

الاماني العلمية الثانوية
064200590

أكاديمية رامي إرشيد الثقافية
0786179729

منصة بناء التعليمية
0796990556

مركز زنك الثقافي
0778650096

Grammar

Vocabulary

مكتف المستوى الثالث طبة 2004

PACK 12 / LEVEL FOUR
jamalsafi2012@gmail.com

Readings

Writing

0777376260

**ENGLISH
LANGUAGE
SECOND
SECONDARY
CLASS**



**FIRST
SEMESTER
UNITS
1-4**



<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCim4nE5K0FKE3SMVHIwIPsQ>

<https://www.facebook.com/Teacher-of-English-Jamal-Safi-105341474587710>

TEACHER OF ENGLISH

JAMAL SAFI

IT ALWAYS SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE UNTIL IT IS DONE

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN – MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION – 2022
GENERAL ENGLISH / LEVEL THREE

TEACHER OF ENGLISH : JAMAL SAFI

0777376260

Read the following text carefully, and then in your **ANSWER BOOKLET**, answer all the questions that follow. Your answer should be based on the text.

***أرجو التركيز على القطع التالية مع الأسئلة الإضافية الموجودة في الدوسية .

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. Complementary Medicine : is it really a solution ? | (SB, page 14) |
| 2. Masdar City – a positive step? | (SB page 32) |
| 3. In the future. | (SB page 22) |
| 4. Get moving . | (AB, page 13) |
| 5. Founding father of farming | (AB, page 22) |
| 6. Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world | (SB, page 20) |
| 7. The importance of Islamic achievements in history . | (SB, page 28) |
| 8. Using technology in class. | (SB, page 8) |
| 9. Health in Jordan: A report | (SB, page 18) |
| 10. The Internet of Things. | (AB, page 8) |
| 11. Accident victim tests first artificial limb. | (AB, page 17) |
| 12. The history of computers . | (SB , page 6) |

الكلمات الضرورية المستخدمة في أسئلة القطع الوزارية

Find	جد	Factors	عوامل
Quote	اقتبس	Influence, Impact, Effect	تأثير
Underlined	تحت خط	According to	وفقا لـ / حسب
Pronoun	ضمير	View , Opinion , Attitude	وجهة نظر
Text	نص	Sentence	جملة
Paragraph	فقرة	Indicate, Show	يشير، يبين
Write down	اكتب	Why	لماذا
Examples	أمثلة	How	كيف
Mention	اذكر / عدد	When	متى
Features, Qualities	خصائص	Who	من
Objectives, Aims	أهداف	Where	أين
First	أول	What	ما / ماذا
Second	ثاني	Which	أي / الذي
Third	ثالث	How many	كم عدد
Last	آخر / أخير	How long	كم طول المدة
Word	كلمة	Causes, Reasons	أسباب
Refer to	يعود على	A part from	باستثناء
Describe	صف	Results	نتائج
Advantages , Benefits	إيجابيات , فوائد	Mean	يعني
Explain	وضح	Justify	برر
Suggest	اقترح	Ways	طرق
Characteristics	خصائص	Steps	خطوات
Difficulties	صعوبات	Consequences	آثار
Achievements	إنجازات	Methods	اساليب

Question Number one .

- A.
1. Write down two / three /four of them / Write them down.
 2. Write down two/three /four of them / Write them down.
 3. Write down two /three/four of them / Write them down.

يكون المطلوب في هذين الاسئلة أن تذكر نقاط على كل منها حاول التقيد بما هو مطلوب بالسؤال حتى تحصل على علامته كاملة. مفتاح الحل
العبرة التي قبل كلمة Write

4. Quote /Write down the sentence which indicates that

المطلوب في هذا السؤال اقتباس جملة من النص . انتبه لما هو مكتوب بعد that لتحديد الجملة المناسبة من النص ثم اكتبها كاملة بحيث تبدأ بحرف capital و تنهي بنقطة. مفتاح الحل العبرة التي بعد كلمة that

5. Find a word in the text which means

المطلوب في هذا السؤال إيجاد كلمة من الفقرة التي ذكر رقمها في السؤال لها نفس معنى العبرة أو الكلمة التي بعد كلمة means عليك أن تحفظ معاني المفردات الواردة في القطع للإجابة على هذا السؤال
ملاحظة هامة : عندما تجد الإجابة انقلها إلى دفتر إجابتك كما وردت في النص تماما دون تغيير.

- Replace the underlined word with suitable phrasal verb / idiom that has the same meaning.

المطلوب استبدال الكلمة التي تحتها خط بشبه فعل / مصطلح مناسب له نفس المعنى . عليك أن تحفظ المصطلحات المطلوبة منك مع الانتباه لزمن الفعل وكتابته بشكل صحيح إملائيا.

- What does the underlined word mean ?

المطلوب معرفة معنى الكلمة التي تحتها خط عليك أن تحفظ معاني المفردات الواردة في القطع للإجابة على هذا السؤال.

6. What does the underlined wordrefer to ?

المطلوب في هذا السؤال معرفة على ماذا يعود الضمير الذي تحته خط .
اقرأ الجملة التي تحتوي على الضمير. حدد نوعه قبل أن تعتمد إجابة معينة .
ملاحظة هامة : عندما تجد الإجابة انقلها إلى دفتر إجابتك كما وردت في النص تماما دون تغيير.

he , him , his	اسم مذكر عاقل
they , them , their	اسم جمع (عاقل / غير عاقل)
she , her	اسم مؤنث عاقل
it, its	اسم مفرد غير عاقل
who , which , where	الاسم السابق لها مباشرة
this , so	جملة سابقة لها
there, here	اسم مكان

7. According to the text , the writer (thinks , says, considers , states)

that..... Suggest / Mention / Give three ways / reasons / pieces of advice

المطلوب في هذا السؤال توضيح العبرة التي بعد that مقترحا/ ذاكرة / معطيا / ثلاثة طرق / أسباب / نصائح لها علاقة بالعبرة التي بعد that
افهم هذه العبرة جيدا اربطها بما تعرفه عن النص بشكل عام ثم اكتب ثلاثة طرق/ أسباب / نصائح مناسبة.

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

المطلوب في هذا السؤال التفكير في العبرة المعطاة وكتابة وجهة نظرك . أبدا إجابتك بعبرة تفيد الرأي مثل I agree that / I think that
In my opinion . اكتب الجملة التي وردت في بداية السؤال . اعتبر أن هذه العبرة موضوع تعبير بسيط المطلوب منك إبداء رأيك في جملتين على الأقل , إذا وجدت صعوبة . ابحث في النص عن جملتين (فكرتين) , حاول صياغة ما تكتبه بطريقة الخاصة و تجنب النسخ من النص قدر الإمكان.

