



THE ONE

مكتف اللغة الإنجليزية

الفصل الدراسي الأول والثاني

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مكتبة
تشكيل
ASHKEEL
06 5532229

SHADI AL-NAJJAR



تم تحميل الملف من موقع الأوائل

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* تشمل أسئلة ضع دائرة وأسئلة مقالية على كل المواضيع

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Texts

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 of languages, and so on.

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

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. As a result, students can then share information and help each other with tasks.

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

1. Email exchanges in the classroom have two results. Write them down.

نفس السؤال على شكل ضع دائرة

- One of the results of using email exchanges in the classroom is:

talking to people over the computer

contributing to the websites

sharing information

being excited

2. There are two ways of communicating between schools. Write them down.

نفس السؤال على شكل ضع دائرة

- We can communicate with other schools through:

email exchanges

writing a blog

posting messages

showing educational programmes



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3. Quote the sentence which indicates that the web page of the classroom is the responsibility of students.

نفس السؤال على شكل ضع دائرة

- The sentence which indicates that the web page of the classroom is the responsibility of students is:

They can also create a website for the classroom

Students can contribute to the website, so for example they can post work, photos and messages.

We all like to send emails, don't we?

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

4. What does the underlined pronoun (them) refer to?

نفس السؤال على شكل ضع دائرة

- The underlined pronoun (them) refers to:

students who are studying English in Jordan *other schools*

students in England *most computers*

5. Find a word in the text which means: "A touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write ideas...etc.".

نفس السؤال على شكل ضع دائرة

- The word which means "A touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write ideas...etc." is: "A touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write ideas...etc."

blog

post

website

whiteboard

6. Young people love learning. Think of this sentence and write your point of view in two sentences.



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Fill in the blanks with the suitable word from the box.

conventional, footprint, earn, cause, reputation

- 1- Doctors often treat infections with antibiotics. That is the approach.
- 2- If you are polite, you won't offence or upset anybody
- 3- Petra has a as a fascinating place to visit.
- 4- We can all work hard to reduce our carbon by living a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle.

• أو كسؤال ضع دائرة كما يلي:

- 1- Tell me about the novel you are reading. Where does the story

look around settle down take place wake up

- 2- I don't believe that story. I'm very

viable alien conventional sceptical

- 3- Before doctors prescribe drugs to patients, scientists perform to make sure the drugs are safe.

trials pills symptoms monitors

- 4- The need for more effective is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.

economic growth biological waste carbon footprint urban planning

- 5- Do a vocational degree to make your job better.

lifelong proficiency prospects compulsory

- 6- When each side changes their position a little so that they can agree, they have managed to

conflict compromise negotiate record

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Tenses

• دلائل الزمن الماضي **past** :

yesterday, last..., ... ago, in + past, since+ S +, by + past وجود اي فعل ماضي.

• دلائل المستقبل **future** :

Tomorrow, next ..., in + future, by + future, soon, perhaps, maybe, probably, I think, I hope, in مدة time

• عدم وجود اي مما سبق يعني ان الجملة مضارع **present** :

	(be) V1	(be) V2	(have)	(do)	(V1)
I	am	Was	have	don't	V1
he, she, it اسم مفرد	is	Was	has	doesn't	V1s
we, they, you اسم جمع	are	Were	have	don't	V1

الحل يكون عن طريق استبعاد الخطأ: أمثلة:

1- The students about their achievements when the bell rang.

are talking were talking was talking will talk

نبحث أولاً عن دليل زمني: يوجد فعل ماضي (rang) إذن زمن الجملة ماضي فنستبعد المضارع are talking والمستقبل will talk يبقى لدينا خيارات الماضي was talking, were talking لأن الفاعل جمع نسبعد was فيكون الحل **were talking**

2- We in a hotel in Aqaba next week.

stayed stays has stayed will be staying

نبحث أولاً عن دليل زمني: يوجد next week إذن زمن الجملة مستقبل فنستبعد الماضي stayed والمضارع stays, has stayed يبقى لدينا خيار واحد هو الأجوبة الصحيحة will be staying

3- My friends me since I moved to the new house.

doesn't see hasn't see haven't seen won't see

نبحث أولاً عن دليل زمني: لا يوجد دلائل ماضي أو مستقبل فنعتبر الزمن مضارع (الماضي بعد كلمة **since** غير محسوب) فنستبعد

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خيارات الماضي (لا يوجد) وخيارات المستقبل won't see

يبقى لدينا 3 خيارات مضارع: ولأن الفاعل جمع نسبعد doesn't, hasn't فيبقى الحل **haven't seen**

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1- Jordan different goods from China last year.

have imported were importing imports imported

2- Before I noticed the difference, I that the case would be difficult.

realize realizes had realized were realizing

3- At the end of this month, we for our graduation ceremony.

are preparing were preparing is going to prepare will be preparing

4- I my driving test tomorrow, so I can borrow my brother's car.

have passed has passed was passing will pass

5- They won't arrive on time because they the bus.

misses had missed have missed has missed

6- The question is very difficult. I think I some help.

needs needed is going to need am going to need

7- The kids made loud noise while I to concentrate.

were trying is trying am trying was trying

8- Omar for some information for a long time now.

sought will search were searching has been searching

9- My students their exams when the crisis started.

had been doing was doing have done have been doing

10- I a new book every two weeks.

has been reading is reading read reads

11- By this time tomorrow, Huda the software.

updates will have updated have updated are going to update

12- Our players are very confused. I think we this match.

will lose lost is going to lose have lost

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سؤال Rewrite على التenses :

- S + V2..... and then S + V2..... .

Before S + V2, S + had + V3....

وضع , بدل and then

المقطع البعيد بعد before كما هو

المقطع القريب بعد الـ , ويتحول الى had + V3

- 1- I took my pill and then I went to the office.

Before I

- 2- Omar did some English and then he had his lunch.

Before Omar

أسئلة ضع دائرة على جميع الأزمنة:

- 1- Our students computers go help them with their studies a lot lately.

is using will use uses have used

- 2- Look at the black sky! It soon.

will rain rained going to rain been rained

- 3- I from Ajloun, but I am staying in Irbid for a few months. I will return to Ajloun in the spring.

come is coming will come was coming

- 4- Nadia her homework for two hours when she finally finished.

has been doing have done does had been doing

- 5- Next week, we in a hotel in Aqaba.

are going to stay stayed will staying have stayed

- 6- By 2005, I in the USA.

were had been will be am

- 7- The students the exercise for a long time. They will finish soon.

is doing have been doing has done did

- 8- The number of students rapidly nowadays.

increased have increased are increasing is increasing

- 9- Huda for her results when they finally appeared.

has been waiting have been waiting was waiting will wait

- 10- I was facing many problems when I on my project.

worked have worked is working were working

- 11- Next month my family in this house for 20 years.

will have lived are going to live lived will be living

- 12- In five minutes, the plane in Queen Alia Airport.

land has landed landed will be landing

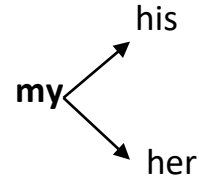
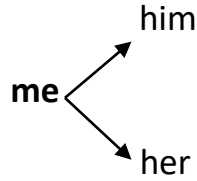
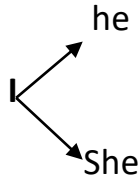
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Reported speech

لتحويل الكلام من "مباشر" الى غير مباشر يلزمنا ثلاث انواع من التغييرات

pronoun الضمائر - tenses الأزمنة - adverbs of time ظروف الزمن

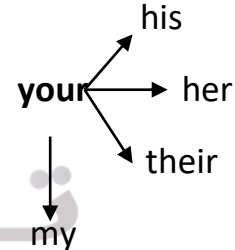
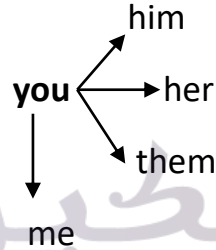
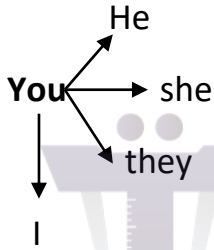
* لتغيير الضمائر يجب الانتباه لبداية الجملة غير المباشرة حيث تذكر المتكلم (اسم اول) والمخاطب (اسم ثاني)



