

Passive Voice

لمعرفه جمله Passive

1- تبدأ بالمفعول به (بعد الفعل)

Many letters were translated into English.

قواعد تحويل الفعل

	Tense	Active	Passive
1	Present Simple	V.1 / V1+S	is, am , are + V.3
2	Past Simple	V.2	was , were + V.3
3	Present Continuous	is, am, are + V-ing	is, am, are + being + V.3
4	Past Continuous	was, were + V-ing	was, were + being + V.3
5	Present Perfect	has / have + V.3	has / have + been + V.3
6	Past Perfect	had + V.3	had + been + V.3
7	Modals	must, have to, will ,would, shall, should, can, could	Modal + be + V3

1- The police arrested the thief last night.

The thief was arrested last night (by the police)

2- Sami plays basketball every Sunday.

Basketball is played every Sunday (by Sami)

ملاحظه:

زمن الفعل لا يتغير ويجب مراعاة المفرد والجمع

يجب استثناء الاجابات التي ليست منطقيه

طرق أسئله الوزاره:

1- **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.

2- **Many booksinto English last year.**

A- were translated B- is translated C- are translated D- was translated

Reported Speech

نميز الجملة من علامات التصييص أو said that

1- يجب تحويل الضمائر

	مذكر	مؤنث
I	he	she
Me	him	her
My	his	her
You	he	she
You (جمع)	they	
We	they	
Our	their	
Us	them	

2- تحول الفعل:

present	→	past
past	→	had V3
will	→	would
can	→	could
shall	→	should
may	→	might
must	→	had to

3- نغير ظروف الزمان والمكان والاسماء الاشارة

Tomorrow	the following day / the day after
next (week)	the following (week)/ the week after
Yesterday	the day before / the previous day
last (week)	the (week) before / the
Today	that day
Tonight	that night
at this moment	at that moment
Now	then
This	that
These	those
Here	there

طريقه أسئله الوزاره:

- 1- "I am studying for the exam."
A- studied B- were studying C- was studying D- had studied
- 2- "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.

يجب استثناء اي خيار في المضارع

Causative Verbs

had + Object + V3

has + Object + V3

have + Object + V3 القاعدة:

I **had** my washing machine **fixed**.

طرق اسئله الوزاره:

1- I didn't translate the letter. I **had** itV3.....

A- translate B- had translated C- translated D- translating

2- Ibrahimhis new dental cliniclast week.

A- Has / furnished B- had / furnished C- is / furnished D- was / furnished

3- I asked someone to send my text message.

The correct causative form of the sentence above is:

A) I have sent my message.

B) My text message was sent.

B) I had my text message sent.

D) I had sent my text message.

If clause

النوع	فعل الشرط	جواب الشرط
(zero)	simple present If + S + (V.1 / V1+s) +..... If you read this book,	simple present S + (V.1 / V1+s) +..... You find good information.
(first)	simple present If + S + V.1 / V1+s +..... If you study hard,	S + will/shall/can/may/must+V1 You will succeed.
(second)	simple past If + S + V.2 + If I met Ahmad,	would/should/could/might+ V1 S + would + base form +..... I would tell him the news

طرق اسئله الوزاره:

1- Rasha Her friend's dictionary if she had her own dictionary.

A- borrowed B- will borrow C- wouldn't borrow d- will not borrow

2- I think you should send the text message.

If I

If I were you, I would + base

يجب استخدام قاعده

مع النفي نستخدم wouldn't

Speculation / Possibilities

Modal Verbs

must / mustn't	to express obligation	للتعبير عن الإلزام والإلزام
have to / don't have to	to express necessity	للتعبير عن الضرورة
can / can't	to express ability	للتعبير عن القدرة
should / shouldn't	to express advisability	للتعبير عن النصيح
might	to express probability	للتعبير عن الاحتمالية

بعدها يجب ان يكون الفعل Base

not allowed to نستخدمها مع mustn't

perhaps , possible , probable , likely نستخدمها مع might

- 1- You aren't allowed to bring your dictionary with you.
You bring your dictionary with you.
A- can't B- shouldn't C- mustn't D- don't have to
- 2- Perhaps, Ahmad's phone is broken.
Ahmad's phone

Verbs followed by (to + infinitive)

want , afford , need , hope , plan , intend

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

Verbs followed by (V+ing)

afford , enjoy , stop

Ali enjoys reading stories.

- 1- Ali stopped many years ago.
A- smoke B- smokes C- to smoke D- smoking

Used to / Be used to

used to + base / didn't use to + base اذا كان زمن الجمله ماضى نستخدم

am , is , are used to + v+ing / am , is , are not used to + v+ing اذا كان زمن الجمله مضارع نستخدم

نحدد زمن الجمله من الجزء الذي يحتوي على الفراغ

am , is , are (not) used to v+ing / the + noun نستخدم

used to / didn't use tobase نستخدم

didn't / did use to + base

Rewrite

It is normal نستخدم (am, is , are) used to +v+ing

It isn't normal نستخدم (am, is , are) not used to +v+ing

طريقه الأسئلة:

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

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

- A- I am used to working from home now.
- B- I used to work from home now.
- C- I used to working from home now.
- D- I am not used to working from home now.

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

The sentence which 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 to teach my students through social media.
- D- It isn't normal for me to teach my students through social media.

عكسيه : يجب ان تكون الأجابه اما

It is normal / it is not normal

بناء على الجمله في الأعلى مثبتة او منفيه والفعل في الجمله base

3- Where did Mahato school?