VOCABULARY (ENGLISH – ENGLISH)

apparatus	equipment or machine for a particular purpose	جهاز / اداة
appendage	a body part connected to the main trunk of the body	طرف ملحق بالجذع
sponsor	to financially support a person or an event	يدعم / يمول
limb	arm or leg of a person	طرف/ذراع، رجل
coma	a state of unconsciousness	غيبوبة
dementia	a mental illness the symptoms of which are problems with memory	جنون
drug	a substance used for making medicines	دواء/ عقار
implant	prosthetic device implanted in the body	زراعة عضو
scanner	a medical instrument to produce images	ماسح اشعاعي للصور الطبية
side effects	effects of medicine on your body	اثار جانبية
medical trial	trial to evaluate the safety of medications	دواء تجريبي
pill	a small round piece of medicine	حبة/ قرص دواء
symptom	a physical problem that might indicate a disease	اعراض
stroke	an illness when a blood tube in your brain is blocked	سكتة دماغية
reputation	the common opinion that people have	سَمعة
artificial	made by human beings	صناعي
prosthetic	an artificial body part	طرف صناعي
bionic	a limb or body part that is electronically powered	ذو أطراف آلية
commitment	a promise to do something	التزام
decline	to decrease in quantity or importance	يتناقص
healthcare	the prevention or treatment of illness	الرعاية الصحية
life expectancy	the length of time that a person or animal is expected to live	متوسط العمر المتوقع
infant mortality	death on a large scale	وفيات الاطفال
dental	relating to teeth	سني
sanitation	the systems which supply water and deal with human waste	الصرف الصحي
workforce	the people who are able to work	قوى عاملة
immunisation	giving a substance to a person to prevent them disease.	اكتساب المناعة / تطعيم
privacy settings	controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see your information	إعدادات الخصوصية
sat nav system	a system of computers and satellites, used in cars and other places that tells you where something is	نظام الأقمار الصناعية البحرية
blog	a regularly updated personal website	مدونة

email exchange	a series of emails between two or more people	تبادل الرسائل الإلكترونية
social media	social interaction between people	مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي
tablet computer	a mobile computer, with a touch screen,	كمبيوتر لوحي
whiteboard	a touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas	لوح مغناطيسي
post	to put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it	يرسل
calculation	using numbers to find out an amount, price	عملية حسابية
computer chip	a small piece inside a computer which stores information	رقاقة حاسوب
floppy disk	a flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information	قرص مرن
PC	a computer that is used by one person at a time	الحاسوب الشخصي
program	a set of instructions enabling a computer to function;	برمجية
smartphone	a mobile phone with advanced computing technology	الهاتف الذكي
World Wide Web	an information system, known as the Internet	الشبكة العنكبوتية
acupuncture	complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin	الوخز بالإبر
ailment	illness	مرض / وعكة
allergy	a reaction of the immune system when it is sensitive to something;	حساسية
homoeopathy	a complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by herbs	الطب البديل
arthritis	a painful and stiffness of the joints	التهاب المفاصل
immunisation	the process by which an individual' becomes protected against an illness	اكتساب المناعة
malaria	a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes	ملاريا
migraine	a very bad headache	شقيقة / صداع
herbal remedy	mixture of a plant used to prevent disease	التداوي بالاعشاب
complementary medicine	medical treatment provides an alternative to scientific medical practices	طب تكميلي / بديل
artificially created	not real or not made of natural things	نسخه صناعية مطابقه للحقيقة
carbon – neutral	not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide	متعادل كربونيا (لا يزيد من كمية الكربون بالجو)
commitment	a promise to do something	التزام

criticise	to judge with disapproval	ينتقد
desalination	the process of removing salt from sea water	تحلية المياه
megaproject	a very large, expensive, business project	مشروع ضخم
out weigh	to be more important than something else	أكثر أهمية
pedestrian	someone who is walking	المشاة
sustainability	the state of being able to continue forever	استدامة
grid	a system of electricity	شبكة توريدات كهربائية
zero waste	producing no waste	خال من النفايات
strenuous	using or needing a lot of effort.	مجهد / متعب
obese	extremely fat	سمين
algebra	a type of mathematics system where letters and symbols are used to represent numbers	علم الجبر
arithmetic	the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations	علم الحساب
geometry	the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, relationships and measurement	علم الهندسة
mathematician	a person who studies Mathematics	عالم رياضيات
inheritance	money or things that you get from someone after they die	ميراث
philosopher	someone who studies and writes philosophy	فيلسوف
physician	someone qualified to practise medicine	طبيب
polymath	someone who has a lot of knowledge	متعدد الثقافات
musical harmony	pleasant sound in music	إيقاع موسيقي متناغم
revolutionise	to completely change the way people do something or think about something	يقوم بثورة بهدف التغيير
ground - breaking	new, innovative	مبدع / خلاق
founder	a person who start something new	مؤسس
legacy	what someone leaves to the world after their death	تركة
fertile land	produced more than enough food	ارض خصبة
hands on	field working / working by hand	عمل ميداني / عمل يدوي
irrigate	to supply land with water	يروي / يسقي

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Question Number Two:

A: Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET .

1.

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

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

Answers : 1.take place 2. wake up 3. settle down 4. meet up 5. look around 6. get started

2.

energy, grateful, headlines , helmet, lawyer, likely, navy

1. I am studying hard because I want to be a
2. When you ride a bike, you should always wear a
3. Thank you so much! We are very.....
4. Do you think it is to rain tomorrow?
5. I always look at the newspaper, but I don't always read the articles.
6. Solar panels generate from the sun.

Answers : 1.lawyer 2. helmet 3. grateful 4. likely 5. headlines 6. energy

3.

boil, fry, grill, melt, mix, roast, season, slice, sprinkle

1. When you heat cheese, it s.
2. Put some flour and sugar in a bowl and them together.
3. You need a sharp knife to the bread.
4. Heat the water until it..... s.
5. Put the eggs in oil or butter to them.
6. some salt and pepper over the potatoes to..... them.
7. the meat in the oven

Answers : 1.melt 2. mix 3. slice 4. boil 5. fry 6. sprinkle / season 7. roast

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4.

developed , tablet , decade , mouse , programs , invented

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

Answers : 1.programs 2. mouse 3. decade 4. tablet 5. invented

5.

models , smartphone , laptop , calculation , program, floppy disk

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

Answers : 1.smartphone 2. program 3. calculation 4.models 5. laptop

6.

acupuncture , migraine , ailment , immunisation , allergies , arthritis

1. My grandfather has..... in his fingers, so he sometimes finds it difficult to write.
2. to nuts and milk are becoming more common.
3. Many serious diseases can be prevented by..... , which helps the body to build antibodies.
4. Headaches and colds are commons, especially in winter.
5. If you have a , the best thing to do is take some medicine and rest somewhere quiet.

Answers : 1.arthritis 2. allergies 3. immunisation 4. ailment 5. migraine

7.

viable, alien, conventional, sceptical, complementary

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

Answers : 1.sceptical 2. conventional 3. complementary 4. viable 5. alien

8.

helmet, inspire, monitor, reputation, risk, seat belt, self-confidence, tiny, waterproof

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

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

9.

a coma, dementia, medical trials, pills, symptoms

1. Doctors look at the before they decide how to treat the patient.
2. Before doctors prescribe drugs to patients, scientists perform to make sure the drugs are safe.
3. After Ali's accident, he lay in for two weeks.
4. My grandfather has to take a lot of medicine – he takes six different every day.

Answers : 1.symptoms 2. medical trails 3. a coma 4. pills

10.

urban planning, biological waste , public transport,
carbon footprint , negative effects , economic growth

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

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

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11.

philosopher ,arithmetic, polymath, chemist, geometry, mathematician , physician

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

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

12.

benefit, farms, footprint, free, friendly,
neutral, pedestrian, power, renewable, waste

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

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

13.

sustainability , apparatus , physician, mortality, prosthetic

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

Answers : 1. apparatus 2. sustainability 3. prosthetic 4.phyaician

14.

ailments , dementia, acupuncture , irrigated, fountain pen

1. My grandparents gave me a for my birthday, and I am learning calligraphy now.
2. Some can be treated effectively with homoeopathic remedies.
3. When there is not enough rainfall to grow crops, the ground must be
4. Elderly people often suffer from....., which is difficult to treat.

