



English



2020

Treasure 2020



تراكيب المستوى الثالث كاملة 2020

Jalal Abu Khadra

Colour idioms مصطلحات الألوان	Rhetorical devices أدوات البلاغة	Suffix المقطع اللاحق
<p>1- See red = get angry يغضب</p> <p>2- Feel a bit blue = become sad يشعر بالحزن</p> <p>3- White elephant = useless possession عديم الفائدة</p> <p>4- Red-handed = the act of doing something wrong متلبس</p> <p>5- Out of the blue = unexpectedly فجأة</p> <p>6- Give the green light = give the permission يوافق</p>	<p>Simile: تشبيه نستدل عليه من خلال like/as</p> <p>- Some robots will look and sound very like humans, because technology will have advanced a great deal.</p> <p>- Treatment and medicines will taste as delicious as real food</p> <p>Metaphor: المجاز = المجاز هو استخدام معنى غير حقيقي = المجاز</p> <p>- The world will be at your fingertips.</p> <p>Onomatopoeia: محاكاة صوتية buzz , hum , plop , ping , fizz , rush , fresh , swing</p> <p>Personification: التجسيد تشبيه الشيء بالشخص</p> <p><i>Our computers and mobile phones will take care of us, by telling us when to wake up, eat and sleep</i></p> <p><i>the sun welcomed us</i> الشمس رحبت بنا</p> <p>sensory descriptions الوصف الحسي اي جملة تحتوي على الحواس touch , smell , taste , sight , hearing</p>	<p>هو مقطع يأتي في نهاية كلمة فيغير معناها و المطلوب في المستوى الثالث هو proof</p> <p>- Proof = provide protection against مثال</p> <p>- Water proof = provide protection against</p> <p>- Water proof = provide protection against water</p> <p>- تمرين replace</p> <p>a- Tablets = pills</p> <p>b- Signs of illness = symptoms</p> <p>c- coma = an unconscious state</p> <p>d- Special tests = medical trials .</p>

Differences الفروقات	Collocation المتلازمات	Function الوظائف اللغوية
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ share ideas: to give your ideas to another person or to a group تشارك الأفكار : ان تعطي افكارك لشخص اخر او لمجموعة ✓ compare ideas: where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different مقارنة الأفكار : حيث شخصين او اكثر يعتبرون كيف افكارهم متشابهة او مختلفة ✓ create a website: to construct a website that currently does not exist تشغيل موقع انترنت : ان تبني موقع انترنت و الذي حاليا غير قائم ✓ contribute to a website: offer your writing and work to the website تساهم للموقع : تقدم كتابتك و اعمالك للموقع ✓ Research information: to use a variety of sources to find information you need. البحث عن المعلومات : ان تستخدم عدة مصادر حتى تجد المعلومات التي تحتاجها ✓ present information: to give the results of your research in a presentation تقديم المعلومات : ان تقدم نتائج البحث في عرض ✓ Monitor what is happening: you know what is happening and you are following the development مراقبة التطورات : انت تعرف ماذا يحصل لكنك تتابع التطورات ✓ Find out what is happening: discover what is happening ان تكتشف ماذا يحصل : انت لا تعرف ماذا يحصل و تريد ان تكتشفه ✓ Give a talk to people: you talk a speech in front of people. فن تلقي الخطاب : يوجد عندك خطاب جاهز و انت ستلقيه امام الناس ✓ talk to people: an informal discussion الكلام مع الناس : نقاش غير رسمي ✓ Show photos: = you show people photos that you have in person اظهار الصور : ان تجعل الناس يرون الصور الموجودة ✓ Send photos: you send photos to someone over the internet or by post بعث الصور : انت تبعث الصور بواسطة الامليل او بواسطة البريد 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1- catch attention يلتفت الانتباه 2- attend a course يلتحق بدورة 3- take interest يهتم 4- spend time يقضي وقت 5- get an idea يحصل على فكرة 6-know about يعرف 7-connect with يتصل 8-turn on يشغل 9- give out يعطي 10-fill in يملأ <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -synonyms المترادفات 1- fundsponsor يمول 2- apparatusequipment معدات 3- prostheticartificial اصطناعي 4-signs of illnesssymptoms 5- special tests ...medical trials 6-an unconscious state = coma 7- Tablets ... pills <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> الكلمة و عكسها Opposites - Normal طبيعىartificial اصطناعي /prosthetic اصطناعي 	<p>Indicating opposition تبين المعارضة او التناقض اي جملة تحتوي على however , whereas , despite , although, On the one hand , ...on the on the other hand, On the contrary , Conversely</p> <p>Indicating consequence تبين الاثار او النتائج اي جملة تحتوي على in this way , as a consequence , therefore,</p> <p>Reporting information نقل المعلومات هي اي جملة تحتوي على There are more than .../Almostthree quarters /The number of</p> <p>Expressing conclusion التعبير عن الخلاصة هي اي جملة تحتوي على It appears that/The results in ...</p> <p>Giving recommendation اعطاء توصيات اي جملة تحتوي على It is recommended that /The best course that ...</p> <p>expressing addition التعبير عن الاضافة - furthermore , / likewise / One reason for this is / In addition Using pronouns to link ideas أن وضع لك خط تحت ضمائر he , him , she , we ...this , that</p>

Grammar of Exercise six page seven - Activity book

شرح النصيحة

نستدل على النصيحة من خلال المصطلحات التالية

I think you should ...

I think you shouldn't.....

it would be a good idea for you to ...

you ought

المطلوب حذف المصطلحات السابقة ووضع
المصطلحات التالية بدلا منها حسب ما يحدد

1- If I were you , I would مثبته

2- if I were you , I wouldn't منفية

3- why don't you?

4- you could

- examples

1- It would be a good idea for you to
finish your homework.

why

Why don't you finish your homework ?

شرح تحويلات modals

نستدل عليه لما يعطينا المصطلح الدال على modal
المطلوب حذف المصطلح الدال كامل ووضع فعل
صحيح modal-- It is necessary to / you are obliged to =
has to / have to- it is forbidden to / you are not allowed to
= mustn't

- it is not necessary to , you are not

obliged to = don't have to / doesn't have to- examples:1- It is not allowed to smoke in this room
you mustn't smoke in this room .2- It is not necessary to finish on time
you don't have to finish on time.

شرح السببية The causative

نستدل على السببية لما يعطينا جملة فيها ask /
asked/asks ثم مفعول به عاقل ثم to

طريقة الحكل شيء قبل ask ثم عاقل ثم to ننزله

نضع have/get حسب ask الموجودة و نحذف
المصطلح الدال (ask و العاقل و to)نضع المفعول به ثم الفعل الاساسي محول الى تصريف
ثالثexamples :1- She asked Sami to paint the room- she had the room painted2- I ask my mother to prepare dinner.- I have dinner prepared (by my mother)

-- نمط الدوائر و تصحيح الفعل

هنا يكتب لنا جملة فيها have/get او تصريف لهما ثم
يكتب لنا مفعول به غير عاقل ثم الفراغ

جوابنا : الفعل الرئيسي محول الى تصريف ثالث



قواعد مختلفة

- 1- تحويل intend to = ان ظهر intend to بالجمله و أراد تحويل الجمله هنا فقط احذف intend to وضع بدلا منها am , is , are ثم am / is / are او planning to ثم going to حسب الفاعل
- 2- Stop ان كانت بمعنى توقف لكي تتبع ب to ثم فعل مجرد
- 3- Stop ان كانت بمعنى تخلى عن او ترك تتبع ب ing
- 4- دائما نقول in the summer

- ان بدا ب after

- ننزل الجمله التي قبل then
- and then / لكن نضع قبل الفعل الاساسي had و نحول الاساسي الى تصريح ثالث ثم نكتب فاصله ثم جمله الحدث الثاني

تحويلات / after before

نستدل عليه لما
يعطينا جملتين بينهم
then , and then

- ان بدا ب before

- نكتب الجمله التي بعد then , and then كما هي
ثم نضع فاصله و نكتب الجمله التي قبل then , and then
لكن نضع had ثم فعل التصريف ثالث قبل الفعل الاساسي

- ان بدا باسم او ضمير ثم had

- نذهب الى الفعل الرئيسي في الجمله التي قبل then , and then ونحوه الى تصريح ثالث و نكمل
- نكتب before ثم نكتب جمله الحدث التالي

- ان بدا بالجمله التي بعد then , and then

- نكمل الجمله التي بعد then , and then

- نكتب after ثم نكتب الجمله التي قبل then , and then بشرط ان نضع had ثم فعل تصريح ثالث للفعل الاساسي الذي قبل then , and then

Example :

- 1- Sultan studied at the library , then he went home.
- After Sultan had studied at the library , he went home.
- Before Sultan went home , he had studied at the library .
- Sultan had studied at the library before he went home
- Sultan went home after he had studied at the library

- تذكر ان

- Hope , plan , intend , want , need , afford
- ان جاءوا قبل الفراغ مباشرة يجب وضع to ثم فعل مجرد في الفراغ

- 1- He intendslaw when he finishes high school (to study , study , studying)

قاعدة perhaps

يعطينا جمله تبدأ ب perhaps ثم يبدأ بجزء من الفاعل

- 1- احذف perhaps
- 2- اكتب الفاعل (الكلام الذي سبق اول فعل
- 3- اكتب may , might , could حسب الطلب
- 4- حول الفعل الاول الى مجرد و اكمل

Example : Perhaps he is sick . (might)
He might be sick

Tenses

المضارع البسيط

الدلالة الزمنية

always , usually , often , sometimes ,
frequently , hardly , scarcely , seldom ,
rarely , occasionally
every (day , month , sunday , ...)
daily , monthly , weekly , hourly , ...

طريقة الحل

في حالة المعلوم

1- إذا كان الفاعل اسم مفرد او **he , she , it**

- مثبت = تصريف اول مضاف اليه s/es

- منفي = doesn't ثم فعل مجرد

- السؤال = does ثم فاعل ثم فعل مجرد ؟؟

2- إذا كان الفاعل اسم جمع او **i , you , we , they**

- مثبت = تصريف اول

- منفي = don't ثم فعل مجرد

- السؤال = do ثم فاعل ثم فعل مجرد

في حالة المجهول

- مثبت = am , is , are ثم فعل تصريف ثالث

- منفي = am not , is not , are not ثم فعل

تصريف ثالث

- السؤال = am , is , are ثم فاعل فعل تصريف ثالث

الماضي البسيط

الدلالة الزمنية

yesterday , ago , in the past ,
last (sunday , year , month , year
, hour ... ,)
once upon a time , in the past
days ,

احداث بالماضي او شخصيات بالماضي

طريقة الحل

في حالة المعلوم

- مثبت = تصريف ثاني

- منفي = didn't ثم فعل مجرد

- السؤال = did ثم فعل ثم فعل مجرد ؟

في حالة المجهول

- مثبت = was , were ثم فعل تصريف

ثالث

- منفي = wasn't / weren't ثم فعل

تصريف ثالث

المضارع المستمر

الدلالة الزمنية

now , at the moment , at present ,
nowadays , these days , today ,
tonight , always + these days

او ان يبدأ الجملة ب :

look , listen , watch , hurry , don't ,
be careful ...

طريقة الحل :

(فعل ing) + am + I

(فعل ing) + is + **he , she , it** مفرد

(فعل ing) + are + **you , we , they** جمع

المنفي ب :

ing . am not , is not , are not + فعل

السؤال

ing فعل + فاعل + am , is , are -



الماضي المستمر

الدلالة الزمنية

when , while , as

حيث ان هذه الدلائل تربط زمنين ببعضهما
الماضي المستمر بالماضي البسيطان اعطاني ماضي مستمر نعطيه ماضي
بسيط و ان اعطاني ماضي بسيط اعطيه
ماضي مستمرطريقة حل الماضي المستمرI , he , she , it , مفرد (was
/were + فعل ingجمع , you , we , they (were +
فعل ing)المنفي ب wasn't , weren't ثم فعل
ingالماضي البسيط = تصريح ثاني و نفيه ب
didn't ثم فعل مجرد

المستقبل ب Will ثم فعل مجرد

الدلالة الزمنية

- tomorrow , next , تاريخ بالمستقبل
one day , in the future , soon ,
within ...from nowاستخدامات will ثم فعل مجرد1- تنبؤ مبني على اعتقاد و رأي
اغلب التنبؤ المبني على اعتقاد و رأي
يكون بالجملةI think , perhaps , maybe ,
probable , possible2- قرار فجائي (القرار المتخذ لحظة
الكلام)

اغلب القرار الفجائي حوار

المستقبل ب am , is , are ثم فعل مجرد

الدلالة الزمنية

- tomorrow , next , تاريخ بالمستقبل
one day , in the future , soon ,
within ...from nowاستخدامات am , is , are ثم going to
ثم فعل مجرد1- التوايا المستقبلية (الامور المخطط لها
في المستقبل2- التنبؤ المبني على ملاحظة (هناك
شواهد الان لما سيحصل في المستقبل)

المستقبل التام

الدلائل الزمنية

by (tomorrow , next , تاريخ بالمستقبل

by the time + بسيط مضارع

by the end of this ...

