

Tenses

Present

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Simple

always, often, usually,
sometimes, rarely, every
day, every week ..., daily,
weekly, monthly, yearly

they, we, you, I مع الجمع (V1)
he, she, it مع المفرد (V1 +s)
مع النفي استخدم:
don't / doesn't + مجرد

Continuous

now, at the moment,
look! Listen!
Be careful! Watch out!

جمع مفرد I
am , is , are + ing

Perfect

just, already, yet, so
far, lately, recently,
ever, never

for, since

has

he , she, it مع المفرد

have

they, we, you, I مع الجمع

+

V3

Examples

1. My family a trip to Europe every year.

a. plans b. was being planned c. would plan d. is planned

2. The children often to school by bus.

a. goes b. went c. go d. going

3. Many patients to Jordan for treatments yearly.

a. came b. come c. comes d. coming

4. Eid Al-Adha is a celebration that at the 10th of Thu Al-Hijjah according to the Islamic calendar.

a. began b. begin c. begun d. begins

5. The workers at the moment. They're on a break.

a. aren't working b. isn't working c. don't work d. weren't working

6. Hurry up! Everybody for you.

a. is waiting b. are waiting c. wait d. waited

7. Nobody the report yet.

a. finished b. had finished c. has finished d. finishes

8. Her son at a medical school recently.

a. was b. have been c. has been d. are

9. He usually to the office by bus.

a. goes b. go c. went d. has gone

10. My teacher often English at class in order to teach us.

a. speak b. spoke c. spoken d. speaks

11. Listen! Someone the door.

a. are knocking b. was knocking c. is knocking d. is knocked

Tenses

Past

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Simple

yesterday, in the past,
ago, last day, last.....,
in/during 2004
from 1970 to 2003

V2

مع النفي
didn't + مجرد

Continuous

while, as, when

was مفرد
جمع were
+ ing
أو
V2

حسب الناقص في الجملة

Perfect

before, after, by
2003,
by the end of 2002.
ماضي + by

had + V3

أو
V2

حسب الناقص في الجملة

Examples

1. My grandfather from 1890 to 1976.

a. lived b. lives c. is living d. live

2. Last week, the studentsthe yard with their teachers.

a. clean b. cleaned c. cleans d. is cleaning

3. The guests very late yesterday.

a. left b. leaves c. leave d. is leaving

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

a. helped b. has helped c. had helped d. was helping

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

a. is read b. reads c. was reading d. is being read

6. Ali his friend while he was shopping.

a. meet b. was meeting c. meeting d. met

7. Salam her report when the light in her room switched itself off.

a. was typing b. is typing c. types d. was typed

8. After she a phone call, she went out.

a. makeb. was making c. made d. had made

9. They had prepared everything before we

a. arrived b. arrives c. had arrived d. arrive

10. By the end of last month, our students their final exams.

a. finish b. finishes c. had finished d. finished

Present / Past perfect Continuous:

المضارع و الماضي التام المستمر

Keywords:

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for, since , all morning/evening/afternoon/night/ day/week/my life...

الحل:

has / have /had + been + ing

نستخدم had في حالة وجود V2 في الجملة

Examples

- Ali thinking about his friend for two minutes when he received an email from him.
a. have been b. had been c. will be d. is
- Fatima her work for two hours before she left the house.
a. am doing b. is doing c. had been doing d. have been doing
- Nadia her homework for two hours.
a. have done b. have been doing c. has been doing d. had been done
- The children in the yard for two hours.
a. has been playing b. is playing c. will play d. had been playing
- My mother was very tired; she all afternoon for a special family dinner.
a. is cooking b. has been cooking c. cooks d. had been cooking
- My sister was very busy yesterday as she for a special occasion.
a. had been preparing b. prepares c. has been prepared d. is preparing

Tenses

Future

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Simple

tomorrow, soon, in the future, in 2030, next month, next..... ,

will + inf

نستخدمها عند وجود الكلمات التالية:

think, perhaps, hope, maybe, possible(ly), probable (ly)

اما في حالة عدم وجودها نستخدم:

am, is are + going to

+

فعل مجرد

Continuous

this time next week, in two years' time, tomorrow morning/night/evening/ at 5:00...

will + be + ing

Perfect

By 2030, by the time + simple present, by next week

will + have + V3

1. I think humans to Mars in 2070.

a. will travel b. were going to travel c. have travelled d. had been travelled

2. According to Rashed's schedule, he his business partner next Sunday.

a. will be met b. is going to meet c. would meet d. was going to meet

3. Look! The plane to take off soon.

a. go b. is going c. was going d. were doing

4. This time tomorrow, we because we will have finished our exams.

**a. would have celebrated b. will be celebrating
c. will have celebrated d. had been celebrating**

5. We won't be home tomorrow night. We the football match at the stadium.

a. were watching b. have watched c. will be watching d. had been watching

6. This time next year, students for their final exams.

a. will be preparing b. prepared c. prepares d. preparing

7. By the end of this week, we all information for the project.

a. received b. were receiving c. will have received d. receive

8. By the time we get to the station, the train

a. would go b. will have gone c. will be going d. go

9. By 2025 CE, the new motorway

a. open b. opened c. will have opened d. is opening

10. In five years' time, she in the university.

a. study b. was studying c. will be studying d. studied

Tenses / Rewrite

Present Perfect Continuous

Started (began)

+ **still** → has/have + been + v.ing + since + time.

ex.

Hatem **started** studying at **5:00 pm**, it's 8:00 pm now and he's **still** studying.

He

Before

and then →

Before + **V2** , subj + **had** + **V3**

أو

had + **V3** before + **V2**

ex.

1. Tala **took** several courses **and then** she joined the club.

Tala

2. Mohammad checked his emails, **and then** he started work.

Before

3. The children cleaned the yard, and then they went shopping.

Before

Modal verbs

perhaps → **might + inf**

ex.

1. **Perhaps** Rami's computer **is** broken down.

Rami's computer

not allowed to → **mustn't + inf**
 to أنسخ من بعد الـ

ex.

You are **not allowed to** smoke here.

You

necessary to → **have to/has to + inf**
 to أنسخ من بعد الـ

ex.

It's **necessary to** concentrate with the teacher.

Students

not necessary to → **don't/doesn't have to**

ex.

It's **not necessary to** come on time.

You

Causative Form

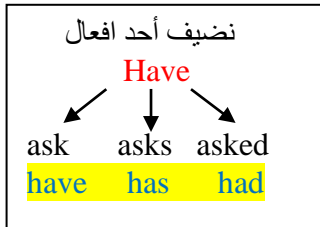
ask

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1

2

3



نكتب المفعول به
الغير عاقل

نحول الفعل الموجود
ـ to بعد
V3

ex.

1. Sami **asked** someone to fix his computer.

Sami

2. My father **asks** a mechanic to repair his old car.

My father

3. I asked someone to send mu text message.

The correct causative form of the sentence above is:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. I have sent my text message | b. I had my text message sent |
| c. My text message was sent | d. I had sent my text message |

ضع دائرة:

1. I had my phone after I dropped it.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|
| a. repaired | b. had repaired | c. repair | d. repairing |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|

2. I had my new apartment before my birthday party.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| a. had decorated | b. decorating | c. decorated | d. decorates |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|

3. Ibrahim his new dental clinic last week.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| a. has/ furnished | b. had/ furnished | c. is/furnished | d. was/furnished |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|

infinitives & Gerunds (ing/ to)

قيل الفراغ مباشرة

intend, plan, want, afford, hope → to + infinitive
stop → v.ing

ex.

1. My computer suddenly **stopped**..... last night.
a. worked b. works c. working d. will work
2. We can't **afford** in a big house.
a. live b. to live c. lived d. are living
3. She **wanted** medicine in the past.
a. study b. studying c. to study d. studied
4. Are you **planning** law in the future.
a. studied b. will study c. to study d. studies

intend → am, is, are + planning to + infinitive
انسخ من بعد to

ex.