We → they

us → them

our → their



Examples:

- 1- **I** live in Amman. Huda says
- 2- **My** father saw **me**. Omar says
- 3- **We** cleaned **our** office. The manager says
- 4- **You** need **us**. The boys tell Omar
- 5- **Your** brother called **you**. Omar tells Huda



• اذا لم يذكر السؤال اسم المخاطب يمكن ابقاء ضمائر (you, your) كما هي
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- لتغيير الأزمنة : كل V1 يصبح V2 وكل V2 يصبح V3 had+V3 والتغيير على المساعد الاول فقط

Direct	Indirect
V1(plays)	V2(played)
V2 (played)	had + V3 (had played)
is, are, am	was, were
was, were.....	had been.....
had (V3) , had broken	had (V3) , had broken
had (n) , had a car	had had (n) , had had a car
have, has	had
don't, doesn't (Vinf)	didn't (Vinf)
didn't (Vinf) , didn't eat	hadn't (V3) , hadn't eaten
will, can, may, must (Vinf)	Would, could, might, had to (Vinf)
To + Vinf and Ving لا يحدث عليهم اي تغيير	

Direct	Indirect
Next (****)	The (****) after
Last (****)	The (****) before
this	That
these	those
here	there

Direct	Indirect
Today	That day
tonight	That night
tomorrow	The day after
yesterday	The day before
Now	Then
Soon	Later

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1- "We will prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area."
The students said

2- "Schools provide children with basic education."
Safwan said

3- "Some parents take their children to the city park weekly."
Mr. Asmar said

4- "Many parents have passwords to monitor their children's surfing certain websites."
Mr. Khaled said that

5- "I am having dinner with my grandparents."
Rashed said

6- "I have studied very hard for the exam."
The student said that

7- "I went to the theatre with my friends."

The correct reported speech of the sentence above is:

- A) Ibraheem said that he had gone to the theatre with his friends.
- B) Ibraheem said that he have gone to the theatre with my friends.
- C) Ibraheem said that he went to the theatre with her friends.
- D) Ibraheem said that he has gone to the theatre with his friends.



8- "I am studying English a lot now."

- Rami said that he English a lot then.

- A) studies B) studied C) was studying D) had studied

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Passive voice

1- تحديد الفعل وتصريفه:

.....

.....

2- التعويض عن الفعل المساعد (أن وجد)

.....

.....

.....

3- التعويض عن تصريف الفعل من عائلة **Be**:

Vinf	V1	V2	P.P V3	Ving
Be	is/are/am	was/were	been	Being

4- تحويل الفعل الى تصريف ثالث و اكمال ما بعد المفعول به.

1- Someone updates the software every month.

The software

2- The teacher has checked our exams twice.

Our exams

3- Someone must teach the kids how to be positive.

The kids

4- Omar is doing the task at the moment.

The task

5- People saw smoke coming out of the forest.

Smoke

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ضع دائرة: Passive voice

Passive = (be) + V3

إذا كانت جميع الخيارات be+V3 فالحل حسب الزمن والمفرد / جمع

1- It that 40% of Jordanian people will have a smartphone.

is estimated are estimated have been estimated

2- The first computer game in 1962 CE.

is invented was invented have been invented

3- Many lessons using modern technology.

is now given were now given are now given

أما إذا كانت الخيارات متنوعة فيجب التأكد هل الجملة مبني للمجهول أو لا:

• عند وجود by+noun تكون الجملة مبني للمجهول:

4- This system by the teacher to invite guest speakers.

can use can be used use have been used

• يمكن معرفة الجملة انها مبني للمجهول من خلال المعنى: حين يكون ما قبل الفراغ هو المفعول به:

5- An exciting ongoing program related to all the arts.

has built up has been building up have been built up has been built up

• أختبر نفسك:

6- My parents have saved enough money to fund our university courses.

Enough money

7- Safwan usually discharges my laptop.

My laptop

8- Last month, many students as members in the English club.

(was elected , were elected , are elected)

9- I'm afraid that my laptop by somebody else yesterday.

(was used , are used , will use)

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- 10- Many new parks in my town last year.
(was built , were built , would built , have built)
- 11- Experts think that one day smart phones to our skins in the future.
(attached , will be attached , were attached)
- 12- Three of my articles last month in the local newspaper.
(have published , has been published , will be published , were published)
- 13- Many galloons of fresh milk every day.
(are drunk , is drinking , drank , are drinking)
- 14- The book into English from the original Arabic text.
A) has translated B) has been translated
C) have translated D) have been translated

Conditional Sentences

Type	If clause	main clause
Zero	V1(s)	V1(s)
One	V1(s)	will + Vinf
Two	V2	would + Vinf

- 1- If Omar all his time on games, he won't have time to study.
spend spends spent had spent
- 2- Huda wouldn't need to leave early if she time.
had has have had had
- 3- If someone that button, the picture moves.
press presses pressed had pressed
- 4- If I were you, I a text message.
send will send would send have sent
- 5- If you don't tell the truth, you in a big trouble.
were will be would be had been

V1: _____

V2: _____

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Rewrite: Conditionals

❖ I think you should(not) + Vinf + -----.

If I were you, I would(not) + Vinf + -----.

1. I think you should change the password.

If

2. I think you shouldn't write such comments.

If

❖ Vinf + ----- + to + make + S + Vinf+---.

If you + Vinf + -----, S + V1(s) + ---.

3. Put some oil in the engine to make it start.

If

❖ Vinf + ----- + to + Vinf+---.

If you + Vinf + -----, you + Vinf + ---.

4. Live in the countryside to feel better.

If

اختبر نفسك:

1- If a city everything and doesn't throw anything, it is zero waste.

recycle recycles will recycle recycled

2- The bus is late. If it soon, we will get a taxi.

doesn't arrive don't arrive didn't arrive won't arrive

3- If one presses that button, the picture

(moved , moves , would move)

4- I think you should check the spelling of the new learnt words in the dictionary.

If I

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5- I think you should see a doctor.

If I

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6- I think you should look for a job in foreign countries.

If I

7- I think you should get up early every morning.

If I

8- I think you should join a study group.

If I

Causative

❖ S + V + O (I fixed my car) الفاعل حقيقي

❖ S + (have) + O + V3 (I had my car fixed) الفاعل غير حقيقي

has

had

having

Correct the verb:

1- Omar can't paint his house himself. He **has it** every year.

paint paints painting painted

2- Sara **had her car** last month.

service services serviced servicing

S + to V + O -----.

S + (Have) + O + V3 -----.

1- I asked someone to paint my house.

I had
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2- I will ask someone to reinstall the software again.

I will have
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أسئلة ضع دائرة على الجمل السببية:

1- We had the computer because it wasn't working properly.

repair repairing repairs repaired

2- They will have their luggage to their room.

carry carried carrying carries

3- I had my phone after I dropped it.

(repaired , had repaired , repair , repairing)

4- I had my new apartment before my birthday party.

(had decorated , decorating , decorated , decorates)

5- I asked someone to send my text message.

The correct causative form of the sentence above is:

A) I have sent me message. B) I had my text message sent.

C) My text message was sent D) I had sent my text message.



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Modals

Key word	modals
necessary ضروري	(have/has) +to + Vinf
not necessary غير ضروري	(don't/doesn't) have to + Vinf
not allowed غير مسموح	mustn't (must not) + Vinf
perhaps, probably, likely ربما	might + Vinf

1- It is not allowed to leave the class without permission.

You

2- It's necessary to do an hour of exercise every day.

You

3- It isn't necessary to post the blog tonight.

You

4- Perhaps Omar's laptop is stolen.

Omar's laptop

5- Probably, Yara needs some support.

