

الختامية في اللغة الإنجليزية
الفرع الأكاديمية جيل 2004
الأستاذ: أكرم البدارين 0772898811

ختامها مسك

English
2004

كيف تعامل مع أسئلة
النصوص ؟
كيف نمط أسئلة القواعد؟
ما هو الاشتقاق ؟
أكمل الفراغ ؟
الكتابة الحرة
الكتابة الموجهة
امتحانات شاملة للمادة

اللهم ماكان من صواب فمناك
وحدك و لك الحمد وحدك و
ما كان من خطأ فمن نفسي و
استغفر الله على ذلك.

* تكون أسئلة النصوص حسب الأنماط التالية (بالعودة الى الدورات الوزارية 2021) النمط المقال :

(1 سؤال المعاني : حيث يطلب منك كتابة الكلمة و التي يتم تحديد معناها خلال السؤال ، و نمطه كالتالي :

Find the word in the text which means تعني في النص الكلمة

What does the underlined word / phrase / idiom in the text mean

ما هو معنى (الكلمة / العبارة / المصطلح) التي تحتها خط في النص

Replace the underlined word / phrase / idiom in the text with the correct meaning.

استبدل (الكلمة / العبارة / المصطلح) التي تحتها خط في النص بالمعنى الصحيح

(2 سؤال الضمير أو العائد في النص : ، و تكون صيغته كالتالي :

What does the underlined wordin the text refer to?

على ماذا تعود الكلمة التي تحتها خط في النص . (هذا الجدول يوضح اهم الضمانر و على ماذا تعود ، بشكل عام)

Word	refers to
1 they / them / their / others	اسم مفرد جمع (عاقل / غير عاقل)
2 it / its	اسم مفرد (غير عاقل)
3 who / which / where / when / whose	تعود على ما قبلها مباشرة
4 some / any / many / more / most / other / another	تعود على ما بعدها مباشرة
5 this / that / these / those	تعود على ما بعدها مباشرة
6 you / your	Reader / readers
7 we / us / our	People
8 he / his / him	اسم مفرد مذكر عاقل
9 she / her	اسم مفرد مؤنث عاقل
10 I / me / my	Speaker

(3 سؤال الاقتباس : يطلب منك كتابة الجملة التي تدل على فكرة معينة في النص ، الجملة يجب ان تكون موجودة بالنص.

Quote / Write down / Which the sentence which (shows / indicates / means / states) that

اقتبس / اكتب / ماهي الجملة التي تظهر / تشير الى / تعني / تشدد أن (كلمات مفتاحية موجودة في السؤال والنص)

** انتبه : يجب عليك كتابة الجملة من بدايتها حتى نهايتها (نهاية الجملة تكون نقطة / علامة سؤال / علامة تعجب)

(4 الأسئلة المباشرة : و التي تحتوي دلالات من النص ، و قد تكون من نوع الأسئلة الطويلة التي تبدأ بأحد الأدوات التالية:

لماذا / Why / كيف / How / ما هو / Which / اين / When / اين / Where / ما هو / What / من / Who

(5 أسئلة الذكر أو التعداد : والتي يطلب منك في هذه الأسئلة تعداد النقاط التي تدل على شيء معين و قد تبدأ بأحد العبارات

التالية :

الطرق methods المشاكل problems الاسباب reasons الطرق ways هناك العديد من There are many

(مظاهر aspects العوامل factors الامور qualities الأشياء things المسببات causes الأمثلة examples) .

(6 أسئلة التفكير الناقد ، و هي نوعين (سوالين)

- سؤال التفكير الناقد : و صيغته كالتالي :

الجملة and then statement بهذه فكر Think of this . فكرة تكون مأخوذة من النص / حسب موضوع النص

وجهة نظرك your point of view. اكتب write down ، في جملتين in two sentences ثم

** طريقة مقترحة للإجابة هي البدء بالإجابة بالشكل التالي :

الإجابة من النص حسب الدلائل because نأخذ الفكرة الموجودة في السؤال حسب تحديد الوزارة I think that

- سؤال الاقتراح : و يطلب منك في هذا السؤال اقتراح ثلاث نقاط حسب فكرة / موضوع من النص الفكرة حسب الوزارة

methods المشاكل problems الاسباب reasons الطرق ways اثنين / ثلاثة three اقترح Suggest .

aspects العوامل factors الامور qualities الأشياء things المسببات causes الأمثلة examples الطرق

(مظاهر)

Text 1 :

Whether you're selling, a new type of toothpaste to a chain of pharmacies, the latest computer software to a school or a new kind of package holiday to a travel agency – you need to know How to make a sales pitch. First , do your research. It is essential to know everything about your product. 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. For example, if they represent a middle-class department store in a humble neighbourhood, be ready to explain why your particular product would suit customers who do not have lots of money. What makes your product perfect for them? Most of all, you need to believe in what you're selling, and the best way to do that is to use it! Second, Prepare and practice : Plan your presentation carefully, not just what you will say, but how you say it, Will you read it word by word, use notes or memorize 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.

Third, be professional : 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.

1. According to the text, there are several points that should be researched about the product you are selling before making a sales pitch. Mention two of these points.
2. Quote the sentence which indicates the best way for showing your belief in what you are selling.
3. What does the underlined word "**It**" in the text refer to?
4. The writer mentioned some tips for effective presentation. Write down two of these tips.
5. The writer states one thing that must be avoided while speaking at a presentation. Write it .
6. Two aspects should be taken into consideration when discussing competition. Write down these two aspects.
7. There are many examples of friendly comments mentioned in the text. Write down two.
8. Find the word in the text which means " **organised trip**".
9. It is said that one should appear confident and deal wisely with questions he doesn't know. Think of this statement and then, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

Answers

1. When it was developed, and where it is produced?
2. Most of all, you need to believe in what you're selling, and the best way to do that is to use it! / 3. to appear confident
4. Keep your presentation short and simple. Start with some friendly comments.
5. While you're speaking, don't keep your head down.
6. Why is your product superior to others and why does it have better value?
7. thank your hosts for allowing you to speak to them, and compliment their company.
8. package holiday 9. I think one shouldn't pretend - thank the questioner - promise him to find out the answers.

Text 2 :

Today, we talk to Mr Ghanem, a businessman based in Amman who often visits China. We asked **him** when he first started doing business with China.

‘I’ve been doing business with China for many years. My first trip there was in 2004 CE, and it was not very successful.’

Why was it not successful ?

‘I worked for a small computer company in Amman. They sent me to China when I was still quite young. If only the company had realised that the Chinese respect age and experience more than youth!’

Did you make any mistakes on that visit?

‘Yes! I wish I had researched Chinese culture before I visited the country. In order to be successful in China, you need to earn their respect. Chinese business people will always ask about a company’s successes in the past. However, because I worked for a new company, I could not talk about its track record. We did not do any business deals on that first trip.’

When did you learn how to be successful in China?

‘I joined a larger company and they sent me on a cultural awareness course. On my next visit to China, it felt as if I hadn’t known anything on my first visit!’

Can you tell us about your last meeting in China?

‘Of course! I arrived on time. You must not arrive late, as this shows disrespect. Then, when I met the company director, I shook hands with him gently. I began the meeting by making small talk about my interesting experiences in China. During the meeting, I made sure that my voice and body language were calm and controlled. I never told a joke, as this may not be translated correctly or could cause offence.’

Was it a successful meeting?

‘Yes, it was. I knew that the director had researched my business thoroughly before the meeting, so I was prepared for his detailed questions. When I began negotiating, I started with the important issues. The Chinese believe in avoiding conflict. It is always important to be patient. I was prepared to compromise, so in the end, the meeting was successful.’

1. There are many things you have to do in order to make a business meeting successful. Write down two of them .
2. Mr Ghanem’s next trip to China was successful for two reasons . Write them down.
3. The writer mentioned some reasons that make Mr. Ghanem's first business with China unsuccessful. Write down two reasons.
4. Write down the sentence which indicates that telling jokes during business meeting shows disrespect according to the Chinese culture.
5. When did Mr Ghanem first start doing business with China?
6. Find a word in the text which means " **discussing something in order to reach an agreement** ".
7. What do the underlined words " **him** " refer to ?
8. If you want to be successful in business , you should have some important skills. Suggest three skills that lead to success in such area.
9. It is important to know about different cultures and habits to achieve success in business. Think of this statement and , in two sentences, write down your point of view.

Answers : 1. arrived on time , shook hands, making small talk

2. I joined a larger company and they sent me on a cultural awareness course.

3. I worked for a small computer company in Amman. They sent me to China when I was still quite young.

4. I never told a joke, as this may not be translated correctly or could cause offence.’

5. in 2004 CE 6. negotiate 7. Mr Ghanem 8. – patience - confidence - cultural awareness

9. – helps you to understand others. – helps you to behave correctly.

Text 3

In this report, we will look at the countries that Jordan trades with and what goods it exports and imports. First, let's look at exports. Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the extraction industry for these minerals is one of the largest in the world.

Not surprisingly, two of Jordan's largest exports are chemicals and fertilisers. Pharmaceuticals and other industries represent 30% of Jordan's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and 75% of Jordan's pharmaceuticals are exported. However, the majority (65%) of the economy is dominated by services, mostly travel and tourism. Most of Jordan's exports go to Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia.

Now let's look at imports. Unlike some other countries in the Middle East, Jordan does not have large oil or gas reserves. For that reason, Jordan has to import oil and gas for its energy needs. **Its** other main imports are cars, medicines and wheat. In 2013 CE, 23.6% of Jordan's imports were from Saudi Arabia. This was followed by the EU, with 17.6% of its imports. Other imports have come from China and the United States.

Jordan has more free trade agreements than any other Arab country, and it trades freely with many countries, including the USA, Canada and Malaysia. Which other areas are important for Jordan's trade? Jordan first signed a trade agreement with the EU in 1997 CE. It signed a free trade agreement with Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia in 2004 CE. In 2011 CE, another trade agreement was made with the EU, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia. Trade with the EU and North Africa in particular is likely to grow.