Rashed **intends** to study engineering at university.

Rashed

Passive voice

Subject + **Verb** + Object

Object +

Be + V3

S. present
(V1)

S. past
(V2)

Perfect
(has, have, had + V3)

am, is, are

was, were

been

e.g.

1. The teacher **gives** a new lesson every day.

A new lesson

2. Rawan usually **discharges** my laptop.

My laptop

3. Somebody **wrote** the letter last night.

The letter

4. They **painted** the house.

The house

5. The doctor **has made** the operation

The operation

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

Enough money

7. They **had eaten** all the food.

All the food

8. My parents have saved enough money to buy a new car.

A) Enough money has been saved to buy a new car.

B) Enough money hasn't been saved to buy a new car.

C) Enough money had been saved to buy a new car.

D) Enough money hadn't been saved to buy a new car.

ضع دائرة:

1. Many gallons of fresh milk every day.
a. are drunk b. is drinking c. drank d. are drinking
2. Three of my articles last month in the local newspaper.
a. have published b. has been published c. will be published d. were published
3. The competition every year.
a. is held b. are held c. were held d. held
4. Many new parks in my town last year.
a. was built b. were built c. would build d. have built
5. Last month, many students as members in the English club.
a. was elected b. are elected c. were elected d. is elected
6. I 'm afraid that my laptop by someone else yesterday.
a. was used b. are used c. will use d. used

“Reported Speech”

عند التحويل الى كلام منقول يجب تغيير الامور الثلاث التالية:

1. The tenses

V1	V2	had + V3
eat	ate	had eaten
play	played	had played
am, is are	was, were	had been
has, have	had	had had
will	would	X
can	could	X
must	had to	X

2. Pronouns:

Direct speech	Reported speech مؤنث مذكر
I my Me حول على الشخص الأول	he, she his, her him, her
You (subject) You (object) Your حول على الشخص الثاني	he, she, they him, her, them his, her, their
We our us	they their them

ملاحظة: تعتبر you مفعول به إذا سبقها فعل أو حرف جر.

3. Adverbs of time and place:

Direct speech	Reported speech
1. this	1. that
2. these	2. those
3. here	3. there
4. yesterday	4. the day before
5. last week	5. the week before
6. tomorrow	6. the day after
7. next month	7. the month after
8. ago	8. before
9. now	9. then
10. today	10. that day

e.g.

1. "I went to the National Gallery last week."

Amal said that.....

2. "I checked my emails this morning."

Rami said that.....

3. "Scientists have found a new source of energy."

He said that.....

4. "We have visited the ancient city of Petra three times."

The students said that.....

1

I have some questions for you,
Muna.

Nour told Muna

2

I've lived in Amman for six years.

Sami said

3

Yesterday I bought all the
ingredients for a chocolate cake.

Huda told me

4

I really enjoyed the book that I
finished this morning.

Tareq said

5

My favourite subject this year is
Chemistry.

Hussein told me

6. "I visit my grandparents this morning."

A) Huda said that she visited my grandparents this morning.

B) Huda said that she had visited her grandparents this morning.

C) Huda said that she visited my grandparents that morning.

D) Huda said that she visited her grandparents that morning.

Used to

used to

+

Infinitive
(didn't **use** to)

عادات في الماضي

Be (am, is, are) **used to**

+

Noun, pronoun, adjective,
v.ing

أمور مألوفة حالياً

1. When I was younger, I on foot to my school.
a. are used to going b. used to go c. use to go d. am used to going
2. My father to drink coffee, but now he does.
a. hasn't used b. didn't use c. wasn't used d. doesn't use
3. My friend has lived in Egypt for a year. She says she living there now.
a. is used to b. used to c. didn't use to d. am not used to
4. Where did they to school?
a. are used to go b. used to go c. is used to go d. use to go
5. Ali the duck in the park with his father when he was young.
a. is used to feeding b. used to feed c. am used to feeding d. are used to feeding
6. Rashed swimming every morning, but now he doesn't.
a. are used to going b. used to go c. use to go d. am used to going
7. When I was a child, I in the yard with my friends.
a. use to play b. used to play c. am used to playing d. used to playing
8. My parents **used** me stories before sleep.
a. tell b. to telling c. to tell d. told
9. My grandparents **didn't** emails when they were my age.
a. used to send b. use to send c. use to sending d. is used to sending
10. I live in Finland, but now I live in France.
a. use to b. used to c. am used to d. is used to
11. Are you in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.
a. used to live b. used to living c. use to live d. use to living

Rewrite

normal /customary/ **familiar** → am, is, are (not) + used to + ing

ex.

1. It's **normal** for me now to **wake up** early in the morning to study.

I

2. It is **not normal** for my grandfather to have nothing to do all day.

My grandfather

3. It is normal for most of Jordanian people to cook Mansaf in the wedding party.

Most of Jordanian people

A) used to cooking Mansaf in the wedding party.

B) are used to cooking Mansaf in the wedding party.

C) are used to cook Mansaf in the wedding party.

D) use to cook Mansaf in the wedding party.

4. I am used to teaching my students through social media.

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

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

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

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

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

Cleft Sentence

طريقة الحل الأولى:

1	2	3	4
The person who/that	+ انسخ الجملة ما عدا المطلوب	+ is(V1) /was(V2)	المطلوب
The thing (subject) which/that			
The place (country) where			
The time (year, period) when			

انتبه يجب حذف on, in, at قبل المكان أو الزمان عند استخدام when / where وذلك في طريقة الحل الأولى فقط.

ex.

1. Rawan won the competition last week.

The person

2. Petra was made a World Heritage Site in 1985 CE.

The year

3. I like English most of all.

The subject

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

The year

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

The person

6. Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory in Iraq.

The country where

7. Meeting new people makes travelling an exciting experience.

The thing

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

The thing

9. Ali ibn Nafi' revolutionised the **musical theory** in the world.

The sentence which emphasises the underlined words is:

A) The thing that Ali ibn Nafi' revolutionised in the world was the musical theory.

B) The person who revolutionised the musical theory in the world is Ali ibn Nafi'.

C) It was Ali ibn Nafi' who revolutionised the musical theory in the world.

D) The thing which revolutionised Ali ibn Nafi' was the musical theory in the world.

10. The person

A) who invented Al-Jazari the mechanical clock was in the twelfth century.

B) who invented in the twelfth century the mechanical clock was Al-Jazari.

C) who invented the twelfth century in the mechanical clock was Al-Jazari.

D) who invented in the twelfth century Al-Jazari was the mechanical clock.

طريقة الحل الثانية:

1 2 3 4
 It is / was + الشخص أو الشيء المطلوب + who which where when
 + انسخ الجملة

ex.

1. The heat made the journey unpleasant.

It

2. I stopped working at 5:00 pm.

It

3. The heat made the journey unpleasant.

It

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

He has written many books, but, it

5. Taha Hussein is famous for his work in literature.

It

*London is a big city. It's the capital of the U.K.

London,

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

1. The person has influenced me most is my father.

a. who b. which c. where d. whom

2. I work in a farm sells fresh fruits and vegetables.

a. whose b. which c. where d. when

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

a. who b. which c. whose d. whom

4. Thank you very much for your email was very interesting.

a. which b. who c. when d. whose

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

a. whose b. who c. where d. which

6. Ahmad sent the message we asked for.

a. who b. which c. where d. whom

8. The school we go to is very big.

a. who b. which c. where d. whom

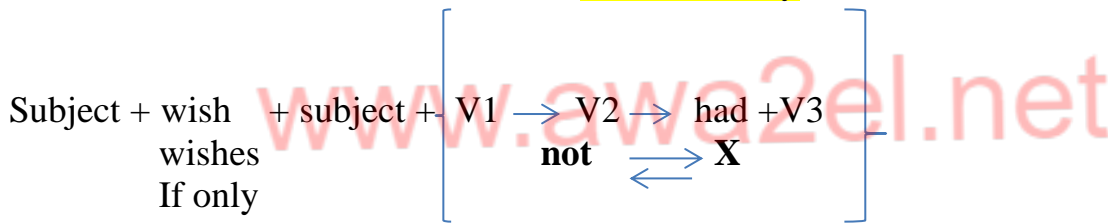
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Ayman Abu Omar

WISH

Wish = If only

طريقة الحل:



احذف وحول ما بعدها V2

don't / doesn't / should

احذف وحول ما بعدها had + V3

regret / didn't / couldn't

احذف مع ما قبلها وحول حسب الجملة الثانية

because / sorry that

ex.