- A- used to go
- B- use going
- C- use to go
- D- use to going

بالتوفيق للجميع

Cleft Sentences

Who	بعد اسم عاقل	Which	بعد اسم غير عاقل
When	بعد اسم زمن	Where	بعد اسم المكان
Whose	للملكية	That	تأني بدل كل الضمائر ما عدا whose

الفرق بين where و which

تستخدم where بعد اسم مكان اذا تبعه فاعل ثم فعل

تستخدم which بعد اسم مكان اذا تبعه فعل مباشرة او اذا جاء لوصف المكان او اذا كان قبله او بعده حرف جر

- 1- He wrote on early Islamic philosophy included many subjects, especially logic and ethics.
A- who B- which C- where D- whose
- 2- Apart from the rooms in the castle, there are also about twenty-three stables horses may have been kept.
A- who B- which C- where D- whose

الطريقة الأولى

The person who اسم الشخص was / is تكمله الجمله بدون اسم الشخص

The thing which اسم الشيء was / is تكمله الجمله بدون اسم الشيء

The place where اسم المكان was / is تكمله الجمله بدون اسم المكان

The time / year when الزمن was / is تكمله الجمله بدون الزمن

نحدد الزمن من الفعل في الجمله ويكون التركيز (emphasise) على الكلمه اخر الجمله

Huda won the prize for Art last year.

The person who won the prize for Art last year was Huda.

The thing that / which Huda won last year was the prize for Art.

الطريقة الثانيه

It is / was تكمله الجمله wh + الكلمه التي بالاسود الغامق

Jabir ibn Hayyan also invented ink that can be read in the dark.

It was Jabir ibn Hayyan who also invented ink that can be read in the dark.

نحدد الزمن من الفعل في الجمله ويكون التركيز (emphasise) على الكلمه قبل wh

الطريقة الثالثه

تكمله الجمله is /was the person who أسم الشخص

تكمله الجمله is /was the thing which أسم الشيء

تكمله الجمله is /was the place where أسم المكان

تكمله الجمله is /was the time when أسم الزمن

The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.

The Olympic Games.....

طريقه أسئلته الوزاره

1- Ali ibn Nafi' revolutionised the musical theory in the world.

The sentence which emphasizes 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.

Quantifiers to make comparisons

Comparison: المقارنه

Short adjective → adjective + er + than

Long adjective → more + adj + than

Superlative: التفضيل

Short adjective → the + adjective + est

Long adjective → the + most + adj

not as adj as ونستخدم ايضا

not as many (noun) as مع الاسم المعدود

not as much (noun) as مع الاسم غير المعدود

Sami doesn't have asbooks as Ali. (many much more less)

(adj + er) little , much نستخدم بعد

Rewrite

more + adj + than → less + adj + than
→ not as adj as

adj + er + than → عكس الصفه
→ not as adj as

not as adj as → more + adj + than الصفه طويله
→ adj + er + than الصفه القصيره
(في حاله عكس الطرفين)

not as adj as → less + adj + than

less + adj + as → not as adj as
(في حاله عدم عكس الطرفين)

My watch is less attractive than yours.

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

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.

Indirect Questions

Yes or No Questions:

Do you know

Do you mind telling me

Could you tell me

Could you explain

if / whether + subject + helping verb.....?

Are your parents joining us for dinner?

Could you tell me **if** your parents are joining us for dinner?

Question: *Helping verb + subject + main verb.....?*

Indirect Question: *Could you tell me + if / whether + subject + helping verb?*

Do + subject + main verb.....? ➡ **Do you know if /whether + subject + v1...?**

Does + subject + main verb....? ➡ **Do you know if /whether + subject + v1+s....?**

Did + subject + main verb.....? ➡ **Do you know if /whether + subject + v2**

whether نستخدم (or) اذا كان في الجملة

WH Questions:

Question: *Wh + helping verb + subject + main verb.....?*

Indirect Question: *Could you tell me + wh + subject + helping verb.....?*

Where **is** Market Street?

Could you tell me where Market Street **is**?

Impersonal Passive

(think , believe , say , claim , prove , assume) نتعرف على القاعده من الأفعال التاليه

يجب التركيز على زمن الفعل

Present

think , believe , say , claim , prove , assume	It + is + V3 + that Object + is / are + V3 + to + base.....
--	--

They believe that the story is true.

It is believed that the story is true.

The story is believed to be true

have / has + V3

have / has thought , believed , said , claimed , proved , assumed	It + has + been + V3 + that Object + has / have + been + V3 + to + base...
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Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.

It has been proved that exercise is good for concentration.

Exercise has been proved to be good for concentration.

Past

thought , believed , said , claimed , proved , assumed	It + was + V3 + that Object + was /were + V3 + to + base... have + V3
--	---

They believed that the horse was a present.

It was believed that the horse was a present.

The horse was believed to be / have been a present.

طريقه اسئله الوزاره

People think that solving mathematical puzzles keeps the brain active.

- A- Solving mathematical puzzles is thought keep the brain active.
- B- Solving mathematical puzzles is thought keeps the brain active.
- C- Solving mathematical puzzles is thought to keep the brain active.
- D- Solving mathematical puzzles is thought to keeps the brain active.

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

- A- It is believed that exercise to make a huge difference to the way we feel.
- B- It is believed that exercise make a huge difference to the way we feel.
- C- It is believed that exercise have made a huge difference to the way we feel.
- D- It is believed that exercise makes a huge difference to the way we feel.