طريقة الحل

المثبت = will have ثم فعل تصريح ثالث

المنفي = won't have ثم فعل تصريح ثالث

السؤال = will ثم فاعل ثم have ثم فعل تصريح ثالث

المستقبل المستمر

الدلالة الزمنية

- this time + (tomorrow , in the future , تاريخ
بالمستقبل , next)

in 's time = in two years' time

seven o'clock tomorrow = مستقبل + ساعة

طريقة الحل

المثبت = will be ثم فعل ing

المنفي = won't be ثم فعل ing

السؤال = will ثم فاعل ثم be ثم فعل ing

دلالتله

الماضي التام

ماضي بسيط , (had+p.p.) + after +
 ماضي بسيط + (had+p.p.) + after - ماضي بسيط
 ماضي بسيط + (had+p.p.) + before - ماضي بسيط
 ماضي بسيط + (had+p.p.) + before - ماضي بسيط
 had + p.p. = تاريخ بالماضي + by/before/untill

طريقة الحل

المثبت = had ثم فعل تصريف ثالث
المنفي = hadn't ثم فعل تصريف ثالث
السؤال = had ثم فاعل ثم فعل تصريف ثالث

الدلالة الزمنية

المضارع التام المستمر

زمن + recently , lately , since , for +
 how long ,
 all + زمن = all the day , all the night ...
 everythis .. = every day this week
 over + زمن = over a week , over a month ...

طريقة الحل

1- إذا كان الفاعل اسم مفرد او he , she , it
المثبت = has ثم been ثم فعل ing
المنفي = hasn't ثم been ثم فعل ing
السؤال = has ثم فاعل ثم been ثم فعل ing
 2- إذا كان الفاعل اسم جمع او I , you , we , they
المثبت = have ثم been ثم فعل ing
المنفي = haven't ثم been ثم فعل ing
السؤال = have ثم فاعل ثم been ثم فعل ing

الدلالة الزمنية

المضارع التام

already , just , yet , ever , never , so far , at last
 اخر الجملة all life , before
once , twice , three times , four times , five times

طريقة الحل

- إذا كان الفاعل مفرد او he , she , it
المثبت = has ثم فعل تصريف ثالث
المنفي = hasn't ثم فعل تصريف ثالث
السؤال = has ثم فاعل ثم فعل تصريف ثالث
 2- إذا كان الفاعل اسم جمع او I , You , we , they
المثبت = have ثم فعل تصريف ثالث
المنفي = haven't ثم فعل تصريف ثالث
السؤال = have ثم فاعل ثم فعل تصريف ثالث

دلالتل
 المضارع التام
 - since , for , all ...



جملة ماضي
 بسيط

ماضي تام مستمر
المثبت = had been ثم فعل ing
المنفي = hadn't been ثم فعل ing
السؤال = had been ثم فاعل ثم فعل ing

ان اعطاك جملة فيها
 had ثم فعل
 تصريف ثالث او
 had been ثم فعل
 ing فان الجواب
 يكون ماضي بسيط)
 تصريف ثاني و نفيه
 didn't ثم فعل

- الأفعال الجامدة ان كانت هي التي بالفراغ فانها تنتقل من الزمن المستمر الى الزمن البسيط بمعنى
- مضارع مستمر يصبح مضارع بسيط
- ماضي مستمر يصبح ماضي بسيط
- المضارع التام المستمر يصبح مضارع تام
- المستقبل المستمر يصبح مستقبل تام
- Love , hate , like , decide , doubt , fear , suspect , claim , prove , deny , believe , forget , remember , understand , forget , be , know , see , hear ...
- Finish , end , start , begin , die , lost , find , graduate , arrive , come

الكلام المباشر

نستدل عليه لما يعطينا جملة بين علامتي اقتباس "....."
المطلوب تغيير الافعال و الظروف و الضمائر حسب ظهورها

- الافعال

الظروف

الضمائر

الافعال الاساسية

الافعال المساعدة (نغير الفعل لكن لا نغير الفعل الاساسي المرتبط به)

- كل تصرف اول يصبح
تصرف ثاني

- am , iswas
- arewas/were
- was/were
.....had been

- has /havehad
- had ...كفعل تصرف ثاني
had
.....تصرف ثالث +
تصرف ثالث
- don't / doesn'tdidn't

had

- can ...could
- shallshould
- maymight
- musthad to
- willwould
- could/should/might /mustn't
/wouldلا يغيروا

- كل فعل تصرف ثاني يصبح had ثم
فعل تصرف ثالث

- didn't + مجردhadn't
تصرف ثالث +

موقع أجيال

نواكب النجاح بخطوات راسخة

1- ضمائر we تصبح ضمائر they

WeThey
usthem
ourtheir
ourstheirs
ourselvesthemselves

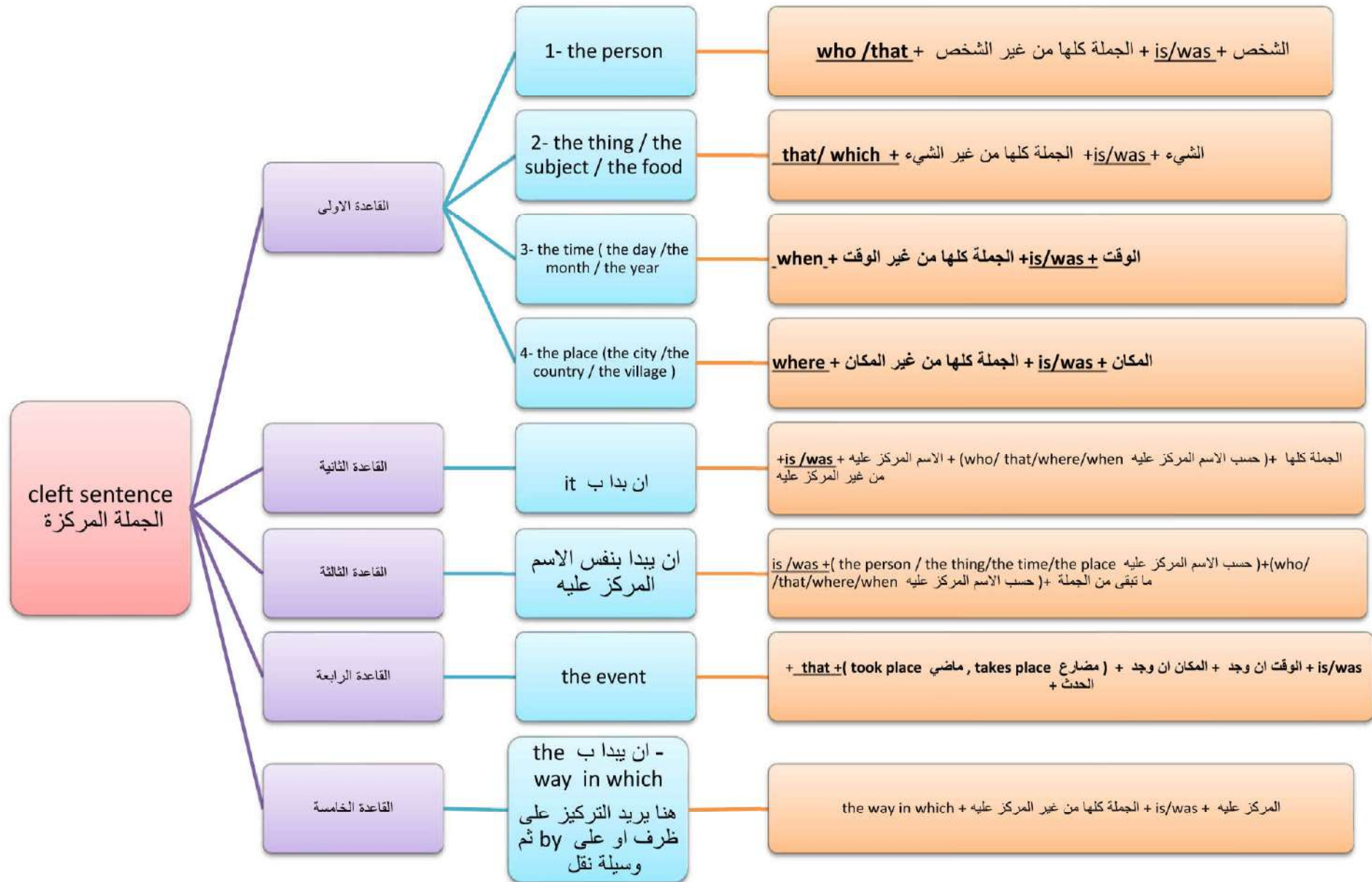
2- ضمائر I حسب المتحدث

IHe / she
mehim / her
myhis / her

3- ضمائر you حسب المخاطب

- you فاعلhe / she / I
حسب المخاطب / we / they
- you مفعول بهhim / her
حسب / me / us / them
المخاطب
- yourhis / her / my
حسب المخاطب / our / their

- 1- thisthat
- 2- thesethose
- 3- herethere
- 4- nowthen
- 5- todaythat day
- 6- tonightthat night
- 7- yesterdaythe day before
- 8- tomorrowthe next day
- 9- agobefore
- 10- at the momentat that moment
- 11- last + زمن - the previous + زمن
- 12- next + زمنthe following + زمن



Relative pronouns
ضمائر الوصل

who / that	whom / who	which / that	whose	where	when
اسم قبل الفراغ اسم عاقل	اسم عاقل قبل الفراغ	اسم غير عاقل قبل الفراغ	اسم عاقل او غير عاقل قبل الفراغ	اسم مكان قبل الفراغ	اسم وقت قبل الفراغ
بعد الفراغ فعل اساسي او مساعد يلتغي دور that لما ياتي فاصلة قبل الفراغ مباشرة	بعد الفراغ 1- اسم علم 2- محدد اسم 3- ضمير فاعل	نفس الذي ياتي بعد الفراغ بالنسبة ل who/whom	اسم ليس علم و لا يبدأ بمحدد اسم و يوجد علاقة ملكية بعد الفراغ	بشرط ان لا ياتي بعد الفراغ مباشرة فعل اساسي او مساعد لانه نستخدم which / that	بشرط ان لا ياتي فعل مباشرة بعد الفراغ لانه نستخدم which / that

تحويل مهم

تحويل الامرية

ي عطينا جملة تبدأ بفعل مجرد و في وسطها **to make** و يبدأ التحويل ب **if** اكتب **if you** و اكتب كل ما قبل **to make** و ضع بدلا من **to make** فاصلة و نزل ما بعد **to make** بشرط ان كان الفاعل مفرد ضع للفعل **s/es**

- Press that button **to make** the picture move.
- If you press that button , the picture moves.

تحويل ازمنة مهم

- يكتب لنا جملتين الأولى فيها **begin / start** ثم فعل و فيها زمن (ساعة)
- و الثانية فيها نفس الفعل الذي بعد **begin / start** و فيها **still**
- بعد الفاعل المكتوب اكتب **has/have** ثم **been** ثم حول الفعل الذي بعد **begin** الى **ing**
- ثم اكتب **since** و الوقت الأول

Example:

- Ali started playing at five o'clock . Now it's ten and he is still playing
- Ali has been playing since five o'clock.

فعل مجرد + used to

نستخدمها للأمور التي كنا معتادين على القيام بها و الآن لم نعد كذلك أو للأمور التي لم نكن معتادين على القيام بها و الآن أصبحنا كذلك
الوظيفة اللغوية

- describing past habits that have changed now

صيغة used to

المثبت = used to ثم فعل مجرد

المنفي = didn't use to ثم فعل مجرد

السؤال = did ثم فاعل ثم فعل مجرد

am , is , are , was , were + used to + (اسم / ضمير)

نستخدمها للتكلم عن الأشياء المألوفة بها أو كان مألوف القيام بها

الوظيفة اللغوية منها

- describing things which are familiar or customary

صيغة be used to

المثبت = am , is , are , was , were ثم used to ثم فعل ing أو اسم أو ضمير

المنفي = am not , is not , are not , was not , were not ثم used to ثم فعل ing أو اسم أو ضمير

السؤال = am , is , are ثم فاعل ثم used to ثم فعل ing أو اسم أو ضمير

- سؤال تحويل مهم جدا - يعطينا جملة تبدأ بالشكل التالي

..... فعل مجرد + to + اسم أو ضمير + for + normal / familiar / customary / traditional / normal

ing used to + am / is / are + for + الاسم أو الضمير الذي بعد

- Example : It's normal for Ali to clean the room.

Ali is used to cleaning the room .

- ان اعطانا it is not على نفس الشكل = نفس الحل لكن ننفي am not , is not , are not حسب الفاعل

- It is not normal for Ali to clean the room

Ali isn't used to cleaning the room.