1. What does the article suggest that many of Jordan's fertilisers are made from?
2. Why does Jordan import a lot of oil and gas?
3. Which country supplies Jordan with most of its imports?
4. Why is trade with the EU and North Africa likely to grow?
5. Name two exported and imported goods in Jordan.
6. Name two countries that Jordan exports its goods to.
7. Write down the sentence which indicates that Jordan has the world's largest extraction industry for potash and phosphate.
8. According to the text, what countries does Jordan import its good from?
9. What dominates the economy of Jordan?
10. What do the underlined words "**Its**" refer to?
11. Jordan needs to increase its exports in order to improve its economy. Suggest three ways to increase Jordan's exports.
12. Jordan has to introduce important procedures in order to decrease its import of gas and oil. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

Answers :

1. potash and phosphate
2. for its energy needs
3. Saudi Arabia
4. Because Jordan signed free trade agreement with them.
5. Gas, oil, wheat, cars and medicines.
6. Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia.
7. Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the extraction industry for these minerals is one of the largest in the world.
8. China and the United States
9. by services, mostly travel and tourism.
10. Jordan
11. – the government should invest more in economy.
 - encourage national and international investors.
 - support local companies with employment and money.
12. – search for oil and gas
 - build refineries to produce gas and oil.

Text 4

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. At school I was very good at English. Therefore, I decided on a career as an interpreter.

My job now involves going to important conferences and seminars around the world. 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. Many things encouraged Fatima to decide on a career as an interpreter . Write down two of them .
2. You have to show some skills in an interview for the job of an interpreter . Write down two of these skills.
3. Write down the sentence which indicates that the interpreter will feel rewarded if the listeners understand the translated information.
4. Quote the sentence which shows the consequence of bad translation.
5. Mention the main reason that made Fatima talk about her job as interpreter?
6. What does the underlined phrase "**fond of**" mean ?
7. Find a word in the text which means " **giving personal satisfaction**"
8. What do the underlined words '**it**' refer to ?
9. If you want to get a good job , you have to be well-qualified. Suggest three things you can do to get a good job.
10. It is said that if you love your job, you will achieve success . Think of this statement and , in two sentences , write down your point of view.

Answers : 1. I have always been fond of languages , at school I was very good at English.

2. you have good listening skills and a clear speaking voice

3. However, you get a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that people understand everything that you translate.

4. I am aware that if I translate things badly, it could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries.

5. because they want to know what it would be like to do my job

6. Liking / affection

7. rewarding

8. Job / interpreter

9. – confidence - patience - competitive

10. because – you will develop yourself and – you will cooperate with others to achieve success.

Text 5

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 employments. 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, saving 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 have had that opportunity if I hadn't done the work experience first.

1. Business studies students should do some courses to get a degree. Write down two examples of these courses.
2. There are two choices for the student of business studies? What are they?
3. Write down the sentence which shows what Ricky was in the sales department.
4. The financial products consist of two elements. Write them down?
5. What helped Ricky to get a job last summer?
6. Find the word which means " **finding suitable employers** " ?
7. What do the underlined words " **they** " refer to ?
8. Work experience is essential to get good job and improve your job position . Suggest three ways to gain experience.
9. Choosing what to study at university is one of the biggest decisions students have to make. Think of this statement and , in two sentences , write down your point of view.

Answers

1. Maths, Accounting, Finance and Economics
2. After graduating, some go on to further study, but most of them take up employments.
3. When I went back in the summer, I was in the sales department.
4. saving and pensions
5. Work experience
6. recruiting 7. different people
8. – doing internship - practising while studying
- working online
9. because – it will affect your job at future. - depends on the cost and courses.

Text 6

Dear Sir/Madam,

I would like to apply for the position of researcher at your pharmaceutical company. As can be seen from the enclosed curriculum vitae that I have a degree in Chemistry. Furthermore, I have worked as a shop assistant at a chemist's, so I know a lot about this industry.

I also have a qualification in Journalism and have worked previously for a scientific journal.

I have excellent research skills. In my spare time, I help elderly people, and I can see the difference that medicines can make to their lives. I am very keen to join a company that can really help people.

I look forward to hearing from you concerning the next stage of my application.

Yours faithfully,

Tareq Hakim

1. Who is the sender of the letter above ?
2. What does Mr Tareq have a degree in?
3. Why does Mr Tareq send the letter ?
4. Why does he know a lot about this industry?
5. What does the underlined word " I " in the text refer to ?
6. Quote the sentence which shows that Tareq worked for a scientific journal.
7. Find the word which means " **surrounded**".
8. What is he waiting for?

Answers :

1. Tareq Hakim
2. a degree in Chemistry
3. to apply for the position of researcher at your pharmaceutical company
4. I have worked as a shop assistant at a chemist's
5. Tareq Hakim
6. I also have a qualification in Journalism and have worked previously for a scientific journal.
7. enclosed
8. to hearing from you concerning the next stage of my application

الجدول المهمة للحفظ انجليزي / انجليزي / عربي

1. Body Idioms جدول مصطلحات الجسم

	Body idiom	English	Arabic
1	get it off your chest	tell about تخبر عن something شئ worrying يقلقك	يفضفض - يرتاح
2	get cold feet	to lose يفقد your confidence الثقة	يتردد
3	play it by ear	deal يتعامل with مع a situation الموقف	يتركها للظروف
4	keep your chin up	cheerful متفائل - encouragement شجاعة	يتفائل
5	have a head for figures	mental ability قدرة ذهنية for maths	موهوب بالحساب
6	put back into it	effort يحاول - جهد	يبذل جهده

1. I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll ----- at the last minute.

انا اشعر بالتوتر حول قيامي بالقفز المظلي . اعتقد بأنني سوف في اخر لحظة.

a. get cold feet b. play it by ear c. put back into it d. keep your chin up

2. If you've got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to ----- .

إذا كان لديك اي مشكلة , تحدث الى شخص ما , هذا يساعدك على

a. get cold feet b. play it by ear c. put back into it d. keep your chin up

3. I don't think I'd be a very good accountant. I don't really-----.

لا اعتقد انني سأكون محاسباً بارعاً , انا لا املك

a. get cold feet b. play it by ear c. put back into it d. have a head for figures

4. ----- ! I'm sure everything will be fine in the end.

..... ! انا متأكد بأن كل شئ سيكون بخير في النهاية.

a. get cold feet b. keep your chin up c. put back into it d. keep your chin up

5. I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to -----.

لست متأكدًا فيما إذا سيكون الجو دافئًا غدا لحفل الشواء . علينا أن

a. get cold feet b. play it by ear c. put back into it d. keep your chin up

Answers : 1 get cold feet 2 get it off your chest 3 have a head for figures 4 Keep your chin up 5 play by ear

النمط الوزاري على مصطلحات الجسم يكون كالتالي :

• كتابة المعنى بالانجليزي :

I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll **get cold feet** at the last minute.

What does the underlined body idiom mean?

- a) lose confidence c) put effort
b) remain cheerful d) mental ability for maths

• كتابة المصطلح :

I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to **decide how to deal**

with a situation .

Replace the underline phrase with the suitable body idiom.

- a) get cold feet c) have a head for figure
b) put back into it d) keep chin up

• نمط الاستبدال (حيث يكون وجود المصطلح في الجملة اصلاً خاطئاً و عليك استبداله بالمصطلح الصحيح)

Have a head for figures ! I'm sure everything will be fine in the end.

Replace the misused underlined body idiom with the correct one.

a) lose confidence	c) put effort
b) remain cheerful	d) mental ability for maths

• نمط ضع دائرة (اكمل الفراغ)

• I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to -----.

a. get cold feet b. play it by ear c. put back into it d. keep your chin up

2. Collocation Phrases المتلازمات

	Collocating phrasal	English	Arabic
1	draw up a timetable	write a schedule	يضع جدول مراجعة
2	do exercise	keep fit	يتدرب
3	make a start	begin	يبدأ
4	take a break	relax	يأخذ إستراحة
5	do a subject	study	يدرس
6	make a difference	change something	يغير - يحدث فرقا

1. If you want to lose weight, you should ----- every day.

إذا اردت أن تخسر الوزن , يجب أن كل يوم.

a) do exercise b) make a start c) make a difference d) take a break

2. The deadline is tomorrow, and you haven't done anything yet! You really must ----- .

الموعد النهائي هو غدا , وانت لم تفعل اي شئ . يجب ان

a) do exercise b) make a start c) make a difference d) take a break

3. If you send money to charity, you will..... to a lot of lives.

إذا ارسلت المال للجمعيات الخيرية . سوف للكثير من الناس.

a) do exercise b) make a start c) make a difference d) take a break

4. You look tired. Why don't you ----- ?

انت تبدو معبأ . لماذا لا

a) do exercise b) make a start c) draw up a timetable d) take a break

5. I need to organise my time better. I think I'll -----.

انا احتاج لتنظيم وقتي بشكل افضل . اعتقد انني سوف

a) do exercise b) make a start c) draw up a timetable d) take a break

Answers : 1 do exercise 2 make a start 3 make a difference 4 take a break 5 draw up a timetable

التمط الوزاري :

1. كتابة المعنى .

You look tired. Why don't you take a break?

What does the underlined collocation phrase mean?

a) relax b) change c) study d) begin

2. استبدال المعنى بالمصطلح المناسب.

You look tired. Why don't you relax?

Replace the underlined phrase with the correct collocation.

a) do exercise b) make a start c) draw up a timetable d) take a break

3. استبدال المصطلح الخاطئ بالمصطلح الصحيح .

You look tired. Why don't you make a difference ?

Replace the underlined misused collocation with the correct one.

a) do exercise b) make a start c) draw up a timetable d) take a break

4. ضع دائرة

You look tired. Why don't you ----- ?

a) do exercise b) make a start c) draw up a timetable d) take a break

3. Colour Idioms مصطلحات الألوان

	Colour Idiom	English	Arabic
1	feel blue	feel sad / sadness	يشعر بالحزن
2	out of the blue	from nowhere / unexpectedly	بشكل مفاجئ
3	see red	feel angry / anger / cross	يغضب
4	red handed	the act of doing something wrong	بالجرم المشهود
5	white elephant	has no purpose / useless	عديم النفع
6	green light	permission	يسمح

1. It is normal to -----from time to time.

- a) feel a bit blue b) green light c) red – handed d) out of the blue

2. When you -----, you can suffer from headache and blood pressure.

- a) feel a bit blue b) see red c) red – handed d) out of the blue

3. Have you heard the good news? We've got the ----- to go ahead with our project!

- a) feel a bit blue b) green light c) red – handed d) out of the blue

4. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught -----.