Wish / If only

إذا كانت الجملة مضارع نستخدم (V2 / didn't + base)

إذا كانت الجملة ماض نستخدم (had / hadn't + V3)

أحياناً يجب النظر الى المعنى

I wish Ithe letter yesterday. (sent had sent have sent send)

If only IAli every day. (meet met had met meets)

اي خيار مضارع يحذف

Rewrite

1- نفي المثبت وثبت المنفي

2- نحول الفعل

didn't + base	had +v3
V2	hadn't +v3
was / were	hadn't been
base / base +s	didn't + base
don't / doesn't + base	v2
will	wouldn't
can	couldn't
regret + (v+ing)	hadn't + v3
should have	had + v3

إذا استبدل late ب early او العكس لا ننفي ولا نثبت

طريقه اسئله الوزاره

Maha regrets being angry at breakfast time.

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

I didn't find my wallet.

- A- I wish I had found my wallet.
- B- I wish I has found my wallet.
- C- I wish I hadn't found my wallet.
- D- I wish I hasn't found my wallet.

Derivations

Verbs **الفعل** نستخدم مجرد

- 1- After Modal verbs:-
- 2- After to infinitive:-
- 3- After (do, does, did) :-
- 4- After the subject:-

لمعرفة الفعل : ينتهي الفعل (ise , ize) واذا لم نجد كلمه تنتهي بهذه النهايات نختار اقصر كلمه

Nouns **الأسماء**

- 1- Before the verb
- 2- After articles: - a, an, the
- 3- After Adjectives: -
- 4- After possessive pronouns: - (my, your, her, his, their, it's, ours) (own , self)
- 5- After Prepositions: - بعد حروف الجر
- 6- After determiners: - بعد المحددات
(all, some, a few, few, little, a little, one, enough, many, much, any, every)
- 8- After demonstrative pronouns: - (This, That, These, Those) بعد ضمائر الإشارة
- 9-N.....of.....N.....

قبل وبعد of ولكن يجب ان لا يكون بعد الفراغ اسم

بشرط أن لا يكون بعد الفراغ اسم لأنه إذا كان بعد الفراغ اسم نضع صفة

Adjectives **الصفات**

Before nouns: -

- 1- After verbs to be: - بعد أفعال “ to be “
(am, is, are, was, were, be, been) بشرط الا يأتي بعد الفراغ فعل
- 2- After intensifiers: - بعد المشدّدات اللغوية
(so, very, too, quite, extremely, absolutely, completely)
- 3- After Some verbs: - بعد بعض الأفعال
(feel, look, become, seem, taste, appear, get)
- 4- Between morethan: as.....as
- 5- After the most

لمعرفة الصفة نحذف (ly) من (adverb)

Adverbs (Iy) الحال او الظرف

- 1- , في بداية الجملة إذا تبع الفراغ فاصله
- 2- Subject verb بين الفاعل والفعل الرئيسي في الجملة
- 3- Before the Adjective قبل الصفات
- 4- Helping verb main verb بين الفعل المساعد والفعل الرئيسي
- 5- في نهاية الجملة بشرط أن يقع الفراغ بعد اسم أو ضمير أو فعل

إذا كان الفراغ مسبقاً بظرف نعتمد على الكلمة التي تسبق الظرف لتحديد ما يحتاجها الفراغ . نعتبر أن الظرف كلمة زائدة .

.....

ماده الحفظ

Colour Idioms

Idiom	Meaning	المعنى
feel blue	to feel sad	يشعر بالحزن
see red	to be angry	يغضب
white elephant	something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose	مكلف بدون فائدة
have the green light	to have or give permission to go ahead with something or for something to happen	يسمح يأخذ الإذن
red-handed	in the act of doing something wrong	متلبس
out of the blue	apparently from nowhere; unexpectedly	بشكل مفاجئ

Body Idioms

Body Idiom	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
get it off (your) chest	to tell someone about something that has been worrying you	تشكي همومك لشخص ما
get cold feet	to lose your confidence in something at the last minute	ان تفقد الثقة بالشيء اخر لحظه
play it by ear	to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops	تقرر التصرف مع موقف قبل تطوره
keep your chin up	to remain cheerful in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement	أن تبقى مبتهج في المواقف الصعبة
have a head for figures	to have a natural mental ability for maths and numbers	ان يكون لك القدرة الطبيعية للرياضيات والارقام
put (my) back into it	To put a lot of efforts into something.	يبذل مجهود كبير

Collocating phrases

Collocating Phrases	Meaning
draw up a timetable	write a schedule
do exercise	keep fit
make a start	begin
take a break	relax
do a subject	study
make a difference	change something

make	a mistake	small talk
cause	offence	
join	company	
shake	hands	
ask	questions	
earn	respect	

Collocation	المعنى
catch (someone's) attention	يحظى بانتباه شخص ما
get an idea	تخطر له / لها فكرة
take interest	يهتم بشخص او شيء
spend time	يقضي الوقت
attend a course	يلتحق بدوره

work	as
decide	on
translate	into
talk	about
asked	about
good	at

Language Functions

الوظائف اللغوية

1- Indicating consequence: النتيجة

1. in this way
2. as a consequence
3. therefore
4. so
5. as a result
6. because of that
7. consequently

2- Indicating opposition: التناقض

1. however,...
2. whereas
3. despite
4. on one hand.../ on the other hand,...
5. conversely...
6. although...
7. In spite of
8. contrary

3- Expressing Addition: للاضافة

1. furthermore,...
2. likewise,...
3. one reason for this is...
4. in addition,...
5. also....
6. as well as
7. moreover
8. and

4- Showing recommendation or conclusion: التوصية

1. It is recommend that.....
2. It appears that
3. the best course of .
4. The result is.....

5- Reporting Information: اقرار المعلومات

1. There are more than...
2. Almost there quarter of
- 3- the number of

6- Introduction: التقديم

1. The aim of report is...
2. The report examines...
- 3- In this report....

7- Metaphor: التشبيه بدون اداه

The world will be at your fingertips.