Yara

أسئلة ضع دائرة على ال (modals) =must أكيد =can't مستحيل (حسب المعنى)

1- Faris was walking home when the rain started. It was very heavy, so he
have got very wet.

must **can't** **mustn't** **has to**

2- That is not allowed. You touch this machine.

mustn't **don't have to** **have to** **has to**

3- All the lights are turned off. The kids be studying.

must **can't** **mustn't** **has to**

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Catenative verbs

to + Vinf	Ving
plan يخطط	stop mind
decide يقرر	
want يريد	
afford تكاليف يدفع	
hope يأمل	
intend ينوي	

أسئلة ضع دائرة على (catenative verbs) :

- 1- I am planning some work experience.
getting to get to getting
- 2- I decided my education in Germany.
complete to complete completing
- 3- The machine stopped last week.
work to work working
- 4- I want to get a new apartment but I can't afford money at the moment.
borrow borrowing to borrow

Used to

مثبت used to + Vinf

(is, are, am) used to
 (was, were)
 (isn't, aren't, am not)
 (wasn't , weren't)

+ (Ving, noun, pronoun)

منفي didn't use to + Vinf



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سؤال did + S + use to + Vinf?

(is, are, am)
 (was, were)

+ S + used to + (Ving, n, pronoun)?

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Choose the verb:

Ving = بوجود عائلة (be) أي مكان قبل الفراغ تكون الأجابة =

Vinf = بعدم وجود عائلة (be) أي مكان قبل الفراغ تكون الأجابة =

1- We are used to very hard at school.

work worked working worked

2- We used to postcards in the past.

send sent sends sending

3- Were you used chocolate?

to eat to eating to eats eat

4- My students didn't use good essays.

to write to writing wrote writing

5- What did you use to in holidays?

doing do did done

➤ في حال كان (use to) هي الخيارات وجود (be) قبل الفراغ يكون الحل = used to

وجود (did, didn't) قبل الفراغ يكون الحل = use to

6- I didn't study hard when I was young.

use to used to uses to using to

7- Did Rashed come early to meetings?

use to used to uses to using to

8- Is Omarhot weather?

use to using to used to uses to



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- وجود (Vinf) بعد الفراغ مباشرة الحل = مثبت used to منفى didn't use to سؤال did/use to

9- My father **walk** to school.

use to used to uses to is used to

10- We **hear** such this good news .

didn't use to aren't used to doesn't use to don't use to

11- Where you **stay** in Aqaba?

does/use to did/use to do/use to are/used to

وجود (Ving, اسم, ضمير) بعد الفراغ مباشرة الحل : (is, are, am used to) بعدم وجود ماضي

(was, were used to) بوجود ماضي

12- I **chicken**. I am vegetarian.

didn't use to wasn't used to am not used to don't use to

13- Omar **driving** fast. He is crazy.

used to are used to were used to is used to

14- I **running** long distances because I was weak.

wasn't used to isn't used to used to aren't used to

15- We didn't know how to deal with these situations. We **them**.

didn't use to isn't used to weren't used to don't use to

➤ إذا كانت الخيارات (use to, V)

وجود (be) أي مكان قبل الفراغ يكون الحل = used to Ving

وجود (did , didn't) قبل الفراغ يكون الحل = use to + Vinf

16- I didn't **horror** movies.

use to watch used to watch use to watching used to watching

17- Did your father **walk** with you to school?

use to travelling used to travel used to travelling use to travel

18- We were **lies** from the media.

used to hear used to hearing use to hearing use to hear

19- Are Jordanian people **justice** in the whole world?

use to support used to support used to supporting use to supporting

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إذا كانت الخيارات (use to, V) ولا يوجد دلائل مثل (did) أو (Be) الحل يكون حسب المعنى:

20-When Huda was a child, she a lot of questions.

use to ask used to ask am used to asking was used to ask

21-My mother us with our homework when we were children.

use to help used to helping is used to helping used to help

22-In the past, there so much pollution.

is not use to be used to being didn't use to be wasn't used to be

23-I've just got my new bicycle this week. I it yet. I am still having

difficulty.

am not use to riding

am not used to riding

don't use to ride

didn't use to ride

❖ It is normal for + S + to + Vinf...

S (is, are, am) used to + Ving...



1- It is normal for my students now to answer difficult questions.

My students

❖ It isn't normal for + S + to + Vinf...

S (isn't, aren't, am not) used to + Ving...



❖

2- It isn't normal for Huda to live in a humid city.

Huda

❖ It was normal for + S + to + Vinf...

S (was, were) used to + Ving...



❖

3- It was normal for me to study after midnight.

I

❖ It wasn't normal for + S + to + Vinf...

S (wasn't, weren't) used to + Ving...



4- It wasn't normal for disabled people to drive cars.

Disabled people

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يمكن استخدام (familiar, customary) بدلا من (normal) التي لم يرد بالكتاب

غيرها

1- It is normal for my friend now to send emails.

My friend is

2- It is not normal for American people to eat steak for lunch and dinner every day. It is too expensive.

American people

3- It is not normal for my grandfather to have nothing to do all day.

My grandfather

4- It is normal for my younger brother to use his electronic dictionary.

My younger brother

5- When I was young, I on foot to my school.

(are used to going , used to go , use to go , am used to going)

6- It is normal for my children now to eat fresh vegetables.

My children

7- Rashed swimming every morning, but now he doesn't.

(are used to going , used to go , use to go , am used to going)

8- Where did they to school?

(are used to go , used to go , is used to go , use to go)

9- It is normal for me now to have a traffic jam on my way to work.

I am

10- My father to drink coffee, but now he does.

(hasn't used , didn't use , wasn't used , doesn't use)

11- Ali the duck in the park with his father when he was young.

(is used to feeding , used to feed, am used to feeding , are used to feeding)

12- My friend has lived in Egypt for a year. She says she living there now.

(is used to , used to , didn't use to , am not used to)

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13- I am used to teaching my students through social media.

The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:

A) it had been normal for me to teach my students through social media.

B) It was normal for me to teaching my students through social media.

C) It is normal for me now to teach my students through social media.

D) it isn't normal for me now to teach my students through social media.

14- It is normal for me now to work from home.

The sentence which has similar meaning to the one above is:

A) I used to working from my home now.

B) I used to work from home.

C) I am used to working from home now.

D) I am not used to working from home now.



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Relative pronouns

قبل الفراغ	ضمير الوصل المناسب	بعد الفراغ
اسم عاقل	who / that	V or S + V
اسم غير عاقل	which / that	V or S + V
اسم مكان	Where	S + V
زمن	When	S + V
اسم عاقل	Whose	اسم ملك للعاقل السابق

يمكن استخدام **that** بدلاً من **who / which** في جميع المواقع باستثناء وجود فاصلة (,) قبلهم مباشرة

- 1- I called the mechanic is going to repair the car.
- 2- I asked the mechanic, is my neighbor, for some advice.

إذا جاء قبل الفراغ اسم مكان أو زمان وبعد الفراغ مباشرة فعل أو فعل مساعد نستخدم **which**

- 3- We visited the city is located in the centre of Jordan.
- 4- I know the day gave you the strength.

أسئلة ضع دائرة على ضمائر الوصل

- 1- Ibn Sina was a philosopher wrote in many subjects.

who which where when

- 2- The trip I joined was very exciting.

who which when where

- 3- It was Monday we finished our final exams.

where which when who

- 4- That is the place I met you for the first time.

who which when where

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Relative clauses

Defining relative clauses: FUNCTION: giving essential information

- ◆ The subject **which** I like most is chemistry.

جمل الوصل المعرفة لا تحتاج فواصل وتعطي معلومات أساسية

None defining relative clauses: FUNCTION: giving extra (additional) information.

- ◆ Jordan, **which** is located in Asia, has many important archaeological sites.

جمل الوصل غير المعرفة تحتاج فواصل وتعطي معلومات اضافية

➤ S + ----1----- . pronoun ----2-----.

S, (who/which) ----2-----, ----1-----.

- 1- The Giralda tower stands at 104 metres tall. It is in Seville.

The Giralda tower,

- 2- Omar fixed my bike. He is 15 years old.

Omar,

أسئلة ضع دائرة على جمل الوصل

A: Ali ibn Nafi', who is also known as Ziryab, established the first music school.

B: Fatima Al-Fihri who lived in the 9th century built Morocco's top university.

Which sentence has additional information?



