

# The LEGEND

Action  
Pack 12

## Unit (1)

للفروع الأكاديمية

نصوص - حفظيات - قواعد - مهارات  
الكتابة

الأستاذ

بهاء شنك



Bahaa Shannk 0785284585



الأسطورة

# The legend

## Unit - 1 -

### الوحدة الأولى



الاستاذ : براء شك

الكلمات والتي غالباً ما تتكرر في أسئلة القطع الاستيعابية والقواعدية لأسئلة الوزارة لكلا المستويين

<u>N</u>	<u>الكلمات</u>	<u>معناها</u>
<u>1</u>	Mention	أذكر
<u>2</u>	Apart from	بغض النظر
<u>4</u>	Characteristics	خصائص / مميزات
<u>5</u>	Features	مميزات
<u>6</u>	Advantages	حسناً
<u>7</u>	Disadvantages	سلباً
<u>8</u>	Refer to	يشير الى
<u>9</u>	Quote the sentence which indicate that	اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى أن
<u>10</u>	Write down	اكتب
<u>11</u>	Give the evidence that	اعط الدليل على أنه
<u>12</u>	Which shows that	الذي يظهر أن
<u>13</u>	Express your opinion	عبر عن وجهة نظرك
<u>14</u>	Describe	صف
<u>15</u>	In the text	في النص
<u>16</u>	The pros and cons	الإيجابيات والسلبيات
<u>17</u>	According to the text the writer thinks that ..... justifying your answer .	حسب النص الكاتب يعتقد أن ..... اشرح هذه الجملة مبيناً اجابتك
<u>18</u>	According to the text the writer states that ..... explain this statement suggesting..... .	حسب النص الكاتب ذكر أن ..... اشرح هذه الجملة مقترحاً
<u>19</u>	As mentioned in the text	كما ذكر في النص
<u>20</u>	It is said that	يقال انه
<u>21</u>	concerning	فيما يتعلق ب
<u>22</u>	Is he justified in this ? explain	هل كلامه مبرر في ذلك؟ اشرح ( هل كلامه مبرر )
<u>23</u>	Think of this statement then write down your point of you	فكر بهذه الجملة ثم اكتب وجهة نظرك
<u>24</u>	Pieces of advice	نصائح
<u>25</u>	Impact	تأثير
<u>26</u>	Improve	يتحسن
<u>27</u>	Tips	نصائح
<u>28</u>	Aspect	مجال
<u>29</u>	Consequence	نتيجة
<u>30</u>	Side effects	آثار جانبية
<u>31</u>	Benefits	فوائد
<u>32</u>	Obviously	من الواضح أنه
<u>33</u>	What is the function of this statement?	ما الوظيفة اللغوية لهذه الجملة

34	Write these two reasons down	اكتب هذان السببان
35	Find a word in the text which means " ....." "	جد الكلمة في النص والتي تعني " ....." "
36	What does the underlined word ..... means?	ماذا تعني الكلمة التي تحتها خط
37	What does the underlined pronoun ..... refer to?	إلى ماذا يشير الضمير الذي تحته خط
38	Find a word which has the opposite meaning of " ....." "	جد الكلمة التي لها معنى معاكس لـ " ....." "
39	Choose the suitable items from those given in the box to complete the following paragraph .	اختر العناصر المناسبة من تلك المعطاة في الصندوق لتكملة الفقرة التالية
40	Write the answers down in your answer BOOKLET	اكتب الإجابات في دفتر الإجابة
41	Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows	ادرس الجملة التالية ثم اجب عن السؤال التالي
42	There is a word missing in the above sentence	هناك كلمة مفقودة في الجملة أعلاه
43	Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in the box below	أكمل الجمل التالية بالكلمات المناسبة المشتقة من الكلمات في المربع أعلاه
44	Correct the verbs between brackets in the following dialogue	صحح الأفعال بين الأقواس في الحوار التالي
45	Use the right word or phrase in the box below each pair of sentences	استعمل شبه الجملة أو الكلمة الصحيحة في المربع الذي تحت كل زوج من الجمل
46	Write sentences which explain possibilities of the following situations using the suitable modal verbs from the box .	اكتب الجمل والتي تشرح الاحتمالية للمواقف التالية مستعملا الأفعال الناقصة التالية من الصندوق .
47	What is the function of using present perfect in the above sentence	ما الوظيفة اللغوية من استعمال المضارع التام في الجملة أعلاه
48	Read the information in the table below , and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET , write two sentences about .....	اقرأ المعلومات في الجدول أدناه . وبعد ذلك اكتب جملتين عن ..... في دفتر الإجابة
49	Use the appropriate linking word such as : and , moreover , in addition to , also , too ....etc	استعمل أدوات الربط المناسبة مثل : و , وعلاوة على ذلك , بالإضافة إلى , أيضا , أيضا .... الخ





## The history of Computers

### تاريخ الحواسيب

When you using a computer, think about the technology **that** is needed for **it** 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.

- 5 In the 1940s, 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 metres to accommodate it . During **that** decade, scientists In England developed the first computer **program**. **It** took 25 minutes to complete one **Calculation**. In 1958 CE , the **computer chip** was developed .

- 10 The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE, followed two years later By 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 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home . 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 wasn't until 2007 CE the first **Smartphones** appeared. Today, most people use **their** mobile phones every day.

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

Life in the future 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 .

## الضمائر

الضمير	السطر	يعود على	الضمير	السطر	يعود على
that	Line 1	technology	that	Line 7	the decade
it	Line 1	computer	it	Line 8	the first computer program
this	Line 4	the metal machine	which	Line 11	floppy disk invention
that	Line 7	the room	their	Line 16	most people
it	Line 6	the first generation of modern computers			

## المعاني (Vocabulary)

<b>Program</b>	A set of instructions enabling a computer to function
<b>Calculation</b>	A way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, price or value
<b>Computer chip</b>	A small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electronic current
<b>Floppy disk</b>	A flexible removable magnetic disk that stores computer information
<b>PC</b>	An abbreviation for personal computer, a computer that is used by one person at a time.
<b>Smartphone</b>	A mobile phone with advanced computer technology
<b>World wide web</b>	An information system, known as the internet, which allows documents to be connected to other documents, and for people to search for information.
<b>Rely on</b>	To have trust or confidence in something or someone

## أسئلة الاستيعاب (Comprehension)

- Where was the first ever computer found? أين وُجد أول حاسوب؟
- What information in the text shows that the first modern computers were very large? ما هي المعلومة التي تبين أن أول الحواسيب الحديثة كان كبيراً جداً؟
- List the inventions that were completed between 1958 CE and 1974 CE. اسرد الاختراعات التي تم إنجازها بين عامي 1958 و 1974؟
- How do you think computer technology will develop further in the future? How far do you agree with the article? كيف باعتقادك ستتطور تكنولوجيا الحاسوب بشكل أكبر في المستقبل؟ وإلى أي مدى توافق على ما ورد في النص؟
- We rely more and more on computer technology. How far do you agree that this is a positive development? إننا نعتمد أكثر فأكثر على تكنولوجيا الحاسوب. إلى أي مدى تتفق أن هذا تطور إيجابي؟
- When did computer mouse found? متى أوجدت فأرة الحاسوب؟
- Who developed the world wide web? And when? من الذي طور شبكة الانترنت؟ ومتى؟
- What does the pronoun " it " line ( 8 ) refer to ? على ماذا يعود الضمير (it) السطر (8) ؟
- What does the pronoun "their" line (16 ) refer to ? على ماذا يعود الضمير (their) السطر (16) ؟
- Find a word in the text which means " A mobile phone with advanced computer technology " جد كلمة في النص تعني ( A mobile phone with advanced computer technology )؟
- Find a word in the text which means " A flexible removable magnetic disk that stores computer information " جد كلمة في النص تعني ( A flexible removable magnetic disk that stores computer information )؟
- What does the word " Calculation " line (9) mean? ماذا تعني كلمة ( Calculation ) السطر (9)؟



13 What does the word " Rely on " line (22) mean?

ماذا تعني كلمة ( Rely on ) السطر (22)؟

14 What does the word " Program " line (9) mean?

ماذا تعني كلمة ( Program ) السطر (9)؟

15 Computer technology had many inventions that simplified our life. Mention three other modern inventions.

تكنولوجيا الحاسب لها العديد من الاختراعات التي سهلت معيشتنا. عدد ثلاثة اختراعات حديثة أخرى .

### الإجابات Answers

**أجوبة أسئلة الاستيعاب (Comprehension)**

- 1 It was found on the seabed in Greece.
- 2 “A very large room was needed to keep the computers in; the room was 167 square meters”.
- 3 The computer chip, the first computer game - the computer mouse - the floppy disk - the first personal computer.
- 4 I think that computer technology will develop further in the future to the point that it will ‘know’ how to carry out our daily activities. Technology will do interest of our needs. I disagree with the article because I don’t think that all aspects of our daily lives have to rely on a computer program, because this would result in too many problems if the computers crashed or damaged.
- 5 I agree that computers have enabled us to accomplish many great things, but becoming overly reliant on technology is not a positive aspect of this development.
- 6 It was founded in 1964
- 7 The British scientist Tim Berners – lee in 1990
- 8 The first computer program
- 9 Most people
- 10 Smartphone
- 11 Floppy disk
- 12 A way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, price or value
- 13 To have trust or confidence in something or someone
- 14 A set of instructions enabling a computer to function
- 15 1- Wireless mouse and keyboard.  
2- Personal computer’s Camera  
3- The scanner.

