all over the world.

(**speak**, had spoken, speaks, would speak)

5. Ahmad _____ me with my homework every night.

(help, won't help, **doesn't help**, don't help)

6. Most children _____ seafood.

(doesn't like, didn't like, likes, **don't like**)

7. Reem _____ always more active than others.

(has been, was, **is**, will be)

8. We _____ skillful at basketball.

(**are not**, was not, has been, would be)

9. Ahmad _____ his parents very often.

(doesn't visit, didn't visit, visited, don't visit)

10. We _____ a family gathering every Friday.

(will have, has, had, have)

11. What kind of books _____ your father always _____?

A)do, read B) did, read C) does, read D) were, reading

12. When _____ your friends often _____ to the cinema?

A)do, go B) does, go C) is, going D) did, go

Sub مفرد (he, she, it) + is+ ving + com.

Sub جمع (we, they, we) + are+ ving + com.

Sub I + am+ ving + com.

Function :

Things that are happening at the moment of speaking and temporary.

الأشياء التي تحدث في نفس وقت الكلام و المؤقتة.

Adverbs (key words) الظروف الدالة: اذا وجد أي منها في الجملة تكون الجملة مضارع مستمر

now, at the moment, at this time, at present,

look! Listen! Watch up! Be careful! أي فعل في بداية الجملة ويكون بعده علامة تعجب

Exercises: تمارين

18) Let's go out now. It _____ any more.

- A) are raining B) rains C) has been raining D) is not raining)

19) At first I didn't like my job, but I _____ to enjoy it now.

- A) would begin B) am beginning C) is beginning D) was beginning

20) Some friends of mine _____ their own house at the moment.

- A) are building B) have been building C) is building D) were building

21) Listen! Someone _____ in the garden.

- A) was playing B) is playing C) are playing D) will be playing

22) Ahmad and I _____ some English right now.

- A) am doing B) are doing C) will be doing D) was doing

Present Perfect Simple

Sub has
 have + V 3 + com.

Sub has not
 have not + V 3 + com.

Function:

Talk about an action that happened in the past but the consequences of which are important in the present.

تحدث عن عمل حدث في الماضي ولكن عواقبه مهمة في الوقت الحاضر.

Key words:

Since, for, just, recently, already, lately, so far, yet, never, ever, up to now

1. My English _____ really _____ since I moved to Australia.
A) have, improved B) had, improved C) has, improved D) will, improve
2. I _____ four quizzes and five tests so far this semester.
A) am having B) don't have C) has had D) have had
3. She _____ for three different companies so far.
A) has worked B) had worked C) is working D) will have worked
4. My car _____ down three times this week.
A) had broken B) have broken C) has broken D) broke
5. The children _____ sandcastle on the beach recently.
A) has built B) had been building C) have built D) builds
6. My parents _____ married for thirty years.
A) Have been B) has been C) had been D) are

Present (simple, continuous, perfect simple and perfect continuous)

- 1) You _____ since the last time I saw you.
(*has grown, had grown, are growing, have grown*)
- 2) Japanese _____ one of the most popular courses at the university since the Asian studies program was established.
(*would become, has become, becomes, became*)
- 3) My English has really _____ since I moved to Australia.
(*improves, improved, improving, be improving, improves*)
- 4) We _____ here for over half an hour and nobody has taken our order yet.
(*have been waiting, has been waiting, had been waiting, will wait*)
- 5) I _____ the same car for more than ten years. I'm thinking about buying a new one.
(*am having, was having, has, have had*)
- 6) It is already 9:30 PM and I _____ here for over an hour.
(*will be waiting, am waiting, have been waiting, had been waiting*)
- 7) Since computers were first introduced to the public in the early 1980's, technology_a great deal.
(*would change, changed, has changed, changes*)
- 8) Every Monday, Sally _____ her kids to football practice.
(*drove, drive, is driving, drives*)
- 9) I sometimes _____ to the cinema.
(*go, am going, have gone, goes*)
- B) The train _____ every morning at 8 AM.
(*leave, left, has left, leaves*)
- 10) Have you _____ lately?
(*be exercising, are exercising, been exercising, exercise*)
- 11) Nancy _____ her medicine on time every day.
(*doesn't take, hasn't taken, won't take, take*)
- 12) Listen! Someone _____ the guitar in the garden.
(*plays, played, is playing, was playing*)

Past simple



Sub + V 2 + com.

Sub + did not V 1 + com.

Did + sub + V1 + com?

Function:

To talk about something that started and finished in the past.

للحديث عن شيء بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.

Key words:

yesterday, ago, in the past, (last + زمن) last week, last night, last year

(تاريخ ماضي) 2003, 1896....., BC, CE,

1. She _____ a lot of tennis when she was younger.
A) plays B) has played C) will play D) played
2. The Romans _____ the first newspaper in the first century BC.
A) published B) have published C) would publish D) publish
3. Two weeks ago, Rania _____ her old car.
A) sold B) sells C) sell D) has sold
4. The director of the company _____ very busy yesterday.
A) is B) has been C) was D) were
5. Some students _____ their homework last week.
A) did not do B) won't do C) haven't done D) are not doing

Past continuous



Sub (he, she, it, I) مفرد + **was V ing** + com.

Sub (they, we, you) جمع + **were V ing** + com.

Sub (he, she, it, I) مفرد + **was not V ing** + com.

Sub (they, we, you) جمع + **were not V ing** + com.

Function:

To talk about something which was happening before and after another action in the past.

للحديث عن شيء كان يحدث قبل وبعد عمل آخر في الماضي

Key words:

when, while , as

1. The children _____ their homework when I got home.
A) was doing B) were doing C) will be doing D) are doing
2. While I _____ the email, the computer suddenly went off.
A) am writing B) have written C) were writing D) was writing
3. You were not listening to me when I _____ you to turn the oven off.
A) tell B) am telling C) told D) will have told
4. While John _____ last night, someone stole his car.
A) Was sleeping B) were sleeping C) has been sleeping D) sleeps
5. I wasn't paying attention while I _____ the letter, so I made several mistakes.
A) am writing B) was writing C) write D) have been writing
6. When I walked into the office, several people were busily typing.
A) walked B) walk C) will walk D) walking

Past Perfect



Sub + **had V3** + com.

Sub + **had not V3** + com.