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- 1- The prize Huda won last year was for Art.
(when , where , which , who)
- 2- The students, cleaned the street, are from our school.
(which , who , when , whose)
- 3- The person has influenced me most is my father.
(which , who , when , whose)
- 4- Thank you very much for your email was very interesting.
(which , who , when , whose)
- 5- I work in a farm sells fresh fruits and vegetables.
(which , where , when , whose)
- 6- Plastic is the material causes a lot of pollution.
(whose , who , where , which)
- 7- I always go to the supermarket sells organic vegetables.
(who , which , whose , whom)

Cleft sentences

الفكرة هي التركيز على معلومة محددة في الجملة

FUNCTION: (emphasise, focus on, stress on) a piece of information

هناك 3 طرق للاستخدام cleft sentences :

1- أن يحدد السؤال ما نريد التركيز عليه فيبدأ به مع ذكر جنسه وهنا نبدأ بضمير الوصل ونكمل ما تبقى

1- A physician works with patients.

A physician is someone

2- Mathematicians study numbers and arithmetic.

Numbers and arithmetic are the things

3- My students were born in 2003 CE.

2003 CE was the year

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2- (التلميح) أن يلمح السؤال على ما نريد التركيز عليه عن طريق البدء بجنسه , هنا نضع ضمير وصل بعد كلمة التلميح مباشرة ثم نكتب الجملة كاملة باستثناء ما نريد التركيز عليه حيث نتركه لنهاية الجملة ونضع قبله (is/ are) مع الفعل المضارع و (was, were) مع الفعل الماضي

4- Fatima al-Fihri built a learning centre in Fez in 860 CE.

The year

The place

5- I like Sociology most of all.

The subject

6- Palistanians are always suffering.

The people

3- (It) أن تبدأ الجملة ب It وهنا السؤال له عدة اشكال

1. ان يحدد السؤال المقطع الذي نريد التركيز عليه:

في هذه الحالة نضع (is/ was) بعد It ثم الشيء المركز عليه ثم ضمير وصل مناسب ونكمل الجملة.

7- **Mr Ghanem** has visited China the most.

It

8- You broke **the law** yesterday.

It

2. أن لا يحدد السؤال ما نريد التركيز عليه

في هذه الحالة يمكننا التركيز على اي معلومة نريد (يفضل الفاعل) وذلك بوضع (is, was) ثم ضمير الوصل المناسب ثم ما تبقى من الجملة.

9- Hatem Ali is famous for his work in drama.

It



3. أن يبدأ السؤال ب It و (is, was) وما نريد التركيز عليه

في هذه الحالة نبدأ بضمير وصل مناسب ونكمل ما تبقى من الجملة

تم تحميل الملف من موقع الأوائل

10- The Olympic Games were held in Rio in 2016 CE.

It was Rio

It was the Olympic Games

لا يمكن استخدام (where) إلا إذا كان المكان في الجملة الأصلية يسبقه حرف جر.
عند استخدام (when, where) يجب حذف حرف الجر من الجملة الجديدة.
أختير نفسك:

- 1- The first athletic event for disabled athletes took place in 1948 CE.
The year
- 2- Taha Hussein is especially famous for his work in literature.
It is
- 3- My neighbours' generosity impresses me more than anything else.
The thing that
- 4- Petra was made a World Heritage Site in 1985 CE.
The year
- 5- The Second World War ended in 1945 in Europe.
The year
- 6- Al-Kindi contributed to the invention of the oud.
The person
- 7- Meeting new people makes travelling an exciting experience.
The thing
- 8- The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE.
The year
- 9- The person
A) who invented Al-Jazari the mechanical clock was in the twelfth century.
B) who invented in the twelfth century the mechanical clock was Al-Jazari.
C) who invented the twelfth century in the mechanical clock was Al-Jazari.
D) who invented in the twelfth century Al-Jazari was the mechanical clock.
- 10- The heat made the journey unpleasant.
The thing
A) which made the journey unpleasant was the heat.
B) where made the journey unpleasant was the heat.
C) who made the journey unpleasant was the heat.
D) when made the journey unpleasant was the heat.

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Comparison

1- Comparative:

- Adj + er صفات ذات مقطع واحد
 - More / less + adj صفات اكثر من مقطع
- (than)
- English is easier than other languages.
 - English is less difficult than other languages.
 - English is more popular than other languages.

2- Superlative:

- The + adj+est
- The + most/ least + adj
- China has the biggest population in the world.
- Yesterday was the most difficult day in my life.

3- Similarity:

- As (adj/adv) As
- Today is as cold as yesterday.
- I ran as fast as you do.

4- Contrast:

- I am tall, but Omar is taller.
- I am tall, while Omar is a little taller.
- I am tall, whereas Omar is a bit taller
- I am tall, but Omar is much taller.

5- Enough:

- I don't have enough time. I think I'll need more.
- This piece of cake is not big enough. I want bigger.



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- وجود than في الجملة يعني وجود (more or less or er)
- وجود the في الجملة يعني وجود (most or least or est)
- وجود as...as في الجملة يمنع وجود ما سبق
- وجود أداة ربط للتناقض: يجب الانتقال خطوة للأمام
- الصفة تصبح مقارنة والمقارنة تصبح تفضيل
- وجود enough يعني وجود (er, more)

er / est	more / most , less / least
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • مقطع صوتي واحد <p>small, big, short, tall</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • مقطعين صوتيين (بدون y) أو أكثر من مقطعين <p>careful, handsome, interesting, expensive</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • مقطعين صوتيين على أن ينتهي الثاني بحرف y <p>happy, easy, early, lucky</p>	

انواع الاسئلة الممكنة:

1- Choose the correct answer:

1- He feels tired because he went to bed than usual.

late latest later late as

2- Boys don't work asas girls.

hard hardest harder more hard

3- Messi is the player in the world.

more popular most popular as popular as popular

4- Eating healthy food is important than anything else.

most least more much

5- Zarqa is a crowded city, but Amman is

crowded most crowded as crowded more crowded

6- Ahmad is taller than Omar, while Saleem is

tall taller than the tallest as tall as

7- We have to wait a little this time.

long longer longest as long

8- I have enough food. I don't think I will need

most least many more

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(1) اذا كانت الجملة الأولى جملة (than)

ابحث أولاً عن النفي مع (as, as): (لا تنسى عكس الأطراف مع er, more وعدم عكسها مع less)
اذا لم تجد: ابحث عن التبديل بين (more, less) (لا تنسى عكس الأطراف)
اذا لم تجد: ابحث عكس الصفة الأصلية (مع عكس الأطراف في حالة more, er) (وعدم عكس الأطراف بحالة less)

1- Workers in Amman work harder than workers in London.

A) *Workers in Amman don't work as hard as workers in London.*

B) *Workers in London don't work as hard as workers in Amman.*

C) *Workers in London start school as hard as workers in Amman.*

D) *Workers in London work harder than workers in Amman.*

2- English is more popular than Spanish.

A) *Spanish is as popular as English.*

B) *English isn't as popular as Spanish.*

C) *Spanish isn't as popular as English.*

D) *English is less popular than Spanish.*

3- Chemistry is less difficult than physics.

A) *Chemistry is more difficult than physics.*

B) *Physics is not as difficult as chemistry.*

C) *Physics is easier than chemistry.*

D) *Chemistry is not as difficult as physics.*

4- Riding horses is more exciting than driving cars.

A) *Driving cars is as exciting as riding horses.*

B) *Riding horses isn't more exciting than driving cars.*

C) *Driving cars is less exciting than riding horses.*

D) *Riding horses is not as exciting as driving cars.*

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5- This road is longer than the last one.

A) *The last road is as long as this road.*

B) *The last road is shorter than this road.*

C) *This road isn't as long as the last one.*

D) *This road is shorter than the last one*

6- Silver is less expensive than Gold.

A) *Silver is cheaper than gold.*

B) *Gold is cheaper than silver.*

C) *Silver is as expensive as gold.*

D) *Gold is not as expensive as silver*

(2) إذا كانت الجملة الأولى جملة (as, as) المنفية فالثانية إجباري جملة (than)

أولاً: مع عكس الأطراف: نستخدم (er OR more)

ثانياً: مع عدم عكس الأطراف: نستخدم (less)

7- Amman isn't as big as Baghdad.