Answers : 1. fountain pen 2. ailments 3. irrigated 4. Dementia

antibodies , artificially-created , blog, calculations, desalination

1. plants are becoming a popular method of providing water for people living in areas that have little fresh water.
2. Many megaprojects consist of cities, which will be built according to principles of sustainable living.
3. I came across a post the other day. It was discussing the importance of traditional crafts in our modern-day society.
4. Homoeopathy cannot produce needed to protect against childhood diseases.
5. One of the earliest computers took as long as 25 minutes to do simple mathematical

Answers : 1. desalination 2. artificially created 3. blog 4. antibodies 5. Calculation

*ادرس الجداول التالية :

UNIT ONE			
access	إيجاد معلومات	programme	برنامج إذاعي أو تلفزيوني
blog	مدونة	rely on	يعتمد على
calculation	عملية حسابية	sat nav system	نظام الأقمار الصناعية البحرية
computer chip	رقاقة الحاسوب	security settings	إعدادات الحماية
email exchange	تبادل الرسائل الإلكترونية	smartphone	الهاتف الذكي
filter	يصفى	social media	مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي
floppy disk	القرص المرن	tablet computer	كمبيوتر لوحي
ICT	معلومات و تكنولوجيا الاتصال	user	مستخدم
identity fraud	سرقة البيانات الشخصية	web-building program	برمجية إنشاء موقع الكتروني
program	برمجية	web hosting	استضافة موقع الكتروني
post	يرسل	whiteboard	لوح مغناطيسي
privacy settings	إعدادات الخصوصية	World Wide Web	الشبكة العنكبوتية
UNIT TWO			
acupuncture	الوخز بالإبر	sceptical	متشكك
ailment	مرض / وعكة صحية	healthcare	الرعاية الصحية
allergy	حساسية	life expectancy	متوسط العمر المتوقع
homoeopathy	الطب البديل	decline	يتناقص
arthritis	التهاب المفاصل	obese	سمين بشكل مفرط
immunisation	اكتساب المناعة	strenuous	مجهد / متعب
malaria	ملاريا	reputation	سمعة
migraine	شقيقة / صداع	dental	سني
viable	قابل للحياة	sanitation	الصرف الصحي
herbal remedy	التداوي بالأعشاب	workforce	قوى عاملة
alien	غريب	optimistic	متفائل
conventional	تقليدي / عادي	practitioner	من يمارس مهنة أو مهارة
career	وظيفة / مهنة	setback	فشل / إخفاق
complementary medicine	طب تكميلي / بديل	raise	يرفع / يربي / يسال
infant mortality	وفيات الأطفال	commitment	التزام
antibody	الجسم المضاد	option	خيار

UNIT THREE

apparatus	جهاز / اداة	radiotherapy	علاج اشعاعي
appendage	طرف ملحق بالجذع	scanner	ماسح اشعاعي للصور الطبية
bionic	ذو اطراف الية	side effects	اثار جانبية
artificial	صناعي	sponsor	يدعم / يمول
cancerous	سرطاني	symptom	اعراض
coma	غيبوبة	ward	جناح/ قسم
cross	غاضب / منزعج	implant	زراعة عضو
dementia	جنون	limb	طرف/ ذراع, رجل
drug	دواء/ عقار	medical trial	دواء تجريبي
expansion	توسع	MRI	التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي
outpatient	مريض غير مقيم	prosthetic	طرف صناعي
paediatric	متعلق بطب الاطفال	publicise	يعمم/ ينشر
pill	حبة/ قرص دواء	stroke	سكتة دماغية

UNIT FOUR

arithmetic	علم الحساب	carbon – neutral	متعادل كربونيا
algebra	علم الجبر	criticise	ينتقد
geometry	علم الهندسة	desalination	تحلية المياه
mathematician	عالم رياضيات	grid	شبكة تمديدات كهربائية
philosopher	فيلسوف	megaproject	مشروع ضخم
physician	طبيب	out weigh	أكثر أهميه
polymath	متعدد الثقافات	pedestrian	المشاة
composition	تأليف موسيقي	sustainability	استدامة
musical harmony	إيقاع موسيقي متناغم	irrigate	يروي - يسقي
revolutionise	يقوم بثورة بهدف التغيير	zero waste	خال من النفايات
windmill	طاحونة حبوب	inheritance	ميراث
inoculation	مطعوم وقائي	ground - breaking	مبدع / خلاق
artificially created	نسخه صناعية مطابقه للحقيقة	fountain pen	قلم حبر سائل
commitment	التزام	founder	مؤسس
talent	موهبة	legacy	تركة
scale	ميزان	fertile land	ارض خصبة
laboratory	مختبر	hands on	عمل ميداني / عمل يدوي

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

ادرس الجداول التالية:

MISCELLANEOUS

ground-breaking	innovative /new	مبدع / خلاق
hands on	field working / working by hand	عمل ميداني / عمل يدوي
wake-up call'	warning	تحذير
proof	provide protection against	يوفر حماية ضد
fertile land	produced more than enough food	ارض خصبة

People will be able to get involved on the '**hands-on**' display

1. What does the underlined adjective '**hands-on**' mean ?

Answer : field working / working by hand

COLOUR IDIOMS

feel blue	to feel sad (feeling = sadness)	يشعر بالحزن
see red	to get angry (feeling = anger)	يغضب
white elephant	something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose./ a useless possession	مكلف بدون فائدة
have/get the green light	to have or give permission to go ahead with something or for something to happen.	يسمح / ياذن / يوافق
red-handed	in the act of doing something wrong	يقوم بعمل خاطئ / متلبس بالجرم
out of the blue	unexpectedly / apparently from nowhere	بشكل مفاجئ

- 1- Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a **red handed** .
 . Replace the misused underlined colour idiom with the correct one
- 2- A lot of houses in the nearby village became **white elephant** as their owners left to live in the city
 What does the underlined colour idiom mean ?
- 3- Have you heard the good news ? We have got **the permission** to go ahead with our project.
 - Replace the underlined phrase with the correct colour idiom .
- 4- It's normal to **feel a bit blue** from time to time . How ever studies show that negative emotions can harm the body .
 - What feeling does the underlined colour idiom express ?

Answers : 1. white elephant 2. something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose / a useless possession 3. the green light 4. sadness

Phrases with different meanings

share ideas	to give your idea to another person or a group	تشارك الأفكار
compare ideas	where two or more ideas are similar or different	تبادل الأفكار
create a web site	to construct a website	إنشاء موقع على شبكة الانترنت
contribute to a web site	offer your writing and work to the website	المساهمة في موقع على شبكة الانترنت
research information	to find the information you need	البحث عن معلومات
present information	to give the results of your research in a presentation	تقديم معلومات
monitor what is happening	you know what is happening and you are following the developments	مراقبة ما يحدث
find out what is happening	you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it	لا يعرف ما يحدث
give a talk to people	you have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people	إلقاء محاضرة بالناس
talk to people	an informal discussion	التحدث مع الناس
show photos	you show people photos that you have in person	عرض الصور
send photos	send photos to someone over the Internet	إرسال الصور

- Kareem **shared a large number of ideas** with the committee .
 - The student **compared his ideas** with the teachers .
- Explain the difference in meaning between the underlined phrases.

Answer :

share ideas	to give your idea to another person or a group
compare ideas	where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different

Phrasal verbs and prepositions

get started	يبدأ
look around	يلقي نظرة / ينظر إلى
settle down	يستقر
take place	يحدث
meet up	يقابل / يلتقي
wake up	يستيقظ

know about	يعرف عن
connect with	يتصل مع
turn on	يشغل
give out	ينشر
fill in	يعبئ

- When I graduate from university, I would like to buy a house and settle
(up , down , around)
- I would like to know more the new project.
(with , out , about)

Answers : 1. down 2. about

Phrasal Verbs

cope with	to deal successfully with, or handle a situation.	يتعامل مع
bounce back	to start to be successful again after a difficult time.	النهوض بعد الفشل
focus on	to direct your attention or effort at something specific.	يركز على
speak to	communicate with	يتواصل مع
rely on	to have trust or confidence in something or someone	يعتمد على

These days, computers often **speak to** each other
- What does the underlines phrasal verb mean ?