8- Simile: التشبيه بأداه

Some robots will look and sound very like humans.

9- Onomatopoeia: المحاكاه الصوتيه

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

10- Personification: التجسيد

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

11- Giving Advice.

Have you thought about...?

You should no doubt about it.

If I were [coming to Jordan for the first time], I would

My main recommendation is that you

12- Cause

Linking words showing cause **explain the reason for something.**

We couldn't go to the stadium because / as / since there weren't any tickets left.

As / Since / Because I was tired, I went to bed.

We were late **because of / due to** the traffic.

13- result

Linking words showing result **explain the consequences of an action.**

We were caught in traffic, **therefore / so** we missed the start of the play.

She worked hard; **as a result, / because of that, / consequently,** she did very well in her exams.

Examples

1-the internet of Things sounds exciting, we should be careful, too.

A- Despite B- Although C- In this way D- As a result

2- Ahmad is as a lion in his strength. The underlined rhetorical device represents:

A- personification B- simile C- metaphor D- onomatopoeia

3- Our computers will take care of us, by telling us when we wake up. The underlined rhetorical device represents:

A- personification B- simile C- metaphor D- onomatopoeia

4- New technology has many advantages. Therefore, we may face many problems. **Therefore** expresses:

A- addition B- conclusion C- consequence D- opposition

5- Treatment and medicine will taste as delicious as real food. **The rhetorical device used is**

A- simile B- metaphor C- personification D- onomatopoeia

Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences.

1. It is possible that the Bank new branches in the future.
(open will open was going to open going to open)
2. By the end of 2025, people _____ on smartphones' applications than other PCs.
(rely will be relied will have relied would be relied)
3. In the 1950s, technology _____ enough for inventors
(develops develop is developing developed)
4. During the early 2000s, people ----- radios in different sizes.
(are buying has bought were buying was buying)
5. If you press that button , the picture _____.
(moved is moving move moves)
6. Ahmad is studying hard. He _____ get a high mark.
(go going was going is going to)
7. There is even more scientists say that one day soon, they _____ a treatment for the deadly cancer disease.
(will discover discover discovers will be discovered)
8. The pilot _____ all the flight system before he landed.
(have checked has checked had checked check)
9. Kareem _____ the car since 11 a.m.! he will finish very soon.
(has been repairing has been repaired have been repairing repaired)
10. My father _____ the driving test a month ago. He is not used to driving in traffic jams.
(passes passed is passing was passing)
11. The workers _____ a brake when the manager entered.
(take was taking are taking were taking)
12. You _____ all your homework by six o'clock.
(do will have done does done)
13. We _____ this afternoon.
(celebrate were celebrating is celebrating are celebrating)
14. Water _____ of hydrogen and Oxygen.
(consist consists is consisting was consisting)
15. This time tomorrow, we----- to work an hour later because we will have finished the closure accounts.
(will be going will be gone were going is going)

16- I didn't answer all the questions. I wish Ithem.

(answer have answered answered had answered)

17- I was late because I missed the bus. I wish Iit.

(haven't missed don't miss hadn't miss isn't missing)

18- I started my work late so I didn't finish. I wish Iearlier.

(had started hadn't started haven't started hasn't started)

19- Rasha didn't live in a hot weather, but now she there.

(used to live use to live is used to living are used to living)

20- My friendthe hard work in the factory now.

(are used to use to didn't use to is used to)

21- Ramago shopping when she was in a big city.

(use to used to is used to are used to)

22- My uncle had his last book last year.

(publish publishes had published published)

23- It is that music helps us relax.

(believe believed had believed believes)

24- Doing exercise is thoughtstress.

(reduced reducing had reduced to reduce)

25- II'd written the letter last night.

(if only wish had if)

26- I like the hotelwe stay in when we go to Germany.

(who whom where whose)

27- It was the musical theoryAli Ben Nafi developed.

(where which who whose)

28- The students believe that exams make them stressed. Examsto make the students stressed.

(thought is thought are thought were thought)

29-The success of the 1960s and 1970s was funded by oil .

(economy economic economize economically)

30-Many instruments that are still used today in..... were designed by Arab scholar.

(operate operation operational operationally)

31-Ibn Sina wrote textbooks.

(succeed successful successfully success)

- 32-**Who was the most writer of the twentieth century?
(influence influential influentially influenced)
- 33-**Some of the most important historical sites in India.....every year.
(was visited are visited has been visited is visited)
- 34-**I am waiting for the of a new air conditioning unit in our flat.
(install installation installed installing)
- 35-**Thank you for your help, I really it.
(appreciation appreciate appreciative appreciatively)
- 36-**Ibn Sina wrote many textbooks.
(succeed successful successfully success)
- 37-**-----, a man proposes to a woman, not the other way round.
(Traditional Traditionally Tradition Traditionalise)
- 38-** Petra is an important ----- site.
(archaeologically archaeological archaeology archeologist)
- 39-**You are not allowed to cross the red light. Youcross the red light.
(can't don't have to mustn't shouldn't)
- 40-**Ali enjoys..... ancient books.
(read to read reading reads)
- 41-**Many pages in the book now.
(are copying is copied are copied were copied)
- 42-**Math is science but more popular than English.
(the most popular less popular than more popular more popular than)
- 43-**The last chapter in the book last week.
(is completed were completed was completed are completed)
- 44-**The company has the program for a month.
(be developing been developing develop be developed)
- 45-**Do you mind telling me the library is?
(where why who when)
- 46-**Does Ibrahim live in Amman? Could you tell me
(if Ibrahim does live in Amman if Ibrahim live in Amman if Ibrahim lives in Amman if does Ibrahim live in Amman)
- 47-**I'd like to talkthe film I've just seen.
(on, into, about, at)
- 48-**I haven't got ashomework as my brother.
(many, less, more, much)