A) *Baghdad is bigger than Amman.*

B) *Amman is bigger than Baghdad.*

C) *Baghdad is not as big as Amman.*

D) *Baghdad is as big as Amman.*

8- Huda doesn't work as seriously as Omar.

A) *Omar works less seriously than Huda.*

B) *Omar works more seriously than Huda.*

C) *Huda works more seriously than Omar.*

D) *Huda works as seriously as Omar*

9- We don't speak English as fluently as you do.

A) *You speak English less fluently than we do.*

B) *We speak English more fluently than you do.*

C) *We speak English less fluently than you do.*

D) *You speak English as fluently as we do.*

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ملاحظة يمكن أن تكون الجملة منفية باستخدام (neither...nor)

10- Neither Maths nor Science is as easy as English.

- A) English isn't as easy as Maths and Science.
- B) Maths and science are easier than English.
- C) Maths and science are as easy as English.
- D) English is easier than Maths and Science.

11- Neither Ahmad nor Salma is as excited as Omar.

- A) Ahmad and Salam are less excited than Omar.
- B) Ahmad and Salma are more excited than Omar.
- C) Ahmad and Salma are as excited as Omar.
- D) Omar is less excited than Ahmad and Salam

• The adj est = the least (opposite) adj.

12- The cheapest thing in the menu is orange juice.

- A) The most expensive thing in the menu is orange juice.
- B) Orange juice is more expensive than anything in the menu.
- C) The least expensive thing in the menu is Orange juice.
- D) Anything in the menu is cheaper than Orange juice.

• وجود nobody, nothing, no one في جملة as, as يجعل الجملة الجديدة تفضيل باستخدام (most, est)

13- Nothing is as important as family.

- A) Family is more important than nothing.
- B) Family is less important than nothing.
- C) Family is the most important thing.
- D) Family is the least important thing.



14- No one is as smart as Adnan.

- A) Adnan is the smartest one.
- B) Adnan is the least smart one.
- C) Adnan is smarter than no one.
- D) Adnan is not as smart as anyone.

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• أسئلة ضع دائرة على (much , many) :

إذا كان الاسم معدود (ينتهي ب s الجمع أو جمع شاذ) الحل = many

إذا كان الاسم غير معدود (لا ينتهي ب s الجمع وليس جمع شاذ) الحل = much

15- I don't have as dollars as you do.

A) more B) most C) much D) many

16- The amount of food wasn't as as the last time.

A) more B) most C) much D) many

17- We always work as as every time.

A) more B) most C) much D) many

اختبر نفسك:

1- Jordanian children start school a year later than English children.

English children

2- Studying Physics is not as popular as studying Biology in Britain.

Studying Biology

3- The electronic newspapers are not as acceptable as the ordinary ones.

The ordinary newspapers

4- These new shoes are not as comfortable as my old ones.

My old shoes

5- Manar is not as active as Khaleda.

Khaleda

6- Reading novels is not as interesting as watching a movie.

Watching a movie

7- I am not interested in football as as you.

(many , more , much , less)

8- There's less information on the website than there is in the book.

A) There isn't as much information on the website as in the book.

B) There isn't as many information in the book as on the website.

C) There isn't as much information in the book as on the website.

D) There isn't as many information on the website as in the book.

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- 9- Learning medicine is more difficult than learning biology and chemistry.
- A) Learning biology and chemistry is more difficult than Learning medicine.
 - B) Learning medicine is less difficult than learning biology and chemistry.
 - C) Learning biology and chemistry is not as difficult as Learning medicine.
 - D) Learning medicine is as difficult as learning biology and chemistry.
- 10- Neither Maths nor Biology is as interesting as English. **This means.....**
- A) English is less interesting than Maths and Biology.
 - B) Maths and Biology are more interesting than English.
 - C) English is not as interesting as Maths and Biology.
 - D) Maths and Biology are less interesting than English.
- 11- My watch is less attractive than yours.
- The sentence which has similar meaning to the one above is:
- A) My watch is more attractive than yours.
 - B) My watch is not as attractive as yours.
 - C) My watch is as attractive as yours.
 - D) My watch is the most attractive one.



تم تحميل الملف من موقع الأوائل

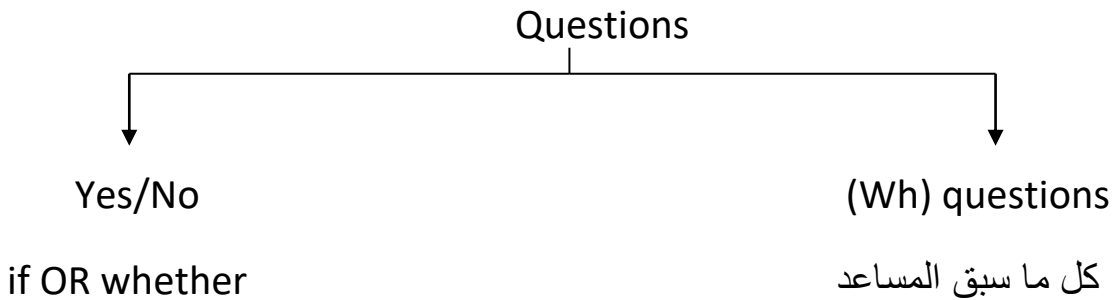
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Indirect questions = Formal/ Polite

Begins with:

- 1- Could you tell me
- 2- Do you know
- 3- Do you mind (telling, explaining)
- 4- Could you explain



نقل المساعد بعد الفاعل

- تبقى علامة الاستفهام
- تحذف (did) ونضع V2 ونحذف (does) ونضع V+s ونحذف (do) ولا نغير شيء

- 1- "Is there a connection between these sites?"
Do you know
- 2- "Where can I fix my smartphone?"
Could you tell me
- 3- "How did you change the security settings?"
Could you explain
- 4- Does the plane arrive at 6 pm?
Do you know
- 5- What kind of food have you bought recently?
Could you tell me

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حالات Do you mind

1- اذا بدأت الجملة بـ Do you mind فقط نكتب telling me ونكمل الحل طبيعي:

1- "How can I go to the bus station?"

Do you mind

2- اذا كان السؤال يبدأ بـ Can you نضيف ing للفعل بعدهم ونكمل كتابة الجملة:

2- "Can you close the window now?"

Do you mind

3- اذا كانت الجملة الاولى طلب نضيف ing للفعل الاول ونكمل كتابة الجملة:

3- "Listen to me while I am talking"

Do you mind

Choose the correct answer:

1- Do you mind me with this? **help to help helping helps**

2- Do you know, please?

where can I sleep where I can sleep where can sleep I can I where sleep

3- Could you tell me or not?

how is this machine working how this machine is working

whether is this machine working whether this machine is working

4- Do you mind telling me the library is?

when where if who

أختبر نفسك:

1- Are the students allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam?

Do you know

2- Does the bell ring at eight or half past eight?

Do you know

3- What can't we bring into the plane?

Could you tell me

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4- How can I fix this machine?

Could you tell me

5- How much sleep do teenagers of our age need?

Could you tell me

6- How can I irrigate my plants?

A) Could you explain how I could irrigate my land?

B) Could you explain how can I irrigate my plants?

C) Could you explain how could I irrigate my land?

D) Could you explain how I can irrigate my land?

7- What should I do on the day before the exam?

A) Could you explain I should what do on the day before the exam?

B) Could you explain what I should do on the day before the exam?

C) Could you explain should I do what on the day before the exam?

D) Could you explain I what should do on the day before the exam?

8- Do you know

A) where are your classmates

B) where your classmates are

C) where classmates are your

D) where classmates your are

9- How much does the cotton shirt cost?

Could you tell me



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The impersonal passive / Formal

الأفعال التالية سأرمز لها بالرمز (V) الفعل صاحبنا:

{say, think, believe, claim, know, prove, assume, estimate}

- 1- جملة المعلوم : S + V + that + S + V
- 2- It جملة: It + (be) + V3 + that + S + V
- 3- To جملة : S + (be) + V3 + to + Vinf.....