Answer : communicate with

Synonyms

apparatus	equipment	الآلة / اداة
appendage	limb	طرف
artificial	prosthetic	صناعي
sponsor	fund	يمول / يدعم
obese	fat	سمنه

Collocations

get an idea	تخطر له فكرة
spend a time	يمضي وقتا
catch attention	يلفت الانتباه
attend a course	يلتحق بدورة
take interest	يستغل / يستفيد

Intelligent students always **take** their teachers' attention .

- Replace the misused verb with the correct one to form the appropriate collocation:.....
- Scientists have already invented a **prosthetic** hand with a sense of touch.
Replace the underlined word with its synonym .

Answers : 1. catch 2. artificial

COLLOCATIONS

carbon footprint	اثر الكربون
biological waste	نفايات حيوية
economic growth	نمو اقتصادي
urban planning	تخطيط حضري / عمراني
negative effect	تأثير سلبي
public transport	مواصلات عامة

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

Answer : planning

DERIVATION

1. NOUN : يشتق الاسم إذا كان الفراغ مسبوقاً بالمؤشرات التالية :

1. بعد الأدوات (a , an , the) .
2. بعد صفات الملكية (my , our , your , his , her , their , its) .
3. بعد صفات الإشارة (this , that , these , those) .
4. بعد محددات الكمية (much , little , a little , few , a few , only , every , other , all , no any , many , one , two , three , fouretc)
5. قبل وبعد (of) وقبل وبعد ('s) الملكية .
6. بعد (more) بشرط أن لا تكون مسبقة بأحد أفعال (be) .
7. بعد حروف الجر (in , of , on , between , from , under , with , for , at ...etc) .

2. ADJECTIVE : تشتق الصفة إذا كان الفراغ مسبوقاً بالمؤشرات التالية :

1. بين as (adjective) as / as..... as
2. بعد المحددات والمؤكدات والظروف مثل : (very , so , too , quite , well)
3. بعد أفعال مثل : (get , become , grow , look , seem , appear , feel , found)
4. بعد (most / more) وخاصة بين (more) و (than) بشرط أن تكون (more) مسبقة بأحد أفعال (be)
5. بعد أفعال (be) بشرط أن تكون أفعالاً رئيسية وليست مساعدة.

3. VERB : يشتق الفعل إذا كان الفراغ مسبوقاً بالمؤشرات التالية :

1. بعد to المصدرية (to- infinitive)
2. بعد أفعال (modals) يأتي فعل أساسي (base form) .
3. بعد أفعال (do) عند تكوين سؤال أو جملة منفية المضارع البسيط أو الماضي البسيط
4. بعد الفاعل سواء كان اسم أو ضمير .

4. ADVERB : يشتق الظرف إذا كان الفراغ مسبوقاً بالمؤشرات التالية :

1. أول الجملة و قبل فاصلة ,
2. في نهاية الجملة بشرط أن يقع الفراغ بعد اسم أو ضمير أو فعل.
3. كمادة معترضة في الأحوال التالية : - بين احد أفعال (be) و صفة - بين الفاعل (اسم / ضمير) و الفعل .

- * إحتفظ القاعدة التالية : **N+V+ADV+ADJ+N** .
 * في جميع حالات الاسم إذا جاء بعد الفراغ اسم آخر نضع صفة .
 * في حالة وجود ظرف قبل الفراغ نعتمد في الحل على الكلمة التي قبله .
 * إذا وجدت صفة قبل الفراغ نضع اسم بشرط عدم وجود اسم بعد الفراغ بحيث إذا وجد اسم نضع صفة .

إذا جاء الفراغ :

- في بداية الجملة و متبوعا بفاصلة فإنه يحتاج لظرف .
- في بداية الجملة و متبوعا باسم فإنه يحتاج لصفة .
- في بداية الجملة و متبوعا بفعل فإنه يحتاج لاسم .
- في نهاية الجملة مسبقا باسم و فعل فإنه يحتاج لظرف .
- محصورا بين فعلين فإنه يحتاج لظرف .

- . إذا خلت الكلمة من أي لاحقة من لواحق الاسم أو الصفة أو الظرف فهي غالبا ما تكون فعل .
 . إذا كان الفراغ مسبقا بظرف نعتمد على الكلمة التي تسبق الظرف لتحديد ما يحتاجه الفراغ . (نعتبر أن الظرف كلمة زائدة)
 . مؤشر اسم + اسم بعد الفراغ = صفة
 . مؤشر صفة + صفة بعد الفراغ = ظرف
 . مؤشر فعل + فعل بعد الفراغ = ظرف

- أدوات العطف التالي (**and , as well as , or**) تعطف كلمتين من نفس الجنس أي أن ما يتبعها يكون من جنس ما يسبقها

- **Smoking (n) and pollution (n) have the same effects.**
- **Work makes you healthy (adj) and wealthy (adj)**

Noun Suffixes : لواحق الأسماء

ion	production	ity	authority
ness	illness	y	archaeology
tude	attitude	age	shortage
ice	notice	or	inventor
ism	tourism	ce	influencc
ment	government	ist	archaeologist
ess	princess	ship	friendship
ure	pressure	dom	kingdom
er	teacher	ing	weaving

Adjective Suffixes : لواحق الصفات

ible	responsible	ous	dangerous
ful	beautiful	ory	satisfactory
ent	different	ing	interesting
less	careless	ed	interested
able	bearable	ant	important
ic	mathematic	an	American
ary	revolutionary	ive	creative
ect	perfect	al	social

Verb Suffixes : لواحق الفعل

fy	qualify	ieve	believe
ize	civilize	en	strengthen
ate	compensate	ide	provide

Adverb Suffixes : لواحق الظرف

ly	slowly
----	--------

C. Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences, and write the answers in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

- The Middle East is famous for the of olive oil.
(produce , production , productive)
- Ibn Sina wrote textbooks.
(medicine medical , medically)
- Fatima al-Fihri was born in the century.
(nine , ninth , ninthly)
- My father bought our house with an from his grandfather.
(inherit, inheritance , inherited)

5. Scholars have discovered an..... document from the twelfth century.
(**origin, original , originally**)
6. Do you think the wheel was the most important..... ever?
(**invent, invention , invented**)
7. Al-Kindi made many important mathematical
(**discover, discoveries , discovered**)
8. Who was the most writer of the twentieth century?
(**influence, influential , influentially**)
9. Petra is an important..... site.
(**archaeology , archaeological , archaeologically**)
10. I will be going to university to continue my
(**educate , education , educational**)
11. In our exam, we had to a text from Arabic into English.
(**translation , translate , translator**)
12. They are going to..... a new air conditioning unit in our flat.
(**installation , installed , install**)
13. Thank you for your help, I really it.
(**appreciation , appreciate , appreciated**)
14. Have you seen Nasser's..... of postcards? He's got hundreds!
(**collect , collection , collective**)
15. Many instruments that are still used today in..... were designed by Arab scholars.
(**operational / operate / operations**)
16. When do you..... to receive your test results?
(**expect / expectancy / expectantly**)
17. Jordan needs tomore handicrafts .
(**produce , production , productive**)
18. Athletes with legs can take part in the Paralympics.
(**prosthetic, prosthesis , prosthetically**)
19. Most doctors used to be about the validity of homoeopathy.
(**sceptical , sceptic , sceptically**)
20. Complementary medicine can never substitute for as it will not produce the antibodies.
(**immunisation , immune , immunise**)
- 21.This has proved to be beneficial to the community.
(**extreme , extremely , extremes**)
22. Rania has a strong of success.
(**believe , belief , believable**)
23. Majed haspassed the final exams .
(**successful , successfully, succeed**)