Function:

We use the Past Perfect Simple to talk about actions that happened before a specific moment in the past. *للتحدث عن حدث التي حصل قبل لحظة معينة في الماضي.*

Key words:

By the time, before, after, when, because (past perfect - past simple)

For بشرط وجود فعل تصريف ثاني

1. He _____ her first poem by the time she was eight.
A) had publish B) has published C) publish D) would publish
2. We'd finished all the water before we were halfway up the mountain.
A) Will have finished B) have finished C) finish D) had finished
3. ____ the parcel _____ when you called yesterday?
A) has/ arrived B) does/ arrive C) had/ arrived D) would/ arrive
4. He couldn't make a sandwich because he _____ to buy bread.
A) had forgotten B) will have forgotten C) forget D) has forgotten
5. The hotel was full, so I was glad that we _____ in advance.
A) book B) had booked C) have booked D) books
6. Before we moved to Canada, we _____ in America for twenty years.
A) have lived B) had lived C) will live D) are living
7. Had you ever visited London when you _____ there?
A) had moved B) have moved C) moved D) move
8. I _____ never _____ anyone from California before I met Jim.
A) am/ meeting B) had/ met C) have/ met D) will/ meet

Past Perfect Continuous



Sub + had been V ing + com.

Sub + had not been V ing + com.

Function:

To talk about actions or situations that were happening up to a specific moment in the past.

للتحدث عن الأفعال أو المواقف التي كانت تحدث حتى لحظة معينة في الماضي.

Key words:

By the time, before, after, when, because (past perfect - past simple)

For بشرط وجود فعل تصريف ثاني

1. By the time I left England, we _____ in London for three years.
a) have been living b) had been living c) are living d) will live
2. How long ____ you _____ in London before you left?
a) had/ been living b) have/ been living c) are/ living d) do/ live
3. We apologised because we _____ them waiting since 3 pm.
a) will have kept b) has kept c) keep d) had been keeping
4. He _____ at that school for five years before he left.
a) Had been working b) has been working c) is working d) works
5. Rawan wanted to sit down because she _____ all day at work.
a) had been standing b) is standing c) has been standing d) will stand
6. John _____ at the university for more than two years before he left for Africa.
a) Will be teaching b) were teaching c) teach d) had been teaching.

Past Tenses



- 1) I _____ to change a light bulb that had burnt out.
(am trying, have tried, tried, would try)
- 2) Last night, while I was doing my homework, Angela _____ me.
(had called, were calling, called, is calling)
- 3) Sam _____ in San Diego a week ago.
(arrives, has arrived, arrived, can arrive)
- 4) We were not able to get a hotel room because we _____ in advance.
(had not booked, have not booked, will book, book)
- 5) We _____ that car for ten years before it broke down.
(would have, have had, had had, are having)
- 6) By the time Alex finished his studies, he _____ in London for over eight years.
(has been, had been, will have been, were)
- 7) She _____ her Japanese relatives before she moved in with them in 1996.
(has visited, is visiting, visits, had visited)
- 8) George _____ many cars before he received his mechanic's license.
(is repairing, will have repaired, had repaired, has repaired)
- 9) You _____ to me when I told you to turn the oven off.
(were not listening, are not listening, won't be listening, doesn't listen)
- 10) What were you doing when you _____ your leg?
(break, had broken, broke, are breaking)
- 11) While we _____ the picnic, it started to rain.
(were having, have, will be having, are having)
- 12) You _____ there for more than two hours when she finally arrived.
(have been waiting, had been waiting, have waited, wait)
- 13) She _____ at that company for three years when it went out of business.
(has been working, is working, will be working, had been working)
- 14) How long had you _____ Turkish before you moved to Ankara?
(be studying, were studying, been studying, studying)
- 15) My mother was very tired. Sheall day.
(have been cooking, are cooking, cook, had been cooking)
- 16) By the time we arrived home, Rania _____ watching the movie for an hour.
(has been, have been, will be, had been)

Future simple (will)



Sub + **will** V inf + com

Sub + **will not** V inf + com

Function:

We use will to talk about the future if we are predicting it without evidence.

تستخدم للتحدث عن المستقبل إذا كنا نتنبأ به بدون دليل

Key words:

tomorrow , soon , tonight , in the future , next زمن (next week...)

تاريخ في المستقبل 2025

في بعض الأحيان مع وجود

probably , may be , perhaps . I think..... , I hope

1. I think I _____ to the gym tomorrow.
a) am going b) will do c) would do d) are doing to do
2. I hope I _____ a holiday next year.
a) are having b) have had c) am going to have d) will have
3. People _____ to Jupiter before the 22nd century.
a) won't go b) do not go c) went d) have gone
4. Ibrahim and Rania _____ married next September.
a) will get b) got c) get d) had got
5. In the near future, we _____ to travel into space.
a) is going to be able b) will be able c) have been able to d) is able to

Future simple (going to)



Sub + (is, are, am) + going to Vinf +com.

Sub + (is, are, am) not + going to Vinf +com.

Function:

1. Future plans.
2. predictions based on evidence

1. الخطط المستقبلية 2. التنبؤات على أساس الأدلة

Key words:

tomorrow , soon , tonight, in the future , next زمن (next week...)
تاريخ في المستقبل 2025

1. Look at those boys playing football! They _____ the window.
a) were going to break b) are going to break c) would break d) break
2. The sky is getting darker and darker. It _____ soon.
a) is going to rain b) would have rained c) rains d) had rained
3. The Conservatives _____ the election. They already have most of the votes.
a) have won b) were going to win c) are going to win d) wins
4. I _____ to study harder next year.
a) will go b) have gone c) was going d) am going
5. Rawan and Mary _____ have a party next week.
a) are going to b) will go c) would go d) were going to
6. Ibrahim _____ his vacation in Aqaba next month.
a) has spent b) would spend c) spends d) is going to spend

Future Continuous



Sub + **will be Ving** + com.

Sub + **will not be Ving** +com.

Function:

To talk about a continuous action in the future.

للحديث عن عمل مستمر في المستقبل.

Key words:

this time next , this time tomorrow , at this moment next year
in (years' , months' , weeks' , days' , hours' , nights')
in a year, in a month

1. This time tomorrow, I _____ to Amman.
a) was driving b) had been driving c) drive d) will be driving
2. In an hour, I _____ my clothes.
a) Will be ironing b) will be ironed c) irons d) had ironed
3. What will you _____ this time next week?
a) been doing b) be doing c) has done d) are doing
4. At 12 o'clock tomorrow, we _____ lunch at school.
a) Would have b) were having c) have had d) will be having
5. When you come out of school tomorrow, I _____ a plane.
a) will be boarding b) have been boarding c) was boarding d) board
6. In three years' time, I _____ medicine.
a) Will be studied b) will be studying c) would have studied d) study
7. Try to call before 8 o'clock. After that, we _____ the match.
a) will be watching b) is watching c) watched d) have been watching

Sub + **will have V3** + com.