معلوم الى It	معلوم الى to	to الى It	To الى معلوم او IT
			IT 3 خطوات TO معلوم خطوة 3
<p>(1) ضع</p> <p>1 ص V ← is</p> <p>2 ص V ← was</p> <p>have/has ← has been</p> <p>Used to ← used to be</p> <p>(2) تحويل</p> <p>3 ص V ← V</p>	<p>* دائرة على (V)</p> <p>That الي بعد</p> <p>(1) ضع</p> <p>1 ص V ← is / are</p> <p>has ← has been</p> <p>have ← have</p> <p>(2) تحويل</p> <p>3 ص V ← V</p> <p>(3) to + (V)</p> <p>V inf</p> <p>have + V3</p>	<p>* دائرة على (V)</p> <p>That الي بعد</p> <p>(1) ضع</p> <p>It is ← is / are</p> <p>It has ← has been</p> <p>have (2)</p> <p>3 ص V ← 3 ص V</p> <p>(3) to + (V)</p> <p>V inf</p> <p>have + V3</p>	<p>* دائرة على (S) بداية الجملة</p> <p>* دائرة على (V) بعد to</p> <p>(1) ضع</p> <p>is / are ← is</p> <p>have has ← has been</p> <p>(2) 3 ص V ← 3 ص V</p> <p>That + (S) + (V) (3)</p> <p>1 V</p>

1- Experts claimed that drinking water makes your body hydrated.

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2- People think that learning another language is very beneficial.

It

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3- Scientists have proved that covid-19 is a dangerous virus.

Covid-19

4- Experts think that frequent breaks help your concentration.

Frequent breaks

5- It has been said that living in the countryside makes you a poet.

Living in the countryside

6- It is believed that speaking English is essential for future jobs.

Speaking English

7- Doing regular exercises is thought to keep you fit.

It

8- Jordanian people have been known to be supporters of justice.

The world have known that

Choose the correct answer:

1- Girls to be more serious in classrooms.

believe believed are believed is believed

2- Attending vocational courses to be very beneficial.

were claimed are claimed is claimed have been claimed

3- Exercise has been proved good for concentration.

to be being is are

4- People know that smoking causes heart attacks.

The sentence which has the similar meaning from the following is:

A) Smoking was known to cause heart attacks.

B) Smoking is known to causes heart attacks.

C) It was known that smoking causes heart attacks.

D) It is known that smoking causes heart attacks.

5- Travelling by plane has been proved to be safer than travelling by car.

A) Experts had proved that travelling by plane is safer than travelling by car.

B) Experts have proved that travelling by plane is safer than travelling by car.

C) Experts proved that travelling by plane was safer than travelling by car.

D) Experts has proved that travelling by plane is safer than travelling by car.

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أختبر نفسك:

- 1- They assumed that the last Olympic Games were a great success.
It
- 2- Experts have proved that eating fresh vegetables is good for the stomach.
Eating fresh vegetables
- 3- My English teacher says that English clubs are essential for learning English well.
English clubs
- 4- Linguistics have proved that learning some languages is helpful for learners.
Learning some languages
- 5- Teachers believe that working in groups improves students' awareness.
Working in groups
- 6- People believe that the heavy rainfall caused the devastating of the dam.
The heavy rainfall
- 7- People think that success comes from hard work and learning from failure.
Success
- 8- Exercise has been proved to be good for concentration.
A) Experts had proved that exercise is good for concentration.
B) Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.
C) Experts had proved that exercise was good for concentration.
D) Experts had proved that exercise is to be good for concentration.
- 9- People think that solving mathematical puzzles keeps the brain active.
A) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought keep the brain active.
B) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought keeps the brain active.
C) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought to keep the brain active.
D) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought to keeps the brain active.
- 10- People believe that exercise makes a huge difference to the way we feel.
A) It is believed that exercise to make a huge difference to the way we feel.
B) It is believed that exercise make a huge difference to the way we feel.
C) It is believed that exercise have made a huge difference to the way we feel.
D) It is believed that exercise makes a huge difference to the way we feel.

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Wish/ If only

(1) Function:

- 1- { S + wish / If only } + S + V2 (simple past) : **regret in the present.**
- 2- { S + wish / If only } + S + had + V3 (past perfect) : **regret in the past.**

(2) Choose the correct answer:

وجود (wish, if only) في الجملة يجعل الأجابة فقط V2 أو had+V3 حسب الطريقة التالية:

- وجود دليل للماضي او وقوع الجملة ضمن السبب يكون الحل (had + V3)
- عدم وجود دليل للماضي أي أن الندم على شيء في المضارع الحل (V2) أو (would + Vinf) أو (could + Vinf)

- 1- It is too late now. If only you harder.
study had studied will study studies
- 2- I wish I to some music now, but I don't have my headsets.
listen listened had listened could listen
- 3- We are very tired! I wish we more before we went out.
had slept sleeps would sleep will sleep
- 4- I regret the deal now. I wish we it.
didn't do doesn't do won't do hadn't done
- 5- I wish you my friend request.
accepts will accept would accept won't accept
- 6- I wish I free to spend some time with you.
am were have been will be
- 7- If only you with me yesterday.
was were had been have been
- 8- I wish I my sunglasses with me. It is too sunny.
had have had have had had
- 9- I wish we rice for dinner last night.
don't have didn't have hadn't had haven't had

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(3) Rewrite:

❖ الجدول : نرجع خطوة للماضي ونعكس الإشارة (الا اذا تم عكس الصفة)

S + V	{S + wish/If only} _____
is/ are / am	wasn't / weren't
isn't / aren't / am not	was / were
Can't + Vinf	could + Vinf
(don't / doesn't) + Vinf	V2
V1	didn't + Vinf
was / were	hadn't been
wasn't / weren't	had been
V2	hadn't + V3
didn't + Vinf	had + V3

- 1- I regret that I am in a bad mood.
I wish
I wish in a good mood.
- 2- Huda isn't paying enough attention.
If only
- 3- I regret that I can't help people in Gaza.
I wish I
- 4- I don't have my dictionary with me.
If only
- 5- Omar works twelve hours a day.
I wish
- 6- The players were in a difficult situation.
If only
- 7- Salma wasn't listening to me.
I wish
- 8- I regret that you gave me the essay late.
If only
- 9- I didn't have time to talk to you then.
I wish

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❖ Should have:

Should have + V3	had + V3
Shouldn't have + V3	hadn't + V3

10- We should have gone to the mall.

I wish

11- The boys shouldn't have been nervous.

If only

❖ **Regret + Ving** —————→ **hadn't + V3**

❖ **Regret + not Ving** —————→ **had + V3**

12- I regret being your friend.

I wish

13- Omar regrets not having a break the whole day.

If only

الخيارات	لا يوجد دليل للماضي	يوجد دليل للماضي
(Be)	was were	had been
(have)	had	had had
أي فعل آخر	Would + Vinf	had + V3

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أختبر نفسك:

1- I regret speaking aloud in my class.

I wish

2- Mahmoud didn't consult his career advisor.

Mahmoud wishes he

3- I always have to get home early, I wish my parents me stay out later.

(lets , won't let , would let , will let)

4- I didn't wake up early and I missed my bus. I wish I early.

(wakes up , wake up , had waken up , have waken up)

5- Zaid didn't know about Chinese culture. He wishes he a book about it.

(has read , reads , had read , have read)

6- Jamal didn't prepare well for the exam. He didn't get a good mark.

If only

7- I'm sorry I made you angry last night. I wish I at you.

(hadn't shouted , hasn't shouted , am not shouting , don't shout)

8- Maha regrets being angry at breakfast time.

A) If only Maha had been angry at breakfast time.

B) If only Maha hasn't been angry at breakfast time.

C) If only Maha has been angry at breakfast time.

D) If only Maha hadn't been angry at breakfast time.

9- I didn't do much work for my exam.

I wish

10- Rami didn't play basketball very well. He wishes he a professional player.

(becomes , will become , become , had become)

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Derivation

كيف نعرف ما يحتاجه الفراغ:

• ننظر بعد الفراغ

_____adj_____ noun

_____adv_____ adjective

_____adv_____ verb

- 1- I used a system to complete my experiment.
- 2- They were happy when I saw him.
- 3- We followed the trial which seemed to be successful.
- 4- The project will be done soon.
- 5- The process of some eradication was very dangerous.