- 1- الفأرة ولوحة المفاتيح اللاسلكية.
- 2- كاميرا الحاسوب الشخصي.
- 3- الماسح الضوئي.

**الفقرة وردت في الامتحان الوزاري (2017/7/16) – (دورة صيفية)**

- 1 **Different inventions were completed between 1958CE. – 1964CE. Write down two of these inventions.** اختراعات عديدة تم انجازها بين عامي 1958-1964. اكتب اثنتين من هذه الاختراعات
- 2 **The writer specifies two aspects of everybody life that will depend on technology in the future. Write them down.** حدد الكاتب اثنتين من نواحي الحياة ستكون معتمدة على التكنولوجيا في المستقبل. اذكرها
- 3 **Quote the sentence which shows the impact of inventing the floppy disk.** اقتبس الجملة التي تُظهر أثر اختراع القرص المرن.
- 4 **Find a word in the text which means "a set of instructions enabling a computer to function."** "a set of instructions enabling a computer to function" تعني "جد كلمة في النص تعني"
- 5 **What does the underlined word "this" refer to?** على ماذا يعود الضمير "this" الذي تحته خط؟
- 6 **Computers have enabled us to do many great things but we are becoming overly-reliant on technology. Suggest three negative consequences of depending on technology.** الحواسيب ساعدتنا على القيام بأشياء رائعة, لكننا أصبحنا معتمدين بشكل مبالغ فيه على التكنولوجيا. اقترح ثلاثة سلبيات تنتج من الاعتماد على التكنولوجيا.
- 7 **Some people believe that computers will replace books one day. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write your point of view.** يعتقد بعض الناس أن الحواسيب ستحل محل الكتاب يوما ما. فكر في هذه الجملة وفي جملتين عبر عن وجهة نظرك.

**الإجابات**

- 1 Computer chip / The first computer game.
- 2 1- Travelling 2- home's heating
- 3 "Which meant that information could be shared between computers."
- 4 program
- 5 metal machine
- 6 - User's privacy will be under threats  
- Over use of technology affects social relationships negatively  
- Could cause obesity and laziness.
- 7 In my view, people still prefer the traditional paper books rather than the electronic ones. There are many fields where we can't leave out traditional books like universities, schools.. etc.



**طريقنا ..... طريق العلامة الكاملة**

**شدو الهمة لسا احنا بالبداية**

*T. Baha'a Shannak*

## Using Information technology in education

### استخدام تكنولوجيا المعلومات في التعليم

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.

Here are some ideas:

- 5 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, recordings languages, and so on.
- 10 In some countries, **tablet computers** are available for students to use in class. Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams. Tablets are ideal for pair and group work. Teachers can perhaps ask **their** students to start writing a **blog** (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
- 15 **They** can post work, photos and messages .
- Most young people communicate through **social media**, by which **they** send each other photos and messages via the Internet. Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read. Teachers can ask students to summarise Information about what **they** have learnt in class in the same way. If students learn to summaries quickly, **they** will be able to use this skill in future.
- 20 **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.
- 25 Another way of communicating with other schools is through talking to people over the computer. Most computers have cameras, so you can also see the people you are talking to. In this way, students **who** are studying English in Jordan can see what

Students in England are doing in the classroom while **they** are speaking to **them**.

الطلاب في إنجلترا يفعلون في الصف بينما يتحدثون لهم

You can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer.

تستطيع أن تستخدم هذا النظام لدعوة متحدثين ضيوف لإعطاء محاضرات عبر الكمبيوتر

For example, scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson

مثلًا ، العلماء والمعلمون من بلد آخر يمكنهم إعطاء درس

to the class. If you had this type of lesson, the students would be very excited.

إلى الصف إذا كان لديك مثل هذا النوع من الدرس ، الطلاب سيكونون مستمتعين جدا

Students often use computers at home if **they** have **them**. Students can use social media

الطلاب عادة يستخدمون الكمبيوترات في البيت إذا كانت لديهم التلاميذ يستخدمون وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي

on **their** computers to help **them** with their studies, including asking other students

على حواسيبهم في دراستهم بما فيها سؤال طلاب آخرين

to check and compare **their** work, asking questions and sharing ideas. The teacher must

ليدققوا ويقارنوا أعمالهم ، ولتشارك الأفكار المعلم يجب

be part of the group, too, to monitor what is happening.

يجد ما الذي يحدث ، أيضا ، لمراقبة من المجموعة أن يكون جزء

Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any questions?

شكرا لاستماعكم هل احد لديه أي أسئلة ؟

### الضمائم

الضمير	السطر	يعود على	الضمير	السطر	يعود على
they , they	Line 1	Young people	they	Line 22	the decade
their	Line 12	teachers	they	Line 23	students
their	Line 13	students	who	Line 27	students
they	Line 13	students	they	Line 28	Jordanian Students
they	Line 13	teachers	them	Line 28	Jordanian Students
they	Line 15	students	they	Line 32	English students
they	Line 16	Most Young people	them	Line 32	students
they	Line 19	students	their , them	Line 33	Computers
they	Line 20	students	their	Line 34	Students

### المعاني (Vocabulary)

<b>Talk</b>	Informal presentation	اللقاء محاضرة
<b>Blog</b>	A regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style	مدونة / منتدى
<b>Email exchange</b>	A series of emails between two or more people , each email generally a reply to the previous one	تبادل الإيميل
<b>Social media</b>	Social interaction between people and communities on websites or blog وسائل الإعلام الاجتماعية	
<b>Tablet computer</b>	A mobile computer , with a touch screen ,processor and battery all in a one unit	الحاسوب اللوحي
<b>whiteboard</b>	A touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches , write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students	اللوحة الذكية
<b>post</b>	To put a message or document on the internet so other people can see it	ينشر
<b>Programme</b>	Content which is intended to be listened to on radio or watched on TV برنامج تلفزيوني أو إذاعي	

## Student Book / page 9 Exercise 4

■ Explain the differences in meaning between these phrases from the article ...

- |   |                                      |   |                   |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1 | <b>To share ideas</b>                | to give your ideas to another person or to a group  | يتشارك الأفكار    |
|   | <b>To compare ideas</b>              | where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different.                         | يقارن الأفكار     |
| 2 | <b>To create website</b>             | to construct a website that currently does not exist.   | يُنشئ موقعاً      |
|   | <b>To contribute to a website</b>    | offer your writing and work to the website  | يساهم في موقع     |
| 3 | <b>To research information</b>       | to use a variety of sources to find the information you need  | يبحث عن المعلومة  |
|   | <b>To present information</b>        | to give the results of your research in a presentation  | يقدم المعلومة     |
| 4 | <b>To monitor what is happening</b>  | you know what is happening and you are following the developments.                                  | يراقب ما يحدث     |
|   | <b>To find out what is happening</b> | you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it  | يبحث عن الذي يحدث |
| 5 | <b>To give a talk to people</b>      | you have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it | يلقي محاضرة للناس |
|   | <b>To talk to people</b>             | an informal discussion  | يتحدث الى الناس   |
| 6 | <b>To show photos</b>                | you show people photos that you have in person  | يعرض صوراً        |
|   | <b>To send photos</b>                | you send photos to someone over the Internet or by post   | يرسل صوراً        |

سؤال وزاري (2017/1/14) شتوية

B. Study the following sentences and answer the question that follows. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (3 points)

- Kareem shared a large number of ideas with the committee.
- The student compared his ideas with his teacher's.

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

## Phrase verbs

- |                      |   |             |
|----------------------|---|-------------|
| <b>Know about:</b>   | to have information in your mind  | يعرف عن     |
| <b>Connect with:</b> | communicate using a telephone or to make it possible for someone to computer network        | يتواصل مع   |
| <b>Turn on:</b>      | to make a piece of equipment start working by pressing a button or moving a switch          | يشغل        |
| <b>Give out:</b>     | to give or publish information to several people  | يعطي / ينشر |
| <b>Fill in:</b>      | to add information such as your name or address in the empty spaces on an official document | يملأ / يعبأ |

## Exercise 3 / page 10 / student book

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

**أسئلة الاستيعاب (Comprehension)**

- 1 According to the second paragraph , teachers can use The internet to show students many things , write down three of them .  
وفقا للفقرة الثانية , يستطيع المعلمون أن يعرضوا للطلاب العديد من الأمور, اذكر ثلاثة منها.
- 2 Quote the sentence that indicates students are able to communicate foreign students .  
اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى أن الطلاب يمكنهم أن يتواصلوا مع الطلاب الأجانب.
- 3 The writer mentioned many technological tools could be used within the classroom , write down two of them .  
الكاتب ذكر عدة وسائل تكنولوجية يمكن أن تستخدم داخل القاعة الصفية, اكتب اثنتين منها.
- 4 How do you think the teacher should have a role while students use the social media into classroom? How far do you agree with the writer ?  
برأيك, هل يجب على المعلمين أن يكون لهم دور أثناء استخدام الطلاب لوسائل الاتصال الاجتماعية؟ وإلى أي مدى تتفق مع الكاتب؟
- 5 Find a word in the text which means "To put a message or document on the internet so other people can see it "  
جد كلمة في النص تعني (To put a message or document on the internet so other people can see it) ؟
- 6 What does the pronoun "their" line (13) refer to?  
على ماذا يعود الضمير (their) السطر (13) ؟
- 7 Find a word in the text which means "Social interaction between people and communities on websites or blog "  
جد كلمة في النص تعني (Social interaction between people and communities on websites or blog) ؟
- 8 What does the relative pronoun " who " line ( 27 ) refer to ?  
على ماذا يعود الضمير الموصول (who) السطر (27) ؟
- 9 What does the word " Programme " line mean?  
ماذا تعني كلمة (programme) ؟
- 10 What does the pronoun " them " line ( 32 ) refer to ?  
على ماذا يعود الضمير (them) السطر (32) ؟
- 11 Find a word in the text which means " A series of emails between two or more people "  
جد كلمة في النص تعني (A series of emails between two or more people) ؟
- 12 "Using information technology in education has some disadvantages", think of this statement and mention two of them.  
"استخدام تكنولوجيا المعلومات في التعليم له بعض المساوئ", فكر في هذه الجملة واذكر اثنتين من هذه المساوئ.