Sub + **will not have V3** + com.

Function:

To talk about an action that will be completed by a particular time in the future.

للتحدث عن إجراء سيتم استكمالها في وقت معين في المستقبل.

Key words:

By the time (V1) , will have V3.

By + زمن مستقبل by 2029, by next week , by the end of next month

By this week, by this month , by the end of this year

For مع وجود زمن مستقبل في الجملة

this time next , this time tomorrow , at this moment next year
in رقم (years' , months' , weeks' , days' , hours' , nights')
in a year, in a month

1. In four years, experts _____ a cure for many diseases.
a) Have found b) found c) had found d) find
2. By the time the party starts tonight, Ibrahim _____ the whole cake.
a) will have eaten b) has eaten c) had eaten d) would have eaten
3. Tomorrow at seven pm, we _____ our project.
a) had finished b) finished c) have finished d) will have finished
4. By this time next week, I _____ on this project for twenty days.
a) will have worked b) had worked c) am working d) have worked

Future Tenses



- 1) Look at the black sky! It _____ to rain soon.
(was going, will go, are going, is going)
- 2) Ahmad and I _____ to travel to Canada next month.
(am going, are going , will go, would go)
- 3) Are you _____ your position next year?
(will leave, going to leave, have left, would leave) b
- 4) In the nrear future we _____able to travel into space.
(will be, have been, are, had been)
- 5) Unfortunately, sea levels will still _____ in 20 years.
(been rising, has risen, be rising, rise)
- 6) This time next week, we _____ final exams.
(would have, is going to have, will be having, were having)
- 7) Be quiet when you come tonight! The baby_____ .
(will be sleeping, had slept, was sleeping, sleeps)
- 8) We are so excited about our trip next month to France. We _____Paris.
(are going to visit, were going to visit, will be visited, would visit)
- 9) You _____ your English by the time you come back from the U.S.
(would have perfected, have perfected, will have perfected, had perfected)
- 10) I _____ in London for six months by the time I leave.
(had been, has been, will have been, am)
- 11) Will Sara _____ enough Chinese to communicate before she moves to Beijing?
(has learned, had learned, have learned, learns)

(Non-continuous Verbs)

- ,agree ,appear (seem), appreciate, be (exist), believe, belong to, concern, consist of, contain , Cost, , depend on, , , disagree, dislike, , , feel, hate, hear, imagine, include, involve, know, lack, like, , love, , mean, measure, mind, need, , own, , promise, realize, recognize, remember, see, seem, smell ,sound, suppose, surprise, taste , understand, want, , wish, be

Revision of the tenses:



1. Children oftencomputers better than their parents.
(use, have used, are using, uses)
2. Samer chess with his girlfriend at this moment.
(play, is playing, has played, will play)
3. The visitors at the hotel since last Tuesday.
(has been, will be, have been, are)
4. Rana at this school for a long time.
(teach, have taught, teaches, has been teaching)
5. I feel tired. I.....for English test all week.
(will be reversing, have been revering, am reversing, reverse)
6. Have youa holiday yet this year?
(have, will have, are having, had)
7. Tariq felt nervous because he had never.....before.
(fly, flying, flew, flown)
8. Ali about his fried when he received a text from him.
(had been thinking, has thought, thinks, think)
9. Two months ago, sheher old car.
(sell, sells, has sold, sold)
10. My father retired last year. He hadfor the same company all his life.
(been working, be working, work, works)
11. After they.....all of their money they decided to be more careful.
(lose, have lost, had lost, will lose)
12. When Rana arrived, she was very exhausted. Shefor five days.
(have been climbing, had been climbing, climbs, is climbing)
13. By 2020, the government will.....many schools in our city.
(have built, has built, had built, building)
14. By the time we get the station, the train will..... .
(went, have gone, has gone, was going, goes)
15. Imy project by the time you come.
(finish, will have finished , finishes, finished)

16. This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because weour exams.
(finish, had finished, will have finished, had finished)
17. Will you.....all your homework by eight o'clock tomorrow?
(doing, have done, are doing, has done)
18. It's a very long course, so I will stillin seven years' time!
(be studying, been studying, had studied, studies)
19. Probably, Shadyhis grandparents tomorrow.
(visits, are visiting, will visit, was visiting)
20. The next train this evening at 1700 hours.
(leaves, had left, was leaving, leave)
21. Unfortunately, sea levels in 20 years.
(rise, will be rising, had risen, were rising)
22. Mike wanted to sit down because he all day at work.
(stands, will stand, had been standing, have stood)
23. By next November, I my promotion.
(receive, have received, am receiving, will have received)
24. Peoplesmart phones since they were invented in the early 2000s.
(been using, have been using, has been using, use)
25. Now, about one billion smart phones around the world each year.
(sells , are sold, is sold, were sold)
26. At the moment, people aged 16–30 the most smart phones.
(buy, were buying, has bought, are buying)
27. Experts say there a growth in the number of older people buying smart phones
in the future. (be, has been, will be , was)
28. In the past, most letters by hand, but these days they are usually typed.
(writes, is written, were written, have written)
29. I usuallycomputer games every day, but only for an hour.
(play, plays, is playing, will play)
30. I.....to do well in my exams next month. (will hope, hope, hopes, hoping)

31. WeEnglish language now.
(will study, has studied, are studying, study)
32. Before my friend to London, he sold his old house.
(move, had moved, moved, is moving)
33. Ruba her homework two hours ago. (finish, finished, finishes, will finish)
34. He had looked for only two weeks, then yesterday he two jobs.
(was offered, offered, offers, offer)
35. By the time the bus arrived, we had..... for an hour.
(be waiting, wait, been waiting, will wait)
36. This time next year, students will..... for their final exams.
(be preparing, preparers, has prepared, preparing)
37. Patrick in Hong Kong for 20 years by the next month.
(have lived, will have lived, has lived, lives)
38. This time next month, my parentsmarried for twenty years.
(will have been, was, have been, are)
39. Can I call you tonight after 6 p.m, or will youdinner with your family?
(is having, has, have, be having)
40. Look at the black sky! It is.....soon. (rains, going to rain, will rain, rained)
41. Sam will probably the proposal by the time he *leaves* this afternoon.
(completes, completed, have completed, has completed)
42. If you need to contact me next week, weat a hotel in Aqaba.
(be staying, is staying, will be staying, stays)
43. By the time I'm sixty, I
(retire, will have retired, been retired, retires)
44. In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer
(produce, will produce, had produced, was produced).
45. I an email when my laptop switched itself off.
(writes, wrote, had written, was writing)
46. Mahmoud was walking home when the rain.....
(was starting, started, starts, will start)
47. My brotherto study Maths next year.