إذا لم نجد بعد الفراغ n, v, adj

• ننظر قبل الفراغ

Verb:

- 1- To
- 2- Modals
- 3- (do)
- 4- Subject

Adverb:

- 1-,
- 2- Subject + verb + object

Adjective:

- 1- State verbs : (look, seem, feel, sound, find, become)
- 2-(be)
- 3-adv

Adverb: (ly)

Adjective: {ed, ing, ous, ive, ble, ful, less, al, ic, nt}

Verb: (en, ise, ize)

Noun: {ion, ment, ness, nce, cy, ty, er, ist, ism}

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1- I think the must be examined carefully.

operate operation operational

2- Some surgeries are considered to be dangerous.

convention conventional conventionally

3- You have to an anti-virus program to save your data.

install installation installed

4- We invited some experts to the conference.

archaeology archaeologist archaeological

5- The painting was created in the 17th century.

origin original originally

6- By this, local people are bringing back an ancient

tradition traditional traditionally

7- Many people expect instant cures, and prefer to get a from a doctor.

prescribe prescription prescribed

8- Al- Kindi was able to many ground-breaking things.

discover discovery discovering

9- Our literature can now be by people in other cultures.

appreciate appreciation appreciated

10- One side of the brain is on the other.

dominance dominant dominate

11- Many countries on oil for their economy.

depend dependant dependence

12- The graduation ceremony was a very occasion for everyone.

memorable memorise memory

13- One of the most important things that we give children is good

educate educational education

14- My father works for an that helps to protect the environment.

organise organised organisation

15- It's amazing to watch the of a baby in the first year of life.

develop development developed

16- In hot weather our bodies are in danger of

dehydration dehydrate dehydrated

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Notes:

- حالات الفعل لها الأولوية إذا جاء بعد الفراغ اسم أو صفة.
• The manger will information about the project.
discover discovered discovery
- We need to machines that work on solar power.
invented invent invention
- إذا جاء قبل الفراغ (adv)

adv.....V..... محددات الفعل

adv adj..... شيء آخر

She will surely many people. *attract attractive attraction*

She is surely to many people. *attract attractive attraction*

- إذا جاء قبل الفراغ كلمة بمعنى جداً (modifiers)

(very, too, so, quite, more, most)

adj (modifier) محددات الصفة

Adv..... (modifiers) فعل حركي >>>>>>>

He is very..... *successful successfully succeed*

He seems very *successful successfully succeed*

He drives very *careful carefully care*

- إذا كانت الاجابة المناسبة صفة ولم تكن الصفة احدى الخيارات فالحل يكون اسم.

We are not allowed to go to the centres nowadays.

education educate educationally



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أختبر نفسك:

- 1- Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is
(**viable** , **viably** , **viability**)
- 2- Khaled received an letter from the manager for his hard work.
(**appreciate** , **appreciation** , **appreciatively**)
- 3- Bank customers can their checking accounts instantly through the electronic system.
(**access** , **accessible** , **accessibly**)
- 4- Hospitals have a to provide the best medical care.
(**commit** , **committed** , **commitment**)
- 5-, the process of producing rugs, bags and other beautiful items is done by hand.
(**Tradition** , **Traditional** , **Traditionally**)
- 6- When a person has an disease, he is usually isolated.
(**infect** , **infectious** , **infectiously**)
- 7- Scientists around the world are working to a cure for cancer.
(**discover** , **discovery** , **discoverable**)
- 8- The Middle East is famous for the of olive oil.
(**produced** , **production** , **productive**)
- 9- Um Qais is considered one of the most important sites in Jordan.
(**archaeologist** , **archaeological** , **archaeologically**)
- 10- Thank you for your help in solving the problem. I really it for you.
(**appreciate** , **appreciation** , **appreciative**)
- 11- The prices of certain items are not in some shops.
(**negotiate** , **negotiable** , **negotiably** , **negotiation**)
- 12- This training course will you for a better job.
(**qualify** , **qualification** , **qualifying** , **qualified**)
- 13- The recycling project has been carried out in my school.
(**success** , **successful** , **successfully** , **succeed**)
- 14- The of the internet has changed the world.
(**invent** , **invention** , **invented** , **inventive**)
- 15- Majed has passed the final exam.
(**success** , **successful** , **successfully** , **succeed**)

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Guided writing

Ways of making exercise a daily routine.

- Use the stairs.
- Get off the bus one stop earlier.
- Stand up when you are on the phone.
- Park your car away from your work.

كتابة جملتين

من معلومات الجدول

استخدام اداة ربط واحدة

على الأقل في كل جملة

تحويل الحروف الاولى الى small

اضافة ing للفعل الاول من جمل B,C,D,E

A	
B. V	-----
C. V	-----
D. V	-----
E. V	-----

There are many **A**, such as **B** and **C**.

There are also other **A**, like **D** as well as **E**.

.....

.....

.....

.....

مشاكل A:

1- ان تبدأ جملة A بـ The :

The benefits of sport.
يجب حذف The أولاً

2- ان تكون جملة A سؤال:

What happened to farmers?
نحذف What ونضع مكانها كلمة things

How to save your time?
نحذف How ونضع مكانها كلمة ways



Why do people emigrate?
لا نحذف Why ونضع قبلها كلمة reasons

لا نحذف Why ونضع قبلها كلمة reasons

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إذا جاء بعد (How, What, Why) كلمة do تُحذف أولاً

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Free writing
Advantages and disadvantages

Titleالعنوان

_____. In this essay, I intend to talk about the advantages and disadvantages of العنوان.

On one hand, there are many advantages for العنوان , such as Ving بـ ايجابية تبدأ as well as Ving بـ ايجابية تبدأ.

On the other hand, some people believe that العنوان has some disadvantages. For example, Ving بـ سلبية تبدأ in addition to Ving بـ سلبية تبدأ.

Finally, in my opinion, I think that العنوان is a two-edged weapon. Therefore, we should all work hard to avoid the disadvantages.

Example: Most people use social media nowadays. Write an essay about the advantages and disadvantages of using social media giving some recommendations.



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Open essay

Title العنوان

مقدمة:

_____ . In this essay, I intend to talk
about _____ .

عرض:

There are many A1, such as B and C. There are also some A2, like D as well as E.

(A1, A2) موجودين في صيغة السؤال ويبدأوا بإسم جمع

(B, C, D, E) من تأليف الطالب على أن يبدأهم بـ Ving ولا تقل كل جملة عن الأربع كلمات.

الخاتمة:

Finally, in my opinion, I think that _____. Moreover,
I would recommend Ving _____.

**Example: Many adults and teenagers suffer from obesity nowadays.
Write an essay about the reasons of overweight suggesting some
solutions to keep fit.**



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Editing

1- Spelling:

الخطأ يكون بحرف علة واحد أو حرف ساكن واحد

2- Grammar:

أنتبه للأفعال المضارعة والماضية و الأفعال بعد الأسماء المفردة والجمع

3- Punctuation:

1. . small letter → , small letter

2. , Capital letter → . Capital letter

3. Statement ? → Statement .

4. Question . → Question ?

5. : → .

6. ; → ,

7. في حال وجود إسم علم يبدأ بحرف صغير يجب تحويله إلى حرف كبير

Example:

Ziryab was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad. It was his talent for musik that led him to Cordoba in the ninth century CE. He was the guest of the Umayyad ruler there. He is the person who establishes the first school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, teaching composition.

Spelling: 1- _____ 2- _____

Grammar: _____

Punctuation: _____



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Answers

Page 1+ 2 : 1- students can then share information and help each other with tasks. الدائرة : sharing information

2- email exchanges and talking to people over the computer. الدائرة : email exchanges

3- "Students can contribute..... messages."

4- students in England, 5- whiteboard. 6- Answer varies.