- a) feel a bit blue b) green light c) red – handed d) out of the blue

5. I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely -----.

- a) feel a bit blue b) green light c) red – handed d) out of the blue

6. Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a -----.

- a) feel a bit blue b) white elephant c) red – handed d) out of the blue

النمط الوزاري :

The police arrived and the thief was caught red- handed

1. كتابة المعنى :

What does the underlined colour idiom mean?

- a) feel sad b) from nowhere c) permission d) doing something wrong

The police arrived , the thief was caught in the act of doing something wrong 2. استبدال المعنى :

Replace the underlined phrase with the correct colour idiom.

- a) feel a bit blue b) green light c) red – handed d) out of the blue

3. استبدال المصطلح الخاطئ بالمصطلح الصحيح : The police arrived and the thief was caught green light

Replace the underlined misused colour idiom with the correct one.

- a) feel a bit blue b) green light c) red – handed d) out of the blue

4. ضع دائرة :

The police arrived and the thief was caught -----.

- a) feel a bit blue b) green light c) red – handed d) out of the blue

4. collocation (المتلازمات) (الوحدة التاسعة & الوحدة الثالثة)

الوحدة التاسعة		الوحدة الثالثة	
Collocation	Meaning	Collocation	Meaning
1 make a mistake	يرتكب خطأ	1 catch attention	يجذب انتباه
2 shake hands	يصافح	2 Spend time	يقضي وقته
3 ask questions	يسأل	3 get an idea	يحصل على فكرة
4 join the company	ينضم لشركة	4 Attend a course	يحضر مساقا
5 earn respect	يكسب إحترام	5 Take interest	يهتم
6 cause offence	يسبب إهانة		
7 do a deal	يعقد صفقة		
8 make a small talk	يجري حديث عادي		

تمارين المتلازمات المهمة في الوحدة التاسعة

1. Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to -----.
a) make a mistake b) cause offence c) make a small talk d) join the company
2. If you are polite, you won't -----or upset anybody.
a) make a mistake b) cause offence c) make a small talk d) join the company
3. Before the serious discussion starts, we always ----- ; it's often about the weather!
a) make a mistake b) cause offence c) make a small talk d) join the company
4. Nasser has applied to ----- where his father works.
a) make a mistake b) cause offence c) make a small talk d) join the company
5. In business, when you meet someone for the first time, it's polite to-----.
a) make a mistake b) cause offence c) shake hands d) join the company
6. After the talk, there will be a chance for you to----- about anything you don't understand.
a) make a mistake b) ask questions c) make a small talk d) join the company
7. By working hard, you will-----of your boss.
a) make a mistake b) cause offence c) make a small talk d) earn the respect
8. The young inventor has -----the attention of the sheik with his invention.
a) take b) caught c) spending d) attending
9. He will be -----some courses on prosthetics.
a) take b) caught c) spending d) attending
10. Addeb will not be -----all his time sightseeing.
a) take b) caught c) spending d) attending
11. The Shiek has -----a special interest in the boy.
a) taken b) caught c) spending d) attending

Answers :

1 make a mistake 2 cause offense 3 make small talk 4 join , company 5. shake hands 6. ask questions 7. earn, respect 8. caught 9. attending 10. spending 11. Taken

5. synonyms المترادفات and antonyms المتضادات

Synonyms (كلمات لها نفس المعنى) المترادفات				Antonyms (كلمات عكس بعضها بالمعنى) المتضادات			
1	artificial	Prosthetic	صناعي	1	artificial	natural	صناعي / طبيعي
2	apparatus	equipment	جهاز	2	majority	minority	أقلية / أغلبية
3	fund	sponsor	يمول				
4	appendage	limb	طرف صناعي				

النمط الوزاري هو نمط الاستبدال لكل كلمة بما يوافقها في المعنى / او بما يكون عكسها في المعنى كالتالي:

The new company will sponsor the building of a new bridge.

Replace the underlined word with a word that is similar in meaning.

- a) artificial b) apparatus c) fund d) appendage

The majority of the students will attend the final test.

Replace the underlined word with its opposite.

- a) natural b) apparatus c) minority d) appendage

6. Phrasal Verbs (الافعال الظرفية) (و هي الافعال التي يأتي معها حرف جر , و يجب معرفة حرف الجر المناسب الذي مع الفعل)

	Phrasal Verb	English	Arabic
1	know about		يعرف عن
2	connect with		يتصل مع
3	turn on		يشغل
4	give out		يقدم
5	fill in		يملا
6	speak to		يتواصل مع
7	rely on	trust / confidence	يعتمد على
8	cope with	deal with / handle	يتعامل مع
9	focus on	direct attention	يركز على
10	setback	a problem delays progress	فشل / انتكاسة
11	bounceback	To be successful again	يسترد نشاطه
12	pay for	Sponsor / fund	يمول
13	Proof	Provide protection against	ضد

النمط المحتمل :

1. ضع دائرة كالتالي / أكمل فراغ

people should know-----the dangers about the web.

- a) about b) with c) out d) in

You have to fill out the form for that job.

2. الاستبدال :

Replace the underlined misused preposition with the correct one.

- a) about b) with c) out d) in

3. كتابة المعنى

You can wear your watch if it is water proof.

What does the underlined suffix mean.

- a) provide protection b) sponsor c) natural d) a problem

7. Collocation متلازمات الوحدة الرابعة

Public transport	نقل عام	Wind farms	مزارع الرياح
Urban planning	تخطيط حضري	Carbon neutral	محايد للكربون
Economic growth	نمو اقتصادي	Pedestrian friendly	مناسب للمشاة
Biological waste	مخلفات حيوية		
Carbon footprint	اثر الكربون		
Negative effect	اثر سلبية		
Zero waste	صفر نفايات		
Car free zone	منطقة بلا سيارات		
Industrial waste	مخلفات صناعية		
True polymath	مثقّف حقيقي		
Solar power	طاقة شمسية		

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.

- a) economic growth b) negative effects c) carbon footprint d) public transport

2. Pollution has some serious ----- on the environment, such as the death of wildlife and plant life.

- a) economic growth b) negative effects c) carbon footprint d) public transport

3. We can all work hard to reduce our ----- by living a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle.

- a) economic growth b) negative effects c) carbon footprint d) public transport
4. If we take ----- more often, there will be fewer cars on the roads, which will result in cleaner air in our cities.
- a) economic growth b) negative effects c) carbon footprint d) public transport
5. Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of -----, and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous.
- a) economic growth b) negative effects c) carbon footprint d) biological waste
6. The need for more effective ----- is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.
- a) economic growth b) urban planning c) carbon footprint d) public transport
7. Wind ----- are an example of renewable energy.
- a) farms b) benefit c) free d) waste
8. 'Green' projects are environmentally ----- .
- a) farms b) benefit c) free d) waste
9. A place where no cars are allowed is a car----- zone, and it is pedestrian friendly.
- a) farms b) benefit c) free d) waste
10. If a city recycles everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero-----.
- a) farms b) benefit c) free d) waste
11. If we replace as much carbon as we burn, we are carbon- ----- .
- a) farms b) neutral c) free d) waste
12. In hot countries, solar ----- is an important source of energy.
- a) farms b) neutral c) power d) waste
13. We burn carbon whenever we use oil, coal or gas. This is known as our carbon -----.
- a) footprint b) neutral c) power d) waste
14. Wind farms are an example of ----- energy.
- a) footprint b) neutral c) power d) energy
15. A place where no cars are allowed is a car-free zone, and it is ----- friendly.
- a) pedestrians b) neutral c) power d) energy

Answers: 1. economic growth 2. negative effects 3. carbon footprint 4. public transport 5. biological waste 6. urban planning 7. farms 8. benefit 9. free 10. waste 11. neutral 12. power 13. footprint 14. energy 15. pedestrians

8. Collocations and Prepositions (unit ten) (الوحدة العاشرة)

Prepositions		Collocations	
work as	يعمل كـ	taking a course	يأخذ مساق
decide on	يقرر	feeling of satisfaction	شعور بالرضا
translate into	يترجم الى	passwords are secure	كلمات سر محمية
asked about	يسأل عن	responsible person	شخص مسؤول
talk about	يتحدث عن	got a job	حصل على عمل
good at	جيد في		

1. Would you like to work----- a teacher in a big school?
2. We need to decide----- a place to meet.
3. Can you translate this Arabic ----- English for me, please?
4. I'd like to talk ----- the film I've just seen; it was brilliant!
5. The teacher asked us ----- our favourite books.
6. My sister is really good ----- drawing and painting.
7. Ali is thinking of ----- a course in Agriculture

Derivation / Word- families

الاشتقاق (مهم جدا)

* نصائح للحل : ** إذا كان قبل الفراغ صفة فالجواب اسم ** إذا كان بعد الفراغ اسم فالجواب صفة ** الاسم قبل الفراغ يأخذ فعل ** إذا كان بعد الفراغ صفة أو فعل فالجواب ظرف ** انظر قبل و بعد الفراغ دوما

	Suffixes اللواحق التي تحدد نوع الكلمة
Noun	ion , ment , ness , nce , ist , dom , th , age , er , or , ing , ism , hood , ity , ess
Adjective	ful , ive , ent , ant , ish , less , ous , ic , al , ary , able , er , ed , ing , ist , est
Verb	ify , ise , ize , eed , en , ate
Adverb	ly

Noun (الاسم)
1. A/an/the
2. of, on, for, from, with, without, up, down, in, at, between, among, through, during, out, into, about, by
3. his , her, my , its , our , your , their ('s / s')
4. Noun + Verb إذا كان بعد الفراغ فعل نضع اسم في البداية
5. (most / more) بعد الكلمات السابقة نضع اسم شرط ان لا تسبق بأفعال (is / are / am / was / were)
6. this, that , these , those
7. Little /some/ many/few/much / most /other /anther /any/ enough , no, all
8. Adjective + Noun دائما اذا كان بعد الفراغ اسم ضع الصفة

Adjective (الصفة)
1. Adjective + noun دائما قبل الاسماء صفات
2. بعد (is, are, am, was, were, been, being, be)
3. بعد (very , so , quite , too, really , the most , the least , such)
4. بعد seem , look , appear , feel , get , become , find ,found , smell ,taste ,sound
5. as as ,
6. more / less.....than
Verb (فعل)
1. to
2. will , would , shall , should ,can ,could ,may , might , must, do ,does , did
3. Noun + verb بعد الاسماء الجمع نضع فعل بعد الضمانر التالية (ضمانر الجمع) you , I , we , they
4. بعد الظروف التي لم يسبقها اسم جمع او ضمير جمع أو أحد افعال Do او افعال المودالز

Adverb (الظرف)
1. وجود فاصلة بعد الفراغ في بداية الجملة بين بين , , ,
2. Noun / Pronoun Verb وجود قبل الفراغ اسم وبعد الفراغ فعل
3. is - are – am – was – were – do - did – does – have – has – had – will – would – can – could – shall – should – may – might إذا جاء قبل الفراغ فعل مساعد او فعل مودال وكان بعد الفراغ فعل نضع ظرف
4. Verb + adverb بعد الأفعال دائما ظروف

ملاحظات هامة جدا جدا جدا ...