- 49-** In Jordan, children start school a yearthan children in England.
(early, the earliest, earlier, earliest)
- 50-** Do you knowI've passed my exam or not?
(how, when, who, whether)
- 51-** Do you mindme a glass of water?
(giving, gave, given, gives)
- 52-** Notpeople applied for Law in 2014 CE as in the previous year.
(more, as many, as much, less)
- 53-** Lights will go off automatically, **In this way**, we will save energy.
The function of the underlined expression "**In this way**" shows:
(reason , simile , advice , result)
- 54-** The driver made a terrible accident **since** he was driving very fast.
The function of the underlined expression "**since**" indicates:
(reason , simile , advice , result)
- 55-** Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed.....improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.
(. , ? !)
- 56-** Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East.....This is largely due to the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority.
(. , ? !)
- 57-** If you are polite, you won't causeor upset anybody.
(compulsory offence come up with proficiency)
- 58-** In order to have a deal done, you should it with the director carefully.
(compromise negotiate get it off your chest offence)
- 59-** When you stay calm and take your time, you are being-----.
(patient get on interpret vocational)
- 60-** The experiment showed that multilingual participants were lessby the other tasks and therefore made fewer driving errors.
(distracted distracted dystacted distrected)
- 61-** The success of the 1960s and 1970s was funded by oil.
(economy economically economize economic)
- 62-** Amazing..... adventures are constantly taking place in these days of technological and scientific discoveries.
(medicine medical medically medicine)

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

- A) I am not used to working from home now.
- B) I used to work from home now.
- C) I used to working from home now.
- D) I am used to working from home now.

64- “ The engineers have planned the new roads”

- A) The manager said that they had planned the new roads.
- B) The manager said that they have planned the new roads.
- C) The manager said that they has planned the new roads.
- D) The manager said that they planned the new roads.

65- I asked someone to translate my letter into Chinese.

- A) I had translated the letter into Chinese.
- B) I have the letter translated into Chinese.
- C) I had the letter translated into Chinese.
- D) The letter has been translated into Chinese.

66- I am used to sending emails to my friends.

- A) It was normal for me to send emails to my friends.
- B) It is normal for me to send emails to my friends.
- C) It isn't normal for me to send emails to my friends.
- D) It is normal for me to sending emails to my friends.

67- The Olympic games wer held in London in 2012 CE

The sentence which emphasise the underlined word is:

- A- It was 2012 CE who the Olympic Games were held in London.
- B- The year when the Olympic Games were held was in 2012 CE.
- C- The Olympic Games which were held in 2012 CE.
- D- The year when the Olympic Games were held was 2012 CE.

68- Online learning is not as interesting as face learning.

- A- Online learning is more interesting than face learning.
- B- Face learning is less interesting than online learning.
- C- Online learning is less interesting than face learning.
- D- Face learning is as interesting as online learning.

69- Travelling by bus is less comfortable than travelling by plane.

- A- Travelling by bus is more comfortable than travelling by plane.
- B- Travelling by plane is more comfortable than travelling by bus.
- C- Travelling by bus is as comfortable as travelling by plane.
- D- Travelling by plane is not as comfortable as travelling by bus.

70- Does Ali travel to London yearly?

- A- Could you explain if Ali travels to London yearly?
- B- Could you explain if Ali travel to London yearly?
- C- Could you explain Ali if travels to London yearly?
- D- Could you explain if Ali traveled to London yearly?

71- Doctors say that smoking causes cancer.

- A- Smoking was said to cause cancer
- B- Smoking has been said to cause cancer
- C- Smoking had been said to cause cancer
- D- Smoking is said to cause cancer

72- The experts have proved that doing homework helps in understanding the rules.

- A- Doing homework is proved to help in understanding the rules.
- B- Doing homework has been proved to help in understanding the rules.
- C- Doing homework has been proved to helps in understanding the rules.
- D- Doing homework have been proved to help in understanding the rules.

73- I wish I had arrived early to the station.

- A- I didn't arrive early and now I didn't miss the bus.
- B- I don't arrive early and now I didn't miss the bus.
- C- I didn't arrive early and now I missed the bus.
- D- I don't arrive early and now I missed the bus.

74- I lost my wallet. I should have been more careful.

- A- If only I had lost my wallet.
- B- If only I didn't loose my wallet.
- C- If only I have lost my wallet.
- D- If only I hadn't lost my wallet.

75- Lessons are a mixture of small-class,with projects supervised by leading companies.

- A- totorials
- B- tutorials
- C- tetorials
- D- titorials

76- I now consider to be a viable option for many different injuries.

- A- acupuncture
- B- acopuncture
- C- acepuncture
- D- acwpuncture

77-If the students earlier, they would have got the bus.

(arrived , have arrived , had arrived , arrive)

1- Rewrite the following sentences so that the new one has a similar meaning.