Page 3: 1- conventional 2- cause 3- reputation 4- footprint

1- take place 2- sceptical 3- trials 4- urban planning 5- prospects 6- compromise

Page 5: 1- imported 2- had realised 3- will be preparing 4- will pass 5- have missed 6- am going to need
7- was trying 8- has been searching 9- had been doing 10- read 11- will have updated 12- will lose

Page 6: went to the office, I had taken my pill. 2- had his lunch, he had done some English.

الدوائر: 1- have used 2- will rain 3- come 4- had been doing 5- are going to stay 6- had been 7- have been doing
8- is increasing 9- was waiting 10- worked 11- will have lived 12- will be landing

Page 7: 1- she 2- his/ him 3- they/ their 4- he / them 5- her/her

Page 9: 1- they would prepare a presentation about..... 2- school provided children... 3- some parents took their.....
4- many parents had passwords.... 5- he was having dinner with his grandparents. 6- he/she had studied very..... 7- A
8- C

Page 10: 1- is updated every month 2- have been checked twice. 3- must be taught how to be positive. 4- is being
done at the moment. 5- was seen coming out of the forest.

Page 11: 1- is estimated 2- was invented 3- are now given 4- can be used 5- has been built up 6- has been saved.....
7- is discharged 8- were selected. 9- was

Page 12: 10- were built 11- will be attached 12- were published 13- are drunk 14- has been translated

1- spends 2- had 3- presses 4- would send 5- will be

Page 13 : Rewrite: 1- If I were you, I would change the password 2- If I were you, I wouldn't write such comments
3- If you put some oil in the engine, it starts. 4- If you live in the countryside, you feel better.

اختبر نفسك 1- recycles 2- doesn't arrive 3- moves 4- were you, I would check the spelling.... 5- were you, I would see a
doctor.

Page 14: 6- were you, I would look for... 7- were you, I would get up..... 8- were you, I would join a study group

1- painted 2- serviced. Rewrite: 1- I had my house painted. 2- I will have the software reinstalled again.

Page 15: 1- repaired 2- carried 3- repaired 4- decorated 5- B

Page 16: 1- you mustn't leave the class without permission. 2- you have to do an hour of exercise every day. 3- you
don't have to post the blog tonight. 4- Omar's laptop might be stolen 5- Yara might need some support.

ضع دائرة: 1- must 2- mustn't 3- can't

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Page 17: Catenative verbs 1- to get 2- to complete 3- working 4- to borrow

Page 18: 1- working 2- send 3- to eating 4- to write 5- do 6- use to 7- use to 8- used to

Page 19: 9- used to 10- didn't use to 11- did/ use to 12- am not used to 13- is used to 14- wasn't used to 15- weren't used to 16- use to watch 17- use to travel 18- used to hearing 19- used to supporting

Page 20: 20- used to ask 21- used to help 22- didn't use to be 23- am not used to riding.

Rewrite: 1- are used to answering difficult questions. 2- isn't used to living in a humid city. 3- was used to studying after midnight. 4- weren't used to driving cars.

Page 21: 1- used to sending emails. 2- are not used to eating steak..... 3- is not used to having nothing.... 4- is used to using his.... 5- used to go 6- are used to eating fresh..... 7- used to go 8- use to go 9- used to having traffic.... 10- didn't use 11- used to feed 12- is used to

Page 22: 13- C 14- C

Page 23: 1- who OR that 2- who 3- which 4- which دائرة: 1- who 2- which 3- when 4- where

Page 24: 1- The Giralda tower, which is in Seville, stands at 104 meters tall. 2- Omar, who is 15 years old, fixed my computer. دائرة: A: Ali ibn Nafi', who is also known as Zyriab, established the first music school.

Page 25: 1- which 2- who 3- who 4- which 5- which 6- which 7- which

Cleft 1- who works with patients 2- which mathematician study. 3- when my students were born

Page 26: 4- when Fatima al-Fihri built a learning centre in Fez was 860 CE. The place where Fatima al-Fihri built a learning centre in 860 CE was Fez. 5- which I like most is Sociology. 6- who are always suffering are Palestinians . 7-is Mr Ghanem who has visited China the most. 8- was the law which you broke yesterday. 9- is Hatem Ali who is famous for his work in drama. 10- where the Olympic Games was held in 2016 CE. which were held in Rio in 2016.

Page 27: 1- when the first athletic event for disabled athletes took place was 1948 CE. 2- Taha Hussein who is especially famous for his work in literature. 3- impresses me more than anything else is my neighbors' generosity. 4- when Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE. 5- when the Second World War in Europe was 1945. 6- who contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi. 7- which makes travelling an exciting experience is meeting new people. 8- when the Great Mosque in Cordoba was built was 784 CE. 9- B 10- A

Page 29: 1- later 2- hard 3- most popular 4- more 5- more crowded 6- the tallest 7- longer 8- more

Page 30: 1- B 2- C 3- D 4- C

Page 31: 5- B 6- A 7- A 8- B 9- C

Page 32: 10- D 11- A 12- C 13- C 14- A

Page 33: 15- many 16- much 17- much اختبر نفسك 1- start school a year earlier than Jordanian children OR don't start school as late as Jordanian children. 2- is more popular than studying physics in Britain. 3- are more acceptable than the electronic newspapers. 4- are more comfortable than these new shoes. 5- is more active than Manar. 6- is more interesting than reading novels. 7- much 8- A

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Page 34: 9- C 10- D 11- B

Page 35: 1- if there is a connection between these sites? 2- where I can fix my smartphone? 3- how you changed the security settings? 4- if the plane arrives at 6 pm? 5- what kind of food you have bought recently?

Page 36: 1- telling me how I can get to the bus station? 2- closing the window now? 3- listening to me while I am talking? Choose: 1- helping 2- where I can sleep 3- whether this machine is working 4- where

اختبر نفسك : 1- if the students are allowed to? 2- if the bell rings at....? 3- what we can't bring into the plane?

Page 37: 4- how I can fix this machine? 5- how much sleep teenagers of our age need? 6- D 7- B 8- B
9- how much the cotton shirt costs?

Page 38: 1- was claimed that drinking 2- is thought that learning

Page 39: 3- has been proved to be a dangerous virus. 4- are thought to help you concentration. 5- has been said to make you a poet. 6- is believed to be essential for future jobs. 7- is thought that doing regular exercises keeps you fit. 8- Jordanian people are supporters of justice.

1- are believed 2- is claimed 3- to be 4- D 5- B

Page 40: 1- was assumed that the last..... 2- has been proved to be good..... 3- are said to be essential for learning.. 4- has been proved to be helpful for learners. 5- is believed to improve students' awareness 6- is believed to have caused the devastating of the dam. 7- is thought to come from hard..... 8- B 9- C 10- D

Page 41: 1- had studied 2- could listen 3- had slept 4- hadn't done 5- would accept 6- were 7- had been 8- had 9- hadn't had

Page 42: 1- I weren't in a bad mood. / I were in a good mood. 2- Huda was paying enough attention. 3- I could help people in Gaza. 4- I had my dictionary with me. 5- Omar didn't stay work twelve hours a day. 6- the players hadn't been in a difficult situation. 7- Salma had been listening to me. 8- you hadn't given me the essay late. 9- I had had to talk to you then.

Page 43: 10- we had gone to the mall. 11- the boys hadn't been nervous. 12- I hadn't been your friend. 13- Omar had had a break the whole day.

Page 44: 1- I hadn't spoken aloud in my class. 2- had consulted his career advisor. 3- would let 4- had waken up 5- had read 6- Jamal had prepared well..... 7- hadn't shouted 8- D 9- I had done much for my exam. 10- had become

Page 46: 1- operation 2- conventional 3- installation 4- archaeological 5- originally 6- tradition 7- prescription 8- discover 9- appreciated 10- dominant 11- depend 12- memorable 13- education 14- organisation 15- development 16- dehydration

Page 47: 1- discover 2- invent 3- attract 4- attractive 5- successful 6- successful 7- carefully 8- education

Page 48: 1- viable 2- appreciation 3- access 4- commitment 5- Traditionally 6- infectious 7- discover 8- production 9- archaeological 10- appreciate 11- negotiable 12- qualify 13- successfully 14- invention 15- successfully

Page 52: Spelling: 1- music 2- composition **Grammar:** who established the first **Punctuation:** there . He



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