(will go, was going, is going, have gone)

48. I wantmy higher education .

(complete, to complete, completing, completes)

49. By the time we arrived, they hadfor an hour.

(talk, be talking, was were talking, been talking)

50. Next month, our familyin this house for a year.

(has lived, had lived, will have lived, had been living)

51. The government has..... hardly to raise the citizen's awareness of human right.

(been working, be working, will be working, works)

52. Will youyour homework by seven o'clock.

(has done, had done, have done, been doing)

53. The workersat the moment. They are on break.

(had not been working, are not working, don't work, won't work)

54. The ruinsby thousands of tourists every day.

(was viewed, are viewed, were viewed, views)

55. By the end of this month, wein this house for a year.

(has lived, have been living, had been living, will have lived)

56. I am afraid that my laptopby someone else yesterday.

(Will use, was used, is used, were used)

57. My familya trip to Europe every year.

(plans, planed, would plan, plan)

58. According to Kate's schedule, sheher business partner next Sunday.

(would be met, will be met, was going to meet, is going to meet)

59. Three of my articleslast month in the local newspaper.

(was published, were published, has been published, will publish)

60. While my father.....a book, my neighbor came to visit us.

(was reading, is reading, reads, will read)

61. My uncleworking at the company for five years when he got a promotion.

(have been, will be, had been, is)

62. I think humansto Mars in 2070.

(will travel, would travel, were going to travel, had been travelling)

I was driving to work when the engineworking.

(stops, were stopping, is stopped, stopped)

63. Nadiaher homework for two hours.

(have done, have been doing, has been doing, had been done)

64. Many gallons of fresh milk.....every day.

(drank, drinks, were drunk, are drunk)

65. Many new parks.....in my town last year.

(were built, are built, would build, have built)

66. Look! The plane.....to take off.

(is going, was going, goes, go)

67. Fatimaher work for two hours before she left the house.

(is doing, has been doing, had been doing, were doing)

68. My grandfather.....from 1890 to 1978.

(lived, lives, is living, will live)

69. Experts think that one day smart phonesto our skins in the future.

(attaches, attached, will be attached, were attached)

70. By the end of this week, weall information for the project.

(received, would receive, will have received, has received)

71. Eid Al-Adha is a celebration that.....on the 10th of Thu-Alijjah according to the Islamic Calendar.

(begins, begin, began, had begun)

72. In thirty years' time, scientists a cure for cancer.

(would find, found, had found, will have found)

73. Rawan had her car enginebefore she drove to Aqaba.

(check, would check, has checked, checked)

Derivation

Noun suffixes: tion, sion, ment, ance, ence, ism, ty, ure, er, or, ist, ice, ing, cy, ness, s, ship, hood, dom, age

Adjective suffixes: ic, al, ive, able, ible, ous, ious, ful, less, ed, ing, y, ary, ory, ar, ent, ant

Verb suffixes: en, ate, ize, ise, fy

Adverb suffixes : ly

Nouns

tion, sion, ment, ance, ence, ism, ty, ure, er, or, ist, ice, ing, cy,
ness, s, ship, hood, dom, age

1. A/an/the :

1. He takes the to travel tomorrow .
(decide, decision, decided)

2. Ali is good at language and history but math is a
(weak, weakness, weaken)

3. An..... will be responsible for the preparations of the festival .
(organize, organized, organization)

2. After the preposition :(**of, on, for, from, with, without, up, down, in, at, between, among, through, during, out, into, about, by**)

They must depend onto finish this task as soon as possible .
(patient, patience, patiently)

2. Her tendency to be untidy has led to an element of
(disorganize, disorganized, disorganization)

3- his , her, my , its , our , your , their ('s / s')

1. Education is our country's in the future .
(investment, invest, invested)

2. My in three languages enabled me to find a well-paid job.
(fluent, fluently, fluency)

4. Subject + Verb :

1)..... must be encouraged at all levels .
(Educate, education, educational)

5. Number + noun :

1. The third of the play was really outstanding.
(perform, performance, performed)

6. this, that , these , those :

1.I am really interested in that ,it was actually great .
(civilize, civilization, civilized)

2.This has been made by an earthquake .
(destroy, destruction, destructive)

7. Little /some/ many/few/much / most /other /anther /any/ enough , no, all, cause:

1.Mothers need much in their working hours .
(flexibility, flexible, flexibly)

2. Is there any..... between them ?
(differ, difference, different)

8.adjective + noun :

1.We were completely amazed by his fantastic
(succeed, successful, success)

2.She received an excellent
(Educate, education, educational).

3. The earthquake caused enormous.....to a lot of cities and town.
(destroy, destruction, destructive)

Adjectives

ic, al, ive, able, ible, ous, ious, ful, less, ed, ing, y, ary, ory, ar, ent, ant

1. Adjective + noun :

1. It was a attempt to climb Mount Everest.

(succeed, successful, success)

2. The success of the 1960s and 1960s was funded by oil.

(economy, economic, economically)

3. Doing lots of exercise won't keep you healthy if you don't eat food as well.

(nutrients, nutritious, nutrition)

2. After verb to be (is, are, am, was, were, been, being, be)

2. Prices in some shops are not

(negotiate, negotiable, negotiation)

3. Fumes from cars are and can damage the environment.

(poison, poisonous, poisonously)

3. be (very , so , quite , too,) :

1. The graduation ceremony was a very occasion for everyone.

(memory, memorable, memorize)

2. He is so Everybody believes what he says .

(reliability, reliable, rely)

4. seem , look , appear , feel , get , become , find , found , smell, sound

2. Education has become for both boys and girls .

(necessity, necessary, necessitate)

6. as as , be more +adj, the most+ adj

1. Ahmad is as as Ali .

(care, careful, carefully)

2. I think she is the most player.

(skillful, skill, skillfully)