- إذا كان بعد الفراغ اسم لا يجوز ان نضع اسم انما نختار صفة. و عند عدم وجود صفة في الخيارات نضع اسم (يكون الاسم مركب)
Thesystem in Jordan is well developed.
(educate , education , educative)
- هذه الكلمات اذا كان قبلها اسم يكون بعدها اسم / قبلها فعل بعدها فعل / قبلها صفة بعدها صفة And / as well as / or / but / nor
People love learning more if it is beautiful and way.
(create , creation , creative)

*** Choose the suitable item.**

1. The ----- system must be linked with the requirements of social development.
a) educate b) education c) educational d) educationally
2. Jordan has a-----of being a friendly and welcoming country.
a) repute b) reputation c) reputed d) reputedly
3. Kareem is a -----journalist, he has worked previously for several scientific journals.
a) qualify b) qualification c) qualified d) qualifiedly
4. Doing lots of exercise won't keep you healthy if you don't eat-----food.
a) nutritify b) nutrition c) nutrients d) nutritional
5. The newly constructed projects use recycled water help the ----- of the environment.
a) sustain b) sustainability c) sustained d) sustainedly
6. Taha Hussein is one the most ----- writers in the twentieth century.
a) influential b) influentially c) influence d) influenced
7. Language-----is becoming an essential requirement in many jobs.
a) proficient b) proficiency c) proficiently d) proficienfy
8. Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say that it is -----.
a) viability b) viable c) viably d) viablfy
9. Artists usually meet to share ideas and-----each other's work.
a) criticise b) critical c) critically d) criticism
10. Maha shows a great ----- for her new job as a lawyer in the court.
a) enthusiastic b) enthusiasm c) enthusiastical d) enthusiastify
11. With children, it is important to ----- the right balance between love and discipline.
a) achieve b) achievement c) achievable d) achievably
12. The government is taking steps to ----- behavior in our schools.
a) violence b) violent c) violently d) violate
13. An increase in tourism will help the city's----- .
a) economise b) economy c) economical d) economically
14. The incredible -----power of the volcano was all too visible.
a) destroy b) destruction c) destructive d) destructively
15. Evening in the countryside is a very ----- time.
a) peacify b) peace c) peaceful d) peacefully
16. Parents must be ----- aware about the kinds of friendship and company their children keep.
a) complete b) completion c) completed d) completely
17. This ----- book is written for high school students by the most experienced historians.
a) history b) historical c) historically d) historify
18. Bank customers can-----their bank accounts instantly from the electronic system.
a) access b) accessible c) accessibly d) accessed
19. Hospitals have a ----- to provide the best care system.
a) commit b) commitment c) committed d) committedly

Present simple المضارع البسيط

always/ often /sometimes / usually / every , per, a
+ وقت / rarely / hardly / still / these days/ nowadays/
currently / occasionally / never / on +يوم/ in+شهر/ at
+ ساعة / frequently / repeatedly /daily / weekly /
monthly / yearly / annually

S. V.1 s/es المفرد O. C. / S. V.1 للجمع O. C.

S. doesn't مفرد / don't جمع V.1 O. C.

Wh. Does مفرد / do جمع S. V.1 O. C. ?

مهم :

1. صيغة المضارع من الفعل (be) هي is , are , am

2. صيغة المضارع من الفعل (have) هي has , have

1. She usually ----- to school by bus.
(will go , goes , go , went)
2. Usually, the new chief -----late to his work.
(is , will be , are)
3. They ----- the class frequently.
(didn't attend , don't attend , doesn't attend)
4. Some men -----by the beach daily.
(walks , walked , walk , is walking)
5. The Earth -----around the Sun.
(moved , move , will move , moves)
6. That new pupil -----often late for class.
(is , are , were , have been)

Present perfect المضارع التام

Since+ زمن / for + زمن / just / yet / never / already /
recently / so far / almost / lately / this + زمن

الظرف never مع فراغ واحد = مضارع بسيط

الظرف never مع فراغين = مضارع تام

- Shenever.....a lion before.

S. has مفرد / have جمع V.3 O. C.

S. hasn't مفرد / haven't جمع V.3 O. C.

Wh. Has / have S. V.3 O. C. ?

- الظرف yet يفيد النفي .

- The doctor -----his patients at clinic yet.
(has checked , have checked , check , are checking)
- مع الكلمات التالية Nobody – No one – Nothing لا تنفي الجملة

7. The children -----a sandcastle recently.
(builds , has built , have built)
8. Waleed -----his invitation yet.
(has got , hasn't got , haven't got , got)
9. Nobody -----the course at Biology yet.
(has taken , hasn't taken , have taken , take)
10. Nawal -----at London since 2015.
(have been , has been , were , are)
11. What -----he-----for supper lately?
(has/had , have / had , do / have , does / have)
12. Some accidents -----taken place lately.
(has , have , does , will)
13. I have -----as a teacher for five years.
(works , worked , work , working)

Present continuous المضارع المستمر

now / at present / the time being / at the moment
still /always / currently / these days / nowadays/ don't
+V.1 / be ... / listen! / look! / watch out! /
Hurry up! / slow down! / stop! / hush!

المشتركة مع المضارع البسيط هي always , still , currently

يتم تمييزها كالتالي :

* عند وجود فراغ واحد الحل مضارع بسيط

* عند وجود فراغين يكون الحل مضارع مستمر

S. is مفرد / are جمع / am V.ing O. C.

S. isn't مفرد / aren't جمع / am not V.ing O. C.

Wh. is مفرد / are جمع / am S. V.ing O. C. ?

14. Look! The man -----the old fence.
(is fixing , are fixing , fix , have fixed)
15. The secretary -----names at the moment.
(are calling , is calling , have called , called)
15. I -----living with my grandpa at the moment.
(is , are , am , have)
16. The child is -----the lion at the time being.
(feeds , feed , fed , feeding)
17. What-----you-----at the moment ?
(is/doing , are / doing , was / doing , does /do)
18. My brother -----always-----my tablet.
(is / using , are / using , am / using , do / use)

Present Perfect Continuous المضارع التام المستمر

up to now / till now / up today / till today / up tonight
/till tonight / all زمن / How long..? / for زمن / since زمن
/ non -stop / continually

S. has مفرد / have جمع been V.ing O. C.

S. hasn't مفرد / haven't جمع been V.ing O. C.

Wh. has مفرد / have جمع S. been V.ing O. C.

* الفعل (be) في حالة التام المستمر حله دوماً has / have been

19. The government -----hard to raise the citizens awareness about corona.
(has been working , have been working , are working)
20. Nada has -----for her finals .
(revise , been revising , revises , revising)
21. My dad -----in Lebanon for years.
(has been living , have lived , have been living)