نستخدم were مع المفرد و الجمع.

1. I **can't** read quickly.

I wish

2. The weather **is** hot.

If only

3. I **don't** have my dictionary with me.

I wish

4. Ali **didn't** pass his exam.

Ali wishes

5. **I am sorry that** I didn't take you with me.

I wish

6. Hatem **regrets** eating too much.

Hatem wishes

7. Fatima **couldn't** find her way to the city centre.

Fatima wishes a map.

عند وجودها لانكتب تكملة الجملة

8. Amal **should** have studied hard. She didn't pass her test.

Amal wishes

9. **I feel ill because** I ate many sweets.

If only

10. Rami regrets being **late** to the meeting.

Rami wishes **earlier**.

عند وجود عكس لأحد الكلمات التالية فإن الجملة تبقى مثبتة:

hot ≠ cooler
short ≠ taller
late ≠ earlier



11. **I wish we had got up earlier. This means:**

- A) We didn't get up earlier, and now we are not late.
- B) We don't get up earlier, and now we were late.
- C) We didn't get up earlier, and now we are late.
- D) We don't get up earlier, and now we aren't late.

12. Maha regrets being angry at breakfast time.

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

- A) If only Maha had been angry at breakfast time.
- B) If only Maha hasn't been angry at breakfast time.
- C) If only Maha has been angry at breakfast time.
- D) If only Maha hadn't been angry at breakfast time.

ضع دائرة:

Choose the most suitable verb form to complete these sentences.

1. Ali **did not** pass his exams. If only he ----- harder last year.

- a. study b. studied c. had studied d. studies**

2. Ziad **did not** know about Chinese culture when he went on a business trip to China. He wishes he ----- a cultural awareness course.

- a. do b. did c. had done d. does**

3. It **was** too hot to go to the beach yesterday. If only it ----- cooler.

- a. had been b. were c. are d. is**

4. I **feel** ill. I wish I ----- so many sweets!

- a. didn't eat b. hadn't eaten c. don't eat d. won't eat**

5. Ziad **is** not very good at basketball. He wishes he ----- taller!

- a. is b. are c. were d. will be**

6. I **can't** do this exercise. I wish I ----- it.

- a. understood b. understand c. understanding d. understands**

7. Mr Haddad **does not** understand the Chinese businessman. If only he ----- Chinese.

- a. speak b. spoke c. had spoken d. speaks**

8. Jordan **needs** to import a lot of oil. If only it ----- larger oil reserves.

- a. has b. had c. had had d. have**

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

- a. lets b. won't let c. would let d. will let**

10. We **are** late. If only we the earlier bus.

- a. catch b. catches c. had caught d. hadn't caught**

Exercise 1

Complete the sentences with words from the box.

had**hadn't**

1. Ibrahim was right and I was wrong. I **wish** I ----- listened to him.
2. I am very hungry! I **wish** I ----- eaten before I went to the conference.
3. I regret the deal now. I **wish** we ----- done it.

Exercise 2

1. Oh no! I've forgotten my library book. I left it at home.

I **wish** I -----.

2. Our team didn't play very well yesterday.

If only they ----- better.

3. I didn't bring a coat, and now I'm cold.

If only

4. We didn't get up earlier, and now we're late.

I **wish**

5. I feel ill because I ate so many sweets.

If only

6. Fadi lost his wallet. He should be more careful.

If only

7. Huda was too busy yesterday. She wasn't able to come.

I **wish**

8. I've broken my watch because I dropped it.

I **wish**

THE IMPERSONAL PASSIVE

الدليل:

that

يسبقها أحد الأفعال التالية:

say (said), think (thought), know (knew, known),

believe(d), assume(d), claim(ed), prove(d)

أولاً: التحويل المباشر

B
في حالة عدم وجود

A
عند وجود It تحت

1. نطبق طريقة (Be + V3) It

2. نحول **to** لـ **that**

3. نحول الفعل الموجود بعد الكلمات المكررة

المحذوفة إلى مجرد

1. نضيف أحد أفعال **Be** حسب زمن الفعل.

V1

am
is, are

V2

was
were

has/have V3

been

2. نحول الفعل لـ **V3**

1. They say **that** fish is good for the brain.

It

2. They claimed **that** we remember things we hear in our sleep.

It

3. Experts have proved **that** exercise is good for concentration.

It

4. People believe **that** exercise makes a huge difference to the way we feel.

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

A) **It** is believed that exercise to make a huge difference to the way we feel.

B) **It** is believed that exercise make a huge difference to the way we feel.

C) **It** is believed that exercise have made a huge difference to the way we feel.

D) **It** is believed that exercise makes a huge difference to the way we feel.

5. Experts have proved **that** eating fresh vegetables is good for the stomach.
Eating fresh vegetables
6. People believe **that** solving puzzles keeps the brain active.
Solving puzzles
7. My English teacher says **that** English clubs are essential for learning English well.
English clubs
8. Teachers believe **that** working in groups improves students' awareness.
Working in groups
9. People believe **that** the heavy rainfall caused the devastating of the dam.
The heavy rainfall
10. People think **that** success comes from hard work and learning from failure.
Success
11. People think **that** solving mathematical puzzles keeps he brain active
The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:
A) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought keep the brain active.
B) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought keeps the brain active.
C) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought to keep the brain active.
D) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought to keeps the brain active.

Be + V3 + to + V1

B **A**
 It في حالة عدم وجود عند وجود It فوق

is, are was, were been

1. **It is said that** fish is good for the brain.
Experts
2. **It has been proved that** solving puzzles improves the function of the brain.
Scientists
3. **It was thought that** she was true.
They
4. Eating almonds **is believed to** reduce the risk of heart disease.
People
5. Meeting new people **is thought to** improve certain skills.
Sociologists
6. Doing regular exercise **is proved to** be beneficial.
Health experts
7. Exercise **has been proved to** be good for concentration.
A) Experts had proved that exercise is good for concentration.
B) Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.
C) Experts have proved that exercise was good for concentration.
D) Experts have proved that exercise is to be good for concentration.

INDIRECT QUESTIONS

- We can use indirect questions to ask questions in a polite, formal way.

الدلائل:

Could you tell me?
 Could you explain?
 Do you know?
 Do you mind telling me?
 Would you know?
 I wonder

نعتمد في الحل على الفعل المساعد:

Verbs to Do

احذف وانسخ do
 احذف وضيف s/es للفاعل does
 احذف وحول الفعل لـ V2 did

Have

Be

Modal

has, have am, is will, would
 had are, was can, could
 were shall, should
 may, might
 must
 شقلبهم مع الفاعل الموجود بعدهم

هنالك نوعين من الأسئلة:

Wh – Questions:

سؤال يبدأ بـ:

What, why, where, when, who, which, How, How much

Yes/ No -Questions:

سؤال يبدأ بفعل مساعد

حيث نضيف:

if / whether

قبل البدء بالحل

الكلمات التالية تُعتبر كلمة واحدة مع ما يليها:

my, his, her, your, their, our, its, the, a, an

ex. my brother, the boys, our books

ex.