Verb

1. After (to)

1.The teacher is going to us in this question .
(helpful, help, helped)

2. Parents try totheir children from danger as far as possible.
(protection, protective, protect)

2.After (will , would , shall , should ,can ,could ,may , might , must, do ,does , did)

1.If you work hard, I'm sure you will.....
(success, successful, succeed)

2.They are identical .Do they from each other ?
(difference, differ, different)

3.After (had better , would rather) :

1.You had better..... your time .
(organization, organize, organized)

4- Subject + verb + object :

1.Good students..... leisure time from the time of studying .
(isolation, isolated, isolate)

2. Many rooms of the hotelin size and cost.
(different, differ, difference)

Adverbs (ly)

1. before the adjective and (v3) : (to be) + adverb + V3, v ing or adj

1. It is cheap restaurant .

(amazing, amazement, amazingly)

2. The picture was drawn by the American artist.

(skillful, skill, skillfully)

3. Local resources should be exploited for the country's development.

(effective, affect, effectively)

4. We were waiting for her .

(impatient, impatiently, impatience)

2. At the beginning before the comma :

1)..... , people bet married at the weekends .

(Traditional, Traditionally, Tradition)

1. Subject + adverb + verb

1. My friend drove along the narrow road .

(careful, care, carefully)

2. The boys responded to the teacher's order . (polite, politely)

2. Auxiliary + adverb + verb .

1. Omar has passed his driving test. (success, successfully, succeed)

2. They will move all of them. (peace, peacefully, peaceful)

3. To describe the verb :

2. The wind was blowing (violence, violent, violently)

5. You have to drive in the city centre. (care, careful, carefully)

(Verb) + (very, too, so, quite) + adverb

2. Ali drives so in the city centre. (care, careful, carefully)

3. Rana spoke too in the meeting. (loud, loudly)

1. Many instruments that are still used today in..... were designed by Arab scholars.
(operate, operative, operations)
2. When do you..... to receive your test results?
(expectancy, expect, expected)
3. Sheep's wool and goat are used by villagers all over Jordan tobeautiful items.
(production, produce, productive)
4., the whole process is done by hand, from the washing of the wool to the finished article. (Traditional, Tradition, Traditionally)
5. There is a particular Bedouin style of (weave, weaving, weaved)
6. The buyers find very (attractive, attraction, attract).
7. Another craft practised in Madaba is the of ceramic items.
(creative, creatively, creation)
8. Petra is an important..... site. (archaeology, archaeological, archaeologically)
9. I will be going to university to continue my (educate, educative, education)
10. In our exam, we had to.....a text from Arabic into English.
(translation, translate, translated)
11. They are going to..... a new air conditioning unit in our flat.
(installation, installed, install)
12. Thank you for your help, I really..... it. (appreciation, appreciate, appreciative)
13. Have you seen Nasser's..... of postcards? He's got hundreds!
(collection, collect, collective)
14. The Middle East is famous for the.....of olive oil. (production, product, productive)
15. Ibn Sina wrote.....textbooks. (medicine, medically, medical)
16. My father bought our house with an.....from his grandfather.
(inherit, inherited, inheritance)
17. Scholars have discovered an.....document from the twelfth century.
(origin, originate, original)

18. Do you think the wheel was the most importantever?
(invent, invented, invention)
19. Al-Kindi made many important mathematical
(discover, discoveries, discovered)
20. Who was the mostwriter of the twentieth century?
(influence, influential, influentially)
21. In our Maths exam, we have to write down our..... as well as the answers.
(calculation, calculate, calculated)
22. One of the most important things that we give children is a good
(educate, educational, education)
23. Art, music and literature are all part of our _____ life.
(culture, cultural, culturally)
24. Thesystem must be linked to requirements of economic development.
(educate, educational, education)
25. Jordan has aof being a friendly and welcoming country.
(reputation, repute, reputed)
26. Many candy advertisements are usually presented in anmanner in the TV.
(attraction, attractive, attractively)
27. Markets have different types of food which areprepared from animal product.
(artificial, artificially, artifice)
28. The newly constructed projects use recycled water which help the of the environment. ? (sustain, sustainability, sustainable)
1. One of the most important things that we give children is a good
(educate , education, educational)
2. If you work hard, I'm sure you will.....
(success, successful, succeed)
3. Congratulations! Not many people.....such high marks.
(achievement, achieve, achieved)

4. My father works for anthat helps to protect the environment.
(organize, organized, organization)
5. It's amazing to watch theof a baby in the first year of life.
(develop, development, developed)
6. I'm confused. Could you give me some....., please? (advise, advice, advised)
7. Before an exam, you must..... everything you've learnt.
(revision, reverse, reversed)
8. In hot weather our bodies are in danger of..... .(dehydrate, dehydration, dehydrated)
9. Don't talk to the driver. He must.....(concentration, concentrate, concentrated)
10. How quickly does blood..... round the body?
(circulation, circulated, circulate)
11. Before you apply for a job, check that you have the correct
- (qualify, qualification, qualified)
12. The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a
- (recommend, recommendation, recommended,)
13. Congratulations on a very _____ business deal. (succeed, success, successful)
14. We should always be ready to listen to good _____. (advise, advice, advised)
15. It's important to have an _____of different countries' customs. (aware, awareness,
16. Is one side of the brain more..... than the other?(dominate, dominance, dominant)
17. The graduation ceremony was a veryoccasion for everyone.
(memory, memorable, memorize)
18. Nuts contain useful..... such as oils and fats.
(notoriously, nitrous, nutrition)
19. Kareem is a welljournalist, he has worked previously for many scientific
journals. (qualify, qualification, qualified)

Reported speech



1. "Later we will give listeners information about websites where they can find more advice on internet safety"
The presenter said that
2. "My children are spending too much time indoors".
Rana said that
3. Samira: 'We're going to visit our cousins in the next town.'
Samira said that
4. 'I was sleeping when you came home last night.'
Huda told Ali.....
5. 'My plane leaves at four o'clock in the afternoon.'
Huda said that
6. 1. " I am writing my diploma project now."
My friend said that
7. "I won't pay back all my debts in ten years."
Leila said
8. "Jordan decided to construct two nuclear reactors."
She said
9. "Jordan TV is going to start showing my programme next month."
He said that
10. Omer said that they _____ for their final exams next month.
A) would prepare B) have prepared C) will prepare D) prepares
11. Anwar " I'm drinking a lot of coffee these days"
Anwar said that shea lot of coffee those days.
A) drank, B) is drinking C) was drinking D) have drunk
12. "My father has worked in Amman for ten years"
Ahmad told me that his fatherin Amman for ten years.
A) working, B) had worked C) have worked D) has worked
13. " I will see you tomorrow."
Rana told me that sheme the following day.
A) would see B) would have seen C) could see D) saw