- 1- People claim that eating fast food causes many diseases.
Eating fast food.....
- 2- Samira regrets driving very fast.
Samira wishes
- 3- Can you hold the bag for me?
Do you mind.....
- 4- How long does the work last?
Could you tell me
- 5- Sara speaks English more fluently than Rana.
Rana doesn't
- 6- Scientists have proved that smoking kills people.
Smoking
- 7- No one in the class is as attractive as Salma.
Salma
- 8- Do you change your car every year?
Could you tell me
- 9- People say that Arabic is not more difficult than English.
It

2- Rewrite the following sentences.

- 1- I didn't change my password, so someone stole it. (could not)
If
- 2- I wasn't at home last night, so that I didn't hear the phone ringing. (might)
If

Answers:

1- will open 2- will have relied 3- developed 4- were buying 5- moves 6-is going to 7- will discover 8- had checked 9- has been repairing 10- passed 11- were taking 12- will have done 13- are celebrating 14- consists 15- will be going 16- had answered 17- hadn't miss 18- had started 19- is used to living 20- is used to 21- used to 22- published 23- believed 24- to reduce 25- wish 26- where 27- which 28- are thought economic 30- operation 31- successfully 32- influential 33- are visited 34- installation 35- appreciate 36- successful 37- Traditionally 38- archaeological 39- mustn't 40- reading 41- are copied 42- less popular than 43- was completed 44- been developing 45- where 46- if

Ibrahim lives in Amman 47- about 48- much 49- earlier 50- whether 51- giving 52- as many 53- result 54- reason 55- , 56 - . 57- offence 58- negotiate 59- patient distracted 61- economic 62- medical 63- D 64- A 65- C 66- B 67- D 68- C 69- B 70- C 71- D 72- B 73- C 74- D 75- B 76- A 77- had arrived

Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen. As a consequence, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then use the Internet to show educational programmes, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on.

In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class. Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams tablets are ideal for pair and group work.

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

Most young people communicate through social media, by which they send each other photos and messages via the Internet. Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read. Teachers can ask students to summarise information about what they have learnt in class in the same way. If students learn to summarise quickly they will be able to use skill in future.

We all like to send emails, don't we? Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom. Teachers can ask students to email what **they** have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. They could even email students in another country. As a result, students can then share information and help each other with tasks.

- 1- There are many tasks which can be done using tablet computers in classrooms. Write down two of these tasks.
- 2- Write down the sentence which indicates the number of letters of messages which students like to send.
- 3- Find a word that means **A regularly updated personal website**.
- 4- What does the pronoun (**they**) in bold refer to?
- 5- Teachers can use the Internet for many purposes. Write down two of these purposes.
- 6- Using internet has become an addiction which is a serious problem nowadays. Explain this statement, suggesting three ways for avoiding this problem.
- 7- The changes in computer technology will affect our lives in positive ways. Think of this statement and, in two sentences write your point of view.

Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways. Learning new vocabulary and grammar rules provides the brain with beneficial 'exercise', which improves memory. As well as exercising the brain, it is thought that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges. These include recognising different language systems and ways to communicate within these systems. These skills improve your chances of success in other problem-solving tasks as well. It is said that students who study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests in maths, reading and vocabulary than students who have only mastered their mother tongue.

According to a study carried out by Pennsylvania State University, USA, multilingual people are able to switch between two systems of speech, writing, and structure quite easily. It has been proved that they are also able to switch easily between completely different tasks. One experiment required participants to operate a driving simulator while carrying out separate tasks at the same time. The experiment showed that multilingual participants were less distracted by the other tasks and therefore made fewer driving errors.

Finally, learning a foreign language can also improve your ability to use your mother tongue more effectively. As you become more aware of the way that a language works, you begin to apply **it** to the language that you use every day. The skills you obtain from learning a foreign language, therefore, can make you a better speaker and writer in your own language.

- 1- Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways. Write down two of these ways.
- 2- Learning a new language can present the brain with different unique challenges. Write down two of these challenges.
- 3- What does the word (**multilingual**) mean?
- 4- What does the pronoun (**it**) in bold refer to?
- 5- Quote the sentence which means that multilingual people have less driving mistakes.
- 6- Learning a foreign language improves your memory. Think of this statement and in two sentences write your point of view.
- 7- Languages are useful in much way. Think of this statement suggesting three benefits of using languages.

Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. This is largely due to the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority. Advances in education, economic conditions, sanitation, clean water, diet and housing have made our community healthier. As a result of careful planning, the number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built, as well as 188 dental clinics. The reputation of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region, and now many more patients' come to Jordan for open heart surgery. In Jordan, the open heart surgery programme started in 1970 CE in Amman. The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful. In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2012 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 73. According to UNICEF statistics, between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan's infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world - from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 32 deaths per 1,000 births in 2014 CE. The low infant mortality rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system, have been contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth, **which** will result in a strong work force with economic benefits for the whole country. These have been contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth. This will be producing a strong work force and economic benefits for the whole country next decades.

1. Many factors have made our community healthier. Mention four of these factors.
2. There are two contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth. Mention them.
3. The healthy population growth in Jordan leads to many positive results. Mention two results.

4. Quote the sentence which indicates the time when the open heart surgery in Jordan started.
5. What does the underlined word (**which**) refer to?
6. Find a word in the text which means “**death, especially on a large scale**”
7. Many patients come to Jordan for medical treatment. Think of this statement suggesting three reasons make people from other countries come to Jordan to get a medical treatment.
8. It is said that "patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region, and this will help in the prosperity of the Jordanian economy". Think of this statement, and in two sentences write your point of view.