1. How much sleep **do** teenagers of our age need?

Do you know

2. What **do** you mean by 'mnemonics'?

Could you explain

3. How many languages **does** his brother speak?

Do you mind telling me

4. When **did** they finish their work?

Could you tell me

5. How much **does** the cotton shirt cost?

Could you tell me

6. Why **were** the students protesting against the new system?

Do you know

7. How long **have** they stayed there?

Could you tell me

8. What **can't** we bring onto the plane?

Could you tell me

9. What **should** I do on the day before the meeting?

Could you tell me

10. Where **should** I revise for exams?

Could you tell me

11. Who **is** the new teacher?

Do you know

12. How **can** I irrigate my plants?

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

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

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

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

13. Do you know?

- A) where are your classmates
- B) where your classmates are
- C) where classmates are your
- D) where classmates your are

14. **Is** it possible to improve your memory?

Do you know

15. Is there a wireless internet in the library?

Do you know

16. **Are** we allowed to eat sweets during the exam?

Could you tell me

17. **Does** the exam start at ten or half past ten?

Do you know

18. **Did** the flight attendant help your son?

Could you tell me

19. **Can** I park my car here?

Would you know

20. Is it possible to learn a new language online?

The correct indirect question of the one above is:

- A) Do you know whether is it possible to learn a new language online.
- B) Do you know whether it is possible to learn a new language online?
- C) Do you know whether it was possible to learn a new language online.
- D) Do you know whether possible was it to learn a new language online?

- Why **didn't** they finish earlier?

Could you tell me

عند وجود:

شقلب لا تحذف don't / doesn't / didn't

جمل الطلب:

Do you mind + ing

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1. Please give me a glass of water.

Do you mind

2. Please help me to plan my revision.

Do you mind

3. Can you suggest a healthy breakfast?

Do you mind

4. Do you mind me some help, please?

A) give B) giving C) gave D) to give

*Winners make goals ...**Losers make excuses*

QUANTIFIERS TO MAKE COMPARISONS



more + adj + than

adj + er + than



not + as + adj + as

less + adj + than



Ex:

1. Learning Chinese is **more difficult than** learning English.

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

- A) Learning Chinese is **less difficult than** learning English.
- B) Learning English is **n't as difficult as** learning Chinese.
- C) Learning English is **more difficult than** learning Chinese.
- D) Learning Chinese is **not as difficult as** learning English.

2. My watch is **less attractive than** yours.

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

- A) My watch is **not as attractive as** yours.
- B) My watch is **as attractive as** yours.
- C) My watch is **more attractive than** yours.
- D) My watch is **the most attractive** one.

3. **Neither** Maths **nor** Biology is **as interesting as** English. This means ...

- A) English is less interesting than Maths and Biology.
- B) Maths and Biology are **more interesting than** English.
- C) English is **not as interesting as** Maths and Biology.
- D) Maths and Biology are **less interesting than** English.

4. Learning medicine is **more difficult than** learning biology and chemistry.

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

- A) Learning biology and chemistry is **more difficult than** learning medicine.
- B) Learning medicine is **less difficult than** learning biology and chemistry.
- C) Learning biology and chemistry is **not as difficult as** learning medicine.
- D) Learning medicine is **as difficult as** learning biology and chemistry.

5. Law is **not as popular as** Medicine and Dentistry.

- A) Medicine and Dentistry are **more popular than** law.
- B) Law is **more popular than** Medicine and Dentistry.
- C) Medicine and Dentistry are **less popular than** law.
- D) Law is **as popular as** Medicine and Dentistry.

6. Reading a novel is **not as interesting as** watching a movie.

- A) Watching a movie is **less interesting than** reading a novel.
- B) Watching a movie isn't **as interesting as** reading a novel.
- C) Reading a novel is **less interesting than** watching a movie.
- D) Reading a novel is **more interesting than** watching a movie.

7. Manar is **not as active as** Khaleda.

- A) Manar is **more active than** Khaleda.
- B) Khaleda is **less active than** Manar.
- C) Manar is **less active than** Khaleda.
- D) Khaleda is **as active as** Manar.

8. **Neither** math **nor** physics is **as easy as** English.

- A) Math and physics are **easier than** English.
- B) English is **not as easy as** math and physics.
- C) English is **easier than** math and physics.
- D) English is **as easy as** math and physics.

9. English is **easier than** maths.

- A) Math is **easier than** English.
- B) Math is **not as easy as** English.
- C) English **isn't as easy as** math.
- D) English is **as easy as** math.

10. Maha is **better** in grammar **than** Rawan.

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

- A) Maha is **not as good** in grammar **as** Rawan.
- B) Rawan is **as good** in grammar **as** Maha.
- C) Rawan is **better** in grammar **than** Maha.
- D) Rawan **isn't as good** in grammar **as** Maha.

هناك صفات تُصاغ بشكل مختلف:

1. good	→	better	→	best
2. bad	→	worse	→	worst
3. far	→	farther	→	farthest

more/less	+	noun	+	than
↓		↓		↓
not as much/many	+	noun	+	as

1. There's **less information** on the website **than** there is in the book.

- A) There isn't as much information on the website as on the book.
- B) There isn't as many information in the book as in the website.
- C) There isn't as much information in the book as on the website.
- D) There isn't as many information on the website as in the book.

2. There are **more people** in Amman **than** in Aqaba.

- A) There **aren't as much** people in Amman **as** in Aqaba.
- B) There **aren't as many** people in Amman **as** in Aqaba.
- C) There **aren't as much** people in Aqaba **as** in Amman.
- D) There **aren't as many** people in Aqaba **as** in Amman.

عند التحويل من	more	نعكس الأطراف المقارن بينها أما عند التحويل
		من less لا نعكس

no + noun+ as + adj + as

the + adj+ est

the most + adj

1. There is **no** play **as** interesting **as** Hamlet.
Hamlet

2. There is **no** man in our city **as** rich **as** Maher.
Maher

3. **The cheapest** thing on the menu is orange juice.
The least

Exercise Choose the correct answer.

1. Scientists think that the day on Mars is **than** the day on earth.
a. as short as b. shorter c. the shortest d. as short

2. There are students studying Science **as** Maths.
a. more b. less c. not as many d. not as much

3. Maths is popular **than** Science.
a. more b. the most c. not as many d. not as much

4. Jordanian children can leave school one year **than** English children.
a. not as early b. early c. earlier d. earliest

5. I'm not interested in football **as** **as** you.
a. many b. more c. much d. less

6. They want to interview **as** **candidates as** possible for the new position.
a. much b. many c. the most d. more

Complete the sentences with the words in the box. One word is not needed.

further later least less longer much

- My sister doesn't eat **as** **as** I do. She always puts on her plate **than** I do.
- I'm **tired** today because I went to bed **than** usual last night.
- I didn't enjoy the book. In fact it was the interesting story I've ever read.
- The bus is late. We'll have to wait a **little**

Body idiom	Meaning
1. get cold feet يتردد	to lose confidence at the last minute
2. get it off (your) chest يفضفض	to tell someone about something that has been worrying you
3. have a head for figures جيد في الحساب	to have a natural mental ability for maths/ numbers
4. keep your chin up يتفائل	to remain cheerful in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement
5. play it by ear يرتجل, يتصرف	to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops.
6. put (my) back into	To put an effort into something.

Words	English meaning	Arabic meaning
1. draw up a timetable	Write a schedule.	يعد برنامج
2. do exercise	Keep fit.	يتمرن
3. make a start	Begin.	يبدأ
4. take a break	Relax.	يستريح
5. do a subject	Study.	يدرس
6. make a difference	Change something.	يجري تغييرا

collocations	
1. make	يجري حديث صغير يخطئ a mistake / small talk
2. ask	يسأل questions
3. shake	يصافح hands
4. earn	يكسب الاحترام respect
5. join	ينضم لشركة a company
6. cause	يسبب offence

1. Majed is too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that he will **lose his confidence** at the last minute.

Replace the underlined phrase with the correct *body idiom*.