### أجوبة أسئلة الاستيعاب ( Comprehension )

- 1 To show educational programmes, play educational games and music
- 2 " They could even email students in another country"
- 3 Whiteboard and tablet computer
- 4 I think that students have to use the social media under their teacher's control , I totally agree with him because with the lack of control , students may use it ineffectively .
- 5 Post
- 6 Students
- 7 Social media
- 8 Jordanian students
- 9 Content which is intended to be listened to on radio or watched on TV
- 10 Computers
- 11 Email exchange
- 12 1- Some remote areas aren't well-accessed and prepared to use technology.  
2- Students may overuse it at the expense of their study.



الأسطورة

THE LEGEND

الأستاذ : بهاء شنگ



## The Internet of things

انترنت الحاجيات

### A - What is the 'Internet of Things'?

ما هو انترنت الحاجيات ؟

Everyone knows that the Internet connects people, but now **it** does more than that –

الجميع يعلم أن الانترنت يوصل الناس بعضها ببعض . لكنه الآن يفعل أكثر من ذلك –

**it** connects objects, too. These days, computers often communicate with each other;

إنه يربط بين الأشياء أيضا . هذه الأيام , من المعتاد أن يتم توصيل الحواسيب ببعضها ,

for example, **your** TV automatically downloads your favorite TV show, or your

مثلا , جهاز التلفاز الخاص بك سيقوم بتحميل برنامجك المفضل تلقائيا , أو أن " نظام التعقب بواسطة الأقمار الاصطناعية "

5 **'sat nav' system** tells you where you are. This is known as the 'Internet of Things',

الخاص بك يخبرك أين تتواجد . هذا يُسمى " انترنت الحاجيات " ,

and there's a lot more to come.

وما سوف نراه كثير جدا

### B - An easy life!

حياة مُيسرة

In just a few years' time, experts say that billions of machines will be connected to each

في غضون سنوات قليلة , الخبراء يقولوا أن هناك مليارات من الآلات والأجهزة ستكون مرتبطة ببعضها

other and to the Internet. As a consequence, computers will increasingly run **our** lives for.

وموصولة بالانترنت . وكنتيجة لذلك الحواسيب سٌدير لنا حياتنا بشكل أكبر .

10 us For example, your fridge will know when **you** need more milk and add **it** to your online

مثلا , ثلاجتك سوف تتمكن من معرفة متى ستحتاج كمية اضافية من الحليب وتضيفه الى

shopping list; your windows will close if **it** is likely to rain; your watch will record your

قائمة مشترياتك عبر الانترنت , نوافذك ستغلق اذا كان من المحتمل ان تمطر , ساعتك سوف تسجل معدل نبضات قلبك

heart rate and email your doctor; and your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up

وتقوم بمراسلة طبيبك , أيضا أريكتك سوف تخبرك متى يجب ان تنهض!

and get some exercise!

وتقوم ببعض التمارين

### C - A frightening future

مستقبل مخيف

15 Many people are excited about the 'Internet of Things'. For them, a dream is coming true.

كثيرون من الناس متحمسون لـ " انترنت الحاجات " . بالنسبة لهم الحلم أصبح حقيقة .

**They** say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable. However, **others** are not so sure.

هم يقولون ان حياتنا سوف تصبح أسهل ومريحة أكثر . ومن ناحية أخرى , البعض الآخر ليس مطمئنا .

**They** want to keep control of their own lives and **their** own things. In addition,

هم يريدون ان تبقى شؤون حياتهم تحت سيطرتهم . اضافة الى

they wonder what would happen if criminals managed **to access their** passwords and

أنهم يتسائلون ماذا سيحدث لو أن المجرمين خططوا للوصول الى أرقامهم السرية

**security settings**. The dream could easily become a nightmare!

وتعليمات الأمان لديهم . وقتها سيصبح الحلم كابوس !

## الضمائر

الضمير	السطر	يعود على	الضمير	السطر	يعود على
it	Line 2	the internet	them	Line 15	People who are pro-the internet of things
it	Line 3	the internet	they	Line 16	People who are pro-the internet of things
you	all	the reader/readers	they	Line 17,18	People who are against the internet ..
your	all	the reader/readers	their	Line 17,18	People who are against the internet ..
it	Line 11	the weather			

## المعاني (Vocabulary)

**Sat nav system** An abbreviation for satellite navigation system : a system of computers and satellites , used in cars and other places that tells you where something is , where you are or how to get to place .  
نظام الملاحة المرتبط بالأقمار الصناعية

**Access** To find information on a computer **يصل إلى**

**Privacy settings** Controls available on social networking sites let you decide who can see your information **اعدادات الخصوصية**

**Security settings** Controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses **اعدادات الامان**

## أسئلة الاستيعاب (Comprehension)

- 1 **What does the 'Internet of Things' mean? Give an example from the text.**  
ماذا يعني "انترنت الحاجيات"؟ وأعط مثالا عليه من النص.
- 2 **Find a word in the first paragraph which has the same meaning as 'speak to'.**  
جد كلمة في الفقرة الأولى تعني " يتحدث إلى " ؟
- 3 **How will the 'Internet of Things' help you to keep fit, according to the text?**  
وفقاً للنص , كيف سيساعدك " انترنت الحاجيات " على أن تبقى لائقاً جسدياً ؟
- 4 **What does the word 'others' in bold in the third paragraph refer to?**  
على من تعود كلمة (others) في الفقرة الثالثة؟
- 5 **According to the text, why are some people excited about the future? Why are others worried?**  
وفقاً للنص , لماذا بعض الناس متحمس لفكرة انترنت الحاجيات؟ ولماذا البعض الآخر قلق منها؟
- 6 **In your opinion, is the 'Internet of Things' exciting or worrying? Why?**  
برأيك , هل فكرة انترنت الحاجيات شيء ممتع أم مقلق؟ ولماذا؟

### أجوبة أسئلة الاستيعاب ( Comprehension )

- 1 *It means the connections between different computers. Examples from the text are TV downloads and sat nav.*
- 2 *communicate*
- 3 *The sofa will tell you when to get some exercise.*
- 4 *Other people with a different opinion*
- 5 *Some people are excited because they think their lives will be made easier and more comfortable. Others are worried because they want to keep control of their own lives and their own things.*
- 6 *In my opinion it could be the both . Although it makes our life easier and more comfortable, it may be attacked by the criminals.*

### Vocabulary exercises

Student Book / page 9

Exercise 3

■ Which of the following would use to ...

*Blog   email exchange   Social media   Tablet computer*

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| 1 <i>Record interviews with people ?</i>                      | <i>Tablet computer</i> |
| 2 <i>Share information with students in another country ?</i> | <i>Email exchange</i>  |
| 3 <i>Watch educational programmes in class ?</i>              | <i>whiteboard</i>      |
| 4 <i>Ask another student to check your class ?</i>            | <i>Social media</i>    |
| 5 <i>Write an online diary ?</i>                              | <i>Blog</i>            |



## Activity Book / page 6

## Exercises 1

Match the descriptions with the pictures and the words in the box. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you.

*PC    Computer chip    calculation    Floppy disk*  
*World wide web    smartphone    program*



- 1 Smartphone : a very small phone that connect to the Internet .
- 2 Computer chip : a very small piece found inside every computer .
- 3 Floppy disk : a small square piece of plastic that was used to store information from computers .
- 4 PC : a computer designed for one person to use .
- 5 calculation : when you use math to work out an answer .
- 6 World Wide Web : all the information shared by computers through the internet .

## Activity Book / page 6

## Exercises 2

Choose the correct word.

- 1 Modern computers can run a lot of programs / ~~models~~ at the same time .
- 2 You can move around the computer screen using a ~~tablet~~ / mouse .
- 3 From 1990 CE to 2000 CE was a decade / ~~generation~~ .
- 4 A ~~laptop~~ / tablet doesn't need a keyboard .
- 5 The television was first invented / ~~developed~~ by John Logie Baird .

## Activity Book / page 6

## Exercises 3

Complete the sentences. Use words from exercises 1 and 2.

*Laptop / calculation / model*  
*smartphone / program / tablet*

- 1 Although they are pocket –sized , smartphones are powerful computers as well as photos .
- 2 My brother is learning how to write computer programs .
- 3 I need to make a few calculation 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 .