التحويل من معلوم الى مجهول

يقسم التحويل من معلوم الى مجهول الى قاعدتين

1- في حالة وجود أي فعل غير don't , doesn't , didn't

■ ازرع be قبل الفعل الأساسي الذي سبق المفعول به بحيث يأخذ زمن الفعل الأساسي و يحوله الى
تصريف ثالث

■ لما ننزل – نبدا من اول فعل و نكمل

2- في حالة don't , doesn't , didn't

أ- في حالة don't , doesn't ثم فعل مجرد

■ نحذفهم و نضع بدلا منهم am not , is not , are not حسب المفعول به

■ نحول الفعل المجرد الى تصريف ثالث

ب- في حالة didn't ثم فعل مجرد

■ نحذف didn't و نضع wasn't , weren't حسب المفعول به

■ نحول الفعل المجرد الى تصريف ثالث و نكمل الجملة

المقارنة - نواتج

الصفة البسيطة

- تأتي بين as...as
- تأتي بين so ...as
- تختار الصفة الخالية من مقاطع المقارنة أو مقاطع التفضيل

صفة المقارنة

- هي مقارنة بين اثنين
- للصفة المقطع الواحد تختار صفة مضاف له r/er ثم than
- للصفة الأكثر من مقطع تختار more /less ثم الصفة ثم than

صفة التفضيل

- هي مقارنة الجزء بالكل أو مقارنة ضمن مجموعة
- للصفة المقطع الواحد : نضع قبله الصفة the و بعد الصفة est/st
- للصفة الأكثر من مقطع +: نضع the most/the least ثم الصفة

Adjective Suffix -er to -est

Adjective Suffix -er to -est is short syllable

For example:

Old	→	Older	→	Oldest
Young	→	Younger	→	Youngest
Hot	→	Hotter	→	Hottest

ملاحظات على المقارنة

- 1- الصفة المجردة من more هي many للجمع و much لغير المحدود
- 2- More أكثر - less أقل - the most الأكثر - the least الأقل
- 3- Less للاسماء الغير معدودة - fewer للاسماء الجمع
- 4- في حالة وجود than بعد الفراغ اختار صفة المقارنة
- 5- في حالة وجود the قبل الفراغ اختار صفة التفضيل



1- Not as **صفة قصيرة** **as = r/er + than**

- Gold isn't as cheap as silver
Silver is cheaper than Gold.
- The tiger is faster than the lion
The lion isn't as fast as the tiger.

2- Not as **صفة طويلة** **as = morethan****3- Less** **صفة** **than = more ...than**

- Electronic newspapers aren't as acceptable as normal ones
- Normal newspapers are more acceptable than electronic newspapers
- Football is more exciting than Rugby .
Rugby isn't as exciting as Football

4- Neithernor + as ...as = more ...than **للصفة الطويلة****5- Neither ...nor as...as =** **للصفة القصيرة** **r/er + than**

- Neither maths nor science is as exciting as English
Rugby is more exciting than maths and science .
- Neither Hisham nor Ahmad is as fast as Ali
Ali is faster than Hisham and Ahmad

6- There is lessthan == there isn't as muchas**7- There are fewerthan = there aren't as manyas**

- There is less hope with you than with me
There isn't as much hope with you as with me.
- There are fewer books with Ali than with Sami
There aren't as many books with Ali as with Sami.

8- The cheapest = the least expensive

- The cheapest thing on the menu is orange juice
- The least expensive thing on the menu is orange juice

- السؤال الغير مباشر Indirect question

مصطلحات Indirect question

- 1- could you tell me.....?
- 2- would you happen to know.....?
- 3- do you know
- 4- could you explain.....?
- 5- do you mind.....?
- 6- I wonder

- يقسم السؤال الى نوعين

a. فاعل + فعل مساعد + أداة سؤال

- ننزل اداة السؤال

- نقلب الفعل المساعد مع الفاعل

- نكمل الجملة ونضع علامة سؤال في نهايتها ما عدا I wonder نضع نقطة

b. فعل اساسي + فاعل + فعل مساعد

- نضع if/whether

- نقلب الفعل المساعد مع الفاعل

- نكمل الجملة و نضع علامة سؤال في نهايتها ما عدا I wonder نضع نقطة

ملاحظات على Indirect question

اي سؤال يحتوي على do نحذفها و ننزل السؤال كما هو

اي سؤال يحتوي على does نحذفها ونضع للفعل الاساسي s/es

اي سؤال يحتوي على did نحذفها ونحول الفعل الاساسي الى تصريف ثاني

ان يبدأ السؤال الغير مباشر ب do you mind

و كانت الجملة الرئيسية تبدأ بفعل مجرد او بدأت ب : نحول الفعل المجرد الى ing و نكمل مع وضع علامة سؤال في نهايتها

ان كانت الجملة الرئيسية تبدأ ب modal ثم you = نبدأ بالفعل المجرد بعد تحويله الى ing ونضع علامة سؤال في نهايتها

اي سؤال غير ذلك نكتب telling me ونحول على القاعدة الرئيسية

موقع أجيال

نواكب النجاح بخطوات راسخة



تحويلات giving advice

لنفرض انه اعطانا جملة تبدأ ب :

(you should / you shouldn't / it would be a good idea for you to /you ought to)

⇒ ثم طلب منك ان تحول هذه الجمل الى جملة النصيحة و ذلك عن طريق كتابة بين اقواس , why , would , were , if ,
why don't, could

1- if , were , would =

- هنا اكتب if I were you , I would ان كانت الجملة مثبتة و ان كانت منفية اكتب if I were you, I wouldn't ثم احذف المصطلح السابق واكمل

2- why /don't / why don't

اكتب why don't you ثم احذف المصطلح السابق واكمل و ما تنسى علامة السؤال

3- could

- اكتب you could واحذف المصطلح السابق واكمل

1-	Type zero=expressing things which are always true حقيقة او امور صحيحة دائما	- مضارع بسيط , مضارع بسيط If - مضارع بسيط if مضارع بسيط
2-	Type one =expressing possible actions الاحتمال	- مجرد + will , مضارع بسيط If - مجرد + if مضارع بسيط Will
3-	Type two = المستحيل او الغير محتمل	- مجرد + would , ماضي بسيط If - مجرد + if ماضي بسيط Would
4-	Type three :expressing imaginary past عكس الواقع الذي حصل تماما	- If had +p.p. , would have +p.p. - if had +p.p. would have +p.p. - could , might اما would ممكن يكتبوا بدلا من

جملة الشرط

محذوف
2002

- تحويلات جملة السبب	- تحويلات جملة النتيجة
حول الفعل الاساسي الى + <u>had/hadn't</u> + اسم او ضمير + <u>If</u> . تصريف ثالث . على ميذا المثبت يصبح منفي و المنفي يصبح مثبت	حول الفعل الى تصريف ثالث + <u>have</u> + <u>would/wouldn't / could / might</u> + اسم او الضمير - على ميذا المثبت يصبح منفي و المنفي يصبح مثبت نميز السبب كالآتي:

- a. نتيجة , سبب Because , since , as
- b. السبب because , since , as نتيجة
- c. and , and so , so , therefore , consequently , as a result , thus , السبب
النتيجة because of that , that's why , that's how

افرض انه لم يعطيني اداة سبب او نتيجة بالجملة = اغلب الجمل الاولى تكون سبب و الثانية نتيجة - لكن الافضل تترجم ادوات السبب و النتيجة تحذف في الحل ودائما بين الجملتين فاصلة

تحويلات السبب و النتيجة

Jalal Abu Khadra

Impersonal passive

1. تكملة جملة + that + فعل اعتقاد + اسم او ضمير

2. تكملة جملة + that + فعل اعتقاد + اسم او ضمير

3. It + (فعل بالمجهول) + that ...

3. It + (فعل بالمجهول) + that ...

to.. + تصريف ثالث + be + اسم او ضمير

to.. + تصريف ثالث + be + اسم او ضمير

إن يبدأ بـ IT
حول ما قبل that الى مجهول ثم ضع that و اكمل الجملة

إن يبدأ باسم او ضمير الذي بعد THAT
⇒ حول الفعل الذي قبل that الى مجهول
⇒ بدلا من that ضع to
⇒ انظر الى اول فعل يواجه that و حوله حسب الجدول الذي بالاسفل

يكتب لك الاسم الذي بعد that
⇒ هنا نزل شكل المجهول الذي سبق that
⇒ بدلا من that ضع to ثم انظر الى اول فعل و حوله حسب الجدول

اسم او ضمير غير الذي بعد that
⇒ رجع المجهول الى معلوم (و ذلك بحذف اقرب be الى التصريف الثالث و ارجاع التصريف الثالث الى اصله) حسب جدول تحويلات المجهول
⇒ انزل that و اكمل

إن يبدأ بـ IT
⇒ نزل المجهول
⇒ بدلا من to ضع that -
⇒ اكتب الكلام الذي سبق اول فعل
⇒ ذهب الى الفعل الذي بعد to و اعكسه من الجدول

اسم او ضمير من خارج الجملة
⇒ رجع المجهول الى معلوم
⇒ بدلا من to ضع that
⇒ اكتب الكلام الذي سبق اول فعل بالجملة
⇒ اذهب الى الفعل الذي بعد to و اعكسه من الجدول

عندما ترجع الفعل الى تصريف اول و كان الفاعل مفرد نصيف للفعل s/es
لكن ان كان جمع - نرجعه الى تصريف اول

Think , prove , claim , deny , rumor , suggest , suppose , say , believe , know , assume
افعال الاعتقاد

الفعل الذي بعد that

الفعل الذي بعد to

1. تصريف اول مضاف اليه , تصريف اول s/es

⇒ حوله الى مجرد

2. Am , is , are

⇒ be حوله الى

3. Modal + مجرد

⇒ نزل modal+ احذف
المجرد

4. Was/were

⇒ Have been

5. تصريف ثاني

⇒ Have + تصريف ثالث

6. Has /have/had + تصريف ثالث

⇒ Have + تصريف ثالث



ان كانت الجملة تعبر عن تمنى بالحاضر	نضع فعل تصريف ثاني او النفي didnt ثم فعل مجرد
ان كانت الجملة تعبر عن حسرة و ندم بالماضي	نضع had/hadn't ثم فعل تصريف ثالث
Wish / if only فراغات	

تحويلات wish & if only

الفعل المكتوب بالجملة	نزل الجملة كلها لكن غير هذا الفعل الى :
1. s/es تصريف اول , تصريف اول	⇒ Didn't + مجرد
2. Doesn't / don't + مجرد	⇒ احذفى don't , doesn't وحولي الفعل الى تصريف ثاني
3. تصريف ثاني	⇒ حول التصريف الثاني الى تصريف ثالث + Hadn't
4. Didn't + مجرد	⇒ Had + تصريف ثالث
5. Doesn't have / don't have / have no / has no	⇒ Had
6. Has/have كافعال اساسية غير متبوعة بتصريف ثالث	⇒ Didn't have
7. Am , is ,are	⇒ Wasn't , weren't
8. Am not , is not ,are not	⇒ Was ,were
9. Can't	⇒ Could
10. Had كفعل تصريف ثاني	⇒ Hadn't had
11. Didn't have	⇒ Had had
12. Had +p.p	⇒ Hadn't +p.p.
13. Has/have + تصريف ثالث	⇒ Hadn't + تصريف ثالث
14. Should have + تصريف ثالث	⇒ احذف should have وضع had و نزل كما هي الجملة
15. Shouldn't have + تصريف ثالث	⇒ احذف shouldn't have وضع hadn't و نزل الجملة كما هي
16. Regret + فعل ing	⇒ نحذف regret وضع hadn't
17. Regret +not + فعل ing	⇒ نحول فعل ing الى تصريف ثالث ⇒ نحذف regret not وضع had ⇒ نحول الفعل المجرد الى تصريف ثالث

- ان احتوت الجملة على would like to /d like
- تجهز جملة wish او if only
- نضع ضمير مناسب ونحذف would like/d like to
- ننظر الى الفعل الذي بعد to فان كان
- ونكمل could نضع قبله = اي فعل اخر - have = had - Be= was/were

الاشتقاق

استخدام الاسم

- بعد محددات الكمية مثل a few , few , little , a little, much , many , some , any
- بعد ضمائر الإشارة , this , that , these , those
- بعد أدوات النكرة , a , an , the
- بعد أحرف الجر , at , in , on , of , with , for , from , about
- بعد صفات التملك , my , his , her , its , our
- their , your , whose و بعد 's الملكية ان جاء
- بعد بعض الأفعال المتعدية , lack , cause , show , need , have , avoid
- بعد الأرقام
- في بداية الجملة ان جاء بعد الفراغ فعل اساسي او مساعد او حرف جر
- قبل الأفعال المساعدة يأتي اسم
- بين a/an/theof يأتي اسم

• ملاحظة مهمة : في جميع الحالات ان جاء بعد الفراغ مباشرة اسم نضع صفة

• مقاطع الاسم

- - Tion , ture , ence , ance , ity , ee , er , or , ist , ude , th , ism port , hood , dom , ledge , logy , ency , ment , ness , sion , sure , ice , y , asm ,