ANSWERS : 1. production 2.medical 3. ninth 4.inheritance 5.original 6.invention
7. discoveries 8.influential 9.archaeological 10.education 11.translate 12.install
13.appreciate 14. collections 15. operations 16. expect 17.produce 18. prosthetic
19. sceptical 20. immunisation 21. extremely 22. belief 23. successfully

TEACHER OF ENGLISH
JAMAL SAFI
0777376260

GRAMMAR		
TENSES		
GENERAL TENSE		
1. PRESENT	2. PAST	3. FUTURE
SPECIFIC TENSE		
A) SIMPLE	A) SIMPLE	A) SIMPLE
B) CONTINUOUS	B) CONTINUOUS	B) CONTINUOUS
C) PERFECT	C) PERFECT	C) PERFECT
D) PERFECT CONTINUOUS	D) PERFECT CONTINUOUS	D) PERFECT CONTINUOUS

1. SIMPLE PRESENT		
AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
S+ base / base+s, es	S+ don't / doesn't + base	Do/ Does +s + base
2. PRESENT CONTINUOUS		
AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
S+ is /am / are +v+ ing	S+ isn't / am not aren't +v+ ing	Is / Am / Are + s + v+ ing
3. PRESENT PERFECT		
AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
S+ have/ has / + v3	S+ haven't / hasn't + v3	Have / Has + s + v3
4. PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS		
AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
S+ have / has + been +v+ ing	S+ haven't /hasn't + been +v+ing	Have /has +s+been+v+ing

5. PAST SIMPLE		
AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
S+ v2	S+ didn't + base	Did +s + base
6. PAST CONTINUOUS		
AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
S+was / were + v+ ing	S+ wasn't / weren't + v+ing	Was / Were /+ s + v +ing
7. PAST PERFECT		
AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
S+ had + v3	S+ hadn't +v3	Had + s +v3
8. PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS		
AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
S+ had + been +v+ ing	S+ hadn't + been +v +ing	Had +s+ been + v+ ing

9. SIMPLE FUTURE

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
S+ will+ base	S+ won't + base	Will+ s +base
S+is /am /are+ going to+ base	S+isn't /am not /aren't+ going to+ base	Is/ Am/ Are+s+going to +base

10. FUTURE CONTINUOUS

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
S+ will + be +v+ ing	S+ won't + be +v+ ing	Will + s + be + v+ ing

11. FUTURE PERFECT

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
S+ will have + v3	S+ won't have + v3	Wil + s + have + v3

GENERAL TENSE :

1. PRESENT :

- have , has , base , base +s/es , do , does , don't , doesn't , is , am . are .

2. PAST :

- had , v2 , did , didn't , was , were , yesterday , in the past , in +past time , last+time
ago , wish , B.C.

3. FUTURE :

- in the future , soon , tomorrow , will in +future time , next +time , then ,
between (future time) and (future time) in (two days) time
within (two weeks) from now

SPECIFIC TENSE

CONTINUOUS	CONTINUOUS	CONTINUOUS	CONTINUOUS
sometimes	now	since+time	since+time
usually	at this time	for+time	for+time
often	at the moment	so far	all+time
always	nowadays	already	again
every+ time	these days	just	lately
time+ ly	at present	twice	over+time
generally	today	yet	
normally	tonight	ever	
frequently	this time	never	
	this +time	recently	
	imperative sentences		
	while		
	as		

THE PASSIVE	
Active	Passive
1.(modal)+ base form	(modal)+ be+ v3
2.(modal)+ have+ v3	(modal)+ have+ been + v3
3. Present Simple (base form)/ (base form + s/es)	is/ am/ are + v3
4. past simple (v2)	was / were+ v3
5.Present Continuous(is / am / are + verb + ing)	is / am / are + being + v3
6.Past Continuous (was/were+ verb+ ing)	was/ were +being+ v3
7. Present Perfect(has/ have + v3)	has/ have + been + v3
8. Past Perfect (had+ v3)	had+ been + v3

1. The manager will offer Tareq a new job next week.

Tareq

2. The teacher has already marked our exams.

Our exams

Answers : 1. will be offered a new job (by the manager)

2. have already been marked (by the teacher) .

وجود مفعول به غير عاقل قبل الفراغ او وجود by بعد الفراغ يكون المطلوب تحويل الفعل حسب قاعدة المبني للمجهول: **be + v3**

1-Smart phones in the early 2000s.

(**invented , were invented , was invented**)

2- In the past, most letters by hand, but these days they are usually typed

(**write , was written , were written**)

3.Many gallons of fresh milkevery day.

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

Answers : 1. were invented 2. were written 3. are drunk

TO-INFINITIVE

الافعال التالية want / afford / need / hope / plan / intend يتبعها to و فعل مجرد

I want (**get**) a tablet, but I can't afford (**buy**) one at the moment.

Answers : **to get / to buy**

الفعل stop يأتي بعده v+ ing اذا كان معناه توقف دائم اما اذا كان معناه توقف مؤقت يأتي بعده to و مجرد

My computer had stopped **working**. He stopped **to have** a rest.

الافعال التالية hope / plan / intend يمكن استخدامها في زمن المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل .

Ali hopes to be a doctor in the future.

Ali is

Answer : **planning to be a doctor in the future** .

CAUSATIVE

يتكون هذا التركيب من أحد الأفعال التالية (have / has / had/ having) ثم مفعول به غير عاقل something ثم فعل تصريف ثالث pp و يستخدم للدلالة على إن شخصا آخر someone else قد قام بالفعل بدلا عنا instead وليس إنا myself أو نحن ourselves

She doesn't cut her hair herself	She has her hair cut.
They don't clean their clothes themselves	They have their clothes cleaned.
I didn't fix the TV myself	I had it fixed .

ملاحظة :

* get , need , want , ask = have / * gets , needs , wants , asks = has
* got , needed , wanted , asked = had

- He asked someone to fix the table.

He

Answer: had it (the table) fixed

تتكون قاعدة السببية (causative/have something done) مما يلي :

Subject + (have / has / had/ having) + object (it / them) + verb3

1. We didn't build our own house . We had it by a local builder.
(build , built , had built , builds)

Answer: built.

SPECULATION/ POSSIBILITIES

S+ must / can't / might + زمن الفعل المناسب

* ركز على الملاحظات التالية :

* sure/certain / definite (بدون وجود نفي في الجملة) = must.

* sure/ certain/ definite (مع وجود نفي في الجملة)not = can't.

impossible , I don't believe = can't .

* unsure / not sure / uncertain / not certain/ indefinite / not definite

(نفي مع المؤشر مباشرة) = might / may.