**Activity Book / page 7 Exercises 7****Answer the following questions.**

1 Which of these is an invention – the TV or gravity? Explain your answer.

**the TV; it is a product that is man-made**

2 What is the difference between a smartphone and an ordinary mobile phone?

**a smartphone has Internet access**

3 If you need to make a calculation, what do you usually use?

**a calculator**

4 Which would you rather have – a PC, a tablet or a laptop? Why?

**Definitely, I 'd use a tablet because it's portable, light and easy to use.**

5 Do you usually use a floppy disk? If not what do you use?

**No, I don't. I usually use a flash memory or an empty CD to save data.**



**LET US PLAY ENGLISH  
WITH T.BAHA'A**

## مقدمة عامة

الضمائر (pronouns)

PRONOUNS			
Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
I	me	my	mine
You	you	your	yours
He	him	his	his
She	her	her	hers
It	it	its	its
We	us	our	ours
You	you	your	yours
They	them	their	theirs

الضمائر الإشارية (demonstrative pronouns) : (this / that / these / those)

\*\*

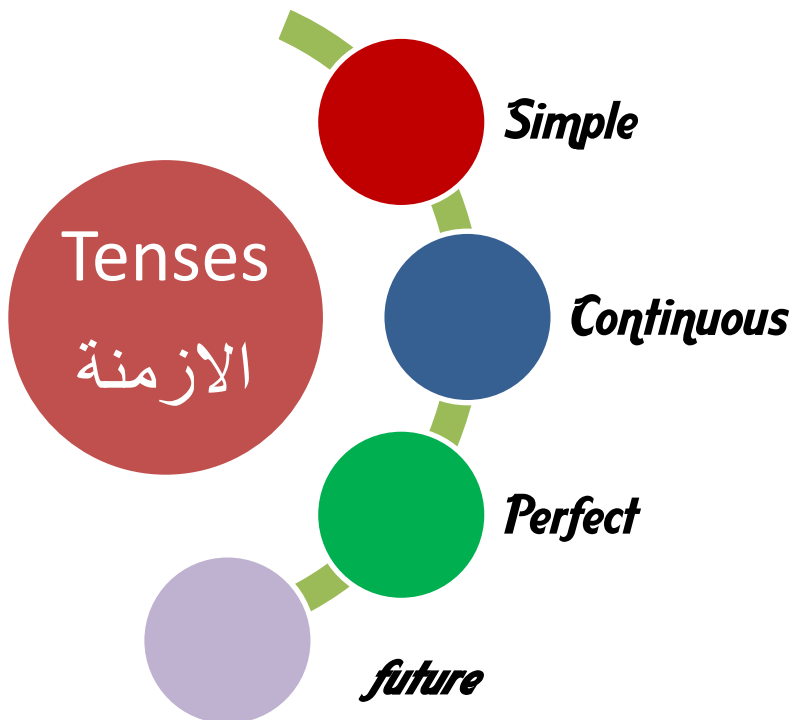
**This** بمعنى " هذا / هذه " للمفرد القريب  
**These** بمعنى " هؤلاء " للجمع القريب

**That** بمعنى " ذلك / تلك " للمفرد البعيد  
**Those** بمعنى " أولئك " للجمع البعيد

الأفعال المساعدة (Auxiliary verbs), وهي أربع



الأزمنة (Tenses)



## المضارع البسيط ... Present simple

\* شكل جملة المضارع البسيط :

**He , she , it + V<sub>1</sub> (s , es)**  
**They , we , you , I + V<sub>1</sub>**

ملاحظة : إذا كان الفاعل مفرداً (He , She , It) نزيد s أو es الى الفعل فإذا :

- انتهى الفعل بـ " sh , ch , o , z , s , ss " نضيف للفعل es  
 Pass : passes / wish : wishes / do : does  
 - انتهى الفعل بأي حرف عدا " sh , ch , o , z , ss " نضيف للفعل s  
 Play: plays / eat : eats

\*\* نفي جملة المضارع البسيط :

**He , she , it + doesn't + V<sub>1</sub>**  
**They , we , you , I + don't + V<sub>1</sub>**

\*\*\* تكوين سؤال على زمن المضارع البسيط :

- سؤال Yes/No

**Does + he , she , it + V<sub>1</sub> ..... ?**  
**Do + they , we , you , I V<sub>1</sub> ..... ?**

- سؤال WH

**WH + does + he , she , it + V<sub>1</sub> ..... ?**  
**do + they , we , you , I V<sub>1</sub> ..... ?**

\*\*\* أشهر دلالات المضارع البسيط :

Always دائماً	Usually عادةً	Often عادة	Sometimes أحياناً	Never أبداً
Daily يوميّاً	Weekly أسبوعياً	Monthly شهريّاً	three times ثلاث مرات	rarely نادراً
every ( week , month , year ) كل ( اسبوع , شهر , سنة )		twice a ( day , week , month ) مرتين ( يومياً , اسبوعياً , شهريّاً )		



### \*\*\*\*\* استخدامات المضارع البسيط:

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | To talk about something that is true in the present           | للحديث عن شيء واقعي / حقيقي في الحاضر         |
| 2 | To talk about things that is always true ( facts)             | للحديث عن أشياء دائمة صحيحة (الحقائق الثابتة) |
| 3 | To talk about things that happen as a routine in the present. | للحديث عن أشياء روتينية في الحاضر.            |
| 4 | To talk about scheduled or fixed events in the future.        | للحديث عن أحداث مخطط لها في المستقبل.         |

### \*\*\*\*\* أمثلة على زمن المضارع البسيط:

- The train ..... every morning at 08:00.(leave)
  - ..... the sun ..... the Earth? (move)
  - I ..... swimming at the weekend.(not , go)
  - California ..... in the United States of America.(be)
  - Once a week, Tom ..... the car.(clean)
  - He ..... his passport in his hand . (have)
  - Windows ..... made of wood.(not , be)
  - Every twelve months, the Earth ..... the Sun.(circle)
  - Where ..... you usually ..... your car? (repair)
  - Water ..... at 100 degrees. (boil)
- ملاحظة متفجرة : أسئلة الوزارة على الأزمنة أصبحت ضع دائرة .... (أمثلة مع الأستاذ) .

## الماضي البسيط ... Past simple

\* شكل جملة الماضي البسيط :

He , she , it  
They , we , you , I + V<sub>2</sub>

ملاحظة : الفعل V<sub>2</sub> قد يأتي منتظماً (ينتهي بـ ed) أو غير منتظم.

- منتظم ◀ play : played / crush : crushed / call : called / move : moved  
- غير منتظم ◀ eat : eaten / think : thought / go : went / write : wrote

\*\* نفي جملة الماضي البسيط :

He , she , it  
They , we , you , I + didn't + V<sub>1</sub>

\*\*\* تكوين سؤال على زمن الماضي البسيط :

- سؤال Yes/No

Did + he , she , it + V<sub>1</sub> ..... ?  
+ they , we , you , I V<sub>1</sub> ..... ?

- سؤال WH

WH + did + he , she , it + V<sub>1</sub> ..... ?  
+ they , we , you , I V<sub>1</sub> ..... ?

\*\*\*\* أشهر دلائل الماضي البسيط :

yesterday بالأمس	ago مضى	One day ذات يوم	Once ذات مرة	Just now قبل الآن
In the past في الماضي		In 1990 , in 2005 , in 1874 .. etc ( ألخ .. 1990 , 2005 , 1874 ) قديم تاريخ		

\*\*\*\*\* استخدامات الماضي البسيط:

- 1 To talk about something that started and finished in the past .  
للحديث عن شيء بدأ وانتهى في الماضي
- 2 Describe a routine in the past .  
يصف نشاطات روتينية كانت تحدث في الماضي .
- 3 To talk about something that was true for an extended period of time in the past .  
للحديث عن شيء كان صحيحا لفترة ممتدة في الماضي

\*\*\*\*\* أمثلة على زمن الماضي البسيط:

- 1 The van ..... into the cat last night. (crash)
  - 2 What ..... you ..... the police? (tell)
  - 3 We ..... to the theatre on Friday.(go)
  - 4 The car ..... of a side road.(come out)
  - 5 I ..... very well last week.(be , not)
  - 6 Elvis Presley ..... in 1977. (die)
  - 7 I ..... breakfast at six. (have)
  - 8 The driver ..... to his right last night. ( not , look)
  - 9 I ..... what the problem was. (know)
  - 10 Emma ..... her exam last year. (pass)
- ملاحظة متفجرة : أسئلة الوزارة على الأزملة أصبحت ضع دائرة .... (أمثلة مع الأستاذ) .