- get cold feet
2. By working hard, you will **earn** the of your manager.
a. offence b. respect c. hands d. mistake
3. If you send money to charity, you will **do exercise** to a lot of lives.
The correct collocation of the underlined misused one in the sentence above is:
a. do a subject b. take a break c. make a difference d. make a start

1. **Share ideas**: to give ideas.
Compare ideas: how ideas are similar or different.
2. **Create a website**: to construct a website.
Contribute a website: offer work to the website.
3. **Research information**: to use sources to find information.
Present information: to give the results of a research in a presentation.
4. **Monitor what is happening**: you know what is happening and you are following the developments.
Find out what is happening: you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it.
5. **Give a talk to people**: giving speech to a group of people.
Talk to people: an informal discussion.
6. **Show photos**: to show photos you have.
Send photos: to send photos over the internet.

Colour idiom	English meaning	Arabic
1. green light 2. red handed 3. see red 4. out of the blue 5. white elephant 6. feel blue	To have or give <u>permission</u> to go ahead with something or for something to happen. In the act of doing something <u>wrong</u> . To be <u>angry</u> . <u>Unexpectedly</u> , apparently from nowhere. Something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose. (<u>useless possession</u>) To feel <u>sad</u> .	يوافق متلبس يغضب بشكل غير متوقع ملكية بلا فائدة يحزن
Phrasal verbs	English meaning	Arabic
1. rely on 2. cope with 3. focus on 4. setback 5. bounce back 6. outweigh	to have <u>trust</u> or confidence in something or someone. <u>to deal successfully with</u> , or handle, a situation. <u>to direct</u> your attention or <u>effort</u> at something specific. a <u>problem</u> that delays or <u>stops progress</u> , or makes a situation worse. to start to be <u>successful again</u> after a difficult time. to be <u>more important</u> than something else.	يعتمد على يعالج يركز انتكاسة يتعافى يفوق أهمية

collocations	collocations
1. Urban <u>planning</u> 2. <u>Public</u> transport 3. Biological <u>waste</u> 4. <u>Carbon</u> footprint 5. Negative <u>effect</u> 6. <u>Economic</u> growth	1. <u>catch</u> attention 2. attend <u>courses</u> 3. <u>get</u> an idea 4. spend <u>time</u> 5. <u>take</u> interest

1. Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a red handed.

The correct colour idiom of the underlined misused one in the sentence above is:

- a. see red b. white elephant c. out of the blue d. the act of doing something wrong

2. I like to attend time learning foreign languages.

The correct collocation of the underlined misused one in the sentence above is:

- a. spend b. catch c. get d. attend

3. My father gave us the green light to go on the camping trip.

The underlined colour idiom means

- a. a useless possession b. permission c. unexpectedly d. simultaneously

4. I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely out of the blue.

The underlined colour idiom in the sentence above means

- a. unexpectedly b. angry c. permission d. a useless possession

5. The need for more effectiveplanning is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.

- a. negative b. transport c. planning d. waste

Spelling

1	academic	43	tailor-made	85	influence
2	Agriculture	44	tuition	86	Banking and
3	Astrophysics	45	tutorial	87	Finance
4	Business Management	46	tutor	88	Nursing
5	career advisor	47	undergraduate	89	Physics
6	circulation	48	undertake	90	Engineering
7	colloquial	49	utterance	91	Linguistics
8	compulsory	50	vocational	92	Economics
9	concentration	51	agreement	93	Biology
10	contradictory	52	do a deal	94	Medicine
11	degree	53	domestic	95	Geography
12	dehydration	54	dominate		
13	developed nation	55	export		
14	diet	56	extensively		
15	diploma	57	extraction		
16	drop	58	fertiliser		
17	economics	59	first language		
18	engineering	60	goods		
19	enrol	61	Gross Domestic		
20	immerse	62	Product		
21	fluently	63	import		
22	lifelong	64	knitwear		
23	Linguistics	65	machinery		
24	Marketing	66	mineral		
25	Master's degree	67	mother tongue		
26	memory	68	negotiate		
27	multilingual	69	pharmaceuticals		
28	multitask	70	reserve		
29	nutrition	71	sales pitch		
30	online distance	72	shake hands		
31	learning	73	tell a joke		
32	Pharmacy	74	track record		
33	PhD	75	Maths		
34	pioneering	76	Dentistry		
35	postgraduate	77	Arabic Language		
36	private university	78	and Literature		
37	proficiency	79	Geology		
38	Psychology	80	Psychology		
39	public university	81	Translation		
40	qualifications	82	Visual Arts		
41	simulator	83	Chemistry		
42	Sociology	84	History		

1	access	43	mortality	85	geometry
2	blog	44	obese	86	grid
3	calculation	45	optimistic	87	ground-breaking
4	computer chip	46	option	88	inheritance
5	email exchange	47	practitioner	89	inoculation
6	filter	48	publicise	90	irrigate
7	floppy disk	49	raise	91	lifelike
8	identity fraud	50	sceptical	92	mathematician
9	post	51	setback	93	megaproject
10	privacy settings	52	strenuous	94	minaret
11	program	53	viable	95	outweigh
12	programme	54	bounce back	96	pedestrian
13	rely on	55	apparatus	97	philosopher
14	sat nav system	56	appendage	98	physician
15	security settings	57	artificial	99	polymath
16	smartphone	58	bionic	100	desalination
17	social media	59	cancerous	101	restore
18	tablet computer	60	career	102	revolutionise
19	user	61	coma	103	sustainability
20	web-building program	62	commitment	104	translation
21	web hosting	63	dementia	105	windmill
22	whiteboard	64	drug	106	zero-waste
23	World Wide Web	65	expansion	107	artificially-created
24	acupuncture	66	implant		
25	ailment	67	limb		
26	allergy	68	medical trial		
27	antibody	69	outpatient		
28	arthritis	70	paediatric		
29	complementary	71	pill		
30	medicine	72	prosthetic		
31	conventional	73	radiotherapy		
32	cope with	74	reputation		
33	cross	75	scanner		
34	decline	76	side effect		
35	focus on	77	sponsor		
36	healthcare	78	stroke		
37	herbal remedy	79	symptom		
38	homoeopathy	80	ward		
39	immunisation	81	algebra		
40	life expectancy	82	arithmetic		
41	malaria	83	carbon-neutral		
42	migraine	84	fountain pen		

1. After each lesson in the laboratory, we always help the teacher to put theaway.
a. epparatus b. apparatos c. apperatus d. apparatus
2. Is it to do after-school activities in Japan and South Korea
a. compulsory / ? b. campalsory / . c. compulsory / . d. cumpulsory / ?
3. The study of the chemical structure of he stars and the forces that them is
a. influence / Astrephysics b. influence / Astrophysics
c. influance / Astraphysics d. influence / Astruphysics
4. are extremely large investment projects, which to encourage growth and bring new benefits to cities.
a. Magaprojects /were designed b. Migaprojects / are designed
c. Megaprojects / are designed d. Megeprojects / were designed
5. The views of the meeting were not rejected by the manager.
a. contradictory b. contradectory c. contradactory d. contradoctory
6. If users share information on media with their friends it might be accessed by other people.
a. social / , b. sociel / . c. sociail / , d. social / .
7. Before doctors prescribe drugs to patients they look at the main of ailments.
a. . / simptoms b. , / semptoms c. . / samptoms d. , / symptoms
8. and the global market have always interested me but I wanted to study a subject with a clear career path.
a. Economecs / ! b. Economics / , c. Ecnomics / ? d. Econumics / ,
9. However language is becoming increasingly important for anyone who starts to travel or work abroad.
a. . / profecency b. , / proficency
c. ; /proficiency d. , / proficiency

Vocabulary

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عمليات حسابية

برامج

أنواع

calculations, smart phones, programs, mouse, models, laptop

1. Modern computers can **run** a lot of at the same time.
2. You can move around the computer **screen** using a
3. Although they are **pocket-sized**, ----- are powerful computers as well as phones.
4. I need to make a few ----- before I decide **how much** to **spend**.
5. Mobile phones used to be **huge**. Early ----- were as big as **bricks**!
6. I can close the **lid** of my ----- and then put it in my bag.