(probable , possible , maybe , think , if , look like , perhaps)= might / may.

have/ has = have

v2 = have +v3

(is , am, are) = be

base / base +s/es = base

(was, were) = have been

(don't , doesn't (تحذف) = base

(didn't (تحذف) = have +v3

(will) + مجرد = base

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

The children

2. Mahmoud was walking home when the rain started. It was very heavy, so he..... have got very wet. (must , can't , might)

Answers : 1. must be having a party . 2. must

TEACHER OF ENGLISH
JAMAL SAFI
0777376260

OBLIGATION AND PROHIBITION

It is necessary to = **must** / It is not necessary to = **don't / doesn't have to**

You are allowed to = **can** / You are not allowed to = **mustn't / can't**

If I were you, I would = **should** / If I were you, I wouldn't = **shouldn't**

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

2- I think you **should** see a doctor . If I

Answers : 1. mustn't / can't come late . 2. were you I would see a doctor

CONDITIONALS

- Zero : If + s + simple present , s + simple present

If Ali **has** his own computer, he **doesn't** need to use his friend's computer.

- One : If + s + simple present , s + will + infinitive

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

Two : If +s + simple past , s+ would + infinitive+

If Ali **had** his own computer, he **wouldn't** need to use his friend's computer.

1. If you press that button , the picture

(move , moves , moved)

2. If Sara early , she won't attend the class.

(don't come , doesn't come , didn't come)

Answers : 1. moves 2. doesn't come

REPORTED SPEECH

* وجود علامات اقتباس في الجملة الرئيسية كذلك وجود افعال مثل asked, said , told , added في جملة الحل يدل ان المطلوب هو الحل حسب قاعدة الكلام غير المباشر .
ركز على تحويل الافعال التالية :

Direct مباشر	Reported غير مباشر	Direct مباشر	Reported غير مباشر
play / plays	played	played	had played
is / am	was	was	had been
are	were	were	had been
have/has	had	had	had had
will	would		
shall	should		
can	could		
may	might		
must /have to /has to	had to		

* القاعدة العامة للكلام المنقول : تحويل كل فعل الى اقرب ماضي له.

ركز على تحويل الضمانر التالية :

(حسب القائل)

I → he / she , me → him / her , my → his / her mine → his / hers

(مباشرة)

We → they , our → their , us → them , our s → theirs

(حسب المخاطب)

you + me = I , you + مفرد مذكر = he , you + مفرد مؤنث = she , you + جمع = they , you + us = we .

(فاعل / you)

you + me = me , you + مفرد مذكر = him , you + مفرد مؤنث = her , you + جمع = them , you + us = us .

(مفعول به / you)

your + me = my , your + مفرد مذكر = his , Your + مفرد مؤنث = her , your + جمع = their , your + us = our

(مخاطب / your)

Adverbs. تحويل الظروف

Direct مباشر	Reported غير مباشر	Direct مباشر	Reported غير مباشر
today	on that day	next (x)	the (x) after
tonight	that night	next month	the month after
at the moment	at that time / moment	here	there
yesterday	the day before	now	at that time / then
tomorrow	the day after	ago	before

Demonstrative adjectives. صفات الإشارة

this	that
these	those

1. Some parents take their children to the city park weekly.

Mr. Asmar said

2. Schools provide children with basic education .

Safwan said

Answers : 1. that some parents took their children to the city park weekly.

2. that schools provided children with basic education

BE USED TO / USED TO

1. Be used to : (am / is / are / was / were used to)

We use *be used to* (+ noun, pronoun or verb in the -ing form) to describe things that are familiar or customary.

تستخدم لوصف القيام بالأشياء الاعتيادية أو المألوفة والتي ما زلنا نقوم بها لغاية الآن بحيث يتبعها اسم غالبا ما يكون اسم مصدر أو ضمير مثل it
be used to (+ noun, pronoun or verb in the -ing form)

2. Used to : (didn't use to / diduse to ? / used to)

We use *used to* (+ infinitive) to describe past habits or past states that have now changed.

تستخدم لوصف ما كنا معتادين على فعله في الماضي , أما الآن فقد توقفنا عن القيام به بحيث يتبعها فعل مجرد (infinitive) + *Used to*

1. She's lived in the UK for a year. She's English now.

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

2. My mother buy my clothes, but now I choose my own.

(use to , was used to , used to)

3. I didn't English, but now I do.

(use to understand , used to understand , used to understanding)

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

(use to work , used to working , used to work)

5. We always go to the market across the street , so we fresh vegetables.

(are used to eating , am used to eating , used to eat)

Answers : 1. used to speaking 2. used to buy 3. use to understand 4. used to work
5. are used to eating

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

I

2. Most Jordanians *are accustomed to* the hot weather that we have in summer.

Most Jordanians

3. It was familiar for Fares to be a teacher , but now he has retired .

Fares.....

4. It isn't familiar for children to concentrate for a long time

Children

5. It wasn't normal for Nour to speak English fluently , but now she does.

Nour

Answers : 1. am used to getting up early to study now. 2. are used to the hot weather that we have in summer 3. used to be a teacher , but now he has retired.
4. aren't used to concentrating for a long time. 5. Didn't use to speak English fluently , but now she does

Cleft Sentences

The thing that /which الشيء الذي

The person who الشخص الذي

The year when / in which السنة التي / فيها

The time when الوقت عندما

The place where المكان حيث

The way in which الطريقة التي بها

The event which / that الحدث الذي

الجزء المؤكد + فعل مناسب من افعال **be** + بقية الجملة ما عدا الجزء المؤكد + بداية مناسبة للجزء المؤكد

1- Reem won the golden medal last year.

The person who

2 -The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.

The time

ملاحظة: اذا سبق الجزء المؤكد حرف جر فانه يحذف عند الحل

Answers : 1. won the golden medal last year was Reem.

2. when the Olympic Games were held in London was 2012 CE.

It انه  الطريقة الثانية

بقية الجملة + (that) + الجزء المؤكد + فعل مناسب من افعال **be** + **It**

1 - Huda won the Prize for Art last year.

It

2- I stopped working at 11 p.m.

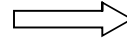
It

ملاحظة : في حالة عدم تحديد الجزء المؤكد يتم التركيز على الفاعل كجزء مؤكد
اذا كتب حرف الجر مع الجزء المؤكد يجب استخدام **that** فقط

Answers : 1. was Huda that won the Prize for the Art last year.

2. was me that stopped working at 11 p.m

Emphasised piece of information الجزء المؤكد



الطريقة الثالثة

بقية الجملة + بداية مناسبة للجزء المؤكد من الطريقة الاولى + فعل مناسب من افعال **be** + الجزء المؤكد

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

Queen Rania

Answer : was the person who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE

Revision of relative clauses

** تستخدم ضمائر الوصل كما يلي :

Who/ that : بعد اسم عاقل

- I met the teacher **who** taught me last year.

Which/ that : بعد اسم غير عاقل

-Ali bought the car **which** he needed.

When : بعد اسم زمن

-I remember the day **when** we first met.

Where : بعد اسم مكان

That's the restaurant **where** we met for the first time.

Whose : للملكية

-He's the man **whose** daughter I met in Jordan.

الفرق بين **which** و **where** :

- He went to the village where he was born

- He went to the village which is peaceful.

* اذا كان المقصود وصف المكان نفسه نستخدم **which** / اذا كان المقصود وصف حدث حصل في المكان نستخدم **where**

Defining relative clauses : جمل الوصل المحددة

شبه الجملة الموصولة المحددة لا يمكن حذفها من الجملة لان معنى الجملة يختل فهي تقدم معلومة اساسية **necessary information** و تتحدث عن اكثر من شيء او شخص واحد ولا تستخدم الفواصل .

- My brother who lives in Amman is a doctor.

** ملاحظة : نستخدم **that** مع العاقل و غير العاقل و كذلك مع الاماكن في هذا النوع فقط ولا تستخدم مع جمل الوصل غير المحددة.