## المستقبل البسيط ... Simple future

### \* شكل جملة المستقبل البسيط:

**He , she , it**  
**They , we , you , I** + will + V<sub>1</sub> ....

### بعض الـ modals الأخرى

Will	Shall	May	Must	Has to	Have to	be going to	Ought to
سوف	سوف	ربما	يجب	يتوجب	يتوجب	سوف	ينبغي

### \*\* نفي جملة المستقبل البسيط:

**He , she , it**  
**They , we , you , I** + won't + V<sub>1</sub>

### \*\*\* تكوين سؤال على زمن المستقبل البسيط:

- سؤال Yes/No

**Will** + he , she , it + V<sub>1</sub> ..... ?  
+ they , we , you , I V<sub>1</sub> ..... ?

- سؤال WH

**WH** + will + he , she , it + V<sub>1</sub> ..... ?  
+ they , we , you , I V<sub>1</sub> ..... ?

\*\*\*\* أشهر دلائل المستقبل البسيط:

**Tomorrow**  
غدا  
Next ( week , month , year ..  
etc)  
( الاسبوع , الشهر , السنة ) القادمة

**Soon**  
قريباً

**In the future**  
في المستقبل

**Tonight**  
الليلة

In 2200 .. in 2050 .. in 2025  
عام 2200 , عام 2050 , عام 2025

will

Be +going to + v1

\*\*\*\*\* أمثلة على زمن المستقبل البسيط:

- 1 ..... you ..... this time next year? yes, I plan for it. (travel)
- 2 Messi is ..... all awards next season. (win)
- 3 ..... Sara ..... the present we bought her ? I think yes .(like)
- 4 You are..... Jane next weekend. (not , meet )
- 5 Amer ..... leave his room soon. (not, have to)
- 6 How ..... you ..... your exam results tomorrow? I think dad will bring them ( get)
- 7 I'm sure that John ..... the project next Friday . (finish)
- 8 Maybe , Tom ..... the next exam. He hasn't studied hard.(not, pass)
- 9 Perhaps , She ..... to the party next week. (not, go)
- 10 We're ..... probably ..... to Aqaba tonight. (go)

ملاحظة متفجرة : أسئلة الوزارة على الأزمنة أصبحت ضع دائرة .... (أمثلة مع الأستاذ) .

## المضارع المستمر ... Present continuous

\* شكل جملة المضارع المستمر :

He , she , it	+ is	
They , we , you	+ are	+ V ing
I	+ am	

\*\* نفي جملة المضارع المستمر :

He , she , it	+ is	
They , we , you	+ are (not)	+ V ing
I	+ am	

\*\*\* تكوين سؤال على زمن المضارع المستمر :

- سؤال Yes/No

Is	He , she , it	
Are	They , we , you	+ V ing ... ?
Am	I	

- سؤال WH

	is	He , she , it	
WH	are	They , we , you	+ V ing ... ?
	am	I	

\*\*\* أشهر دلائل المضارع المستمر :

Now الآن	Nowadays هذه الأيام	Today حالياً	At the moment في هذه اللحظة	This morning هذا الصباح	Until لغاية
This evening هذا المساء	At the present في الوقت الحاضر	Listen! , look! , smell! , be careful ...etc الجميل التي تبدأ بهذه الكلمات ( اسمع , انظر , اشم , احذر ... الخ )			

\*\*\*\*\* استخدامات المضارع المستمر:

- 1 *To talk about something that is happening at the moment of speaking*  
للحديث عن أشياء تحدث أثناء لحظة الكلام.
- 2 *To describe something temporary .* لوصف حدث مؤقت
- 3 *We use it for actions that happens repeatedly in the present .(used with always )*  
نستخدمه للحديث عن أحداث تحدث بشكل متكرر في الحاضر وعادة يستخدم معه *always*
- 4 *To talk about future where something has been planned.*  
للحديث عن المستقبل لشيء مخطط له مسبقا

ملاحظة نائية: قواعد إضافة (ing) للأفعال :

\*\*\*\*\* أمثلة على زمن المضارع المستمر:

- 1 Let's go out. It ..... now. (rain, not)
- 2 ..... he ..... the bus at the moment? (wait)
- 3 Kate wants to work in Italy, so she. .... Italian nowadays.(learn)
- 4 Listen! The boy ..... (cry)
- 5 I ..... with some friends until I find a place of my own.(live)
- 6 They ..... always ..... on our ideas. (dispute)
- 7 Listen to those people. What language ..... they .....?(speak)
- 8 The students ..... rugby this moment.(play)
- 9 Nowadays, the population of the world ..... very fast.(increase)
- 10 Why ..... you ..... your homework now?(do, not)

ملاحظة متفجرة : أسئلة الوزارة على الأزمنة أصبحت ضع دائرة .... (أمثلة مع الأستاذ) .



## الماضي المستمر ... Past continuous

\* شكل جملة الماضي المستمر :

He , she , it, I + was + V ing  
They , we , you + were

\*\* نفي جملة الماضي المستمر:

He , she , it, I + was (not) + V ing  
They , we , you + were

\*\*\* تكوين سؤال على زمن الماضي المستمر:

Was he , she , it, I + V ing ... ?  
Were they , we , you

\*\*\* أشهر دلائل الماضي المستمر:

تتكون جملة الماضي المستمر من قسمين يفصل بينهما (When , While , as) وتعامل غالبا كما يلي :

\* *when*

\* *while / as*

\*\*\*\*\* استخدامات الماضي المستمر:

- 1 **To talk about something that is happening before or after another action in the past .** الحديث عن أشياء حدثت قبل أو بعد حدث آخر في الماضي
- 2 **To show that something happened for along time in the past .** ليبين أن حدثاً ما امتد لفترة طويلة في الماضي

\*\*\*\*\* أمثلة على زمن الماضي المستمر:

- 1 He phoned me many times **while** I .....(drive)
  - 2 Students were eating their sandwiches **when** the teacher ..... (come)
  - 3 They ..... for the bus **when** the accident happened.(wait)
  - 4 **When** we arrived , he ..... a bath. (have)
  - 5 They ..... **when** he came.(not,work)
  - 6 **While** I ..... the email, the computer suddenly went off. (write)
  - 7 Caroline broke her leg **while** she ..... .( run)
  - 8 Why ..... he ..... **when** I travelled?(cry)
  - 9 He ..... the board **while** his father was repairing it. (break)
  - 10 The match began **while** Children .....(sleep)
- ملاحظة متفجرة : أسئلة الوزارة على الأزمنة أصبحت ضع دائرة .... (أمثلة مع الأستاذ) .

## المضارع التام ... Present perfect

\* شكل جملة المضارع التام:

he , she , it + has + V<sub>3</sub>  
They , we , you, I + have

\*\* نفي جملة المضارع التام:

he , she , it + has (not) + V<sub>3</sub>  
they , we , you, I + have

\*\*\* تكوين سؤال على زمن المضارع التام:

- سؤال Yes/No

has he , she , it + V<sub>3</sub> ...?  
have they , we , you, I

- سؤال WH

WH has he , she , it + V<sub>3</sub> ...?  
have they , we , you, I

\*\*\* أشهر دلائل المضارع التام:

already yet ever never so far since  
recently just at last for this morning, evening

### \*\*\*\*\* استخدامات المضارع التام:

- 1 *To talk about something that was true in the past and continuous to be true in the present.* للحديث عن أشياء كانت صحيحة وواقعة في الماضي وما زالت صحيحة في الحاضر
- 2 *To discuss our experience up to the present.* للحديث عن تجربة مررنا بها
- 3 *To talk about an action that happened in the past ,but It's consequences of which are important in the present .* للحديث عن أنشطة حدثت في الماضي لكن لها تبعات مهمة استمرت الى الحاضر

### \*\*\*\*\* أمثلة على زمن المضارع التام:

- 1 The road is closed. There ..... an accident since last night.(be)
  - 2 I.....the email, but I ..... it yet.(write, not send)
  - 3 'Is Sally here?' 'No, she ..... recently ..... ' (go out)
  - 4 Ruba .....already ..... very hard this term.(work, not)
  - 5 Ghada ..... a newspaper since Friday.(not,read)
  - 6 I can't find my bag. .... you ever ..... it? (see)
  - 7 They ..... to Canada yet.(not travel)
  - 8 What a boring film! It's the most boring film I..... ever .....(see)
  - 9 I ..... English for three hours.(study)
  - 10 I..... just ..... four cups of coffee.(drink)
- ملاحظة متفجرة : أسئلة الوزارة على الأزمنة أصبحت ضع دائرة .... (أمثلة مع الأستاذ) .

## الماضي التام ... Past perfect

\* شكل جملة الماضي التام:

he , she , it  
They , we , you, I      + had      + V<sub>3</sub>

\*\* نفي جملة الماضي التام:

he , she , it  
they , we , you, I      + had      (not)      + V<sub>3</sub>

\*\*\* تكوين سؤال على زمن الماضي التام:

WH      had      he , she , it  
   they , we , you, I      +      V<sub>3</sub> ...?

\*\*\*\* أشهر دلائل الماضي التام:

**\*\* after / because / As soon as**

**\*\* before / by the time**

**later**

**so,**

**then**

**when**

\*\*\*\*\* استخدامات الماضي التام:

- \* *To talk about something that happened before a specific moment in the past.*

الحديث عن نشاطات حدثت قبل لحظة محددة في الماضي

\*\*\*\*\* أمثلة على زمن الماضي التام:

- 1 Julie ..... after I had left. (not, arrive)
  - 2 How many coffees had she drunk before the interview .....? (begin)
  - 3 The children ..... their homework, so they were in trouble. (not, do)
  - 4 When you ....., had they eaten dinner? (call)
  - 5 When I arrived at the cinema, the film ..... (start)
  - 6 Where ..... you ..... when I saw you? (be)
  - 7 The garden was dead because it ..... dry all summer. (be)
  - 8 Had John met Lucy before they ..... on holiday together? (go)
  - 9 We ..... late for the plane because we had forgotten our passports. (be)
  - 10 The lights went off because we ..... the electricity bill. (not, pay)
- ملاحظة متفجرة : أسئلة الوزارة على الأزمنة أصبحت ضع دائرة .... (أمثلة مع الأستاذ) .

## المضارع التام المستمر ... Present perfect continuous

\* شكل جملة المضارع التام المستمر :

he , she , it + has  
they , we , you, I + have been + Ving

\*\* نفي المضارع التام المستمر :

he , she , it + has  
they , we , you, I + have (not) been + Ving

\*\*\* تكوين سؤال على زمن المضارع التام المستمر :

WH has he , she , it  
have they , we , you, I been Ving .... ?