<p>past simple الماضي البسيط in the past / those days / last زمن / in سنة ماضية / yesterday / once / before زمن</p> <p>S. <u>V.2</u> O. C. S. <u>didn't V.1</u> O. C. Wh. <u>did</u> S. <u>V.1</u> o. c. ?</p> <p>انتبه : التصريف الثاني من الفعل المساعد (be) هو was / were التصريف الثاني من الفعل المساعد (have) هو had أداة الربط before يتبعها ماضي بسيط ثم ماضي تام ، مثال : Huda -----her mother before she left home. (have called , <u>had called</u> , are calling , was calling) Before we visited the mall , we -----some items. (bought , buy , will buy , <u>had bought</u>)</p>	<p>22. My sisterher college last year. (will finish , finishes , <u>finished</u>) 23. Raniathe winner of the title in 2019. (is , are , <u>was</u> , were) 24. I -----Petra with dad last week. (don't visit , doesn't visit , <u>didn't visit</u>) 25. We did not -----our class yesterday. (leave , leaves , leaving , left) 26. The man-----take his medicine yesterday. (<u>did not</u> , do not , has not , is not) 27. What -----he-----at the concert last week ? (<u>did / do</u> , does / do , do / do , have done) 28. -----she speak to the boss last month ? (Does , Do , <u>Did</u> , did)</p>
<p>Past perfect الماضي التام بعد الكلمات التالية نضع جملة ماضي تام : After / because / although / ----- by سنة ماضية / by ظرف ماضي رَكَزَ : إذا كان لدينا جملتين احدهما ماضي تام , تكون الثانية ماضي بسيط , مثل : She had left the hall then sheme. (called , have called , is calling)</p> <p>S. <u>had V.3</u> O. C. S. <u>hadn't V.3</u> O. C. Wh. <u>had</u> S. <u>V.3</u> O. C. ?</p>	<p>29. Because she -----hard, she passed . (revises , have revised , <u>had revised</u> , revise) 30. The guests left after we -----home. (has arrived , is arriving , arrived , <u>had arrived</u>) 31. Sara -----the task by last night. (did , have done , <u>had done</u> , has done) 32. Sara -----the task last night. (<u>did</u> , have done , had done , has done) 33. We had bought a ticket before we -----to city. (<u>went</u> , go , goes , had gone) 34. Because she had been sick, she -----absent. (<u>was</u> , were , have been , are)</p>
<p>Past continuous الماضي المستمر بعد الكلمات التالية نستخدم الماضي المستمر: while , as ----- ماضي بسيط when ماضي مستمر ماضي مستمر when ماضي بسيط عند وجود جملتين احدهما ماضي مستمر الثانية ماضي بسيط She was sleeping when you-----home. (come , came , was coming , were coming) معلومة : الفعل (be) مع الماضي المستمر يكون (was / were) While she -----sick, she saw a doctor. (was , were , is , are)</p> <p>S. <u>was</u> مفرد / <u>were</u> جمع V.ing O. C. S. <u>wasn't</u> مفرد / <u>weren't</u> جمع V.ing O. C. Wh. <u>was</u> مفرد / <u>were</u> جمع S. <u>V.ing</u> O. C.?</p>	<p>35. While she -----here, she knew Ahmed. (<u>was staying</u> , were staying , stayed , stays) 36. When she -----the street, she pumped me. (were crossing , <u>was crossing</u> , crossed , will cross) 37. While I -----home, it began to rain heavily. (<u>was walking</u> , walking , walked , has walked) 38. The door opened as the boys-----playing here. (are , have , was , <u>were</u>) 39. While she was ----- room, the phone rang. (<u>cleaning</u> , cleaned , cleans , clean) 40. The phone -----while I was reading a novel. (was ringing , rings , is ringing , <u>rang</u>) 41. The car -----while she was driving fast. (stops , <u>stopped</u> , was stopping , were stopping)</p>
<p>Past Perfect Continuous الماضي التام المستمر up to now / till now / up today / till today / up tonight /till tonight / all زمن / How long..? / for زمن / since زمن / non -stop / continually</p> <p>S. <u>had been V.ing</u> O. C. S. <u>hadn't been V.ing</u> O. C. Wh. <u>had</u> S. <u>been V.ing</u> O. C.</p> <p>* إذا كان زمن الجملة مضارع يكون الحل مضارع تام مستمر. Ahmed <u>is</u> tired. He -----all day. (be , work) * إذا كان زمن الجملة ماضي يكون الحل ماضي تام مستمر. Ahmed <u>was</u> tired. He -----all day. (be , work)</p>	<p>42. Nawal -----non-stop all day. (have been working , works , <u>had been working</u>) 43.. Nada had -----for her finals . (revise , <u>been revising</u> , revises , revising) 44. My dad -----in Lebanon for years. (<u>had been living</u> , have lived , have been living) 45. Mr. Ali -----in Amman for three years. (have been , <u>has been</u> , were , is) 46. My dad has -----fixing the car till today. (be , <u>been</u> , was , are) 47. Asma <u>looked</u> tired. She -----all day . (has been studying , <u>had been studying</u> , study)</p>

<p>Simple Future المستقبل البسيط today / tonight / tomorrow / next زمن / soon / later / one day / in the future / in سنة مستقبلية / think / possible / probable / know / perhaps</p> <p>S. <u>will</u> V.1 O. C. S. <u>will not</u> (won't) V.1 O. C. Wh. <u>will</u> S. V.1 O. C. ?</p>	<p>50. I -----my aunt next week with my dad. (visited , <u>will visit</u> , is visiting , have visited) 51. The new teacher -----here soon. (are , <u>will be</u> , is , was) 52. I think she -----her old car next month. (<u>will not sell</u> , are not selling , was not selling) 53. What -----you -----at the farm tomorrow? (<u>will / do</u> , is / doing , was / doing , did / do)</p>
<p>Future Perfect التام المستقبل By سنة مستقبل / by ظرف مستقبل / by the end of this زمن / by the time V.1 / by this time زمن</p> <p>S. <u>will have</u> V.3 O. C. S. <u>will not</u> (won't) have V.3 O. C. Wh. <u>will</u> S. <u>have</u> V.3 O. C. ?</p>	<p>54. We -----in our new house by 2025. (will live , will be living , lived , <u>will have lived</u>) 55. She will -----home by tomorrow night. (arrived , <u>have arrived</u> , arrives , had arrived) 56. By the time she leaves. The doctor ----- . (will come , <u>will have come</u> , came , are coming) 57. Soon, she -----packed her bags . (will , will be , <u>will have</u> , are)</p>
<p>Future Continuous المستمر المستقبل this time ظرف مستقبل / at ساعة + مستقبل / don't , still , be.... , can + ظرف مستقبل / will / won't</p> <p>S. <u>will be</u> V.ing O. C. S. <u>will not</u> (won't) be V.ing O. C. Wh. <u>will</u> S. <u>be</u> V.ing O. C. ?</p>	<p>58. This time tomorrow, she -----her room. (paint , are painting , <u>will be painting</u> , painted) 59. We won't be here tomorrow. We ----- T.V. (will have watched , watched , <u>will be watching</u>) 60. Next week, he -----moving to his new flat. (will , will have , <u>will be</u> , was)</p>
<p>Be going to ظروف هذا الشكل هي نفسها ظروف المستقبل البسيط و لكن بشرط وجود جملتين بحيث احدهما السبب و الثانية النتيجة. كذلك العبارات التالية تدل على القاعدة وهي :</p> <p>* look at the black sky! * The sky is cloudy! * جملة مضارع بسيط (V.1) * جملة مضارع تام (has / have V.3)</p> <p>S. <u>is, are , am going to</u> V.1 O. C. S. <u>isn't , aren't , am not going to</u> V.1 O. C. Wh. <u>is, are , am</u> S. <u>going to</u> V.1 O. C. ?</p>	<p>61. Salma is revising hard. She ----- her finals next week. (<u>is going to pass</u> , are going to pass , pass , passed) 62. Ahmed has booked some tickets. He is ----- -----some local sites next month. (buy , <u>going to buy</u> , will buy , go to buy) 63. Look at the black sky! It is -----soon. (go to rain , <u>going to rain</u> , will rain , rains) 64. We are going to -----a new flat next month. (moved , moves , <u>move</u> , moving) 65. She takes some medicine. She ----- some medical tests next week. (are going to have , <u>is going to have</u> , have , have)</p>
<p>B) Verbs followed by (to V.1 / V.ing) الافعال التالية يتبعها دوما (to V.1) و هي :</p> <p>stop / afford / start / intend / plan / hope / want بغض النظر عن ظرف الجملة .She hopesa famous singer one day. (will become , becomes , to become)</p> <p>بينما الافعال التالية يجوز ان يأتي بعدها to V.1 او Ving و هي :</p> <p>stop , start , afford * علما انه اذا كان الزمن ماضي فمن الافضل <u>V.ing</u> * اما اذا كان مستقبل او مضارع <u>to V.1</u></p>	<p>ثانياً) الافعال التي يتبعها فعل مجرد أو اسم فاعل</p> <p>66. I want -----some old friends soon. (will meet , meet , meets , to meet) 67. Sara planned-----a loan from the bank in 2010. (takes , took , to take , take) 68. The driver is intending -----a recess today. (will have , is having , have , to have) 69. My laptop stopped -----last week. (to work , working , worked , works) 70. I can't afford -----a new tablet at the moment. (buy , to buy , buying , bought)</p>

C) Modals for obligation and prohibition

ثالثاً (أفعال المودالز للنهي و الوجوب

Indicator (الدالة (وزارة)	Modal (المودال)
allowed	must
not allowed	mustn't
necessary	have to / has to
not necessary	don't have to
perhaps	doesn't have to
	might

معلومة :

التصريف المجرد من (is / are / am) هو الفعل (be) .

- Perhaps the bus is late at station today.

The bus ----- .

71. It is necessary to attend the morning classes.
You ----- .
72. It is allowed to wear a seat belt in car.
You ----- .
73. It is not necessary to come home early on Friday.
You ----- .
74. Perhaps Huda's mobile is broken today.
Huda's mobile----- .

خطوات الحل :

(1) نختار فعل المودال المناسب حسب الدالة في الجملة .

(2) نحذف to و ما قبلها كي نصل الى الفعل المجرد .

(3) نكمل الجملة كما هي للنهاية .

D) Passive

رابعاً (المبنى للمجهول

مفتاح حل المجهول هو حذف الفاعل في الجملة Sub. و وضع المفعول به مكانه Obj. و هي حركة وزارية .

زمن الجملة	صيغة المجهول
Sub. <u>V.1 s/es - V.1</u> Obj. Comp. Sub. <u>doesn't / don't V.1</u> Obj. Comp. 1. The student writes a story for the school. A story ----- .	Obj. <u>is / are / am V.3</u> Comp. Obj. <u>isn't / aren't / am not V.3</u> Comp. 2. The student doesn't write a story for the school. A story ----- .
Sub. <u>V.2</u> Obj. Comp. Sub. <u>didn't V.1</u> Obj. Comp. 3. The student wrote a story for the school. A story ----- .	Obj. <u>was / were V.3</u> Comp. Obj. <u>wasn't / weren't V.3</u> 4. The student didn't write a story for the school. A story ----- .
Sub. <u>is / are / am V.ing</u> Obj. Comp. Sub. <u>isn't / aren't / am not V.ing</u> Obj. Comp. 5. The student is writing a story for the school. A story ----- .	Obj. <u>is / are / am being V.3</u> Comp. Obj. <u>isn't / aren't / am not being V.3</u> Comp. 6. The student isn't writing a story for the school. A story ----- .
Sub. <u>has / have V.3</u> Obj. Comp. Sub. <u>hasn't / haven't V.3</u> Obj. Comp. 7. The student has written a story for the school. A story ----- .	Obj. <u>has / have been V.3</u> Comp. Obj. <u>hasn't / haven't been V.3</u> Comp. 8. The student has written a story for the school. A story ----- .

خطوات التحويل : (1) نضع فعل مساعد من عائلة be مناسب لزمن الجملة و مناسب للمفعول به . (2) نضع الفعل تصريف ثالث (3) نكمل الجملة (4) يجوز نقل الفاعل نهاية الجملة بعد by .