Non-defining relative clauses : جمل الوصل غير المحددة

شبه الجملة الموصولة غير المحددة يمكن حذفها من الجملة لان معنى الجملة لا يتاثر فهي تقدم معلومة اضافية او غير ضرورية .

unnecessary information . و تتحدث عن شيء او شخص واحد فقط و تستخدم الفواصل ولا تستخدم **that**

- My brother, who lives in Amman, is a doctor.

1. The students cleaned the street are from our school.

(**which , who, when , whose**)

2. The prize Huda won last year was for Art.

(**when , where, which , who**)

3. Plastic is the material causes a lot of pollution.

(**whose , who , where , which**)

4. It was the month of Ramadan Ibn Sina died.

(**when , which , where , that**)

Answers : 1. who 2. which 3. which 4. when

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JAMAL SAFI
0777376260

- ربط جملتين في جملة واحدة باستخدام relative pronoun

* الاسم الرئيسي **head noun** وهو الاسم المذكور في الجملة الأولى و مكرر أو له ضمير عائد عليه في الجملة الثانية:

الخطوات : نزل الجملة الأولى كما هي حتى الاسم الرئيسي.

. * إذا كان الاسم الرئيسي في الجملة الأولى عاقل اكتب بعده **who** .

* إذا كان الاسم الرئيسي في الجملة الأولى غير عاقل اكتب بعده **which** .

* إذا كان الاسم الرئيسي في الجملة مكان اكتب بعده **where** . (ظرف مكان) **There**

* إذا كان الاسم الرئيسي في الجملة زمان اكتب بعده **when** . (ظرف زمان) **Then**

* إذا كان الاسم المكرر في الجملة الثانية ينتهي بـ 's الملكية أو مسبوق بصفة ملكية **whose** her, your, our , my , his, اكتب **whose** ثم بقية الجملة.

1. The police arrested **the driver** . **He** caused the accident.

The police arrested the driver

2. She visited the school . She had studied there.

She visited the school

* إذا وقعت كلمات أخرى بين الاسم الرئيسي في الجملة الأولى و النقطة نهاية الجملة الأولى فإننا نكتبها في نهاية الجملة التي نكونها من ربط الجملتين.

3. Tareq was very angry . He lost his job .

Tareq ,

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

London ,

Answers : 1. who caused the accident. 2. where she had studied.

3. who lost his job, was very angry. 4. which is the capital of the UK, is a huge city.

Question Number Three.

A. Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences, and write the answers in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. By the end of this year, we..... here for ten years.

(**will live , will be living , will have lived**)

2. Are you planning shopping tomorrow?

(**to go , goes , to going**)

3. Where have you been? I for ages.

(**waited , has been waiting , have been waiting**)

4. Before she went to the library, Huda her mother to prepare lunch.

(**helped , had helped , has helped**)

5. It is probable that smart phones market in the future.

(**expands , will expand , has expand**)

6. There a technological revolution since 1943 CE.

(**have been , has been , will be**)

7. Hind very hard for several weeks before she did her final exams.

(**had been working , has been working , have been working**)

8. I the house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes.

(**have been painting , has painted , had been painting**)

9. Ali about his friend when he received a text from him.

(**had been thinking , has been thinking , have been thinking**)

10. By the time the bus arrived, we for an hour.

(**had waited , had been waiting , have been waiting**)

11. This time next year, they for their final exams.
(prepared , will be preparing , have prepared)
12. By 2022 CE, they the new motorway.
(will have opened , have opened , had opened)
13. These days, millions of families at least one computer at home .
(have , has , had)
14. My son often..... computers better than me .
(use , uses , used)
15. Look at the black sky! It's..... soon!
(rains , is going to rain , rained)
16. I an email when my laptop switched itself off.
(was writing , were writing , am writing)
17. If you need to contact me next week, we..... at a hotel in Aqaba.
(will be staying , are staying , have stayed)
18. This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we..... our exams.
(will have finished , has finished , had finished)
19. In three years' time, my brother from university.
(will have graduated , have graduated , graduated)
20. I think humans to the Mars in 2070.
(will travel, were going to travel , have travelled)
21. I was driving to the work when the engine working .
(stops , is stopped , stopped)
22. Nadia her homework for two hours.
(have done , have been doing , has been doing)
23. Many gallons of fresh milk every day .
(are drunk , is drinking , drank)
24. My family a trip to Europe every year.
(plans , was being planned , would plan)
25. According to Kate's schedule , she her business partner next week .
(would be met , will be met , is going to meet)
26. While my father a book , our neighbour came to visit us.
(is read , reads , was reading)
27. I want to a tablet but I don't have money now.
(getting , get , gets)
28. In the past, most letters by hand
(was written , were written , are writing)

Answers : 1. will have lived 2. to go 3. have been waiting 4. had helped 5. will expand
6. has been 7. had been working 8. have been painting 9. Had been thinking
10. had been waiting 11. will be preparing 12. will have opened 13. have 14. uses
15. is going to rain 16. was writing 17. will be staying 18. will have finished
19. will have graduated 20. will travel 21. stopped 22. has been doing
23. are drunk 24. plans 25. is going to meet 26. was reading 27. get
28. were written

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JAMAL SAFI
0777376260

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

1. I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake yesterday.

Huda told me

2. Somebody has found my missing laptop.

My missing laptop

3. He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 10 p.m., and he's still studying.

He since 5 p.m.

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

I am

5. The Egyptians built the pyramids.

It was the

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

Queen Rania was

7. Perhaps Issa's phone is broken.

Issa's phone

8. I asked someone to fix my computer.

I had

9. It isn't necessary to switch off the screen.

You don't have

10. You are not allowed to touch this machine.

You

11. I think you should send a text message.

If I were you

12. Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work.

Before Mohammad

13. Ibn Sina was a polymath . He is also known as Avicenna.

Ibn Sina' who

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

He has written many books, but it

15. Ali intends to finish his project tonight.

Ali is

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

The thing that

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

London ,

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

The year

19. Meeting new people makes travelling an exciting experience .

The thing that

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

The person

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0777376260

Answers : 1. that she had bought all ingredients for a chocolate cake the day before .
 2. has been found 3. has been studying 4. used to getting up early to study now.
 5. Egyptians that / who built the pyramids. 6. the person who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE. 7. might be broken. 8. my computer fixed 9. to switch off the screen.
 10. can't / mustn't touch this machine. 11. I would study hard 12. started work , he had checked his emails. 13. is also known as Avicenna, was a polymath. 14. his final book that made him famous all over the world. 15. planning to finish his project tonight. 16. impresses me more than anything else is my neighbours' generosity . 17. which is the capital of the UK, is a huge city 18. When the Great Mosque in Cordoba was built was 784CE.
 19. makes travelling an exciting experience is meeting new people. 20. who contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi

FUNCTIONS

INDICATORS	THE FUNCTION
<i>be used to</i> (+ noun, pronoun or verb in the -ing form)	to describe things that are familiar or customary.
<i>used to</i> (+ infinitive).	to describe past habits or past states that have now changed.
cleft sentences	emphasise certain pieces of information.
In this way / As a consequence / Therefore	consequence
However/ Whereas / While / But / Despite / On the one hand/ On the other hand / In spite of this / On the contrary / Conversely / Although	opposition
It appears that / This is result in... / It is recommended that.... / The best course of action would be to....	Conclusion / Recommendations
The aim of this report is to / This report examine / In this reportwill be examined	Introduction
There are more thanwell equipped health center in/ Almost three quarters of the population are regular users of/ The number ofhas declined ,decreased since	Reporting information
Furthermore / Likewise / One reason for this is... / In addition	Continuation or addition

Writing skills: Using rhetorical devices

Sensory descriptions : descriptions that appeals to the five senses of touch ,smell, sight, taste , hearing.