استخدام الصفة

- قبل الاسماء نضع صفات
- بعد الصفات نضع اسماء
- ان جاء قبل الفراغ صفة و جاء بعد الفراغ اسم نضع صفة
- بعد محددات الصفة التالية نضع صفة لكن ان جاء بعد الفراغ مباشرة صفة او تصريف ثالث او صيغة ing نضع ظرف
- am , is , are , was , were , be , been , feel , grow , get , remain , sound , keep , taste , smell , become
- بعد very , quite , rather , most , as...as نضع صفة بشرط ان يأتي قبلهم محدد صفة و ان لم يأتي نستخدم ظرف
- مقاطع الصفة
- - ible , able , ous , ive , ent , ant , ic , tionate , ful , less , ish , al , ing , ed

استخدام الفعل

- بعد modals
- بعد to
- بعد don't , doesn't , didn't
- بعد do , does , did
- ان يأتي قبل الفراغ فاعل و ان لا يأتي بعد الفراغ فعل هنا نضع فعل
- بعد ضمائر وصل مثل , who , which ,
- مقاطع الفعل
- ize , ute , uct , act , en , ify , ieve , ify , ise , ate

استخدام الظرف

- بين فعلين يأتي ظرف
- الفراغ في بداية الجملة متبوع بفاصلة نضع ظرف
- الفراغ في نهاية الجملة بعد المفعول به (اسم او ضمير him , her , them , me , it , you , us) نضع ظرف
- الفراغ بين فاعل و فعل نضع ظرف
- مقاطع الظرف ly

- ان جاء قبل الفراغ ظرف ly اعتبروه غير موجود
- ان جاء قبل الفراغ فعل نستخدم اما اسم او ظرف (على المعنى)
- More ان سبقت بمحدد اسم نضع اسم و ان سبقت بمحدد صفة نضع صفة و بغير ذلك ظرف
- and , as well as - ما يأتي قبلهما يأتي بعدهما

- كلمات مركبة

- Life expectancy , Infant mortality , Extraction industry , Trade agreement , Privacy settings , Security setting , navigation system , complementary medicine , language proficiency , job prospects

تراكيب المستوى الرابع

مصطلحات الجسد Body idioms

- To tell someone about something that has been worrying about يشكي هم

get it off your chest



- to lose your confidence in something at the last minute يفقد الثقة باللحظة الاخيرة

get cold feet



- to put a lot of effort into something يجتهد

put my back into



- To have a natural mental ability for math / numbers عنده مقدرة رياضية

have a head for figures



- To decide how to deal with a situation as it develops يقرر بسرعة

play it by ear












- to remain cheerful يبتهج

keep your chin up




- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. draw up a timetable | ⇒ 1 write a schedule |
| 2. Do exercise | ⇒ 2 keep fit |
| 3. Make a start | ⇒ 3 begin: _ |
| 4. Take a break | ⇒ 4 relax: |
| 5. Do a subject | ⇒ 5 study: _ |
| 6. Make a difference | ⇒ 6 change something: |

- | | | |
|--|-------------------|----------------|
|  | 1 make a mistake | يرتكب خطأ |
|  | 2 ask questions | يسأل سؤال |
|  | 3 shake hands | يصافح اليد |
|  | 4 earn respect | يكتسب الاحترام |
|  | 5 join a company | ينضم لشركة |
|  | 6 cause offence | يسبب اساءة |
|  | 7 make small talk | يعمل حوار صغير |
|  | 8 take a course | ياخذ دورة |
|  | 9- get a job | يحصل على وظيفة |

- | | |
|----|-------------------------|
| 1- | Take a course |
| 2- | Feeling of satisfaction |
| 3- | Responsible person |
| 4- | Get a job 2002 محذوف |

Collocations
أفعال مرتبطة بأحرف
جر

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
|  | works <u>as</u> |
|  | decide <u>on</u> |
|  | translate <u>into</u> |
|  | talk <u>about</u> |
|  | ask <u>about</u> |
|  | good <u>at</u> |

محذوف 2002

تمارين الصناديق في المستوى الثالث و الرابع

Sustainability, apparatus ,physician ,mortality, prosthetic	Carbon footprint , economic growth , public transport , negative effect , urban planning , economic growth
<p>1 After our Science lesson in the laboratory, we always help the teacher to put the _____ away.</p> <p>2 The nature reserve uses recycled water, which helps the _____ of the environment.</p> <p>3 Athletes with _____ legs can take part in the Paralympics.</p> <p>4 Professor Badari, aged 67, is the hospital's leading _____specialising in cancer care.</p>	<p>1 When people talk about _____, they can mean either an improvement in the average standard of living, or an increase in the value of a country's products.</p> <p>2 Pollution has some serious _____ on the environment, such as the death of wildlife and plant life.</p> <p>3 We can all work hard to reduce our _____ by living a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle.</p> <p>4 If we take _____ more often, there will be fewer cars on the roads, which will result in cleaner air in our cities.</p> <p>5 Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of _____, and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous.</p> <p>6 The need for more effective _____ is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.</p>
Answers: 1- apparatus 2- sustainability 3- artificial 4- physician	Answers : 1- economic growth 2- negative effect 3- carbon footprint 4- public transport 5- biological waste 6- urban planning

Mouse , invented ,tablet , decade , programs	Laptop , calculations , models , smart phones , programs
<p>1 Modern computers can run a lot of _____ - at the same time.</p> <p>2 You can move around the computer screen using a _____.</p> <p>3 From 1990 CE to 2000 CE was a _____.</p> <p>4 A _____ doesn't need a keyboard.</p> <p>5 The television was first _____ by John Logie Baird.</p>	<p>1 Although they are pocket-sized, _____s are powerful computers as well as phones.</p> <p>2 My brother is learning how to write computer _____s.</p> <p>3 I need to make a few _____s before I decide how much to spend.</p> <p>4 Mobile phones used to be huge. Early _____s were as big as bricks!</p> <p>5 I can close the lid of my _____ and then put it in my bag</p>
Answers : 1- programs 2- a mouse 3- decade 4- tablet 5- invented	Answers : 1- smart phones 2- programs 3- calculations 4- models 5- laptop
Arthritis , ailments , migraine , immunization , allergies	Viable , alien , conventional , skeptical , complementary
<p>1 My grandfather has _____ in his fingers, so he sometimes finds it difficult to write.</p> <p>2 _____ to nuts and milk are becoming more common.</p> <p>3 Many serious diseases can be prevented by _____, which helps the body to build antibodies.</p> <p>4 Headaches and colds are common _____, especially in winter.</p> <p>5 If you have a _____, the best thing to do is take some medicine and rest somewhere quiet</p>	<p>1 I don't really believe that story – I'm very _____.</p> <p>2 Doctors often treat infections with antibiotics; that is the _____ approach.</p> <p>3 Medicines that are not the normal, traditionally accepted treatments are known as _____.</p> <p>4 Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is _____.</p> <p>5 If something seems very strange, we sometimes say it is _____.</p>
Answers : 1- arthritis 2-allergies 3- immunization 4- ailments 5- migraine	Answers : 1- skeptical 2-conventional 3- complementary 4- viable 5-alien
A coma , dementia , medical trails , pills , symptoms	Helmet , inspire , monitor , reputation , risk ,seat belt ,self-confidence , tiny , water proof
<p>1 Doctors look at the _____ before they decide how to treat the patient.</p> <p>2 Before doctors prescribe drugs to patients, scientists perform _____ to make sure the drugs are safe.</p> <p>3 After Ali's accident, he lay in a _____ for two weeks.</p> <p>4 My grandfather has to take a lot of medicine – he takes six different _____ every day</p>	<p>1 You can wear your watch when you go swimming if it's _____.</p> <p>2 It's amazing how huge trees grow from _____ seeds.</p> <p>3 The Olympic Games often _____ young people to take up a sport.</p> <p>4 Please hurry up. Let's not _____ missing the bus.</p> <p>5 You must always wear _____ in a car, whether you're the driver or a passenger.</p> <p>6 When my grandfather had a heart attack, the doctors attached a special _____ to his chest.</p> <p>7 It's important to encourage young people and help them develop _____.</p> <p>8 Petra has a _____ as a fascinating place to visit.</p>
Answers : 1- symptoms 2- medical trails 3- coma 4- pills	Answers : 1- waterproof 2-tiny 3- inspire 4-risk 5-seatbelt 6-monitor 7- self-confidence 8- reputation

Philosopher , arithmetic , polymath , chemist , geometry , mathematician , physician	Benefit , farms , footprint , free , friendly , neutral , pedestrian , power , renewable , waste
<p>1 My father teaches Maths. He's a _____.</p> <p>2 You must not take in medicine without consulting a _____.</p> <p>3 We learn about shapes, lines and angles when we study _____.</p> <p>4 Mr Shahin is a true _____, working in all kinds of creative and scientific fields.</p> <p>5 Ramzi is very good with numbers and calculations. He always scores high in _____.</p> <p>6 A _____ is someone who thinks and writes about the meaning of life.</p>	<p>1 In hot countries, solar _____ is an important source of energy.</p> <p>2 'Green' projects are environmentally _____.</p> <p>3 Wind _____ are an example of _____ energy.</p> <p>4 If a city recycles everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero-_____.</p> <p>5 We burn carbon whenever we use oil, coal or gas. This is known as our carbon _____.</p> <p>6 If we replace as much carbon as we burn, we are carbon-_____.</p> <p>7 A place where no cars are allowed is a car-_____ zone, and it is friendly.</p>
Answers :1 mathematician 2- physician 3- geometry 4-polymath 5- arithmetic 6- philosopher	Answers : 1- power 2- friendly 3- farms/ renewable 4- waste 5- footprint 6-neutral 7- free/ pedestrian
Ailments , artificial , equipment , fund , textiles منسوجات	Astronomers , symptoms , disabled , calculations
<p>1 My sister wants to be a fashion designer and work with _____.</p> <p>2 Before the boys go climbing, they'll go to a special shop to buy all the _____ that they need.</p> <p>3 Older people tend to suffer from more _____ than younger people.</p> <p>4 My parents have saved enough money to _____ our university courses.</p>	<p>1- If you don't feel well, you should describe your _____ to the doctor.</p> <p>2- A telescope enables _____ to observe the stars.</p> <p>3- It is often impossible for _____ people with to climb stairs.</p> <p>4- In our Maths exam, we have to write down our _____ as well as the answers.</p>
1- Textiles 2- equipment 3- ailments 4- fund	1- Symptoms 2- astronomers 3- disabled 4- calculations
Public transport , carbon footprint , negative effects , economic growth , biological waste , urban planning	increasingly ,prospects, global ,proficiency, lifelong ,abroad
<p>1- When people talk about _____, they can mean either an improvement in the average standard of living, or an increase in the value of a country's products.</p> <p>2-Pollution has some serious _____ on the environment, such as the death of wildlife and plant life.</p> <p>3 We can all work hard to reduce our _____ by living a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle.</p> <p>4 If we take _____ more often, there will be fewer cars on the roads, which will result in cleaner air in our cities.</p> <p>5 Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of _____, and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous.</p> <p>6 The need for more effective _____ is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic</p>	<p>If you do a degree in Medicine or Law, you will find that your job _____ (1) are better than if you do a more general degree. However, language _____ (2) is becoming _____ (3) important for anyone who wants to travel or work _____ (4) for a large (5) _____ company or organisation. Remember, it's never too late to study or change career direction. Studying is a _____ (6) activity – you're never too old to start!</p>
1-economic growth 2- negative effects 3- carbon footprint 4- public transport 5- biological waste 6- urban planning	1-prospects 2- proficiency 3- increasingly 4- abroad 5- global 6- lifelong