\*\*\*\* أشهر دلائل المضارع التام المستمر :

How long ... ? All day , morning , weekend  
Since For still

ملاحظة مهمة : اذا جاء بين الأقواس (verb, be) فيكون الحل على المضارع التام المستمر  
\*\*\*\* استخدامات المضارع التام المستمر :

1 To talk about something that began in the past and continues in the present .

للحديث عن شيء بدأ في الماضي واستمر في الحاضر .

2 To talk about an action repeated many times from the past until the present.

للحديث عن فعل تكرر في الماضي واستمر تكراره الى الحاضر

3 To talk about a longer action recently finished and the results of which are visible in the present .  
في الحاضر

4 When an action (that still occurring in the present) started.

لنبين متى بدأ الفعل الذي يحدث الآن في الحاضر

**\*\*\*\*\* أمثلة على زمن المضارع التام المستمر:**

- 1 Why ..... Nancy ..... her medicine for the last three days? (be, take)
  - 2 It ..... for three hours! Only about one hour. (be, rain)
  - 3 He ..... in that device all morning. (work)
  - 4 She ..... chocolate all morning, so she feels sick. (be, eat)
  - 5 I ..... my house all day, but it's not finished yet. (be, paint)
  - 6 What ..... you ..... for the last 30 minutes? (be, do)
  - 7 I ..... cake for an hour. That's why my hands are full of flour.  
(be, bake)
  - 8 He ..... too much television lately. (be, watch)
  - 9 Julie ..... at the office since 6 am. (be, be)
  - 10 ..... you only ..... here for one hour? (be, wait)
- ملاحظة متفجرة : أسئلة الوزارة على الأزمنة أصبحت ضع دائرة .... (أمثلة مع الأستاذ) .**



## \* كيف يأتي السؤال وزارياً على موضوع الأزمنة (Tenses)

## الطريقة الأولى : نمط الـ Correct

“Correct the verbs between brackets, and then write your answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.”

صحح الأفعال التي بين الأقواس ومن ثم اكتب الاجابات في دفتر اجابتك

- 1 The government has ..... hardly to raise the citizen's awareness of human rights. (be , work) **م3 شتوية 2016**
- 2 By the time we arrived, they had ..... for an hour. (be , talk) **م3 صيفية 2016**
- 3 Eid alAdha is a celebration that ..... on the 10<sup>th</sup> of Thu AlHujjah according to the Islamic Calendar. (begin) **شتوية 2017**
- 4 The students in my class ..... about their achievements in science when the bell suddenly rang. (talk) **صيفية 2017**
- 5 The workers ..... at the moment, they're on a break. (not, work) **شتوية 2018**

## الطريقة الثانية : نمط الـ Rewrite

“Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before, and then write your answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.”

أكمل الجمل التالية بحيث تعطي الجملة الجديدة المعنى ذاته واكتب اجاباتك في دفتر الاجابة.

- 1 Tala took three English courses in the British Council and then she went to Britain to study English . **م3 شتوية 2016**  
Before Tala .....

## الطريقة الثالثة : نمط الاختيار من متعدد

“Choose the correct form of the verbs from those given below to complete each of the following sentences and then write your answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.”

أكمل الجمل التالية بحيث تعطي الجملة الجديدة المعنى ذاته واكتب اجاباتك في دفتر الاجابة. ( صيفية 2018 )

- 1 Last month, many students ..... as members in the English club.  
( was elected , were elected , are elected )
- 2 Look at the black sky! It .....  
( go , is going , was going )
- 3 The children ..... in the yard for two hours.  
( has been playing , is playing , had been playing )

## الطريقة الرابعة : نمط الـ Editing

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

Most doctors used to be skeptical about the validity of homoeopathy, **acubuncture** and other forms of complementary medicine: If patients wanted to receive this kind of non-**convintional** treatment, they used to have to consult a private practioner who **is** likely not to have a medical degree.

الخطأ : “ who **is** likely not to “ (شتوية 2016)

التصحيح : "who **was** likely not to "

Coffee, chess, flying, the clock, windmills, algebra, soap, the fountain pen, crystal glasses, inoculation, and carpets... What all these items have in common in their origins, They all have their roots in Arab or Islamic discoveries or inventions **make** in the past. It was the time when Arab and Islamic rulers established one of the largest empires in history.

الخطأ : “ .. Islamic discoveries or inventions **make** in the past. “

التصحيح : " .. Islamic discoveries or inventions **made** in the past. " (صيفية 2016)

Ibn Rushed, a famous Islamic bolymath, wrote books on psychology, geography, physicis, maths and music. From the age of 31 until his death about 40 years later, he **writes** an amazing number of books- at least 820 books of his own as well as a large number of translating of Greek ohilosophy.

الخطأ : “ .. he **writes** an amazing number of books. “ (شتوية 2017)

التصحيح : " .. he **wrote** an amazing number of books. "

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 **didn't** address the problem adequately."

الخطأ : “ .. when conventional medicine **didn't** address. “ (صيفية 2017)

التصحيح : " .. when conventional medicine **doesn't** address. "

Megaprojects like Masdar city would be very successful in Jordan: it would encourage investment in the country and **penefit** the population by providing an environmentally-**fraendly** space for people to live in. However, we would have to be careful not to overshadow the natural beauty of our country with too much building. we would **had to** find the perfect balance between modernity and nature,

الخطأ : “ .. we would had to find the perfect... “ (شتوية 2018)

التصحيح : “ .. we would have to find the perfect... “

Adeeb **gets** the idea for a special kind of **presthetic** while he was at the beach with his family, His father, who wears an **artifsial** led, could not swim in the sea as he couldn't risk getting his leg wet.

الخطأ : “ .. Adeeb **gets** the idea for a special ... “ (صيفية 2018)

التصحيح : “ .. Adeeb **got** the idea for a special... “

- 1 The sun ..... when the climber reached Mount Everest. (shine)
- 2 ..... you ever ..... a new car? (buy)
- 3 They ..... to the movies only once in a week. (go)
- 4 She ..... the new car in 2005. (buy)
- 5 Her mother ..... in Victoria for the past five years. (be, live)
- 6 Unfortunately, our team ... ..... any games last year. (not win)
- 7 Janet ..... for Smith and Brothers before she come to work for us. (be , work)
- 8 I ..... so much fun since I was a kid. (not , have)
- 9 When I got up I looked out of the window and saw that it ..... (rain)
- 10 I think Bob ..... for London this very moment. (leave)
- 11 They ..... in Chicago for 20 years (be).
- 12 He ..... by herself since her divorce (be, live)
- 13 Herbert's father ..... never ..... his son's birthday. (forget)
- 14 This ..... an easy quiz so far (be).
- 15 She ..... in school all day. (be)
- 16 Everyone ..... when the earthquake hit the small town. (sleep)
- 17 He never ..... in the evening, only on Sundays. (work)
- 18 ..... you ..... breakfast yet? – Yes I had together with Sue at 7. (have)
- 19 I ..... a wonderful film in the cinema last night. (see)
- 20 I ..... three movies so far this week. (see)
- 21 He ..... the paper when his wife ..... home. (read , come)
- 22 He ..... his job a couple of years ago. (quit)
- 23 How long ..... you ..... waiting for me? (be)
- 24 I ..... never ..... to S.America but I have been to New York several times. (be)
- 25 How long ..... you ..... John and Maria?- We met the couple over thirteen years ago. (know)
- 26 They ..... in an apartment right now because they can't find a cheap house. (live)
- 27 I ..... cake. That's why my hands are full of flour. (bake , be)
- 28 ..... you usually ..... the doors before you leave the house? (Lock)
- 29 She ..... to a doctor once a year for an examination. (go)
- 30 I flew over Loch Ness last week. .... you ..... the Loch Ness monster? (see)
- 31 You ..... your homework for two hours. Haven't you finished yet? (be , do)
- 32 I was tired yesterday because I ..... well the night before . (not sleep).
- 33 ..... you ..... to get married nowadays? (plan)
- 34 After Harry had finished his work he ..... Jude from the office. (call)
- 35 They ..... about me when I interrupted their conversation. (talk)
- 36 Jack rarely ..... but he doesn't smoke when his father comes. (smoke)
- 37 Listen! Someone ..... to our conversation (listen)
- 38 My parents ..... in New York next Friday (be).
- 39 Our daughter ..... from the university yet (graduate, not).
- 40 I ..... two mistakes in the last quiz. (make)

## Answers

was shining / Have bought / go / had been living / bought / had been living / didn't win / had been working / haven't had / was raining / is leaving / have been / has been living / has, forgotten/ has been/ has been/ was sleeping/ works / have , had/ saw / have seen / was reading, came / quit / have been / have been / Have, known / are living / have been baking / Do , lock / goes / Did , see / have been doing/ had not slept / Are , planning / called / were talking / smokes / is listening / will be / has not graduated / made



## الكلام المنقول Reported speech

الكلام المنقول ( reported speech ) : وهو إعادة نقل الكلام على لسان المتكلم الأصلي مع تغيير الضمان والظروف وزمن الجملة ..  
مثال ( أنا أكتب الرسالة ← رامي يقول أنه كان يكتب الرسالة )

\* عادةً يتم تحويل أربعة أشكال من الجمل :

*He goes to school everyday*

1 جملة خبرية مثبتة

*He doesn't go to school every day*

2 جملة خبرية منفية

*Where does he go ?*

3 سؤال بـ WH ....