Simile: a way of comparing two things using like or as.....as

Some robots will look and ***sound very like humans***, because technology will have advanced a great deal.

Treatment and medicines ***will taste as delicious as*** real food.

Metaphor: a word or phrase for one thing that is used to refer to another thing in order to show or suggest that way they are similar.

The world will be at your ***fingertips***.

Onomatopoeia:

Everywhere we go we will hear the constant ***buzz and hum*** of technology.

Personification: giving humans characteristics to an object

The sun shone ***warm and welcoming***

Our computers and mobile phones ***will take care of us***, by ***telling us*** when to wake up, eat and sleep.

Identify the rhetorical device in the above sentence

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows . write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. Our computers and mobile phones will take care of us, by telling us when to wake up, eat and sleep.

1. Identify the rhetorical device in the above sentence?.....

2. The person who won the golden medal last year was Reem.

- What is the function of using cleft sentence above ?

3. *We've lived in the city a long time, so we're used to the traffic .*

What is the function of using (*be used to + noun*) in the above sentence?.....

4. If you love and encourage your children they will develop good self esteem , and conversely if you are harsh and critical , they may become angry and insecure.

What is the function of using conversely in the above sentence?

Answers : 1 . personification 2. emphasise certain pieces of information 3. to describe things that are familiar or customary. 4. opposition

Question Number Four.

Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences . Write the answers in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. The sun shone warm and welcoming .

The rhetorical device which identifies the above sentence is :

(**simile , personification , metaphor**)

2. Soon we packing for our holiday.

(**'re going to , 'll be , 're going**)

3. Where did they to school?

(**used to going , used to go , use to go**)

4. When we were younger, we live in a village. We moved to the city when I was about ten years old.

(**were used to , use to , used to**)

5. We had the computer because it had stopped working.

(**repaired , repairing , repair**)

6. We are going to Aqaba the summer .

(**on , in , at**)

7. Qasr Bashir is a well- preserved Roman castle is located in the Jordanian desert.

(**where , who , which**)

8. Happy people are 'helthi' and optimistic. The underlined word is written in letters as

(**helthi , helthy , healthy**)

9. Despite the recent advances in technology , it is still unreliable and very inconvenient .

The function of using the underlined word Despite is :

(**consequence , opposition , conclusion**)

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

(**is used to , used to , didn't use to**)

11. I always go to the supermarket sells organic vegetables.

(**who , which , whose**)

12. I had my apartmentbefore my birthday party .

(**had decorated , decorating , decorated**)

13. Ali the duck in the park with his father when he was young.
(is used to feeding , used to feed , are used to feeding)
14. I had my phone after I dropped it .
(repair , had repaired , repaired)
15. Our grandmother us stories at bedtime.
(used to telling , was used to tell , used to tell)
16. She's lived in the UK for a year. Shespeaking English now.
(is used to , used to , use to)

Answers : 1. personification 2. I'll be 3. use to go 4. used to 5. repaired 6. in 7. which
8. healthy 9. opposition 10. is used to 11. which 12. decorated 13. used to feed
14. repaired 15. used to tell 16. is used to

International Phonetic Alphabet – IPA

1 /tek'nɒlədʒi/ 2 /'ɔ:diəns/ 3 /'helθi/ 4 /'kæriɪŋ/

1. technology 2. Audience 3. healthy 4. carrying

1 /'æŋɡri/	a importance
2 /kɑ:m/	b school
3 /sku:l/	c exercise
4 /'eksəsaɪz/	d angry
5 /ɪm'pɔ:təns/	e calm

Minimal pairs

- a. 1. **p** sound /p/ pen, pack, rope 2. **b**. sound /b/ bend, back, robe
- b. 1 **n** sound /n/sun, India, win 2. **ing** sound /ŋ / song, singing, wing
:

Question Number Five

A. EDITING:

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

The new treatment work by blocking a protein which causes canserous cells to grow. it will be improving patients' life expectuncy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment.

Answers : works / cancerous / grow. It / will improve / expectancy

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JAMAL SAFI
0777376260

B . GUIDED WRITING :

Read the information in the table below , and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET write two sentences about how to study well. Use the appropriate linking words such as: also , too , and..... etc.

1.

How to study well
- make a study schedule. - study in an appropriate setting. - keep a well – kept notebook. - learn the most important facts first.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Read the information below , and then write a brief biography using all the given notes below about Ali ibn Nafi ' (Ziryab). Use the appropriate linking words.

2.

Name	Ali ibn Nafi ' (Ziryab)
Date of birth	789 CE
Date of death	857 CE
Profession	Musician
Achievements	-Established the first music school in the world in Cordoba. - Introduced the oud to Europe.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3.

Read the information in the table below , and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET write two sentences using all the given notes below about the Giralda tower. Use the appropriate linking words .

-Location : Seville ,Spain .

-Date of construction : 1198 CE.

The designer : Jabir ibn Aflah.

Description of the building : 104 metres tall

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0777376260

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.....

Answers :

1. There are many ways to study like making a study schedule and studying in an appropriate setting.

Other ways of studying are : keeping a well – kept notebook and learning the most important facts first.

2. Ali ibn Nafi ' (Ziryab) who was born in 789 CE , was a musician and so he established the first music school in the world in Cordoba and introduced the oud to Europe. He died in 857 CE.

3. The Giralda tower which is located in Seville ,Spain was constructed in 1198 CE. The tower which is 104 metres tall , was designed by Jabir ibn Aflah.

C . FREE WRITING:

In your **ANSWER BOOKLET**, write a composition of about 80 words on **ONE** of the following:

1. Nowadays, more and more people trend to shop online. Write an essay discussing the advantages and disadvantages of online shopping.

2. Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. Write a report about health facilities in your area. Remember to include a title, and supply factual information.

3. Some students prefer online distance learning , while others prefer face to face learning. Write an essay, discussing the advantages and disadvantages of both ways , and express your point of view.

Online shopping

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

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

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

Health facilities in my area

The aim of this report is to shed the light on health facilities in my area .It is a crowded place but Thanks to God that we have well-equipped and highly developed health facilities .

Health centers

There are two modern governmental health centers in my area . Although these centers are crowded , they provide good health services to many people . There are other private health centers that provide health services to the people who don't have health insurance

Hospitals

My area has two big hospitals : the military hospital and another private hospital . These two hospitals have well-trained staff : doctors and nurses . Unfortunately , more than 50 per cent of people complain about crowdedness in these hospitals .

Recommendations

It appears that crowdedness is the major problem concerning health facilities in my area. Therefore , I suggest the following steps to ease or get rid of crowdedness .

Building a new hospital that can serve 200 beds .

Providing the hospitals and the health centers with more doctors .

Online distance learning or face to face learning

Every day we face new challenges that inforce us to change our life style , our habits , even our way of teaching . In this essay , I am going to write about the advantages and disadvantages of both online distance learning and face to face learning , expressing my point of view.

On the one hand , there are many advantages of online distance learning . For example , students can join this way of learning if they need to work while studying

Because they need to afford the fees of their study.

On the other hand , there are some disadvantages of this kind of learning like the lack of support from lecturers or tutors . Also, there might be insufficient activities .

Face to face learning may include many advantages . For example , there are a lot of opportunities for group discussions as well as great support from lecturers

How ever , students who choose this way of educations , have to attend classes and Spend more time and effort .Also, they can't work and earn money .

In my point of view , each student can choose his preferable way of learning according to his / her conditions which are different from a student to another .

TEACHER OF ENGLISH
JAMAL SAFI
0777376260