Scientists have already developed brain implants that improve vision or allow disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheel chair. Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people who have been affected by brain damage, which could be caused by dementia, a stroke or other brain injuries.

A new cancer drug is being trialled in Plymouth, UK, which doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight. It is taken as a single pill every morning, and so far, patients have shown none of the usual side effects such as the sickness and hair loss that are experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment. The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow. It will improve patients' life expectancy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment.

The patients were interviewed a year after starting the treatment and are fit and well, saying that they are definitely going to continue the trial. **They** have every reason to believe the new drug is going to work. Doctors at Plymouth Hospital hope that it will help patients from all over the world.

- 1- There are many causes of brain damage. Write down these two causes.
- 2- Quote the sentence which indicates that patients are convinced with the new cancer drug.
- 3- The author states that there are many harmful effects for other cancer treatments. Write down two of these effects.
- 4- What does the pronoun “**They**” refer to?
- 5- Find a word that means “**a medicine or a substance used for making medicines**”
- 6- People who have cancer need our support. Think of this statement suggesting three ways to support them.
- 7- There are many implications will be if people live longer. Think of this statement and in two sentences write your point of view.

Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways. Learning new vocabulary and grammar rules provides the brain with beneficial ‘exercise’, **which** improves memory. As well as exercising the brain, it is thought that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges. These include recognising different language systems and ways to communicate within these systems. These skills improve your chances of success in other problem-solving tasks as well. It is said that students who study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests in maths, reading and vocabulary than students who have only mastered their mother tongue.

According to a study carried out by Pennsylvania State University, USA, multilingual people are able to switch between two systems of speech, writing, and structure quite easily. It has been proved that they are also able to switch easily between completely different tasks. One experiment required participants to operate a driving simulator while carrying out separate tasks at the same time. The experiment showed that multilingual participants were less distracted by the other tasks and therefore made fewer driving errors.

Finally, learning a foreign language can also improve your ability to use your mother tongue more effectively. As you become more aware of the way that a language works, you begin to apply it to the language that you use every day. The skills you obtain from learning a foreign language, therefore, can make you a better speaker and writer in your own language.

- 1- Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways. Write down two of these ways.
- 2- Learning a new language can present the brain with different unique challenges. Write down two of these challenges.
- 3- There are two systems of speech mentioned in the text, write them down.
- 4- Find a word in the text which means **speaking more than two language**.
- 5- What does the pronoun (**which**) in bold refer to?
- 6- Quote the sentence which means that multilingual people have less driving mistakes.
- 7- Learning a foreign language improves your memory. Think of this statement and in two sentences write your point of view.
- 8- Languages are useful in much way. Think of this statement suggesting three benefits of learning a foreign languages.

Don't come away from a sales pitch wishing you had been better prepared. It is essential to know everything about your product. Do you know when it was developed, and where it is produced? You also need to know who the target market is - for example, the age group or income of the people who might buy it. Not only that, you should know all about the competition - that is, similar products on the market. Why is your product superior to others and why does it have better value? In addition, you should know exactly which people you are speaking to, and what their needs are.

Plan your presentation carefully, not just what you will say, but how you will say **it**. Will you read it word by word, use notes or memorise it?

Whatever you decide, it is always a good idea to have a list of your main points, in case something interrupts you, or you simply freeze with nerves (it happens!).

Then practise it, if possible in front of colleagues. Make changes and practise it again.

Keep your presentation short and simple. Start with some friendly comments. For example, thank your hosts for allowing you to speak to them, and compliment their company. Remember to speak slowly and clearly. It is important to appear confident (even if you're nervous!). While you're speaking, don't keep your head down. Instead, look round the room and make eye contact with your audience.!

When you've finished speaking, invite questions. If you don't know the answers, don't pretend!

Thank the questioner and promise to find out the answer (and do it!).

- 1- When you prepare your presentation, your presentation should have two qualities. Write down these two qualities.
 - 2- There are two things that should be known about your product. Write down these two things.
 - 3- Quote the sentence which shows that you shouldn't create answers of your own when you don't know the answer.
 - 4- Find a word in the text which means (**to be calm and to take your time**)
 - 5- What does the underlined pronoun (**it**) refer to?
 - 6- There are three ways to say your presentation. Write down these three ways.
 - 7- Before selling the product, the sales person should know about the target market. Think of this statement and in two sentences write your point of view.
 - 8- There are some qualities a sales person should have to be professional. Suggest three of these qualities.
-

My name is Fatima Musa and I have worked as an interpreter for five years. Many students have emailed me about my work because they want to know what it would be like to do my job. So here is my reply.

I have always been fond of languages. My father worked in many different countries when I was young and we usually travelled with him. When we visited a country, I always wanted to learn the language.

When a person speaks in English at a conference, I listen to what they say through headphones. I then translate into Arabic while the speaker is talking. I give the translation through headphones to other people at the meeting. This means that anyone in the room who speaks Arabic can understand what people are saying.

Is it an easy job? Not at all. English is not the same in all English-speaking countries. For example, the English words that are used in India are sometimes different to the words that people use in the UK, the USA or Australia. As well as knowing regional English, you also need to know a lot of specialist language. Some of the words that are used to talk about business, science or law, for example, make it almost a different language!