*Does he go to school ?*

4 سؤال (yes /no)

ملاحظة : العبارة التي يعطيك اياها السؤال تسمى " عبارة النقل " ، فإذا :  
- الجملة المراد تحويلها جملة خبرية (مثبتة أو منفية) نستخدم ..

*He said that .. He admitted that.. He stated that.. He declared that..*

- الجملة المراد تحويلها جملة سؤال ( Yes/No أو WH ) نستخدم ..

*He asked that .. He wondered that.. He wanted to know that..*

\*\* يتم نقل الجملة بتغيير ثلاثة أمور هي :

- زمن الجملة - الضمان - الظروف

### تحويل الظروف

#### الكلام المنقول

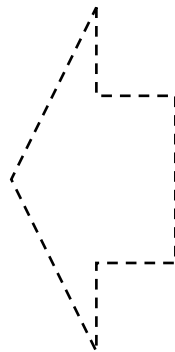
that day  
the day after  
that night  
the week after  
later  
before  
afterwards  
then  
the day before  
at that moment  
that  
those  
there

#### الكلام المباشر

today  
tomorrow  
tonight  
next week  
soon  
ago  
then  
now  
yesterday  
at the moment  
this  
these  
here

## تحويل الضمائر

الكلام المنقول  
 he , she  
 him , her  
 himself herself  
 his , her  
 they  
 them  
 themselves  
 their



الكلام المباشر  
 I  
 me  
 myself  
 my  
 we  
 us  
 ourselves  
 Our

## تحويل زمن الجملة

## ملاحظات

الكلام المباشر	الكلام المنقول
V1	V2
Doesn't / don't V1	Didn't V1
Does /do .... V1?	V2
V2	HAD V3
DIDN'T V1	HADN'T V3
DID ..... V1?	HAD V3
is /am are v(ing )	was /were v(ing )
Was/ were v(ing )	Had been v(ing )
Has/ have had V3	had V3
Will V1	Would V1
Shall V1	Should V1
Can V1	Could V1
May V1	Might V1
Must V1	Had to V1
Ought to V1	Had to V1
Should V1	Should V1
Had to V1	Had to V1
Might V1	Might V1

يكون شكل الجملة الخبرية (مثبتة أو  
 منفية ) عند التحويل كالتالي :

## \* الأمثلة

- 1 "We went out last night"  
She said that .....
- 2 Mr Omer: "Salah, you aren't doing well in class, and you probably won't pass."  
Mr Omer told Salah .....
- 3 "I was waiting for the bus when he arrived"  
She said that .....
- 4 "I often have a big hamburger."  
Sa'ad told .....
- 5 "When will the plane arrive?"  
They asked .....
- 6 "I visited my parents at the weekend"  
She told me that .....
- 7 "Are you excited about the trip?"  
He asked the children .....
- 8 "We love our pets."  
Isabella and Ella told me .....
- 9 "Who are you? Where do you come from?"  
The policeman asked the stranger .....
- 10 The doctor: "I'll send you the result as soon as it arrive."  
The doctor said .....
- 11 "Are you going to the meeting?"  
John asked me .....
- 12 "Must I do the shopping?"  
Anne asked me .....
- 13 "I am living in Paris now"  
Nasser said that .....
- 14 "You should revise your lessons,"  
The teacher ordered the students .....
- 15 Jack : "I'll lend you my grammar book if you think it will help."  
Jack said .....
- 16 "I hadn't travelled by train before I came to London"  
Omer said that .....
- 17 Caroline : "Will you come to my party on Saturday?"  
Caroline asked me .....
- 18 David : "There is an excellent band in the city."  
David said .....
- 19 "What have you decided to do?"  
She asked him .....
- 20 "I was sleeping when Julie called"  
She said .....



Answers:

1-they had gone out the night before /2. that he wasn't doing well in the class , and he probably wouldn't pass. /3. she had been waiting for the bus when he had arrived./4. that he often had a big hamburger./ 5.when the plane would arrive/ 6.that she had visited her parents at the weekend/7. if they were excited about the trip/ 8.that they loved their pets./ 9.who he was and where he came from/ 10.he would send us the result as soon as it arrived/11. if I was going to the meeting./12. if she had to do the shopping./13. he was living in Paris then./14. they should revise their lessons ./15. he would lend me his grammar book if I thought it would help./ 16.he hadn't travelled by train before he had come to London./17. if I would come to her party on Saturday/18. that there was an excellent band in the city./ 19.what he had decided to do./ 20.He had been sleeping when Julie called.

\*\*\* كيف يأتي السؤال وزارياً على موضوع الكلام المنقول (Reported speech)

الطريقة الأولى : نمط الـ Rewrite

“Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before, and then write your answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.”

أكمل الجمل التالية بحيث تعطي الجملة الجديدة المعنى ذاته واكتب اجاباتك في دفتر الاجابة.

- 1 “We will prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area”.  
The students said -----  
----- م3 – صيفية 2016
- 2 " Schools provide children with basic education" (شتوية 2018)  
Safwan said -----.
- 3 "Some parents take their children to the city park weekly" (صيفية 2018)  
Mr. Asmar said -----



## Gerund &amp; Infinitives

• الأفعال التي يأتي بعدها Gerund (V + ing) هي :

imagine	admit	avoid	mind	dislike	enjoy
consider	help	finish	suggest	remember	quit

• الأفعال التي يأتي بعدها infinitive (V1) هي :

manage	expect	ask	agree	begin	decide
Afford	hope	intend	plan	attempt	learn

• الأفعال التي يأتي بعدها Gerund أو (V1) infinitive (V + ing) هي :

try	love	like	begin	continue
start	pretend	hate	stop	Prefer

- Fatima plans to ..... several courses on prosthetic with specialized people. (attend) (صيفية 2016)
- I want to get a new apartment, but I can't afford to ..... money at the moment. (borrow) (شتوية 2017)

**Tenses Exercises****Activity Book / page 7      Exercise 5**■ **Write the sentences from the recording in reported speech.**

- 1 'Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites.'  
He said .....
- 2 'If they share information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too.'  
He said .....
- 3 'On social media, you should only connect to people you know well.'  
He said .....
- 4 'Later we will give you, our dear listeners, information about websites where you can find more advice on Internet safety.'  
He said.....

**\*Answers :**

1. that many computers had filters which stopped people seeing certain websites./2. that if they shared information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too./3. that on social media, they should only connect to people they know well./4. that later they would give the listeners information about websites where they could find more advice on Internet safety

## Activity Book / page 7

## Exercise 5

☐ Choose the correct form of the verbs below .

- 1 Children often **use / are-using** computers better than their parents.
- 2 If you **play / will play** computer games all day , you won't have time to study .
- 3 I want *to* **get / getting** a tablet, but I can't afford *to* **buy / buying** one at the moment.
- 4 Look at the black sky ! It's **raining / going to** rain soon .
- 5 I'm **coming-/ come** from Ajloun, but I'm **staying / stay** in Irbid for a few months . I will return to Ajloun in the spring.
- 6 Nadia **has been doing / doing** her homework for two hours! She **is / will be** finished very soon.
- 7 If Ali **had / has** his own computer, he **wouldn't / doesn't** need to use his friend's computer.
- 8 I **was writing / wrote** an Email when my laptop was **switching / switched** itself off.

*\*Answers :*

1. use / 2. Play /3. Get- buy / 4. Going to / 5. Come-'m staying / 6. has been doing - will be / 7. had - wouldn't /8. was writing - switched

**التخمين: Speculation**

\*\*\*نستخدم أفعال "models" للتعبير عن مدى تأكدنا أو عدم تأكدنا من تخميناتنا بخصوص معلومة معينة في الماضي أو الوقت الحالي أو المستقبل.

**Modals of speculation:**

must	to express <b>obligation</b> → اجباري
mustn't	<b>not allowed</b> → غير مسموح / ممنوع
have to / don't have to	to express <b>necessity</b> → ضرورة
can / can't to	express <b>ability</b> → قدرة
should / shouldn't	to express <b>advisability</b> → نصيحة
might	to express <b>probability</b> → احتمالية

\*\*\*للتعبير عن الاحتمالية (Possibilities) : ← (( S+ must / can't / might + زمن الفعل المناسب ))  
ركز على الملاحظات التالية:

1. sure/certain / definite ( بدون وجود نفي في الجملة ) → **must**
2. sure/ certain/ definite (**not** مع وجود نفي في الجملة ) → **can't**
3. impossible, I don't believe → **can't**
4. unsure / not sure / uncertain / / indefinite ( نفي مع المؤشر مباشرة ) → **may/ might**
5. probable , possible , maybe , think , if , look like , perhaps → **may/ might**

• نركز على الجملة التي تحتوي على دلالة الاحتمالية ونحدد **model** المناسب.  
• نحذف جملة الاحتمالية.

• نحدد الفاعل ونضعه في بداية جملة الحل و يفضل ان يكون اسم.