<p>Contradictory , tuition , compulsory , optional , developed nation</p> <p>1 A _____ is a country that's economically and socially advanced. developed nation</p> <p>2 Is Maths _____?</p> <p>3 You don't have to stay after school for the chess club – it's _____.</p> <p>4 Do you have music _____ at the weekend?</p> <p>5 Those statements are _____</p>	<p>Banking and finance , law , linguistics , physics , history</p> <p>You should study _____ if you're interested in learning about the legal system. I studied it because I wanted to help people, and now I have a great job in an office.</p> <p>2 Studying _____ lets me focus on my love of language in an analytical way. It has introduced me to ideas about language that I never thought of before.</p> <p>3 Maths has always been my strongest subject, and I feel that by studying _____ I can use my strengths to solve practical problems.</p> <p>4 _____ is a subject that I've always been interested in. Learning about ancient and modern civilisations is fascinating. Studying it at a higher level means really understanding how different cultures interacted in the past.</p> <p>5 Economics and the global market have always interested me, but I wanted to study a subject with a clear career path, so I chose _____.</p> <p>After I graduate, I want to begin a career in investment.</p>
<p>1- Developed nation 2- compulsory 3- optional 4- tuition 5- contradictory</p>	<p>1- Law 2- linguistics 3- physics 4- history 5 – banking and finance</p>
<p>Play it by ear , keep your chin up , have a head for figures , get cold feet , get it off your chest</p> <p>I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll _____ at the last minute.</p> <p>2 If you've got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to _____.</p> <p>3 I don't think I'd be a very good accountant. I don't really _____.</p> <p>4 _____! I'm sure everything will be fine in the end.</p> <p>5 I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to _____.</p>	<p>Dehydration , circulation , concentration , memory , beneficial , diet</p> <p>1 I used to eat too much junk food, but now I have a much healthier _____.</p> <p>2 It's _____ to take regular breaks when revising.</p> <p>3 It's important to drink a lot of water in order to avoid _____.</p> <p>4 Don't sit still for too long – move around frequently to increase your _____.</p> <p>5 Zainab listens to music while she's working. It helps her _____.</p> <p>6 Adnan never forgets anything! He's got an amazing _____.</p>
<p>1- Get cold feet 2- get it off your chest 3- have a head for figures 4- keep your chin up 5- play it by ear</p>	<p>1- Diet 2- beneficial 3- dehydration 4- circulation 5- concentration 6- memory</p>

make a start , do exercise , take a break , make a difference , draw up a timetable	Academic , vocational , undergraduate , postgraduate
<p>1 If you want to lose weight, you should _____ every day.</p> <p>2 The deadline is tomorrow, and you haven't done anything yet! You really must _____.</p> <p>3 If you send money to charity, you will _____ to a lot of lives.</p> <p>4 You look tired. Why don't you _____?</p> <p>5 I need to organise my time better. I think I'll _____</p>	<p>1 After Nasser completes his first degree, he's hoping to do a _____ degree.</p> <p>2 Mariam is an excellent student. She gets top marks in _____ subjects like History, Arabic and Maths.</p> <p>3 My brother has just left school. Now he's a university _____.</p> <p>4 My cousin is an electrician. Instead of going to university, he did a _____ course at a local training college.</p>
1- Do exercise 2- make a start 3- make a difference 4- take a break 5- draw up a timetable	Postgraduate 2- academic 3- undergraduate 4- vocational
Make a small talk , cause offence , join a company , shake hands , make a mistake , earn respect , ask questions	Compromise , conflict , negotiate , patient , prepared , previous , track record
<p>1 Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to _____</p> <p>2 If you are polite, you won't _____ or upset anybody.</p> <p>3 Before the serious discussion starts, we always _____; it's often about the weather!</p> <p>4 Nasser has applied to _____ where his father works.</p> <p>5 In business, when you meet someone for the first time, it's polite to _____.</p> <p>6 After the talk, there will be a chance for you to _____ about anything you don't understand.</p> <p>7 By working hard, you will _____ of your boss.</p>	<p>1 When you talk about business and try to do a deal, you _____.</p> <p>2 When you are ready for something, you are _____ for it.</p> <p>3 When you can prove that you have experience, you have a _____.</p> <p>4 When two sides disagree and argue, there is _____.</p> <p>5 When each side changes their position a little so that they can agree, they have managed to _____.</p> <p>6 When you stay calm and take your time, you are being _____.</p>
1- Make a mistake 2- cause offence 3-make a small talk 4-join a company 5- shake hands 6-ask questions 7-earn the respect	1-negotiate 2-prepared 3-track record 4-a conflict 5-compromise 6-patient





علامات الترقيم punctuation

- 1- ان اعطاني نقطة تحتها خط و كان بعدها حرف صغير بحولها الى فاصلة
- 2- ان اعطاني فاصلة و بعدها حرف كبير نحولها الى نقطة
- 3- السؤال في نهايته علامة سؤال
- 4- اخر الجملة نقطة
- 5- ادوات ربط مثل but , so,whereas تسبق بفاصلة
- 6- However , On the other hand , Nevertheless , On the contrary , For this reason ,In Addition , Furthermore تسبق بنقطة و تتبع بفاصلة



الخطا القواعدي grammar mistake

- 1- ان كانت الجملة في الماضي و كان الفعل الذي تحته خط مضارع نحوله الى ماضي و العكس صحيح
- 2- has/have/had تتبع بتصريف ثالث
- 3- to / modals /don't /doesnt / didnt تتبع بفعل مجرد
- 4- المفرد في المضارع نضع للفعل s/es و في الجمع بدون s/es
- 3- انتبه الى الاسم الذي قبل الفعل ان كان جمع يجب ان يكون الفعل جمع و ان كان مفرد يجب ان يكون فعل مفرد
- 4- بين itthat (الفاعل الاساسي تصريف ثالث)



spelling mistakesالاصطفا الاملائية

هذه يجب حفظها من الكلمات التي بالصناديق الصفراء في student book او الرمادية في work book

التحرير Editing

Writing

اهمية التعليم The importance of education

Education is an essential human virtue, a necessity of society, basis of good life and sign of freedom. Education is important for integration of separate entities. This article talks about the Importance of education in our life.

If you are in your academic career, then you might be hearing the words like 'Education is Must', 'There is no Life without Education' etc., right? So, why all such words come from people around you? What is the importance of education in our life? Forget about it for a while! First, do you know what education really is? Those who don't, here is definition of education by Dictionary.com.

"The process of receiving or giving systematic instruction, esp. at a school or university: "a new system of public education".

Well, the education is not limited to schools or colleges only, nor it is limited to age. The things happening in the practical life also educate us. Anyways, coming to the question in hand, read out the importance of education in our life below.

تأثير النت على المراهقين Negative & positive effects of internet on teenagers

Addiction is one of the prime reasons why teenagers are discouraged from spending more time on the internet that required. Once a teenager gets addicted to the several **social networking** websites as well as the adult content present on the internet, it is needless to say that their social and academic skills are going to be largely affected by it. Studies show that children who spend more time on the internet as compared to the time spent with their friends and families become recluse as they grow. Not only this, they also start losing interest in their studies and as a result become a target of social stigma which weighs an individual's worth and calibre on the basis of the marks obtained by them.

Apart from this, teenagers who are new on the internet often see it as a playground where they have endless things to try and explore. This leads to addiction and them drifting towards exploring different stuff on the internet which involves several chatting websites and content which can leave a deep impression on their young as well as developing minds. For instance, teenagers are seen getting into relationships with people they hardly know on the internet and thus begin the trauma which these young people should not go through at this age, not to forget the impact it has on their academic and social lives.

However, we cannot deny the fact that internet also comes with its set of positives as well. With the huge amount of information present on the internet, teenagers can use it to great extents for academic purposes. It will keep them connected with the outside world which will help them in staying informed about everything that is happening around the world.

Putting it in simple words, we can say that internet is good for teenagers as far as its use is regulated and they are taught about the positives as well as negatives from the beginning. They should be told not to convert it into an addiction. Remember that internet is needful for their academic growth and social development but it is never a necessity.

Argumentative Essay: Why is it so Important to Know More than One Language

اهمية تعلم اللغة

We live in a multilingual world that is becoming increasingly globalized and it is therefore very important to know more than one language. There are three main reasons for this: an additional language can help you progress in your career, you gain an awareness of other cultures, and it helps increase our understanding and knowledge of our own language.

More and more job advertisements are now specifying that they want second, third, and even fourth languages in some cases, and knowing more than one language opens up your prospects in a highly important way. Furthermore, as more and more companies begin to trade internationally, people are frequently beginning jobs for which they need no language skills, but then being asked to relocate abroad, or offered a promotion that requires language skills. Therefore, it helps with career enhancement. Some people refute this claim by saying that there are plenty of other jobs available, but this is simply not the case anymore with the global recession and more countries being international.

The second reason that it is important to know more than one language is that it increases cultural awareness and allows you to communicate with different people. All good methods of learning languages also entail learning about another culture, especially when your language skills get to a higher level. This awareness allows people from different nationalities and religions to get along with each other better, which is very important given the high levels of immigration. Many countries with high immigration levels have trouble with a lack of integration, and this is often because of the language barrier, so people end up being segregated, staying in communities where their own language is spoken. Even those that say they don't care about meeting people of other cultures will have noticed these problems, and should accept the importance of learning other languages.

Finally, people should learn additional languages because it helps with their mastery of their own language and it is proven to be good for the brain. Some people believe that learning more languages leads to confusion, but besides the odd word being misused, this is simply not the case. If you learn a new language, you have to study the grammar from scratch, and therefore end up with a much more in-depth knowledge of grammar as a whole than people who only speak one language. Furthermore, if you learn languages with similar roots learning one can help you learn the others (take French, Spanish and Italian, for example).

Overall there can be no denying that learning languages is wholly positive for individuals and society and that it is highly important to know more than one language. If more people were multilingual, the world would ultimately be a happier and more prosperous place.

"My future career" مهنتي المستقبلية

About my future profession, I began to reflect early enough, because sometimes I like to look into the future, to dream a little, something to plan.

In my family there are a lot of enthusiastic people who love their work: my mother, brother, grandmother and grandfather, my uncle's family, but at the same time, I have often observed that, among their friends, there are people who are unhappy with their work, and sometimes suffer from it. So I want to choose a profession with which, like my family, I would be pleased and will receive from it only pleasure. I do not want to happen a fatal error; I do not want to have prevailed over fear that the years are spent for activity that causes the rejection, live in vain.

In my opinion, a person should do in such a professional business, to which he has the ability and which is willing to dedicate his life. Since I can remember, I have always loved to draw, and now I'm trying to raise my passion to a higher professional level. In parallel with this I study history of art, I really like the world's history, and of course, the history of my country. Based on my interests, I came to the conclusion that I should follow the directions of art history, but within the profession I want more than anything to work with children.

Communicating with kids gives me great joy. I believe that kids need from a very early age to inculcate a love of high art, to develop creativity and artistic taste. I would like to help them find their place in life, that they then do not feel lost and useless, so in the future I see myself as a teacher, or rather the teacher of fine arts. This is very demanding job, as young children take an example from adults, try to imitate them.

When I was a little child, for me, the teacher was very influential man, I am grateful to my teachers, my contribution to the formation and development as a person, in many ways they have helped me to choose my path in life. The teacher influences on the moral and aesthetic education of the child. I want to become a true professional teacher and will do my best for it.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of studying an distance learning ? **مزايا و مساوئ التعلم عن بعد ؟**

Over the period of the last 10 years, a huge surge in the availability of the online educational programmes for grown-ups has been observed. This trend is perceived differently by learners. Many have appreciated and recognised its benefits, while others find these programmes ineffective in comparison to the conventional instruction method. This essay will discuss the advantages and disadvantages of distance learning.

Correspondence courses not only provide the optimum education in the comfort of one's own home but also according to their own chosen time schedule. Moreover, applicants can apply and pay the fee for the course from anywhere across the globe without even visiting the university personally. For an instance, a student in Irbid can apply and join the online programme in any of the Canadian university without visiting the country.

However, the biggest drawback of e-learning is less or a complete absence of teacher-student interaction. It lacks the practical aspects of learning and thus encourages passive learning. As a result, students find it less effective method to attain the best knowledge. According to the recent survey, seventy percent of the students enrolled in the online courses found it unsatisfactory.

To conclude, the enormously growing attainability of online education has gained its popularity among the young adults. Many learners find it as a boon to continue their education at their own ease while many recognise this as less efficient due to lack of practical knowledge associated. Hence, online learning has both the pros and cons, it's the applicant's discretion to opt according to his requirements.

The importance of social distancing **أهمية التباعد الاجتماعي**

Social distancing means putting physical distance between yourself and other people — in this case, about 6 feet. This reduces the opportunities for SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, to spread from human to human. In this article I intend to write about the importance of social distancing

As a student and young teen, I can say that this is a quite difficult and confusing situation. To go from seeing your friends and favorite teachers every day to being stuck in your house bored out of your mind is not something you or anyone can prepare you for. Despite the boredom, I know that social distancing is the best option right now. It frustrates me to see teens going out to crowded public places with their friends, not considering who they may be infecting.