75. Last week, the writer established a new novel for his fans.
Last week, a new novel was established for his fans by the writer. .
76. The company builds new bridges in the rural areas.
New bridges are built in the rural areas. .
77. People have hunted a rare animal at the wild.
A rare animal has been hunted at the wild.
78. Salma doesn't speak English at the school.
English -----at the school.
(isn't spoken , wasn't spoken , aren't spoken , weren't spoken)
79. Last month, some students -----for the Chess Club.
(was chosen , were chosen , has been chosen , are being chosen)
80. Letters -----by hand in the past.
(are written , were written , have been written , are being written)
81. A new local school -----recently in our area by a local charity.
(were built , has been built , are built , have been built)
82. Ibn Rushd who -----in Cordoba is a famous Islamic scientist.
(borns , were born , was born , are born)

E) linking between past simple and past perfect

83. Rama took some English courses and then she went to the UK to study medicine.

Before Rama went to the UK to study medicine, she had taken some English courses. .

Rama had taken some English courses before she went to the UK to study medicine.

84. Amjad revised hard for his final test and then he achieved a good grade in the course.

Before Amjad achieved a good grade in the course, he had revised hard for his final test .

Amjad had revised hard for his final test before he achieved a good grade in the course.

85. Mahmoud checked his emails and then he posted them for the office.

Mahmoud had checked his emails and then he posted them for the office.

Before Mahmoud posted them for the office, he has checked his emails.

86. The teacher gave the lesson to the class and then he tested their awareness.

Before the teacher tested their awareness, he had given the lesson to the class.

The teacher had given the lesson to the class before he tested their awareness.

87. Huda saved some money and then she bought a new smartphone.

A) Before Huda bought a new smartphone , she saved some money.

B) Before Huda bought a new smartphone , she have saved some money.

C) Before Huda bought a new smartphone , she had saved some money.

D) Before Huda had bought a new smartphone , she had saved some money.

المعطيات :

(1) يجب وجود جملتين يفصلهما فقط (and then) . (2) البداية الوزارية هي الرابط (before)

خطوات الحل :

(1) قم بتنزيل الجملة الثانية ، الموجودة بعد and then كما هي بدون الضمير . (2) نحذف الفاصل (and then) و نضع مكانه فاصلة

(3) الجملة الأولى الموجودة قبل (and then) تصبح ماضي تام وتنزل بعد الفاصلة .

**** معلومة **** إذا لم تكن البداية الوزارية هي before و لكن توجد and then في هذه الحالة تكون خطوات الحل هي :

(** الجملة الأولى على ترتيبها تصبح ماضي تام . **) استبدل and then — (before) ** (الجملة الثانية كما هي ماضي بسيط

G) Conditionals

سابقا (الجمال الشرطية

Zero Condition

الشرط الصفري

If clause (فعل الشرط (مضارع بسيط)

Main clause (جواب الشرط (مضارع بسيط)

S. V.1 s/es / V.1 O. C.

S. V.1 s/es O. C.

S. doesn't / don't V.1 O. C.

S. doesn't / don't V.1 O. C.

92. If Salma passes her driving test, she -----her driving license by mail.

(received , receive , receives , has received)

93. The doctor checks his patients if he -----early to his clinic.

(comes , will come , came , come)

94. If any student arrives late, he -----a warn from the principle.

(would take , takes , take , took)

95. Press the red button to make the picture move correctly.

If you press the red button, the picture moves correctly.

96. Mix white and black to make it become grey.

If one mixes white and black, it becomes grey.

97. Heat water till 70 C to make it boil .

If we heat water till 70 C, it boils.

نمط إعادة الكتابة على الشرط الصفري

(يجب وجود جملتين يفصلهما فقط to

(make

الحل :

1. على نفس الترتيب تكون الجملة الاولى

هي فعل الشرط (مضارع بسيط) و الثانية

هي جواب الشرط (مضارع بسيط).

2. نحذف to make و نضع مكانها

فاصلة .

First Conditional

الشرط الأول

If clause (فعل الشرط (مضارع بسيط)

Main clause (جواب الشرط (مستقبل بسيط)

S. V.1 s/es / V.1 O. C.

S. will V.1 O. C.

S. doesn't / don't V.1 O. C.

S. will not (won't) V.1 O. C.

98. If sheher medicine , she will feel better soon.

(take , takes , will take , took)

99. If the man visits a doctor tomorrow, hebetter.

(gets , would get , will get , got)

100. If Adnan catches a taxi, he -----here soon.

(will be , are , was , were)

عند وجود ظرف مستقبل في الجملة يكون جواب الشرط مستقبل بسيط

Second Conditional

الشرط الثاني

If clause (فعل الشرط (ماضي بسيط)

Main clause (مودال + فعل مجرد) جواب الشرط

S. V.2 O. C.

S. would / could V.1 O. C.

S. didn't V.1 O. C.

S. wouldn't / couldn't V.1 O. C.

101. If she -----to a new city, she would get a new job.

(moves , will move , moved , move)

102. If he found his keys, he -----me know.

(will let , can let , lets , would let)

103. She would leave the hall if you -----her .

(don't call , won't call , doesn't call , didn't call)

إعادة الكتابة على الشرط الثاني (نمط النصيحة) الدالة الوحيدة هي (I think you should / you should) والتي تستبدل فقط بـ

* If I were you , I would

ثم حذف (to) و ماقبلها و اكمل الجملة للنهاية .

104. I think you should check the new words in the dictionary.

If I were you, I would (I'd) check the new words in the dictionary.

105. I think you shouldn't lose textbook at school.

If I were you , I wouldn't lose textbook at school.

106. You should move to another flat.

A) If I am you , I would move to another flat. B) If I were you, I will move to another flat.

C) If I were you, I would move to another flat. D) If I are you, I can move to another flat.

H) Reported Speech

ثامنا : الكلام المنقول

الكلام المنقول هو عملية نقل أو تحويل أي جملة حكاها شخص (يعني انت ناقل للجملة) ، و عند نقل الجملة يجب التركيز على تحويل ثلاث أشياء وهي : 1- الضمان 2- الأفعال 3- الظروف و الجدول التالي يوضح هذه التحويلات (حفظ)
والقانون العام لتحويل أي جملة منقول هو التالي المضارع يصبح ماضي والماضي يصبح ماضي تام يعني V.1 = V.2 = had V.3

الضمائر				الأفعال		
الضمير	مفرد مذكر	مفرد مؤنث	جمع	التصريف الأول	التصريف الثاني	التصريف الثالث
I	he	she	****	V.1	V.2	had V.3
me	him	her	****	doesn't / don't	didn't V.1	hadn't V.3
my	his	her		is / am	was	had been
You فاعل	he	she	they	are	were	had been
You م به	him	her	them	has / have V.3	had V.3	had V.3
Your	his	her	their	has / have بدون فعل	had	had had
we	****	****	they	will	would	would
us	****	****	them	can	could	could
our	****	****	their	shall	should	should
				may	might	might
				must	had to	had to

الظرف	التحويل
yesterday	The day before / the previous day
last + زمن	زمن before / the previous زمن
before + زمن	زمن before / the previous زمن
ago + زمن	زمن before / the previous زمن
tomorrow	The day after / the next day / the following day / the coming day
next + زمن	زمن after / the following زمن / the coming زمن
tonight	that night
today	that day
this	that
these	those
at the moment	at that moment
now	then
here	there

110. " I work with my dad at our farm now."

Ahmed said that ----- .

he worked with his dad at their farm then.

111. " The local charity has risen the awareness of human rights."

The reporter said ----- .

that the local charity had risen the awareness of human rights

112. " We are moving to a new city tomorrow."

The man told me that ----- .

they were going to a new city the day after/ the following day / the coming day.

113. " You will receive your results of the finals next week."

The teacher told the student ----- .

that he / she would receive his / her results of the finals the week after.

114. " The men can meet you at the park tonight."

Amani told Sara that ----- .

the men could meet her at the park that night

**** جمل إعادة كتابة مهمة على الوحدة الأولى :**

(1) إعادة الكتابة على المضارع التام المستمر ، و تكون بالشكل التالي :

* Amani started studying at 11 am and now it is 8 pm and she is still studying.

Amani -----since 11 pm.

has been studying

**** لاحظ كيف ان الجملة تحتوي على الظرف since و هي دلالة على وجوب إعادة صياغة الجملة بالمضارع التام المستمر.**

***** نقوم بوضع (has been / have been) ثم نأخذ الفعل من الجملة الاصلية الموجود بعد (started) او (still) و نقوم بوضعه بعد (has been / have been) و انتهى الحل (فقط).**

(2) تحويل الفعل (intend / intends) الى (planning) و تكون بالشكل التالي :

* Ali intends to revise for his exams tonight.

Ali ----- .

is planning to revise for his exams tonight

**** الحل يكون فقط بوضع (is planning / are planning) مكان الفعل (intends / intend) ثم تكمل الجملة كما هي.**

(3) قد يتم وضع القاعدة المطلوب منك تطبيقها او مفتاح الحل بين الاقواس (نمط المنهاج) حسب الشكل التالي :

* I asked someone to remove the dirt from the yard. (had – causative)

- I ----- .

had the dirt from the yard removed.

* Somebody has found my missing laptop. (been – passive)

- My missing laptop ----- .

has been found by someone.