Answers: programs, mouse, smartphones, calculations, models, laptop

تكميلي (بدل) مرض خفيف مطاعيم التهاب مفاصل حساسية صداع شديد

migraine, allergies, arthritis, immunizations, ailments, complementary

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 common -----, especially in winter.
5. If you have a -----, the best thing to do is take some medicine and **rest** somewhere **quiet**.

Answers: arthritis, allergies, immunizations, ailments, migraine

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: sceptical, conventional, complementary, viable,

ضد الماء صغير جدا ثقة بالنفس حزام الامان يجازف سمعة شاشة مراقبة يلهم

inspire, monitor, reputation, risk, eat 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: waterproof, tiny, inspire, risk, seatbelt, monitor, self-confidence, reputation

أعراض المرض حبة دواء تجارب طبية غيبوبة
coma, 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 a for two weeks.
4. My grandfather has to take a lot of **medicine** – he **takes** six different every day.

Answers: symptoms, medical trials, coma, pills

طبيب مختص رياضيات هندسة متعدد المعرفة علم الحساب فيلسوف

philosopher, arithmetic, polymath, 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. A ----- is someone who thinks and writes about the **meaning of life**.

Answers: mathematician, physician, geometry, polymath, arithmetic, philosopher

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: power, friendly, farms/renewable, waste, footprint, free/pedestrian

أثر الكربون نفايات جراثومية وسائل النقل العام تخطيط حضري

urban planning, public transport, biological waste, carbon footprint,

أثار سلبية نمو اقتصادي

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

يمول معدات مرض

ailment, equipment, fund

1. Before the boys go **climbing**, they'll go to a special shop to **buy** all the ----- that they need.
2. **Older** people tend to **suffer** from more ----- s than younger people.
3. My parents have saved enough **money** to ----- our university courses.

Answers: equipment, ailment, fund

أعراض المرض اعاقة، عجز عمليات حسابية علماء الفلك

astronomers, calculations, disabilities, symptoms

1. If you don't feel well, you should **describe** your ----- to the **doctor**.
2. A **telescope** enables ----- to observe the **stars**.
3. It is often **impossible** for people with ----- to **climb** stairs.
4. In our **Maths** exam, we have to write down our ----- as well as the answers.

Answers: symptoms, astronomers, disabilities, calculations

اصطناعي طبيب معدات استدامة، استمرارية

sustainability, apparatus, physician, 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: apparatus, sustainability, prosthetic, physician

compulsory, contradictory, developed nation, tuition, optional

1. A **wealthy country** is a country that's economically and socially advanced.
2. Is Maths **a subject that you have to do**?
3. You don't have to stay after school for the chess club – it's **your choice**.
4. Do you have music **lessons** at the weekend?
5. Those statements are **on different sides of the argument**.

Answers: developed nation, compulsory, optional, tuition, contradictory

Banking and Finance, Linguistics, History, Physics, Law

1. 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.
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.
3. **Maths** has always been my strongest subject, and I feel that by studying ----- I can use my strengths to solve **practical problems**.
4. ----- is a subject that I've always been interested in. Learning about **ancient** and modern **civilizations** is fascinating. Studying it at a higher level means really understanding how different cultures interacted in the past.
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 ----- . After I graduate, I want to begin a career in investment.

Answers: law, linguistics, physics, history, banking and finance

خارج البلد مدى الحياة كفاءة عالمي فرص، آفاق بشكل متزايد

increasingly, prospects, global, proficiency, lifelong, abroad

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!

Answers: prospects, proficiency, increasingly, abroad, global, lifelong

يفضض

يتردد

يدبر اموره

يتفاعل

get it off your chest, get cold feet, play it by ear, keep your chin up

جيد في الحساب have a head for figures

1. I'm too **nervous** to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll ----- at the **last minute**.
2. If you've got a **problem**, talk to someone about it. It helps to -----.
3. I don't think I'd be a very good **accountant**. I don't really -----.
4. -----! I'm sure everything will be **fine** in the end.
5. I'm not sure if it'll be **warm** enough to have a **barbecue**. We'll have to -----

get cold feet, get it off your chest, have a head for figures, keep your chin up, play it by ear

طالب بكالوريوس طالب دراسات عليا مهني أكاديمي

academic, vocational, postgraduate, undergraduate

1. After Nasser **completes** his **first degree**, he's hoping to do a ----- degree.
2. Mariam is an excellent **student**. She gets **top marks** in ----- subjects like History, Arabic and Maths.
3. My brother has just **left school**. Now he's a university -----.
4. My cousin is an **electrician**. Instead of going to university, he did a ----- course at a local **training** college.

Answers: postgraduate, academic, undergraduate, vocational

circulation, memory, concentration, beneficial, diet, dehydration

1. I used to eat too much junk **food**, but now I have a much **healthier**
2. It's ----- to take regular **breaks** when **revising**.
3. It's important to drink a lot of **water** in order to **avoid** -----.
4. Don't sit still for too long – **move** around frequently to **increase** your -----.
5. Zainab **listens** to **music** while she's working. It helps her -----.
6. Adnan **never forgets** anything! He's got an amazing -----.

Answers: diet, beneficial, dehydration, circulation, concentration, memory

draw up a timetable , do exercise, make a start, take a break, make a difference

1. If you want to **lose weight**, you should every day.
2. The **deadline** is tomorrow, and you haven't done anything yet! You really must -----.
3. If you send **money** to **charity**, you will ----- to a lot of lives.
4. You look **tired**. Why don't you -----?
5. I need to **organise** my time better. I think I'll -----.

Answers: do exercise, make a start, make a difference, take a break, draw up a timetable

ينضم لشركة يجري حديثاً صغيراً يخطئ يسيئ

cause offense, make a mistake, make small talk, join the company,

يسأل يكسب الاحترام يصافح

shake hands, earn the respect, ask questions

1. Be very careful when you **answer** the **questions**, and try **not** to
2. If you are **polite**, you **won't** ----- or upset anybody.
3. Before the **serious discussion** starts, we always -----; it's often about the **weather**!
4. Nasser has **applied** to ----- where his father works.
5. In business, when you meet someone for the **first time**, it's **polite** to -----.
6. After the talk, there will be a chance for you to ----- about anything you **don't understand**.
7. By working **hard**, you will ----- of your **boss**.

make a mistake, cause offence, make small talk, join the company, shake hands,

ask questions, earn the respect

سجل الانجازات مستعد صبور يتفاوض نزاع، صراع حل وسط

compromise , conflict , negotiate , patient, prepared , track record

1. When you talk about **business** and try to do a **deal**, you -----.
2. When you are **ready** for something, you are ----- for it.
3. When you can prove that you have **experience**, you have a -----.
4. When two sides **disagree** and **argue**, there is -----.
5. When each side **changes** their **position** a little so that they can **agree**, they have managed to -----.
6. When you stay **calm** and take your time, you are being -----.

Answers: negotiate, prepared, track record, conflict, compromise, patient

www.awa2el.net

كيف تتعامل مع أسئلة القطع؟

1. سؤال الضمير:

What does the underlined pronoun/word "....." refers to?

- Who مكان, which جماد, where

تعود الضمائر السابقة على ما قبلها مباشرة (غالبا)

- they, them, their, others

تعود الضمائر السابقة على جمع (سواء عاقل او غي عاقل)

- it, its (this)

تعود الضمائر السابقة على مفرد غير عاقل

- he, him, his

تعود الضمائر السابقة على مفرد مذكر

- she, her

تعود الضمائر السابقة على مفرد مؤنث

- I, my, me

تعود الضمائر السابقة على الشخص الرئيسي في الفقرة أو :

The writer

- You, your

تعود الضمائر السابقة على الشخص الرئيسي في الفقرة أو

the reader(s)

يجب الانتباه أنه لمعرفة على من يعود الضمير نعود لما قبله

حتى نصل لاول علامة ترقيم

2. سؤال الاقتباس:

Quote / Write down the sentence which indicates that

المقصود من السؤال هو اعطاء جملة كاملة من النقطة الى النقطة

3. سؤال التعداد

يحتوي السؤال على رقم :

two, three...