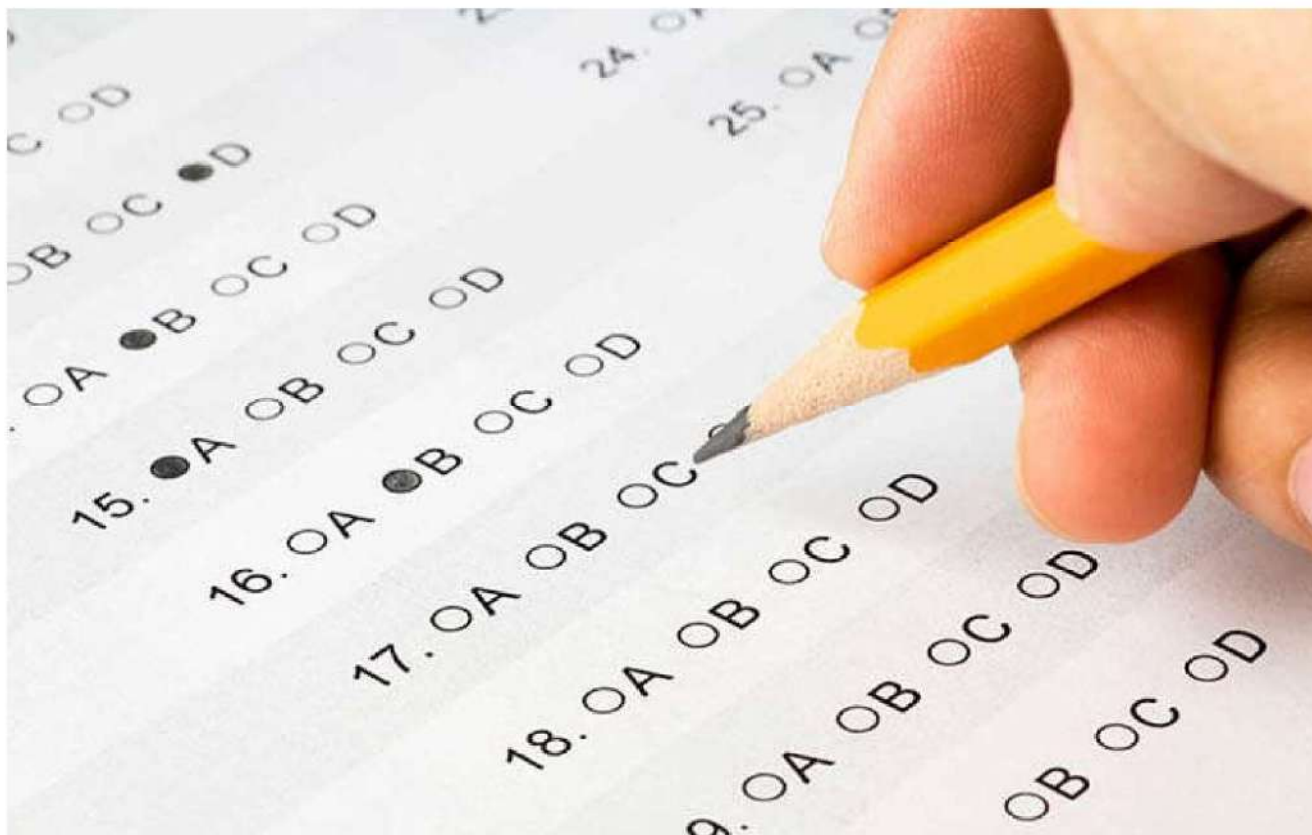
Social distancing remains one of the best weapons we have to slow the silent spread of this virus and flatten the curve of the COVID-19 pandemic. This will give our health care professionals, hospitals and other institutions more valuable time to prepare, protect themselves and aid the many people whose lives may be threatened by this coronavirus. Doctors, nurses and other medical professionals are working long hours and putting their lives on the line right now. As citizens, the best thing we can do to help them is by staying home.

However, I would worry for my relatives, such as my grandmother, who is 72 years old with stage-four ovarian cancer.

As frustrating and boring as social distancing can be, it is quite necessary. A person may leave their house and grab a bite to eat and think nothing of it, when in reality they're causing more harm than they know. When grocery shopping, people should be required to wear face masks and gloves as soon as they walk in. In order to stop this mess, people need to start taking social distancing more seriously.

To the people who are feeling anxious or restless during this time, your choice to self-isolate will benefit your community in the long run.

In conclusion If this pandemic isn't contained, this novel coronavirus could well circulate for many months, at great peril to us and our loved ones



كل أسئلة الكتاب بطريقة الأسئلة الموضوعية

1-	People _____ smartphones since they were invented in the early 2000s.(has been using , were using , have been using , had been using)	✓	Have been using
2-	People have been using smartphones since they _____ in the early 2000s.(was invented , were invented , are invented , have invented)	✓	Were invented
3-	During the early 2000s, people _____ phones in different colours and different designs. (used , had used , were using , uses)	✓	Used
4-	In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer (produced , was produced , are produced , is produced)	✓	Was produced
5-	By the end of 2010 CE, companies more smartphones than PCs for the first time.(sell , sold , had sold , have sold)	✓	Had sold
6-	Now, about one billion smartphones around the world each year.(sell , sells , is sold ,are sold)	✓	Are sold
7-	In the near future, it that over 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smartphone. (estimate , is estimated , are estimated , was estimated)	✓	Is estimated
8-	In the near future it is estimated that Over 40% of the population in Jordana smartphone . (are going to have , will have , have , has)	✓	Will have
9-	It is probable that this market in the future. (expand, will expand , are expanding , expands)	✓	Will expand
10-	At the moment, people aged 16–30 the most smartphones. (buy, buys , are buying , bought)	✓	Are buying
11-	Experts say there a growth in the number of older people buying smartphones in the future. (will be , is going to be , is , was)	✓	Will be
12-	We're going to Aqaba againthe summer. (in , on , at)	✓	In
13-	Ibeen looking forward to it since last year. (have / had/ has / was	✓	Have
14-	We had the computer(repaired / repairing/ repairs) سببية	✓	Repaired
15-	The computer had stopped(to work / working/ works)	✓	Working
16-	Mahmoud was walking home when the rain.....(was starting / started/ starts / starting).	✓	Started
17-	It was raining very heavily, so he.....(must / can't/ might) have got very wet.	✓	Must
18-	In the past, most letters..... by hand. (wrote , were written, was written , writes)	✓	Were written
19-	These days , letters are usually(typed , typing, types).	✓	Typed

20-	In 1943 CE, the chairman of a 'business machines' company (1) (say, says , is said , said) that the world only (2) (need, needs , is needed , needed) two or three computers. He(3) (be, is ,was ,are) wrong!	✓	1-said 2- needed3- was
21-	Since then, there (4) a technological revolution. (has been , have been , was ,were)	✓	Has been
22-	These days, millions of families (5) (have, has , having , had) at least one computer at home.	✓	Have
23-	These days , people(have , are having , has , had) their meals in restaurants .	✓	Are having
24-	I(have , are having , has , am having) three kids now .	✓	Have
25-	Many people (6) (carry, carries , carrying , carried) smartphones and tablets with them everywhere.	✓	Carry
26-	A few people even (7) them – either on their wrists, round their necks or on their belts. (wear, wears , wearing , wore)	✓	Wear
27-	Experts say that one day soon we (8) them to our skin! (attach, will attach , are attaching)	✓	Will attach
28-	Children often.....(use / are using/ is using) computers better than their parents.	✓	Use
29-	I usually(will play / play/ are playing) computer games every day but only for one hour.	✓	Play
30-	I want (to get / getting/ gets / got) a tablet, but I can't afford(to buy / buying/ buys , bought) one at the moment.	✓	To get
31-	Look at the black sky! It(is raining , is going to rain , rains , will rain)soon!	✓	Is going to rain
32-	I.....(come / comes / am coming) from Ajloun, but I.....(am staying / stay / stays)in Irbid for a few months. I will return to Ajloun in the spring.	✓	Come / am staying
33-	Nadia has(been doing / did/ does / do) her homework for two hours!	✓	Been doing
34-	She(is / will be / is going to be)very tired when(if) she finishes,	✓	Will be
35-	If Ali.....(had / has/ have) his own computer, he wouldn't need to use his friend's computer	✓	Had
36-	I(was writing / wrote/ writing / were writing) an email when my laptop.....(was switching / switched/ switching / switches) itself off	✓	Was writing / switched
37-	A: When I saw you yesterday, you looked really tired. B: Yes, I _____ for half an hour. (have been running , has been running , had been running , was running)	✓	Had been running

38-	My mother lost her purse yesterday. She _____ in the market; she must have put it down somewhere and left it there. (has been shopping , had been shopping , have been shopping)	✓	Had been shopping
39-	I made my mother a cup of tea. She was hot and tired; she..... all afternoon for a special family dinner. (cooks , has been cooking , have been cooking , had been cooking)	✓	Had been cooking
40-	Hind(has / had/ have / is) been working very hard for several weeks before she did her final exams.	✓	Had
41-	When the results were published, she was delighted to learn that she(has passed / had passed/ have passed)	✓	Had passed
42-	She (has / had/ have)done extremely well, so she was awarded.	✓	Had
43-	She phoned her parents from the college. They(have been , has been , had been) waiting for her call all morning.	✓	Had been
44-	She(phoned / had phoned/ has phoned) her parents from the college. They had been waiting for her call all morning.	✓	Phoned
45-	When she arrived home an hour later, there was a surprise for her. For several weeks, her parents(planned / had been planning/ has been planning) a special weekend away to the Jerash Festival.	✓	Had been planning
46-	For several weeks , IEnglish all the day . (study , have been studying , had been studying , studies)	✓	Have been studying
47-	Shealready her mobile.(has used , have used , are used , have been using)	✓	Has used
48-	While they(discuss , were discussing , was discussing , is discussing) the budget , the police entered the house. / were discussing	✓	Were discussing
49-	The boys the project yet.(have see , haven't seen , hasn't seen , isn't seen)	✓	Haven't seen
50-	Ibn Sina in Baghdad . (is born , are born , was born , were born)	✓	Was born
51-	Syriain the Middle East. (locate, locates , is located ,are located)	✓	Is located
52-	Will it still(rain , be raining , have rained) tomorrow ?	✓	Be raining
53-	We a car last year.(haven't , hadn't , isn't , didn't have)	✓	Didn't have
54-	This time tomorrow , I in Amman . (will have been, will be being , am)	✓	Will have been
55-	This time tomorrow , my parents(be) married for twenty-years.	✓	Will have been
56-	In thirty years time , scientists a cure for cancer. (will have found, will find , , are going to find)	✓	Will have found

57-	In two days' time , wein the new project. (will work , will be working , will have worked)	✓	Will be working
58-	I would be happy if the teacher(arriving , arrived , arrives , arrive) early.	✓	Arrived
59-	I intend _____ Medicine at university. Then I hope to work in the hospital near my home town.(study , to study , studying , studies)	✓	To study
60-	• I hope to be an engineer one day. I'm planning _____ some work experience before I go to university (to get , get , got ,gets)	✓	To get
61-	• I hope _____ well in my exams this year. Then I intend to go to university and study Archaeology..(do , to do , doing , does)	✓	To do
62-	• I plan _____ abroad when I leave school. I intend to improve my English. Then I hope to return to Jordan and get a good job(go , goes , to go , going)	✓	To go
63-	She will be angry if she(doesn't eat , don't eat , didn't eat , won't eat)	✓	Doesn't eat
64-	Iunderstand English but now I do. (am used to , used to , didn't use to)	✓	Didn't use to
65-	My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year . he says heliving there now . (is used to , was used to , used to)	✓	Is used to
66-	My family and Igo camping once a month , but we stopped doing that when we moved to the city. (used to , use to , are used to)	✓	Used to
67-	Joining A gym can be very tiring at first if youdoing much exercise . (are used to , aren't used to , didn't use to)	✓	Aren't used to
68-	When I was young Igo fishing with my dad every weekend . now I don't , unfortunately . (used to , didn't use to , use to)	✓	Used to
69-	We needed warm clothes when we went to London . wethe cold weather . (used to , are used to , were used to , weren't used to)	✓	Weren't used to
70-	My grandparents didn'tsend emails when they were my age. (used to , use to , using to)	✓	Use to
71-	Rashedgo swimming every morning but now he doesn't . (used to , didn't use to , aren't used to)	✓	Used to
72-	We always go to the market across the street , so weeating fresh vegetables . (used to , are used to , aren't used to)	✓	are used to
73-	Please slow down . Iwalking so fast .(used to , am used to , am not used to)	✓	Am not used to
74-	When you were younger . Did youplay in the park ?(used to , use to , using to)	✓	Use to

75-	Igo shopping in the local supermarket but it closed two years ago , so now I have to drive into town to shop . (didn't use to , used to , are used to)	✓	Used to
76-	Therebe so much pollution but these days it is a global problem .(used to , didn't use to , use to)	✓	Didn't use to
77-	I think televisionbe better than it is now , most of the –programmes these days are just reality TV . (used to , didn't use to , are used to)	✓	Used to
78-	Most Jordaniansthe hot weather that we have in the summer . (are used to , were used to , used to)	✓	Are used to
79-	Therebe a lot more wild animals in the past but they are becoming rare nowadays. (didn't use to , , used to , use to)	✓	Used to
80-	Salma has been practicing the oud really hard and sheplaying it. (used to , are used to , is used to)	✓	Is used to
81-	When I was a student , Ivery hard .(use to work , used to work , am used to working)	✓	Used to work
82-	When I was a student Iup very early and study alone before lectures , attend lectures all day ,and then come home to study some more . (use to get , used to get , are used to getting)	✓	Used to get
83-	Are youin Jordan yet ? you have only been here for two months. (used to living , use to living , used to live)	✓	Used to living
84-	When I was a child , my grandmothercakes for us all the time and I liked helping her a lot . (used to make , use to make , is used to making)	✓	Used to make
85-	My grandfather retired a month ago , he isn'tnothing to do all day . he says he needs a project to concentrate on (used to having , used to have , use to have)	✓	Used to having
86-	I just got glasses this week and I am notthem yet , so I am still having difficulty . (used to wear , used to wearing , use to wearing)	✓	Used to wearing
87-	The train _____ goes to Madrid leaves from platform a.- where b.- who c.- which d.- whose	✓	Which
88-	The friend _____ CD I borrowed wants it back. a.- which b.- where c.- who d.- whose	✓	Whose
89-	Where's the dog _____ lives next door? a.- who b.- which c.- whose d.- when	✓	Which
90-	My friend Caroline, _____ is Scottish, tells funny jokes. a.- who b.- which c.- whose d.- where	✓	Who
91-	If you can't find the hotel _____ I stayed last weekend, I can tell you _____ to ask. a.- which / where b.- where / who c.- where / which	✓	Where/who