***** ملاحظات مهمة على أدوات الربط بين الأزمنة**

(مهم جدا تعرف) ان الأزمنة يجب ان تكون مترابطة مع بعضها ، مثلا المضارع يأخذ مضارع او مستقبل / الماضي يأخذ ماضي مضارع بسيط او مستقبل (when / while / as) مضارع بسيط

* Some people take the bus when / as / while they -----the train.

a) loses b) lost c) lose d) was losing

* While the door -----, he enters directly to the corridor.

a) are opened b) were opened c) is opened d) have been opened

**** عند وجود ظرف مستقبل في الجملة و لم يكن بين الخيارات أي خيار (will) في هذه الحالة الحل مضارع بسيط ، مثل :**

* It -----that 40 % of smartphones buyers are from the young in the future.

a) are estimated b) is estimated c) was estimated d) estimated

**** وجود الماضي التام او / الماضي المستمر في الجملة يدل على الماضي البسيط ،**

* Because she had acquired the medicine degree, she -----for a local hospital.

a) works b) work c) will work d) worked

* She -----the garden while the kids were watching TV in the saloon.

a) cleans b) cleaned c) is cleaning d) will clean

A) Used to : (describe past habits)

وصف العادات في الماضي

نستخدم الشكل التالي للتعبير عن العادات او الحالات في الماضي ، و المعنى هنا هو (معتاد على أو اعتاد على) والشكل هو :

S. used to V.1 O. C.**S. didn't use to V.1 O. C.****Wh. did S. use to V.1 O. C. ?**

116. In the past, my dad -----his free time by the beach.

(use to spend , used to spend , are used to spending , were used to spending)

117. Mr. Hadi -----give us just one lesson a week.

(use to , used to , are used to , was used to)

118. I -----science classes when I was a child but now I do.

(don't use to like , doesn't use to like , didn't use to like , are not used to liking)

119. Where -----she use to -----with her classmates?

(does / walk , did / walk , is / walking , are / walking)

120. Did he use to -----her nephews to the park ?

(take , takes , took , taking)**B) be used to : (describe familiar or customary things)**

وصف العادات المألوفة في المضارع

نستخدم الشكل التالي للتعبير عن العادات التي أصبحت مألوفاً لدينا في المضارع ، والشكل هو :

S. is/ are/am/was/were used to V.ing / ضمير / اسم O. C.**S. isn't/aren't/amn't/wasn't/weren't used to V.ing / ضمير / اسم O. C.****Wh. is/ are/am/was/were S. used to V.ing / ضمير / اسم O. C.?**

121. My grandfather -----some sport in the morning.

(use to do , is used to doing , are used to doing , am used to doing)

122. Manal was -----her old aunt in the next town.

(use to visit , used to visit , used to visiting , are used to visiting)

123. My mom -----cooking us fish and rice every Sunday.

(used to , use to , are used to , is used to)124. Rashed -----swimming with his dad when he was a child.

في الجملة دلالة ماضي طبق الشكل الأول

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

125. What -----he used to -----in his free time ?

(did / do , is / doing , are / doing , does / do)

** (normal / not normal) . في نمط إعادة الكتابة على هذه القاعدة ، الدليل هو فقط

**** is normal = is / are / am used to V.ing****** is not normal = is not / are not / am not used to V.ing**

126. It is normal for my brother now to have English classes in the summer school.

My brother ----- .

127. It is not normal for Jordanian people to eat meat on lunch. It is very expensive.

Jordanian people are ----- .

128. Huda is used to driving the hybrid car at these streets.

It is normal for ----- .

129. It is not normal for Ali to stay at the shop with his dad.

A) Ali used to stay at the shop with his dad.

B) Ali is used to staying at the shop with his dad.

C) Ali is not used to staying at the shop with his dad.

D) Ali did not use to stay at the shop with his dad.

130. Huda is used to living in a small hut.

A) It is normal for Huda to live in a small hut.

B) It is not normal for Huda to live in a small hut.

C) It has been normal for Huda to live in a small hut.

D) It will be normal for Huda to live in a small hut.

خطوات إعادة الكتابة هي :

(1) نضع is / are / am

(2) نحذف to وما قبلها من الجملة .

(3) إضافة ing للفعل الموجود بعد to ثم نكمل الجملة .

(4) وضع now في نهاية الجملة اذا كانت موجودة في الجملة.

Unit Four Grammar

قواعد الوحدة الرابعة

A. Relative Clauses الجمل الموصولة

Who = تستخدم مع الاسم العاقل
The manlives next door is nice.
(who , which , where , that)

Which = تستخدم مع الاسم غير العاقل
The bookyou bought me was good.
(which , where , when , who)

Where = مع اسم المكان
The village I was born , was peaceful.
(which , where , when , who)

When = مع اسم الزمان
The yearwe met was stormy.
(when , where , which , who)

Whose = تستخدم بين اسمين للدلالة على الملكية
The womandaughter in my class, is nice
(who , where , when , whose)

تذكر : الضمير that يحل مكان اي ضمير بشرط عدم وجود فاصلة قبل الفراغ .

The ring ,you bought is too cheap.
(who , which , where , that)

مع اسماء المكان التي يتبعها فاعل نستخدم where
مع اسماء المكان التي يتبعها فعل نستخدم which

The hospitaltreats the poor is cool.
(who , which , where , when)

The hospitalmy dad treats the poor
(who , which , where , when)

London is a huge city. It is the capital of the UK.
London, which is the capital of the UK, is a huge city.

المعطيات :

وجود جملتين تفصلهما فقط نقطة.
الجملتين الاولى تبدأ باسم و الثانية تبدأ بضمير يدل على الاسم

خطوات الحل :

**ضع ضمير وصل مناسب فقط استخدم (who ,

which)

**أنزل الجملة الثانية

**ضع فاصلة

**أنزل الجملة الاولى

B. Cleft Sentences الجمل المنقسمة (الجزئية)

لهذه القاعدة ثلاث بدايات و هي:

البداية الاولى : وضع it / it is / it was في البداية .

بقية الجملة كما هي - ضمير وصل - الاسم المشدد It is / was القانون

It is

It was

1. Ziryab introduced the oud to Europe.

It was Ziryab who / that introduced the oud to Europe.

في هذا النمط نعتبر الاسم الموجود قبل الفعل هو الاسم المشدد.

ننزل الاسم المشدد / ضمير وصل مناسب او that / نكمل الجملة

البداية الثانية : وضع احد الكلمات التالية والتي تدل على المشدد .

The person

The country.....

The place

The year.....

The time/The period.....

The century.....

The event.....

The thing.....

The subject.....

مشدد is/was - الجملة عدا المشدد - ضمير وصل - البداية = القانون

Queen Rania opened the gallery in 2012CE.

The person who / that opened the gallery in 2012 CE was Queen Rania.

The year when / that Queen Rania opened the gallery was 2012 CE.

الخطوات : 1. الاسم المشدد حسب معنى البداية الوزارية .

2. ضع ضمير وصل مناسب او that للكل .

3. نزل كل الجملة عدا الاسم المشدد . 4. وضع is / was

5. وضع المشدد في نهاية الجملة .

البداية الثالثة : وضع كلمة What في بداية الجملة .

I would like to visit Petra next year.

What

I would like to study medicine at college in 2030.

What

خطوات الحل :

(1) نزل الجملة I would like to كما هي

(2) ضع الفعل المساعد do

(3) اكمل الجملة

(4) ضع is

(5) ضع الفعل والاسم الموجودين في الاصلية بعد to في النهاية.

البداية الرابعة: وضع المشدد في بداية الجملة

Al-Kindi made a set of scales for chemists.

Al-Kindi was the person.....

الحل هنا يكون خطوة واحدة وهي فقط وضع الضمير الموصول المناسب

ثم نكمل الجملة كما هي

Function	Examples
Consequence التتابع – التعاقب	<u>In this way</u> , technology makes communication more convenient. <u>As a consequence</u> , family members who are away from home can communicate well with their loved ones. <u>Therefore</u> , people can communicate more quickly and conveniently.
Opposition التضاد	<u>However</u> , social media is time-consuming. <u>Whereas</u> , the more quickly and conveniently we communicate, the more likely it is that there will be misunderstandings. <u>Despite</u> the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient.
Simile التشبيه	Some robots will look and <u>sound very like</u> humans, because technology will have advanced a great deal. Treatment and medicines will <u>taste as delicious</u> as real food.
metaphor الاستعارة	The world will be <u>at your fingertips</u>
Onomatopoeia المحاكاة الصوتية	Everywhere we go we will hear the constant <u>buzz</u> and <u>hum</u> of technology.
Personification التشخيص – التجسيد	Our computers and mobile phones will <u>take care of us</u> , by <u>telling us</u> when to wake up, eat and sleep.
link paragraphs or ideas ربط الأفكار	<u>He / many of them / this / it / that</u>
Cause السبب	We couldn't go to the stadium <u>because / as / since</u> there weren't any tickets left. <u>As / Since / Because</u> I was tired, I went to bed. We were late <u>because of / due to</u> the traffic.
Result النتيجة	We were caught in traffic, <u>therefore / so</u> we missed the start of the play. She worked hard; <u>as a result, / because of that, / consequently</u> , she did very well in her exams.

نمط السؤال الوزاري كالتالي :

However, social media is time-consuming.

The function of the underlined word in the sentence above is : الوظيفة اللغوية التي تعبر عنها الكلمة التي تحتها خط :

A) **Opposition** B) **Linking ideas** C) **Cause** D) **Result**

The sentence which expresses opposition is :

الجملة التي تعبر عن التضاد هي :

- A) However, social media is time-consuming.
- B) Our computers and mobile phones will take care of us
- C) Everywhere we go we will hear the constant buzz and hum of technology
- D) Therefore, people can communicate more quickly and conveniently.

	Short adjectives الصفة القصيرة	Long adjectives الصفة الطويلة
Comparison نستخدمها عند المقارنة بين طرفين فقط.	N.1 be – modal adj. (er) than N.2 1. She isthan her brother. (smart , smarter , the smartest) 2. Some books arethan others. (cheap , cheaper , the cheapest)	N.1 be – modal more / less adj. than N.2 1. She isthan her brother. (creative , more creative , most creative) 2. Some books arethan others. (boring , more boring , least boring)
<p>* الصفة القصيرة هي الصفة التي تحتوي على حرف علة واحد / أو حرفين علة ، مثل : fast – slow – cheap – smart – hot –</p> <p>* الصفة الطويلة هي الصفة التي تحتوي على ثلاث حروف علة أو أكثر مثل : popular – expensive – beautiful – wonderful</p> <p>** أي صفة تنتهي بـ (ing / ed) تعتبر صفة طويلة في اللغة الإنجليزية مثل : boring – bored – amazing – amazed</p>		
Superlative نستخدمها لتفضيل طرف على مجموعة.	N. be – modal the adj. (est) C. 1. She is thein the class. (smart , smarter , the smartest) 2. bicycles are the.....among vehicles. (cheap , cheaper , cheapest)	N.1 be – modal the most / the least adj. C. 1. She is the.....pupil at class. (creative , more creative , most creative) 2. comics are the.....books. (boring , more boring , least boring)
Unequal comp. نستخدمها عندما لا يتساوى أو يتساوى طرفين في الصفة.	N.1 be – modal as adj. as N.2 1. She is notas her brother. (smart , smarter , the smartest , as smart) 2. History books are asas philosophy books. (boring , more boring , the most boring , less boring)	في هذا الشكل لا يتغير شكل الصفة بل تبقى كما هي .