وهناك كلمات مهمه تاتي غالبافي هذا السؤال تساعد في تحديد الاجابة الصحيحة :

أسباب reasons

نتائج results / consequences

طرق ways

فوائد benefits

عوامل factors

ايجابيات advantages

سلبيات disadvantages

أهداف purposes

مميزات , خصائص qualities / features / characteristics

آثار impacts / effects

اختلافات differences

تشابهات similarities

اجراءات procedures

مسببات causes

أمثلة examples

4. سؤال المعنى:

المطلوب هو استخراج المعنى الصحيح من النص حيث يعطى الطالب المصطلح و عليه استخراج الكلمة الدالة عليه

Find the word from the text which means “.....”

www.awa2el.net

5. الأسئلة الاستنتاجية

المطلوب هو اعطاء نقاط من خارج النص (من الممكن الاستعانة بكلمات موجودة في النص لاعطاء الحل)

الصيغة الأولى:

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

يمكن بدء الاجابة كما يلي:

I agree/ disagree with statement for two reasons

الصيغة الثانية:

..... Suggest three

يمكن بدء الاجابة كما يلي:

In my opinion, I think that there are three + such as + نكمل من بعدها في السؤال +
.....

6. صيغة الأسئلة التقليدية:

Who من

What ماذا

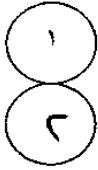
Where أين

When متى

Why لماذا

How much/many كم

How كيف



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN-MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION-2019
GENERAL ENGLISH

الدورة الشتوية / الفصل الثاني + المستوى الرابع

(وثيقة محمية / محدود)

DATE: Sunday, 13th of January

TIME: 1 HOUR AND A HALF

٢- للمتقدمين في الفروع الأكاديمية والمهنية (جامعات).

ملحوظات: ١- أجب عن أسئلة هذه الورقة جميعها.

٣- عدد الأسئلة: (٥)، وعدد الصفحات (٤).

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

A few years ago, as many as 1,000 schools across the USA started making school years longer by adding up to ten extra days to the school year or by making each school day longer by half an hour.

This was because it was found that secondary school students in the USA and the UK were spending the least time at school, with an average school year of 187 days. The typical Jordanian school year is longer than this. However, none of these are nearly as long as the school year in countries like Japan and South Korea. South Koreans attend school for 220 days per year, and in Japan, the school year numbers 243 days.

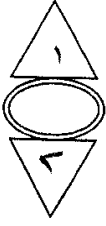
According to a study by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world. They want to learn as much as they can to ensure excellent exam grades. They go to school for about nine hours, although this includes optional after-school tuition and activities. They also spend about three hours on homework every day, which is three times as much as many other countries.

In Finland, however, students are usually given less than half an hour of homework per night, and they attend school for fewer and shorter days than 85% of other developed nations.

Question Number One (22 points)

- A. 1. The study shows that students from certain countries spend the most time studying in the world. Write down two of these countries. (2 points)
2. Certain schools in the USA made their school years longer in two ways. Write them down. (4 points)
3. Quote the sentence which states that the average school year in Jordan is longer than 187 days. (3 points)
4. Find a word from the study that means "teaching, especially in small groups". (3 points)
5. What does the underlined word "they" refer to? (2 points)

SEE PAGE TWO ----



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION-2019
(خطبة ٢٠١٩) / GENERAL ENGLISH

(وثيقة محمية/محمود)

DATE: Saturday, 22th of June, 2019**TIME: 2 HOURS**

٢- للمتقدمين في الفروع الأكاديمية.

ملحوظات: ١- أجب عن أسئلة هذه الورقة جميعها.
٣- عدد الأسئلة: (٥)، وعدد الصفحات (٤).

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

It's normal to feel a bit blue from time to time. However, studies show that negative emotions can harm the body.

Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When you see red, your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems. However, what about positive feelings and attitudes? Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health.

Then, in a study that had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74 for 20 years, researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease. They also found other factors that influence health positively such as a supportive network of family and friends, and an optimistic outlook on life.

The research findings showed that children who were more able to stay focused on a task, and who had a more positive attitude to life at age seven, were usually in better health 30 years later.

Some health professionals believe that bad lifestyle choices, such as smoking or lack of exercise, are the reason for heart disease.

Question Number One (60 points)

- A. 1. The article states some possible effects of anger on someone's health. Write down three of these effects. **(12 points)**
2. Certain factors were found to influence the health positively. Write down two of these factors. **(8 points)**
3. Quote the sentence which states the examples of bad lifestyle choices. **(5 points)**
4. Find an idiom in the text which refers to "sadness". **(5 points)**
5. What does the underlined word "They" refer to? **(6 points)**
6. The article states two research findings about children who were in better health 30 years later. Write these two findings down. **(6 points)**
7. It is said that optimistic people do not make bad lifestyle decisions. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view. **(6 points)**
8. Some people can easily control their anger when it appears. Suggest three possible ways to overcome one's anger. **(6 points)**

SEE PAGE TWO//// „



**THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN-MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION-2018
GENERAL ENGLISH**

الدورة الصيفية / الفصل الثاني + المستوى الرابع

(وثيقة محمية / محدود)

DATE: Saturday 14th of July, 2018

٢ - للمتقدمين في الفروع الأكاديمية والمهنية (جامعات).

TIME: 1 HOUR AND A HALF

لحوظات: ١ - أجب عن أسئلة هذه الورقة جميعها.

٣ - عدد الأسئلة: (٥)، وعدد الصفحات (٤).

Read Anita's blog post carefully, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the blog post.

Two summers ago, I spent five months studying Arabic at the German-Jordanian University near Madaba. As my father is originally from Jordan, I grew up speaking Arabic as well as German. I have relatives in Jordan and they arranged for me to stay with a wonderful family who live just outside Madaba.

I was amazed by the number of international students there, who were not only from Germany, but from all over the world. Most of them had studied Arabic to a high level. The Arabic class, in Modern Standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar.

Every week, we had to learn a vocabulary list of around 50 words. We covered many topics. Living with a family helped to improve my Arabic-speaking skills because, while all the students heard Arabic in the classroom and streets, I could also practice it at home. I really put my back into it, and I earned an A on the course.

What impressed me most about students in Jordan was their behaviour and their attitude to studying. All the students who I met appreciated the importance of their university education. My dream is to be fluent in Arabic one day – and as I intend to return to Jordan as often as I can, I know I'm going to make this dream a reality.

Question Number One (22 points)

A. 1. Anita grew up speaking two languages. Write these two languages down.

(2 points)

2. Anita was impressed by some aspects of her fellow students at the university. Write down two of these aspects.

(4 points)

3. Quote the sentence which shows the number of words Anita and other students had to learn weekly.

(3 points)

4. Find an idiom from the blog post that means "to put a lot of effort into something".

(3 points)

5. What does the underlined word "they" refer to?

(2 points)

Guided Writing

B. GUIDED WRITING (4 points)

Read the information in the table below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about ways to deal with stress. Use the appropriate linking words such as: and, moreover, in addition to ... etc.

There are many ways to deal with stress ... such as

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> take three to five deep breaths. walk away from the stressful situation. have coffee or a meal with friends. sit in a comfortable position. 	<p>and</p> <p>Also, there are other ways like</p>
--	---

There are many ways to deal with stress such as taking three to five deep breaths and walking away from the stressful situation. Also there are other ways like having coffee or a meal with friends as well as sitting in a comfortable position.

How to Shop Online Safely...

- ensure that you know the identity and contact details of the online retailer.
- take care when entering information.
- use a credit card with online fraud protection.
- record purchase details.