1. They officially announced their engagement last week.
Their engagement
2. The company will deliver the final report to all new officers.
The final report
3. They have ventilated the tunnel better.
The tunnel
4. They make motorists' journeys more interesting and so seem quicker.
Motorists' journeys
5. The company gave him the gold medal for his creative project.
He
6. We water plants in order to grow.
Plants
7. Some people have hunted animals for their meat and fur.
Animals
 - a) has been hunted for their meat and fur.
 - b) had been hunted for their meat and fur.
 - c) have hunted for their meat and fur.
 - d) have been hunted for their meat and fur.
8. The police fined the driver for speeding.
 - a) The driver was fined for speeding.
 - b) The driver is fined for speeding.
 - c) The driver fined for speeding.
 - d) The driver fines for speeding.
9. We protect children from dangerous objects.
 - a) Children were protected from dangerous objects.
 - b) Children are protected from dangerous objects.
 - c) Children is protected from dangerous objects.
 - d) Children will be protected from dangerous objects.
10. . Jordan imports 96% of its energy from the Gulf countries.
 - a) 96% of Jordan's energy are imported from the Gulf countries.
 - b) 96% of Jordan's energy is imported from the Gulf countries.
 - c) 96% of Jordan's energy was imported from the Gulf countries.
 - d) 96% of Jordan's energy has been imported from the Gulf countries.

11. Smoke _____ coming out of the forest last night.
(see, has seen, was seen, saw)

12. The first newspaper published the first newspaper in 59 B.C by the Romans.
(is published, was published, were published, publish)

Explaining possibilities (must, can't, (might, could))

Must : almost (sure, certain, certainly, know) it is true.

(Can't, couldn't) : almost (sure, certain, certainly, know) it is not true.

(Might) : (unsure, not sure, not certain) whether it is true or not. (probably, possible, maybe, perhaps)

1. .Your friend said she would phone you. You are sure she hasn't forgotten to phone you.
She can't _____ to phone you.
(might have forgotten, can't have forgotten, must have forgotten)
2. . You feel sure Sara has got good grades in her exams.
Sara must _____ got good grades in her exams.
(must have, can't have, might have, must)
3. Sultan was looking at the engine of his car. I am unsure whether it was broken down or not.
Sultan's car _____
(might have broken down, must have broken down, can't have broken down)
4. Probably my phone is broken down.
 - a) My phone might be broken down.
 - b) My phone must be broken down.
 - c) My phone was broken down.
 - d) My phone can't be broken down.



If clause (conditional sentences)

1. I think you should practise the presentation several times.

If I

2. You should not look too casual.

If I

3. You should do a lot of research.

a) If I were you, I would not do a lot of research.

b) If I were you, I would do a lot of research.

c) If am you, I will do a lot of research.

d) If I were you, I should not do a lot of research.

4. You should consider doing voluntary work.

If I were you, _____

a) I will consider doing voluntary work.

b) I can consider doing voluntary work.

c) I would consider doing voluntary work.

d) I would have done voluntary work.

5. Press that button to make the picture move.

a) If you press that button, the picture moves.

b) If you pressed that button, the picture would move.

c) If you press that button, the picture does not move.

d) If you press that button, the picture move.

The causative

1. I couldn't repair my computer myself. I had itby computer experts.

(repair, repaired, had repaired, repairing)

2. We had our house..... by a local construction company.

(building, built, have built, had built)

3. Brides rarely make their own wedding dresses. They have them..... by specialist dressmakers.

(make, to make, making, made)

4. Rana asked someone to fix her computer.

- 1) Rana had fixed her computer.
- 2) Rana has her computer fixed.
- 3) Rana had her computer fixed.
- 4) Rana fixed her computer.

5. My father asked someone to take his own photo.

- a) My father had his own photo taken.
- b) My father has his own photo taken.
- c) My father had his own photo take.
- d) My father took his own photo.

Must – have to

must + inf : to talk about obligation

must not: to talk about a prohibition (not allowed)

(have to, has to) + inf: external obligation

(don't , doesn't) have to + inf : something that isn't necessary.

1. Students are not allowed to leave their bags at school.

Students must

2. It is not necessary to write your full name.

You

3. You are not allowed to touch this machine.

- a) You must touch this machine.
- b) You might touch this machine.
- c) You must not touch this machine.
- d) You will touch this machine.

4. It is not necessary to switch off the screen.

- a) You don't have to switch off the screen.
- b) You have to switch off the screen.
- c) You did not have to switch off the screen.
- d) You had to switch off the screen.

used to do and be used to

1) It is customary for most people to buy goods online.
Most people

2) It is not common for me to drive hybrid cars.
I

3) It is normal for me now to get up early to study.

4) It is normal for me to speak English fluently.

- a) I am used to speaking English fluently.
- b) I am not used to speaking English fluently.
- c) I used to speak English fluently.
- d) I am used to speak English fluently.

5) It is normal for my friend now to send emails.

- a) My friend is sending emails now.
- b) My friend is used to sending emails.
- c) My friend is not used to sending emails.
- d) My friend used to send emails.

6) I usually went to school on foot but now I drive.

- a) I did not use to go to school on foot but now I drive.
- b) I am used to going to school on foot.
- c) I used to go school on foot but now I drive.
- d) I used to drive to school.

1. Rana has lived in the UK for two years. She.....English now.

(used to speak, are used to speaking, is used to speaking, use to speak)

2. When I was a student, I very hard.

(use to study, am used to studying, used to study, are used to studying)

3. Icartoon films when I was younger. These days I prefer action.

(am used to watching, used to watch, used to watch, is used to watching)

4. My brother is used toin the United States of America now.

(live, living, lived, lives)

5. My grandfather retired a month ago. Henothing to do all day.

(isn't use to having, didn't used to live, used to live, aren't used to living)

6. Omar has moved to live near the Geneva Lake , hego fishing.
(used to , use to , is used to)

7. Most Jordanians the hot weather that we have in summer.
(used to, are used to, didn't use to)

8. My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year. He says he there now.
(is used to living , used to live, are used to living)

9. I didn't understand English, but now I do.
(used to, use to , am used to, using to)

10.Are you in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.
(used to living, used to live , use to live)

11.Where did they at the week end?
(used to go, use to go, used to going)

12.Omer chess when he was young.
(use to play, is used to playing, used to play.)