Unless you have a language degree, you will not be able to become an interpreter. Provided that you have a postgraduate qualification, you will probably get a job as an interpreter quite quickly. If you get an interview for a job, you will need to show that you have good listening skills and a clear speaking voice. You will also need to show that you can think quickly and that you are able to concentrate for long periods of time. If you are successful, it is a secure and rewarding job. You will probably need to travel a lot, but that is not a problem as long as you enjoy visiting other countries.

It is a very responsible job. I am aware that if I translate things badly, it could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries. However, you get a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that people understand everything that you translate

- 1- According to Fatima, being an interpreter is a difficult job for two reasons. Write down these two reasons.
 - 2- A person needs to show many qualities in an interview if he wants to be an interpreter.
 - 3- A person can get two benefits from being a successful interpreter. Write them down.
 - 4- Quote the sentence which indicates that if you are an interpreter, you can travel to many countries.
 - 5- Find a word in the text which means 'free from danger'.
 - 6- What does the underlined pronoun 'him' refer to?
 - 7- People sometimes have a feeling of satisfaction in their job. Think of this statement and in two sentences write your point of view.
 - 8- There are many qualities a person can have to be secure in his job. Think of this statement suggesting three of these qualities.
-

Business Studies is a popular choice for students who are choosing a degree course in the UK. After graduating, some go on to further study, but most of them take up employment. Many large companies offer graduate training schemes, which are a kind of apprenticeship. We went to meet twenty-two-year-old Ricky Miles, who is about to graduate in the subject.

How long have you been studying Business Studies, Ricky?

It's a four-year course, including two periods of work experience. Each one lasted six months, but they weren't in the same year.

What exactly have you studied over those four years?

Quite a lot! Maths, of course, Accounting, Finance and Economics. Oh yes, Marketing and Sales, too. I also did a course in Management, which is about recruiting and managing staff, and how to deal with conflict, and a course in Advertising. We all had to do IT, too, because computer skills are essential.

What did you most enjoy about the degree?

The work experience, definitely. I learnt so much, both times, and of course it looks great on my curriculum vitae. One of the companies offered me paid work last summer, so I managed to get even more experience that way. Also, I wouldn't have had much money last year if I hadn't had that job!

What kind of company was that, and what did you do there?

It was a company that provides financial products - savings and pensions, mostly. At first I just 'shadowed' different people, watching what they were doing. Then I did quite a lot of checking for them - you know, checking their calculations. When I went back in the summer, I was in the sales department. My job was to follow up web enquiries, and send out further information to possible clients. I enjoyed it, and I wouldn't had that opportunity if I hadn't done the work experience first.

- 1- Ricky had two benefits from the paid job he got last summer. Write down these two benefits.
 - 2- There are two tasks Ricky had to do in his job in the sales department. Write down these two tasks.
 - 3- Quote the sentence which indicates that the period Ricky had to study.
 - 4- Find a word in the text which means ‘**money you save over your lifetime to pay for your old age**’.
 - 5- What does the underlined pronoun ‘**them**’ refer to?
 - 6- It is usual for some people to change jobs in their lifetime. Think of this statement and in two sentences write your point of view.
 - 7- What do you think you will need to show if you have an interview for a job?
-

Literature spot.

Read the following stanza from *A Green Cornfield* carefully, then answer the question that follows:

The cornfield stretched a tender green
To right and left beside my walks;
I knew he had a nest unseen
Somewhere among the million stalks.

- 1- **What does the word “tender” mean?**
- 2- **Find a reference to another listener.**

Read the following extract from *Around the World in Eighty Days* carefully, then answer the question that follows:

Phileas Fogg, without getting in the least flurried, then proposed to purchase the animal outright, and at first offered a thousand pounds for him. The Indian, perhaps thinking he was going to make a great bargain, still refused. At two thousand pounds the Indian yielded. ‘What a price, good heavens!’ cried Passepartout, ‘for an elephant.’

- 1- **Why did the Indian refuse to sell the elephant at first?**
- 2- **How much did Mr Fogg offer to buy the elephant at the beginning?**

Free Writing:

- Many people like to learn a foreign language. Write an essay about the ways in which you can learn a foreign language and the benefits of learning it.
- Healthcare is an essential element in forming the strong community. Write an essay about the health in Jordan.

Guided Writing

Ways to start a speech

- start with a positive statement.
- refer to a well-known person.
- quote from recent research.
- thank the organizers and audience.

.....

.....

.....

How to improve your English language?

- Listen to English programs
- Read English newspapers and magazines -
- Join English courses regularly
- Watch movies

.....

.....

.....

Why do people use the internet websites?

- Buy goods
- Book holidays
- Pay bills
- Search information

.....

.....

.....

What should happen to motorists who break the speed limits?

- Ban from driving
- Fine for driving fast
- Put in prison
- Take lessons

.....

.....

.....

Read the information bellow, and then write a new biography using all the giving notes about Mahmoud Darwish. Use the appropriate linking words.

Name: Mahmoud Darwish

Date (born and died): 1942-2008

Professions: poet and author

Achievements: Leaves of Olives and Wingless birds

.....
.....
.....

Write two sentences about Qasir Bashir

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.

.....
.....
.....

Editing:

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

He will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparetus. Adeeb has invented several other devices, including a tiny cleaning robot and a heart monitor, which is attached to a car seat belt. In the case of an emergency, rescue services and the driver's family will be automatically connect with the driver through this special.

Edit the following text. There are two grammar mistakes and three spelling mistakes. Find and correct them. [SB 25]

In the near future, a new ' bionic eye ' will have helped people with failing eyesite to see again. A devise inside the eye picks up an image from a small camera attached to a pair of sunglasses and send it to the brian, which interprets it as vision.