1. S+ have/ has + p.p → S+ ( must /can't /might )+ have + p.p
2. S+ v2 → S+ ( must /can't /might )+ have + p.p
3. S+ simple present → S+ ( must /can't /might )+ فعل مجرد
4. (Is ,are, am) إذا احتوت الجملة على → S+ ( must /can't /might )+ be+v ing
5. (Was, were) إذا احتوت الجملة على → S+ ( must /can't /might )+ have been
6. (don't , doesn't) تحذف → S+ ( must /can't /might )+ فعل مجرد
7. (didn't) تحذف → S+ ( must /can't /might )+ have + pp
8. ( will ) + مجرد → S+ ( must /can't /might )+ فعل مجرد

قاتل من أجل حلمك ..... قربت والنجاح قريب



**Examples:**

1. The children *are putting* balloons outside their house. I am sure that they are having a party.

**The children** must be having a party.

لاحظ المثال الوزاري , الجملة تحتوي على قسمين, القسم الثاني يحتوي على الكلمة الدالة \*\*\* **unsure** والتي

جعلتنا نستخدم **might** , بالإضافة لوجود زمن المضارع التام. بناءً على معطيات الجملة استخدمنا **Have + p.p.** في جملة الحل.

Ahmad class starts at 8: 45 and he isn't her yet, I'm **unsure** whether he **has missed** the bus or not. (2014).

Ahmad **might have missed** the bus

**2- (Obligation): للتعبير عن الاجبار**

<b>It is necessary to</b>	<b>must</b>
<b>It is not necessary to</b>	<b>don't / doesn't have to</b>
<b>You are allowed to</b>	<b>can</b>
<b>You are not allowed to</b>	<b>mustn't / can't</b>
<b>If I were you, I would</b>	<b>should</b>

**Examples:**

1. You **are not allowed to** come late.

You **mustn't** come late.

2. It **is necessary to** study well for the exam .

You have to study well for the exam.

**Write sentences which explain possibilities of the following situations using the suitable modal verbs.**

1. Salma's plants are dead. I am almost sure she hasn't watered them. (can't have) (2014/S)

Salma.....

2. The ground is wet here. There was almost certainly a lake once. (must have) (2014/W)

There (The ground) .....

3. Those people are very thin, that's why I'm certain they haven't eaten much food lately. (can't have) (2014/W)

Those people .....

4. My brother has been working for two hours. I'm sure he is very exhausted. (must be)

My brother.....

5. My father is 80 years old, he has been working all morning, I am sure he is tired. (must be)

My father.....

**Answers:**

- 1-Salma can't have watered her plants.
- 2-There (The ground) must have (once) been a lake once.
- 3-Those people can't have eaten much food lately.
- 4- My brother must be very exhausted.
- 5- My father must be tired.

**Conditional Clauses (If Clauses) الجمل الشرطية**

تتكون الجملة الشرطية من قسمين: (If clause) وتسمى جملة الشرط، وتحتوي على أداة ربط مثل If, unless. والقسم الثاني (Main clause) : الأول وتسمى جواب الشرط. وهي اربع انواع

**ملاحظة مهمة :** المعنى المرادف ل unless هو ← ( if + not ) وتستخدم مع النوع الاول والثاني والثالث، ولا تستخدم مع ال zero conditional .

**A-Zero Conditional**

**Form:** If + Simple Present....., Simple Present  
If + S+ V1 (s/es)..... , S+ V1 (s/es)

وتستخدم للكلام عن قوانين او حقائق لا تقبل الشك

**Examples:**

- 1- If she **studies** hard, she **passes** the exam.
- 2- Water **turns** to ice if the temperature **falls** below zero.

**B- First Conditional**

**Form:** If + Simple Present....., S + will + base.....  
If + S+ V1(s/es) ..... , S + will + base.....

و تستخدم للحديث عن أمور قد تحدث أو لا تحدث في المستقبل بناء على الحاضر

- 1- If he **studies** hard, he **will pass** the exams.
- 2- If I **have** enough time, I **will write** to my friends every week.
- 3- You **will be** sick **if** you **don't stop** eating.
- You'll be sick **unless** you **stop** eating.

**C-Second Conditional**

**Form:** If + Simple Past....., S + would + base.....  
If + S+ V2 ..... , S + would + base.....

و تستخدم للحديث عن حدث غير حقيقي مثل الندم (لن يحصل )

- 1- If I **studied** hard, I **would pass** the exams.
- 2- She **would buy** a new car if she **were** rich.
- 3- If I **didn't** study , I **would fail**.
- 4- If I **were** you, I **would accept** their invitation.
- 5- **If** he **wasn't** very ill, he **would be** at work.

Unless he **was** very ill, he **would be** at work.

ملاحظة \*\*\* : (*were* is used with subject pronouns)

### D-Third conditional

**Form:** If + Past Perfect....., S+(would have-could have-might have)+ V3

If +S+ had + V3....., S+(would have-could have-might have)+ V3

و تستخدم للحديث تخيلات حالات بالماضي وهي مستحيلة ولن تحدث

1- If I **had studied** harder, I **would have passed** the exam..

2- If I **had stayed** at home that day, I **would have missed** the celebration.

3- I **wouldn't have phoned** him **if** you **hadn't** suggested it.

I **wouldn't have phoned** him **unless** you'd suggested it.

**Exercise: Correct the verb between brackets .**

1. If they ..... hard, they will get great marks. (study)

2. If he had gone to school , he ..... his friends (see)

3. If I ----- you, I would send a text message. (be)

4. She would have written a story if she ..... a pen. ( have )

5. If your brother watched the film , he ..... it. ( like )

6. Unless he reads the lesson , he ..... marks (lose)

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

8. If you press that button, the picture ----- .(move)

**Answers:** 1- study 2-would have seen 3- were 4- had had 5- would like 6- loses  
7- play 8- moves

## Activity Book / page 7      Exercise 6

### ■ Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets..

- 1 Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. (might)  
Issa's phone .....
- 2 Somebody has found my missing laptop. (been)  
My missing laptop. ....
- 3 It isn't necessary to switch off the screen. (have)  
You. ....
- 4 You are not allowed to touch this machine. (must)  
You. ....
- 5 I think you should send a text message. (would)  
If. ....
- 6 Press that button to make the picture move. (moves)  
If you. ....
- 7 Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work. (before)  
Mohammad had .....

### Answers

1. might be broken. / 2. has been found/ 3. had my computer fixed / 4. don't have to switch off the screen /5. mustn't touch this machine /6. I were you, I would send a text message /7. press that button, the picture moves /8. checked his emails before he started work.

### الأسئلة الوزارية التي وردت على هذا التمرين

\*

Tala took three English courses in the British Council and then she went to Britain to study English. شتوية 2016

Before Tala .....

\*

I think you should check the spelling of the new learnt words in the dictionary. (صيفية 2017)

If I. ....

\*

I think I should see a doctor. (صيفية 2018)

If I. ....

1. went to Britain to study English, she had taken three courses in the British Council.  
/2. were you, I would check the spelling of the new learnt words in the dictionary /3.  
were you I should see a doctor

## 5- Causative: السببية / طلب خدمة

- مفتاح الوزارة:

Asked someone to + فعل مجرد + مفعول به

### Examples:

I asked someone to fix my computer.

~~I asked someone to fix my computer.~~

I **had** my computer fixed.

### Exercise:

1- Hasan asked someone to repair his new phone.

Hasan \_\_\_\_\_.

2- I had my phone \_\_\_\_\_ after I dropped it.

(repaired , had repaired , repair , repairing)

3- I had my new apartment \_\_\_\_\_ before my birthday party.

(had decorated , decorating , decorated , decorates)

4- (2020) I asked someone to send my text message.

*The correct causative form of the sentence above is:*

A) I have sent my message

B) I had my text message sent

C) My text message was sent

D) I had sent my text message



## Passive voice

ACTIVE	PASSIVE
V1( s,es )	( am, is, are ) + V3
V2	( was , were ) + V3
( am, is, are ) + Ving	( am, is, are ) + being + V3
( was, were ) + Ving	( was, were ) + being + V3
( have, has ) + V3	( have, has ) + been + V3
had + V3	had+been+V3
has ,have ) been + ving	Has/ have been being + v3
Had been + ving	Had been + being + v3
Modal will,shall.. + inf	Modal will,shall.. + be + V3
(is,are,am) going to + inf	(is,are,am) going to+be + V3

1- **(2016)** My parents have saved enough money to fund our university courses.

Enough money \_\_\_\_\_.

2- **(2017)** Safwan usually discharges my laptop.

My laptop\_\_\_\_\_.

3- **\*\* (2016)** Many Jordanian poems \_\_\_\_\_ into English.

*(is translated , are translated , has translated)*

4 - **(2017)** Ibn Rushed who \_\_\_\_\_ in Cordoba is a famous polymath.

*(are born , was born , were born)*

5 - **(2018)** Last month, many students \_\_\_\_\_ as members in the English club.

*(was elected , were elected , are elected)*

6 - **(2018)** By the end of this month, we ----- in this house for a year.

*(have lived , lived , will have lived)*

7- **(2018)** The ruins \_\_\_\_\_ by tourists every day.

*(is viewed , are viewed , were viewed)*

8- **(2019)** Many gallons of fresh milk \_\_\_\_\_ every day.

*(are drunk , is drinking , drank. are drinking)*

9- (2020) I \_\_\_\_\_ to the exhibition if my friend hadn't invited me.

A) haven't gone    B) have gone    3) wouldn't have gone    4) will go

10- At the moment, a lot of researcher into the language \_\_\_\_\_.

(was being done ,    is being done ,    are being done)

11- In the future, Mr. Tariq \_\_\_\_\_ a more responsible post by the manager.

(will be offered ,    is offered ,    was offered)