13.Salma has been practising the oud really hard and she is now it.
(use to play, used to playing, used to play.)

14.I shopping in the local supermarket, but it closed two years ago, so now I have to drive into town to shop.
(used to go, am used to going, use to go, am going)

15.There so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.
(didn't use to be, isn't used to being, are used to being)

16.Most Jordanians the hot weather that we have in summer.
(use to, are used to, used to, used)

17.When I was young, Ifishing with my dad every weekend.
(used to go, am used to going, use to go)

18.Are youin Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.
(use to live, used to live, used to living, are used to living)

Cleft sentences

1. Ahmad's generosity impresses more than anything else.

The thing that

2. The students went to the local museum last week.

The place

3. Mary works harder than anybody else in this organisation.

The person

4. He has written many books, but his final book made him famous all over the world.

He has written many books, but it was.....

5. Jabir ibn Hayyan also invented ink that can be read in the dark.

It was

6. My brother bought his new car from our next-door neighbour last Saturday.

It was my brother

7. The great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 by abd al-Rahman I.

The year.....

8. Queen Rania opened the children's Museum of Jordan in 2007.

The person

9. Petra was made a World Heritage Site in 1985.

The year

10. I stopped working at 11 p.m.

It was.....

11. My father has influenced me most.

The person

12. I like Geography most of all.

The subject

13. The heat made the journey unpleasant.

It was

14. The Egyptians built the pyramids.

It was the

1. I like Geography most of all.

- a) The subject that I like most of all is Geography.
- b) The subject where I like most of all is Geography.
- c) The subject which I like most of all was Geography.

2. The Olympic games were held in London in 2012.

The place

- a) which the Olympic games were held in 2012 was in London.
- b) when the Olympic games were held in London was 2012.
- c) where the Olympic games were held in 2012 was London.

3. The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012.

The time

- a) when The Olympic Games were held in London was in 2012.
- b) where The Olympic Games were held in 2012 was London.
- c) which were held in London in 2012 was The Olympic Games

4. Ahmad's intelligence impresses more than anything else.

The thing

- a) which intelligence impresses more than anything else was Ahmad's.
- b) which impresses more than anything else is Ahmad's intelligence.
- c) which Ahmad's impresses more than anything else is intelligence.

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

The person

- a) who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE was Queen Rania.
- b) who Queen Rania opened Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE was the Children's.
- c) when Queen Rania opened the Children's Museum of Jordan was 2007 CE.

15. The great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 by abd al-Rahman I.

- a) The mosque that was built in 784 by abd al-Rahman I was The great Mosque in Cordoba.
- b) The mosque that abd al-Rahman I built in 784 by was The great Mosque in Cordoba.
- c) The mosque where was built in 784 by abd al-Rahman I was The great Mosque in Cordoba.
- d) The mosque when abd al-Rahman I built in 784 by was The great Mosque in Cordoba.

16. Mary works harder than anybody else in this organisation.

It is

- a) Anybody that Mary works harder than else in this organisation.
- b) Mary that works harder than anybody else in this organisation.
- c) This organization that Mary works harder than anybody else.

17. Choose from A, B, C, D the correct cleft sentence that emphasizes the information in bold in the following sentences.

The Second World War ended **on 7 May 1945** in Europe.

- a) The place where the Second World War ended on May 1945 was Europe.
- b) The day when the Second World War ended in Europe was 7 May 1945.
- c) The day when the Second World War ended in Europe was May 1945.
- d) The time when the day when the Second World War ended in Europe was 1945.

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18. Choose from A, B, C, D the correct cleft sentence that emphasizes the information in bold in the following sentences.

The heat made the journey unpleasant.

- a) It was the heat that made the journey unpleasant.
- b) It was the heat when made the journey unpleasant.
- c) It is the journey that the heat made unpleasant.

1. The Sahara desert is very hot. The Sahara desert is in Africa.

The Sahara desert,

2. People will certainly find a visit to Qasr Bashir very rewarding. People love exploring historical Roman ruins.

People,

3. London is a huge city. It is the capital of England.

- a) London, where is the capital of England, is a huge city.
- b) London, which it is the capital of England, is a huge city.
- c) London, which is the capital of England is a huge city.
- d) London, which is the capital of England, is a huge city.

4. My brother lives in Amman. He is a language teacher.

- a) My brother, whose a language teacher, lives in Amman.
- b) My brother, who he a language teacher, lives in Amman.
- c) My brother, who a language teacher, lives in Amman.
- d) My brother who a language teacher, lives in Amman.

B: What is the function of using non-defining relative clause in the following sentence?

Ibn Sina wrote on early Islamic philosophy, which included many subjects, especially logic and ethics.

1. The skirt, is a lovely dark blue colour, only cost £10.
(who, which, where, when)
2. My grandfather, is 87, goes swimming every day.
(who, which, where, when)
3. The film, stars Tom Carter, is released on Friday.
(who, which, where, when)
4. My sister,is now living in New York, has just had a baby.
(who, which, where, whose)
5. I'd like to eat at the restaurant we met.
(who, which, where, when)
6. I'll always remember the day we met.
(who, which, where, when)
7. This is the place..... I saw him the last time.
(who, which, where, when)
8. Sony is building a robot can form an 'emotional connection' with humans.
(who, which, where, when)
9. Is that the man house was destroyed by the hurricane?
(who, which, whose, when)
10. Is that the boy insulted you?
(who, which, where, whose)
11. He gave me the letter, I read immediately.
(who, which, where, whose)
12. We visited the castlewas built by the Romans.
(where, when , who, which)
13. In the second centurymost people emigrated from Arabia.
(where, when , who, which)

Colour idioms

the green light	Permission	إعطاء الإذن
red-handed	In the act of doing something wrong	الجرم المشهود
out of the blue	Unexpectedly	مفاجئ / متوقع غير
a white elephant	A useless possession	الفائدة عديمة ملكية
See red	To be angry	يغضب
Feel blue	To feel sad	يحزن

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

What does the underlined colour idiom mean?