92-	Do you know _____ this mobile phone belongs to? a.- which b.- where c.- whom d.- who	✓	Who
93-	The meal _____ we had at the restaurant was very good. a.- where b.- which c.- who d.- whose	✓	Which
94-	"Grease" was the first film _____ I saw at the cinema. a.- what b.- who c.- which d.- where	✓	Which
95-	The teacher, _____ I spoke this morning, said I was doing very well. a.- when b.- that c.- to whom d.- which	✓	To whom
96-	Do you know anyone _____ has visited Ireland? a.- whom b.- whose c.- that d.- which	✓	That
97-	My neighbour, _____ speaks three languages, is a translator. a.- that b.- who c.- whose d.- which	✓	Who
98-	My cousin works for a company _____ sells laptops. a.- who b.- what c.- --- d.- that	✓	That
99-	The computer problem, _____ was unexpected, is now solved. a.- who b.- which c.- that d.- whose	✓	Which
100-	This the book _____ everybody has been waiting for. a.- whose b.- what c.- that d.- whom	✓	That
101-	Children _____ families are broken suffer a lot. a.- that b.- who c.- which d.- whose	✓	Whose
102-	This is the village _____ my mother spent her childhood. a.- when b.- which c.- where d.- who	✓	Where
103-	The woman to _____ you were speaking is my aunt. a.- where b.- when c.- which d.- whom	✓	Whom
104-	The desks, _____ are very old, need to be changed. a.- who b.- that c.- which d.- whom	✓	Which
105-	He doesn't remember the day _____ he left school. a.- why b.- that c.- whose d.- when	✓	When
106-	Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. ■ Issa's phone(might have been broken , might be broken , might break ,might been broken)	✓	Might be broken
107-	Somebody has found my missing laptop. ■ My Missing laptop(have been found , has been found , was found , were found)	✓	Has been found
108-	I asked someone to fix my computer. ■ I(had it fix , has it fixed , have it fixed , had it fixed)	✓	Had it fixed

109-	It isn't necessary to switch off the screen. ■ you(don't have to switch off the screen , doesn't have to switch the screen , must switch off the screen , mustn't switch off the screen)	✓ Don't have to switch off the screen
110-	You are not allowed to touch this machine. ■ you(must touch this machine , mustn't touch this machine , don't have to touch the machine , doesn't have to touch the machine)	✓ mustn't touch this machine
111-	I think you should send a text message. ■ If I(am you , I would send a text message / was you , I'd send a text message / were you , I'd send a text message / were you , I wouldn't send a text message)	✓ Were you , I 'd send a text message
112-	Press that button to make the picture move. ■ if you(press that button , the picture move / presses that button , the picture moves / press that button , the picture moves / press that button , the picture moving)	✓ Press that button , the picture moves
113-	Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work. (before) Mohammad had a. started work before he checked his emails b. checked his emails before he started work c. checked his emails after he started work d. started work after he checked his emails	✓ Checked his emails before he started work .
114-	A: What do you think you will be doing in two years' time? B: I think I will be living in Karak, and I <u>will study</u> Geography. ■ We can replace the underlined tense with(will have studied , will study , will be studying , am going to study)	✓ Will be studying
115-	A: Don't phone me at seven. I'll <u>have</u> dinner with my family. B: OK, I'll phone at nine. ■ We can replace the underlined tense with(will have , will be having , will have had , am going to have)	✓ Will be having
116-	A: What time will you get here tomorrow? B: At about three, I think. I'll <u>be texting</u> you the exact time later ■ we can replace the underlined tense with(will text , will have texted , am going to text , am texting	✓ Will text

117-	A: Please be quiet when you come home tonight. The baby <u>will sleep</u> . B: Don't worry. I won't forget ■ We can replace the underlined tense with(will sleep , will be sleeping , , is going to sleep , is sleeping)	✓ Will be sleeping
118-	Next year , wein this house for a year. (will live , will have lived , will be living , are going to live	✓ Will have lived
119-	This time Next Monday , Iin my new job. (was working , am working , will be working , will have worked)	✓ Will be working
120-	Will you.....all your work by eight o'clock ?(do , be doing , did , have done)	✓ Have done
121-	It's three o'clock now, so Miriam's flight _____ at Queen Alia International Airport.(is going to arrive , will have arrived , will be arriving)	✓ Will have arrived
122-	Will youus at the library this afternoon ?(be meeting , be met , be meets)	✓ Be meeting
123-	You can borrow this book tomorrow. Iit by then .(am going to finish , will have finished , will be finishing)	✓ Will have finished
124-	This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we _____ our exams. (finish, will have finished , will be finishing , will finish)	✓ Will have finished
125-	This time next month, my parents _____ married for twenty years. (will be , will have been , will be being)	✓ Will have been
126-	The books that you ordered _____ by the end of the week. (aren't going to arrive , won't have arrived , will not be arriving)	✓ Won't have arrived
127-	By next year,youEngland? (will / visit , will / be visiting , will /have visited)	✓ Will have visited
128- A. worse	She is singer I've ever met. B. bad C. the worst D. badly	✓ The worst
129- A. more	Mary is responsible as Peter. B. the most C. much D. as	✓ As
130- A. noisily	It is in the city than it is in the country. B. more noisier C. noisier D. noisy	✓ Noisier
131- A. the less beautiful	She sings among the singers I have known. B. the more beautiful C. the most beautifully D. the more beautifully	✓ The most beautifully
132- A. most hard-working	She is student in my class. B. more hard-working C. the most hard-working D. as hard-working	✓ The most hard-working

133- A. the easier	The English test was than I thought it would be. B. more easy C. easiest D. easier	✓ Easier
134- A. harder	English is thought to be than Math. B. the more hard C. hardest D. the hardest	✓ Harder
135- A. the biggest	Jupiter is planet in the solar system. B. the bigger C. bigger D. biggest	✓ The biggest
136- A. slower than	She runs in my class. B. the most slower C. the slowly D. the most slowly	✓ The most slowly
137- A. cheap than	My house is hers. B. cheaper C. more cheap than D. cheaper than	✓ Cheaper than
138- A. father	Her office is than mine. B. more far C. farther D. farer	✓ Farther
139- A. handsome	Tom is than David. B. the more handsome C. more handsome D. the most handsome	✓ More handsome
140- A. bad	His car is mine . B. badder than C. more badly than D. worse than	✓ Worse than
141- A. slower	A boat is than a plane. B. slowest C. more slow D. more slower	✓ Slower
142- A. more comfortable	My new sofa is than the old one. B. comfortably C. more comfortabler D. comfortable	✓ More comfortable
143- A. gooder	My sister speaks English than me. B. weller C. better D. more good	✓ Better
144- A. tidier than	My bedroom is room in my house. B. the tidiest C. the most tidy D. more tidier	✓ The tidiest
145- A. narrower	This road is than that road. B. narrow C. the most narrow D. more narrower	✓ Narrower
146- A. the more careful than	He drives his brother. B. more carefully C. more carefully than D. as careful as	✓ More carefully than
147- A. the colder	It was day of the year. B. the coldest C. coldest D. colder	✓ The coldest
148- a. beautiful	Carol sings asas Mar b. more beautiful than c. less beautiful than d. the least beautiful	✓ Beautiful
149- a. Many	They want to learn asas they can to ensure excellent exam grades. b. much c. more d. less	✓ Much
150- a. Many	As.....as 1,000 students participated in the marathon b. much c. more d. less	✓ Many
151- a. Many	My sister doesn't eat as food as I do b. much c. more d. less	✓ Much
152- a. more	My sister doesn't eat as much as I do . She always puts ----- on her plate than I do. b. less c. much d. many	✓ Less

153-	I didn't enjoy the book. In fact it was the ----- interesting story I've ever read . a. less b. more c. least d. most	✓ Least
154-	The bus is late. We have to wait a little -----. a. Earlier b. faster c. longer d. better	✓ Longer
155-	The ----- thing on the menu is orange juice. a. cheapest b. the least cheap c. the cheap d. cheaper	✓ cheapest
156-	There is less information on the websitethere is in the book. a. Than b. that c. as d. so	✓ Than
157-	Could you tell me(what he has done , what has he done , done what has he , he what has done)	✓ What he has done
158-you know who that man is ?(would , could , does , do)	✓ Do
159-	I wonder (what does he like , what he likes , what does he like , what do he like)	✓ What he likes
160-	Do you mindme a cup of water , please ?(give , gives , giving , given)	✓ Giving
161-	Do you know we can take water into the exam?(if , why , where , what)	✓ If
162-	Could you tell me _____this book costs, please?(how many , how much , where , whose)	✓ How much
163-	Do you know..... I've passed my exam <u>or</u> not?(whether , when , what , why , if)	✓ Whether
164-	Do you mind telling me..... the library is?(when , who , where , why)	✓ Where
165-	Could you explainI can solve this Maths problem?(how , when , who , what)	✓ How
166-	Could you possibly tell me..... the Arabic teacher is?(who , when , what , why)	✓ Who
167-	Do you knowwe'll know our results?(why , when , where , what)	✓ When
168-	Do you mind explainingthe sky sometimes looks red (why ,when , who , what)	✓ Why
169-	What did you eat ? Could you tell me?(what did you eat , what you ate , what ate you , ate what you)	✓ What you ate
170-	Itthat exams will be easy (is say , is said , are said , said)	✓ Is said
171-	Ali thinkshe is the cleverest student (that , to , from , this)	✓ That
172-	Films are saidyou learn other languages. (to have helped , to help , to helping , that help)	✓ To help
173-	The heavy rainfall is believedthe devastating of the dam last week (to cause , to have caused , to have cause , to having caused)	✓ To have caused
174-	Learning a foreign language , it is claimed , improves the functionality of your brain learning foreign language a. Is claimed to improves the functionality of your brain b. Is claimed to improve the functionality of your brain c. Is claim to improve the functionality of your brain	✓ Is claimed to improve the functionality of your brain

175-	<p>I didn't do much work for my exam.</p> <p>If only _____</p> <p>a. I had done more work for my exam</p> <p>b. I had did more work for my exam</p> <p>c. I did more work for my exam</p> <p>d. I hadn't done more work for my exam</p>	✓ I had done more work for my exam
176-	<p>I regret going to bed late last night.</p> <p>- I wish _____,</p> <p>a. I had gone to be late.</p> <p>b. I had gone to bed earlier</p> <p>c. I hadn't gone to bed earlier</p> <p>d. I went to bed earlier</p>	✓ I had gone to be earlier
177-	<p>Nahla could not find her way round the city very easily.</p> <p>⇒ If only she _____ a map(have found , has found , had found , found)</p>	✓ Had found
178-	<p>Oh no! I've forgotten my library book. I left it at home</p> <p>⇒ I wish _____</p> <p>a. I hadn't forgotten my library book</p> <p>b. I haven't forgotten my library book</p> <p>c. I didn't forget my library book</p> <p>d. I don't forget my library book</p>	✓ I hadn't forgotten my library book
179-	<p>Our team didn't play very well yesterday.</p> <p>⇒ If only they _____ better(played , had played , hadn't played , didn't play)</p>	✓ Had played
180-	<p>Samia regrets being angry at breakfast time.</p> <p>Samia wishes</p> <p>a. She had been angry at breakfast time</p> <p>b. She hadn't been angry at breakfast time</p> <p>c. She didn't be angry at breakfast time</p> <p>d. She was angry at breakfast time</p>	✓ She hadn't been angry

181-	Nader should have been more careful with his essay. He didn't get a good mark. (wishes) ⇒ Nader wishes _____ a. He had been more careful b. He hadn't been more careful c. He wasn't more careful d. He was more careful	✓ He had been more careful
182-	I am sorry that I didn't read that book If only _____ a. I read that book b. I didn't read that book c. I had read that book d. I hadn't read that book	✓ I had read that book
183-	Zaid isn't very good at basketball . he wishes hetaller. (is ,are , were , had been	✓ Were
184-	I can't do this exercise . if only Iit (can understand , could understand , will I understand , had understood (✓ Could understand
185-	Ali did not pass his exams. If only he _____ harder last year. (had studied , studied , study , studies)	✓ Had studied
186-	Ziad did not know about Chinese culture when he went on a business trip to China. He wishes he _____ a cultural awareness course. (do , did , didn't do , had done)	✓ Had done
187-	It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday. If only it..... cooler. (had been , was ,were , is)	✓ Had been
188-	I feel ill. I wish I..... so many sweets! (had eaten , hadn't eaten , didn't eat , ate)	✓ Hadn't eaten
189-	Mr Haddad does not understand the Chinese businessman. If only he _____ Chinese. (speak / spoke / had spoken)	✓ Spoke
190-	Jordan needs to import a lot of oil. If only it _____ larger oil reserves. (has / had / had had)	✓ Had
191-	Our flat is very small. If only we _____ in a big house.(live , lives , lived , had lived)	✓ Lived
192-	Jaber isn't old enough to drive a car.He wishes he _____ older (is ,are , were , had been)	✓ Were
193-	My brother and I never want to watch the same TV Programme . if only wethe same things (liked , like , had liked , is liking)	✓ Liked