There are many ways to shop online safely such as ensuring that you know the identity and contact details of the online retailer. Also there are other ways like using a credit card with online fraud protection as well as recording purchase details.

What one can do in a free time ...

- visit cultural locations.
- exercise a sport.
- go shopping.
- spend time with friends.

[3] سيرة ذاتية - (معلومات عن كذا)

who was born in + and died in +
 + was + . Also, he/she has many achievements
 such as +

Name: Mahmoud Darwish

Date (born and died): 1942-2008

Professions: poet and author

Achievements: Leaves of Olives, Wingless Birds

Mahmoud Darwish who was born in 1942 and died in 2008 was a poet and an author. Also, he has many achievements such as Leaves of Olives and Wingless Birds.

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

Location: Jordanian desert.

Date of construction: beginning of the 4th century.

Purpose of building: protection of the Roman borders.

Description of the building: huge towers, 23 rooms.

Qasr Bashir which is located in the Jordanian desert was built at the beginning of the 4th century for the protection of the Roman borders. Also, it has huge towers and 23 rooms.

which is located in the + was built at the + for + . Also, it has +

1. What would life be like without computers?
2. Write a paragraph about how you or your family use modern technology.
3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the 'Internet of Things'?
4. Write an essay discussing the advantages and disadvantages of using the internet.
5. The advantages and disadvantages of online shopping
6. Make notes about something that used to make you stressed. How have you changed your habits so that it doesn't make you stressed any more?
7. Think of some simple ways you and other people you know could increase your physical activity. Write two or three ideas.
8. What do you think the implications will be for the world if people live longer?
Should we be using technology to help us to improve life expectancy?
9. How do you think the increase in population will affect Jordan's housing, education and health facilities? What can be done to help Jordan cope with this increase in population?
10. Think of three ways in which people will be living in the future.

• at home • in a hospital • at school • at work

11. Write an essay predicting medical advances by the year 2100 CE.
12. Worldwide transport in the future.
13. Write about someone from the past who made an important achievement.
Write what it is that made them famous.
14. Wildlife.
15. Write an essay agreeing or disagreeing with the statement below. 'Large-scale building projects are certainly a necessity in the development of the modern world.'
16. Many students choose to go on an exchange to study in another country. Why do you think they do this?
17. Write a blog post about your early memories of school. Compare it with your experience of school in recent years.
18. How do you think your education will influence your life after school? What will you study? What career would you like to have one day?
19. Imagine that you have just joined a space school. Write an email to your friend telling him or her what it is like to study there.
20. What other advantages and disadvantages of both face-to-face and distance learning courses can you think of?
21. 'I often find it difficult to fall asleep the night before an exam. Do you mind giving me some advice, please?'

22. You are going to write a formal letter to a university of your choice. You are applying for a course at university and you need to persuade the university that you are the best candidate.

23. Why do countries need to export and import goods?

24. Why should our community buy Jordanian goods?

25. How important do you think tourism is to the Jordanian economy?

Advantages	Disadvantages
<p>Health: monitor health and activity; fridges advise on healthy eating; more time to relax. Transport: driverless cars – automatically avoid crashes; traffic controlled more efficiently – no more traffic jams.</p> <p>At home: control washing machines, cookers, etc. with your phone; lights and heating go on and off automatically (saving energy).</p> <p>leisure: smart TV automatically downloads your favourite shows; music systems play music to suit your mood.</p>	<p>Privacy: everything you do is tracked.</p> <p>Security: criminals could get control of your personal information; criminals could take over the whole system.</p> <p>Safety: computers sometimes fail – consequences could be terrible.</p> <p>Employment: many thousands of jobs are lost.</p>

The advantages and disadvantages of 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.

Worldwide transport in the future

It is of course difficult to say exactly what transportation will look like in the future, because of the infrastructural changes that are happening constantly at the moment. To me, it seems that transport may well have changed a lot in one hundred years' time.

Perhaps there will be no more private transport by 2115 CE. It is possible that public transport will have improved so much that no one will need their own cars. We might all be zooming around in ecologically-sound electric buses and trams that will take us to our destinations smoothly!

In order to get to other countries, we will be taking airships, which will be like aeroplanes but with more facilities available. It will be possible to travel to the other side of the world in much less time, because these airships will race around at a far greater velocity.

Finally, modes of transport are always changing, depending on many

The Masdar City megaproject

The article discusses Masdar City, which is an example of a 'megaproject'. A megaproject is a large-scale investment project designed to stimulate the economy and benefit the population. The author states that this project is currently being undertaken in Abu Dhabi and has attracted a lot of both positive and negative attention.

The author goes on to say that, whilst it has been praised for its environmentally-friendly status, some people argue that we should prioritise sustainability in already existing cities, rather than creating new ones. Whatever the opinion, it is clear that the project is a landmark of urban planning and a precursor of megaprojects to come.

Dear Mr Hammad,

I am writing in view of the recent news that instruction in all modern languages at our school will be cancelled as of next year. A large proportion of the student body is extremely upset at this.

However, there are wider implications of this move to stop teaching modern languages. In the first place, the school would lose many gifted students. This would result in falling performance across the school.

In addition to this, the school would attract students with similar interests, which would have a negative impact on student wellbeing. It is well-known that students develop empathy and awareness in a nurturing, all-inclusive environment.

Most worryingly, Modern Languages is a department which is growing in popularity as global job opportunities become more and more attainable. I am sure that you would not wish them to be disadvantaged by having no exposure to modern language teaching.

Therefore, if language teaching must be done by way of after-school or lunchtime clubs, so be it, but cutting this area of study completely would be detrimental to both the school and the students.

I hope you will consider this letter when deciding the future of our school.
Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

Nawal Mohsen

عنوان من صيغة السؤال

Introduction

المقدمة

في حالة وجود جملة قبل كلمة **write** نكتبها مباشرة.

نكتب الجملة التالية (حفظ):

I think that this subject is very important to talk about because it has a strong relation and impact with our life. Therefore, no one can deny that we should discuss its effects in specific details.

In this **essay/article**, I intend to discuss + الموضوع المطلوب
من صيغة السؤال بعد:

Write an **essay / article / blog** **about** (ing) أو

مثال من أحد امتحانات الوزارة السابقة

Most of us think that our jobs are the most difficult and stressful jobs in the world. **Write an article discussing the top hardest jobs in the world** according to you and reasons for considering them to be hard.

الموضوع المطلوب

التفاصيل:

In my opinion, I think + الموضوع + **has many** + reasons / effects / advantages / benefits / results ... حسب الموضوع **for example / such as** + الفكرة الأولى

Moreover, there are other + **ways/effects**... + **like** + الفكرة الثانية

In addition to this, you can notice that there is another + factor/ reason + **for example** + الفكرة الثالثة

ملاحظة: في حالة طلب ايجابيات و سلبيات نكتب فقرة عن الايجابيات ثم ننتقل للسلبيات بفقرة جديدة كما يلي:

However, in my point of view I think that there are many disadvantages such as

ثم نكمل الموضوع كما في الفقرات السابقة

اكتب الجملة التالية (حفظ):

الخاتمة

In conclusion, I hope that I have given enough and useful information about the previous issue suggesting good ideas and views that help to take it into consideration.

FREE WRITING:

In your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a composition of about 120 words on ONE of the following:

1. The population of most cities is growing as people move to cities to find work and new opportunities. Write an essay discussing the problems that result from overpopulation in cities and suggest practical solutions.

2. According to a famous saying "The limits of my language are the limits of my world." Learning a foreign language has many advantages. Write an article discussing these advantages.

According to a learning a foreign language advantages. I think that

In this article, I intend to discuss these advantages.

In my opinion, I think learning a foreign language has many advantages such as improving first language.

Moreover, there are other advantages like studying abroad.

In addition to this, you can notice that there is another advantage for example meeting new people and learning about new cultures.

In conclusion