(to be angry, **to feel sad**, permission)

1. Have you heard the good news? We've got _____ to go ahead with our project!
(**the green light**, see red , a white elephant, out of blue)

2. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught _____
(feel blue, see red , a white elephant, **red -handed**)

3. I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely _____
(feel blue, **out of blue**, see red , a white elephant,)

4. Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a _____
(feel blue, out of blue, see red , **a white elephant**)

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Phrasal verbs

cope with	To deal successfully with	يتعامل مع
Bounce back	To start to be successful again	النهوض بعد الفشل
Focus on	To direct attention or effort	يركز على
rely on	To have trust or confidence	يعتمد على

- Exercise is a great way to **cope with** stress

What does the underlined phrasal verb cope with mean in the sentence?

(to deal successfully with, to have trust or confidence, to direct attention)

Synonym: is a word that means as another word. مترادفات

Apparatus: tools and equipment needed for something technical	Equipment: to tools (more general)	معدات
Appendage: Referring to something attached to something larger ملحق	Limb: legs and arms	أطراف
Prosthetic (adj), prosthesis (n): artificial body part أعضاء اصطناعية	artificial : refer to more many things	صناعي
Sponsor: To give money to support يدعم ماليا	Fund: To provide money (cost a lot)	يمول

- Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of **prosthetic** leg.

Replace the underlined word with the correct Synonym.

(sponsor, artificial, limb, fund)

- Scientists have successfully invented a **prosthetic** hand with a sense of touch.
- Most factories use **artificial** colours.

What is the difference between the underlined synonym.

C: Study the following sentence entry and answer the question that follows. Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. This inspired Adeeb to invent a waterproof prosthetic leg.

What does the underlined suffix "proof" mean?

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Collocations

get an idea	تخطر له فكرة	
spend a time	يمضي الوقت	
catch attention	يلفت الانتباه	
attend course	يشترك في دورة	
take interest	يأخذ الاهتمام	
make a mistake	أخطاء	
email exchange	تبادل الايميل	
privacy setting	أعداد الخصوصية	
security setting	اعدادات الامان	
identity fraud	تزوير الهوية	
medical trial	تجربة طبية	
side effects	اثار جانبية	
urban planning	تخطيط عمراني	
renewable energy	طاقة متجددة	
industrial waste	نفايات عضوية	
medical apparatus	أجهزة طبية	
contradictory view	وجهة نظر متناقضة	
visual disability	إعاقة بصرية	
public transport	نقل عام	
carbon footprint	اثار الكربون	
negative effect	اثار سلبية	
economic growth	نمو اقتصادي	
musical harmony	تناغم موسيقي	
Solar power		
Wind farms		
Social media		

1. The boy took Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention.

Replace the misused verb in the sentence with the correct one to form the appropriate collocation.

(got, caught, attended, spent)

2. In hot countries, solar _____ is an important source of energy.

(neutral, pedestrian, power, renewable)

3. We burn carbon whenever we use oil or gas. This is known as our carbon _____ .

(benefit, farms, footprint, free)

Function

Function	
<i>In this way</i> <i>As a consequence,</i> <i>Therefore,....</i> <i>As a result,</i>	Indicating consequence: <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;">  </div>
Function	
<i>However,</i> <i>Whereas,</i> <i>Despite</i> <i>On one hand, ...</i> <i>On the other hand, ...</i> <i>In spite of this, ...</i> <i>On the contrary, ...</i> <i>Conversely, ...</i>	Indicating opposition: or contrast
Function	
<i>Furthermore, ...</i> <i>Likewise, ...</i> <i>One reason for this is ...</i> <i>In addition,</i>	Expressing addition
Function	
<i>The aim of this report is to ...</i> <i>This report examines ...</i> <i>In this report, [...] will be examined</i>	Introduction
Function	
<i>It appears that</i> <i>This result in ...</i> <i>It is recommended that</i> <i>The bestwould be</i>	Conclusion / recommendations

1. **Therefore**, people can communicate more quickly and conveniently.
 What is the function of using 'Therefore' in the above sentence?

A) **opposition,** B) **consequence,** C) **conclusion)**

2. _____, the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient.

A) **Therefor** B) **Despite** C) **As a consequence**

3. Lights will go off automatically. _____, we will save energy.

A) **On the other hand,** B) **Although** C) **Consequently)**

- 1) Introduce the situation.
- 2) Explain what information your report will include.

Body:

- 1) Explain in detail both sides of the discussion.
- 2) Describe some aspects of the essay topic.

Conclusion:

Summarise briefly.

Most people now use the Internet on computers, smartphones and tablets to do a variety of tasks. For many people, these tasks include online shopping. From shopping for groceries to all kinds of clothes shopping, consumers are finding this the easiest way to get what they need, literally at the touch of a button. However, there are numerous and important disadvantages to shopping in this way.

Although using the Internet to shop is usually fairly easy, and there is often greater variety available, it is always a risk because you cannot try on or see in detail the item you wish to buy. In fact, the immediate 'convenience' of shopping in this way can end up being an inconvenience if the item is faulty or does not fit, or is just not what the customer wanted. It is true that the prices are better when you shop online, but, while it might be cheaper, there is a distinct disadvantage because you have to wait for the delivery of the purchases. Some people might prefer not to have any personal contact while shopping online, but it can save time in the end since there are always assistants to help with queries you might have during the transaction. In addition to this, there is the issue of Internet payment security; however, recently this has improved a lot.

The Internet has indeed given us a wider choice as consumers, as well as made some aspects of shopping more pleasant and convenient. However, it is nearly impossible, in my opinion, to forget the disadvantages we experience from time to time, since these can and do influence the way in which we choose to shop.

1) In the **introduction** you will _____

- a) Explain in detail both sides of the discussion.
- b) Explain what information your report will include.
- c) Summarise briefly.



Reasons that make people leave their home countries

- seek a better life.
- complete education.
- find better jobs.
- learn about different cultures.

Watching sports on TV

- exciting
- comfortable and cheap

Watching sports live

- noisy
- uncomfortable and expensive

converting sea water

Advantages	Disadvantages
plenty supply of water, easy access	expensive, lead to greater demand

B. GUIDED WRITING (4 points)

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

Location: Jordanian desert.

Date of construction: beginning of the 4th century.

Purpose of building: protection of the Roman borders.

Description of the building: huge towers, 23 rooms

B. GUIDED WRITING (4 points)

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

Name: Mahmoud Darwish.



Date (born and died): 1942 -2008

Professions: poet and author

Achievements: - Leaves of Olives and Wingless Birds

Yousef Gawadrh



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