194-	I'm looking at a beautiful view, and I'd love to take a photo. I wish Ia camera with me. (have , had , didn't have , hadn't had)	✓ Had
195-	My cousins don't live near here. I wish theyso far away (were , had been , weren't , wasn't)	✓ Weren't
196-	I want to go out this afternoon, but I don't feel well. If only Ia headache .(hadn't , didn't have , don't have , hadn't had)	✓ Didn't have
197-	I didn't bring a coat and now I'm cold . if only Ia coat with me. (brought , had brought , didn't bring , doesn't bring)	✓ Had brought
198-	We didn't get up earlier and now we're late. I wish we(had got up earlier , hadn't got up earlier , didn't get up earlier , got up earlier)	✓ Had got up earlier
199-	I feel ill because I ate so many sweets I wish(I had eaten so many sweets , I hadn't eaten so many sweets , I ate so many sweets , I didn't eat so many sweets	✓ I hadn't eaten so many sweets
200-	Fadi keeps losing his wallet . he should have been more careful . if only a. He had been more careful b. He hadn't been more careful c. He was more careful d. He wasn't more careful	✓ He Had been more careful
201-	Huda was too busy yesterday . she wasn't able to come . if only sheto come (has been able , hasn't been able , had been able , hadn't been able)	✓ Had been able
202-	I've broken my watch because I dropped it . I wish Iit. (had dropped , hadn't dropped , didn't drop , don't drop)	✓ Hadn't dropped

My feet hurt .if only Ithese shoes. (hadn't bought , don't buy , doesn't buy , won't buy)
جملة مهمة : hadn't bought

203-	The Middle East is famous for the ----- of olive oil. (produce , productive , production)	✓ Production
204-	Ibn Sina wrote ----- textbooks. (medicine ,medical , medically)	✓ Medical
205-	Fatima al-Fihri was born in the ----- century. (nine ,ninth)	✓ Ninth
206-	My father bought our house with an ----- from his grandfather. (inherit ,inherited , inheritance)	✓ Inheritance
207-	Scholars have discovered an ----- document from the twelfth century. (origin ,original , originally)	✓ Original
208-	Do you think the wheel was the most important ----- ever? (invention ,invented ,invent)	✓ Invention
209-	Al-Kindi made many important mathematical ----- . (discover, discoveries ,discoverer)	✓ Discoveries
210-	Who was the most ----- writer of the twentieth century? (influence – influent – influential)	✓ Influential
211-	The Giralda Tower was ----- a minaret. (origin – original – originally)	✓ Originally
212-	The -----of oil made Gulf countries richer . (discover – discovery – discoverer)	✓ Discovery
213-	Sheep's wool, and goat and camel hair are used by Bedouin tribes to ----- rugs. (produce – production – productive	✓ Produce
214-	Many instruments that are still today in ----- were designed by Arab scholars. (operational / operate / operations)	✓ Operations
215-	When do you ----- to receive your test results? - (expect / expectedly / expectancy)	✓ Expect
216-	One of the most important things that we give children is a good -----.(educate - education - educational - educationally)	✓ Education
217-	If you work hard, I'm sure you will ----- . (success - succeed - successful - successfully)	✓ Succeed
218-	My father works for an ----- that helps to protect the environment. (organize - organization - organised)	✓ Organization
219-	We should always be ready to listen to good ----- (advise - advice - advisable)	✓ Advice
220-	Nuts contain useful ----- such as oils and fats. (nutritious - nutrition - nutrients)	✓ Nutrients
221-	In hot weather our bodies are in danger of ----- . (dehydrate - dehydration - dehydrated)	✓ Dehydration
222-	Don't talk to the driver. He must ----- . (concentration - concentrate – concentrated)	✓ Concentrate
223-	How quickly does blood ----- round the body ? (circulation - circulate - circulated)	✓ Circulate
224-	My father isfrom Jordan . origin , original , originally	✓ Originally

1. Have you had any _____ of learning another language? (**experienced, experiencing, experience**)
2. Is one side of the brain more _____ than the other? (**dominate, dominant, dominance**)
3. Whether or not you remember something that you have learnt in the past _____ on the experience you had while you were learning it (**dependence, dependent, depends**)
4. Before you apply for a job, check that you have the correct (**qualify, qualified, qualifications**)
5. The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a _____. (**recommend, recommendation, recommended**)
6. Congratulations on a very _____ business deal. (**succeed, success, successful**)
7. We should always be ready to listen to good _____. (**advise, advice, advisable**)
8. My father often talks about what he did in his _____. (**young, youth, younger**)
9. It's important to have an _____ of different countries' customs. (**awareness, awarely, aware**)
10. I'm confused. Could you give me some _____, please? (**advise, advisable, advice**)
11. Before an exam, you must _____ everything you've learnt. (**revision, revisable, revise**)
12. In hot weather our bodies are in danger of _____. (**dehydrate, dehydration, dehydrated**)
13. Don't talk to the driver. He must _____ (**concentrate, concentration, concentrated**)
14. How quickly does blood _____ round the body? (**circulation, circulate, circulated**)
15. One of the most important things that we give children is a good _____. (**educate, education, educational**)
16. If you work hard, I'm sure you will _____. (**succeed, successful, success**)
17. Congratulations! Not many people _____ such high marks. (**achieved, achieve, achievement**)
18. My father works for an _____ that helps to protect the environment. (**organize, organization, organized**)
19. It's amazing to watch the _____ of a baby in the first year of life. (**develop, development, developmental**)
20. The graduation ceremony was a very _____ occasion for everyone. (**memory, memorize, memorable**)
21. Nuts contain useful _____ such as oils and fats. (**nutritious, nutrition, nutrients**) مهمة
22. I would like to _____ for the position of researcher at your pharmaceutical company. (**application, apply, applied**)
23. I also have a _____ in Journalism and have worked previously for a scientific journal. (**qualify, qualified, qualification**)
24. I am very _____ to join a company that can really help people. (**enthusiasm, enthusiastic, enthusiastically**)
25. I am a _____ and adaptable worker and I believe that I can be successful in any position. (**competently, competence, competent**)
26. My name is Fatima Musa and I have worked as an _____ for five years. (**interpret, interpreter, interprets**)
27. you get a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that people understand everything that you _____ (**interpret, interpreter, interprets**)
28. Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the _____ industry for these minerals is one of the largest in the world. (**extract, extractive, extraction**)

1. Experience
2. Dominant
3. Depends
4. Qualifications
5. Recommendation
6. Successful
7. Advice
8. Youth
9. Awareness
10. Advice
11. Revise
12. Dehydration
13. Concentrate
14. Circulate
15. Education
16. Succeed
17. Achieve
18. Organisation
19. Development
20. Memorable
21. Nutrients
22. Apply
23. Qualification
24. Enthusiastic
25. Competent
26. Interpreter
27. Interpret
28. Extraction



29. Jordan has more free trade _____ than any other Arab country. (agree, agreement, agreeable)
30. In the UK, there is a central government, but there are also _____ councils around the country. (region, regional, regions)
31. Students in Finland can speak two or three languages (fluency, fluent , fluently)
32. Doing volunteer work can be a very _____ experience. (reward, rewards, rewarding ,)
33. Make sure your online passwords are _____ (security, secure, securely)
34. After a long _____, we managed to do a deal. (agreement, agreeable, agree)
35. you should know all about the _____ – that is, similar products on the market. (compete, competition , competitive)
36. It is said that the best way to acquire a language is to _____ yourself in it. (immersion, immersed ,immerse)
37. that's what we offer at *Extreme English*: total _____. (immerse, immersion , immersed)
38. you may require a course in _____ English to prepare you for undergraduate or postgraduate studies (academy, academically , academic)
39. a _____ course can help you with your career. (vocation, vocational, vocationally)
40. I used to eat too much junk food, but now I have a much healthier _____. (dietary, diet ,diets)
41. It's important to drink a lot of water in order to avoid _____. (dehydrate, dehydration ,dehydrated)
42. Don't sit still for too long – move around frequently to increase your _____. (circulate, circulation, circulated)
43. Zainab listens to music while she's working. It helps her _____. (concentrate, concentration, concentrated)
44. Adnan never forgets anything! He's got an amazing _____. (memory , memorize , memorable)
45. The _____ views of the study suggest that the number and length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not. (contradict, contradiction ,contradictory)
46. although this includes optional after-school _____ and activities. (tutor, tutorials, tuition)
47. According to a study carried out by Pennsylvania State University, USA, _____ people are able to switch between two systems of speech. (multilingualism, multilingually ,multilingual)
48. although this includes _____ after-school tuition and activities. (option, optionally ,optional)
49. Their high _____ achievements do suggest that the longer you study, the better you do in final exams. (academy, academically , academic)
50. Studio schools are _____ schools which receive funding as well as support from private businesses. (pioneer, pioneering , pioneered)
51. _____ is very important. You should try to eat as much fresh fruit and vegetables as you can. (nutritious, nutrition , nutrients)
52. It's essential not to become _____, so drink lots of water. (dehydrate, dehydration, dehydrated)
53. The earlier you start , the more _____ your revision will be (benefits , benefit , beneficial)
54. If you get earlier in the morning , you will revise more _____ (efficient , efficiently , efficiency)

29. agreement
30. regional
31. fluently
32. rewarding
33. secure
34. agreement
35. competition
36. immerse
37. immersion
38. academic
39. vocational
40. diet
41. Dehydration
42. Circulation
43. Concentration
44. Memory
45. Contradictory
46. Tuition
47. Multilingual
48. optional
49. academic
50. pioneering
51. nutrition
52. dehydrated
53. beneficial
54. efficiently



225. In this way, technology makes communication more convenient. ■ The function of this sentence is(indicating consequence , giving advice , contrasting , indicating opposition)	✓ Indicating consequence
226. As a consequence, family members who are away from home can communicate well with their loved ones. ■ The function of this sentence is(indicating consequence , giving advice , contrasting , indicating opposition)	✓ Indicating consequence
227. Therefore, people can communicate more quickly and conveniently. ■ The function of this sentence is(giving advice , indicating consequence , contrasting , indicating opposition)	✓ Indicating consequence
228. However, social media is time-consuming. ■ The function of this sentence is(giving advice , indicating consequence , showing cause , indicating opposition)	✓ Indicating opposition
229. Whereas, the more quickly and conveniently we communicate, the more likely it is that there will be misunderstandings. ■ The function of this sentence is(giving advice , indicating consequence , showing cause , indicating opposition)	✓ Indicating opposition
230. Despite the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient. ■ The function of this sentence is(giving advice , indicating consequence , showing cause , indicating opposition)	✓ Indicating opposition
231. we can start thewith these expressions “The aim of this report is to ... / This report examines ... / In this report, [...] will be examined” ■ the expressions mentioned in question 231 are used inparagraph (introduction , body , conclusion)	✓ Introduction
232. There are more than [...] well-equipped health centres in [name of town]./Almost three-quarters of the population are regular users of .../The number of [...] has declined/increased since [date]. The function of the expressions above is(expressing apology , reporting information , showing cause , giving advice)	✓ Reporting information
233. It appears that ... / This results in ... / It is recommended that ... / The best course of action would be to. ■ These expressions can be used inparagraph (introduction , body , conclusion)	✓ Conclusion
234. The rhetorical device used in this sentence “Some robots will look and sound very like humans, because technology will have advanced a great deal.” is (simile , metaphor , onomatopoeia , personification)	✓ Simile
235. The rhetorical device used in this sentence “Treatment and medicines will taste as delicious as real food” is (simile , metaphor , onomatopoeia , personification)	✓ Simile
236. In the sentence “ The world will be at your fingertips” the rhetorical device is(simile , metaphor , onomatopoeia , personification)	✓ Metaphor
237. In the sentence “ Everywhere we go we will hear the constant buzz and hum of technology. the rhetorical device is (simile , metaphor , onomatopoeia , personification)	✓ Onomatopoeia
238. Our computers and mobile phones will take care of us, by telling us when to wake up, eat and sleep The rhetorical device used here is(simile , personification , onomatopoeia , metaphor)	✓ Personification
239. . This is because your brain is tired then, and it is unlikely to retain the information as well. The best time to study is early in the morning. <u>That</u> is when you feel most awake ■ We use pronouns to(show cause , link ideas , show opposition , show result)	✓ Link ideas