ملاحظات مهمة:

1. الصفات القصيرة الشاذة في اللغة الإنجليزية هي :

Adjective	Comparison	Superlative
asasthan	the
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
little	less	the least
much / many	more	the most
far	farther / further	the farthest / the furthest
1. She isthan me at Maths. (good , better , the best , gooder) 2. They are theteam in soccer. (bad , worse , worst , baddest) 3. She is asas her dad in Maths. (good , better , the best)		

2. نستخدم العبارات التالية في المقارنة وهي :

as many + اسم معدود جمع + as	1. Not asstudents study Maths as science. (much , more , less , many)
as much + اسم غير معدود + as	2. My sister always putsfood as mine in her plate. (as much , more , less , as many)
** عند عدم وجود اسم بعد الفراغ نستخدم (as much as / as often as / as possible as)	

3. إذا انتهت الصفة القصيرة بحرف (y) قبله ساكن تقلب (y) الى (i) ثم تضاف (er / est) مثل :

Lazy = lazier = the laziest / crazy = crazier = the craziest

4. إذا انتهت الصفة بساكن علة ساكن يجب مضاعفة الحرف الأخير مثل :

big = bigger = the biggest

لكن تذكر هذه الاحرف لاتضاعف ابدا وهي (w , r , x , b , c , q) مثل

slow = slower = the slowest

A) more / less **صفة طويلة** than ===== as **صفة طويلة** as

- English is more popular than physics in the UK.
Physics
- City life is more expensive than village life in Jordan.
Village life
- Working at day shifts is less boring than working at night shifts.
Working at night shifts.....
- Studying law is more benefit than studying Biology in Europe.
Studying Biology

Answers :

- is not as popular as English in the UK.
- is not as expensive as city life in h=Jordan.
- is not as boring as working at day shifts.
- is not as benefit as studying law in Europe.

خطوات الحل :

- قم بنفي الفعل المساعد أو فعل المودال. (1) استبدل more / less بـ as (3) ضع الصفة كما هي
- استبدل as بـ than (4) اكمل ماتبقى من الجملة. (5)

B) as **صفة طويلة** as ===== more **صفة طويلة** than

- Maths is not as popular as Law in college.
Law
- My new shoes are not as comfortable as my old ones.
My old shoes
- Manar is not as active as Basma in chess.
Basma
- Neither Maths nor Science is as popular as English.
English

Answers :

- is more popular than Maths.
- are more comfortable than my new shoes.
- is more active than Manar in chess.
- is more popular than Maths and Science.

خطوات الحل :

- قم بحذف النفي من الفعل المساعد او من المودال. (1) استبدل as بـ more (3) ضع الصفة كما هي
- استبدل as بـ than (4) اكمل ماتبقى من الجملة. (5)
- انتبه دوما في حالة وجود Neither -----nor و استبدل nor بـ and

C) -er ----than ===== as **صفة قصيرة** as

- Planes are always faster than trains.
Trains
- Tablets are cheaper than smartphones in this hyper shop.
Smartphones
- Jordanian children start school a year later than English children.
English children
- Private schools are better than public schools.
Public schools

Answers :

- are not always as fast as planes.
- are not as cheap as tablets in this hyper shop.
- don't start school a year as late as Jordanian children. / start school a year earlier than Jordanian children.
- are not as good as private schools. / are worse than private schools.

خطوات الحل :

- قم بنفي الفعل المساعد او فعل المودال. (1)
- ضع as قبل الصفة القصيرة مع حذف er من الصفة القصيرة. (2)
- استبدل as بـ than (3) اكمل ماتبقى من الجملة. (4)
- عند عدم وجود فعل مساعد او مودال في الجملة ، نستخدم don't / doesn't
- معلومة مهمة : يجوز كذلك حل الجملة باستخدام عكس الصفة القصيرة ولكن من دون نفي ، والصفات القصيرة المهمة هي :

- longer = shorter
- later = earlier
- better = worse
- harder = easier
- more = less

D) as صفة قصيرة as ===== --er than

13. Sara is not as tall as Manal.

Manal

14. Lions are not as fast as tigers in the wild.

Tigers

15. Working at lab is not as good as working at home.

Working at home

Answers : 13. is taller than Sara. 14. are faster than lions in the wild. 15. is better than working at lab.

خطوات الحل : (1) قم بحذف النفي من الفعل المساعد او المودال. (2) قم بحذف as و اضع er للصفة القصيرة.

(4) اكمل الجملة.

(3) استبدل as بـ than

تمارين الكتاب (حسب النمط الوزاري) ضع دائرة

Student Book (P.45) (Ex. 5)

1. English is studied subject.

(the most popular , more popular , less popular , as popular)

2.studied subjects are Music and Art.

(The least , As popular , More popular , Less popular)

3. There are students studying Science as Maths.

(as many , as much , more , least)

4. Maths is popular than Science, butpopular than English.

(more , the most , the least , as) (less , the least , the most , as)

5. Students don't like doing Music and Art..... they like doing Maths.

(as much as , as many as , more , most)

6. Neither Maths nor Science is English.

(as popular as , more popular , less popular , least popular)

Answers : 1. the most 2. The least 3. not as many 4. more / less 5. as much as 6. as popular as

Work Book (P.31) (Ex 4)

1. Portuguese and Turkish children have compulsory schooling.

(the least , more , less , as)

2. Portuguese children have to go to school forthan children in Japan.

(longer , as long , the longest , long as)

3. In Jordan, children start school a year than English children.

(as late as , the latest , later , latest)

4. Japanese and Jordanian children havecompulsory schooling.

(the least , most , least , less)

5. Jordanian children can leave school one year than English children.

(the earliest , earlier , as early as , early)

Answers : 1. the most 2. longer 3. later 4. the least 5. earlier

Work Book (P.32) (Ex 5)

1. Business Studies ispopular subject.

(the most , more , less , as)

2. people applied for Law in 2014 CE as in the previous year.

(Not as many , Not as much , more , the least)

3. Physics isn't Biology.

(as popular as , more popular , less popular , most popular)

4. Law is than Medicine and Dentistry.

(least popular , more popular , most popular , as popular)

5. growing subject is Computer Science.

(The fastest , faster , as fast , fastest)

6. Engineering is Visual Arts.

(less popular , the least popular , the most popular , as popular)

7. 11% applied for Engineering in 2014 CE than in 2013 CE.

(more people , the most people , as people , the least people)

8. The subject on the list is Computer Science.

(least popular , less popular , more popular , the most popular)

Answers :

1. the most 2. not as many 3. as popular as 4. more popular 5. The fastest 6. less popular 7. more people

8. least popular

Activity Book / P.54 / Ex. 5

2 I haven't got as much homeworkmy brother.

a so b than c as d like

Activity Book / P.55 / Ex. 6

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

A) There is as much information on the websites as there is in the book.

B) There is not as many information on the website as there is in the book.

C) There is not as much information on the website as there is in the book.

D) There is as many information on the websites as there is in the book.

Answer : C

Activity Book / P.55 / Ex. 9

1. My sister doesn't eat asas I do. She always putson her plate than I do.

(much , more , less , least)

(less , as little , least , most)

2. I'm tired today because I went to bed.....than usual last night.

(latest , as late , later , earliest)

3. I didn't enjoy the book. In fact it was the.....interesting story I've ever read.

(least , most , more , less)

4. The bus is late. We'll have to wait a little

(longer , long , longest , as long)

Answers : 1. much / less 2. later 3. least 4. longer

*** The cheapest item on the menu is orange juice.**

A) The less expensive item on the menu is orange juice.

B) The most item on the menu is orange juice.

C) The more item on the menu is orange juice.

D) The least item on the menu is orange juice.

*** The least expensive item on the menu is orange juice.**

A) The cheaper item on the menu is orange juice.

B) The less cheaper item on the menu is orange juice.

C) The cheapest item on the menu is orange juice.

D) Cheapest item on the menu is orange juice.

مفاتيح الحل (و هي البدايات الوزارية التي تدل على القاعدة المطلوب منك تطبيقها)

Keys :

- Could you explain.....
- Could you tell me
- Do you know
- Do you mind telling me / Do you mind
- I wonder

القاعدة تستخدم مع الأسئلة ، والأسئلة في اللغة الإنجليزية تقسم الى نوعين هما :

مع الاسئلة الطويلة عامة : Wh . <u>auxiliary / modal S.</u> V. O. C. ? الحل : Key wh. <u>S. auxiliary / modal</u> V. O. C. ?	مع الاسئلة القصيرة عامة : <u>Auxiliary / Modal S.</u> V. O. C. ? الحل : Key if / whether <u>S. auxiliary / modal</u> V. O. C. ?
<p>1. Where will you take these old files ? Could you explain.....?</p> <p>2. What time has he left this week to Dubai? Do you know.....?</p> <p>3. How does he manage such a big project? I wonder</p> <p>4. How much time do they need to finish task? Do you know.....?</p> <p>5. When did the doctor leave the hospital? Do you mind.....?</p>	<p>1. Does the school open at Fridays or not ? Do you know.....?</p> <p>2. Do all the kids arrive the class early ? I wonder</p> <p>3. Did the wedding cost a lot of money? Could you tell me.....?</p> <p>4. Are we allowed to navigate the internet at exams? Do you know.....?</p> <p>5. Can you give me some advice about diet? Do you mind.....</p>

ملاحظات هامة : 1. حذف الفعل المساعد does والفعل يأخذ s / es . 2. حذف الفعل المساعد do و تنزل بقية الجملة كما هي.
3. حذف الفعل المساعد did والفعل يصبح V.2 . 4. يجب ان نضع telling me مع البداية Do you mind .
5. اذا بدأ السؤال القصير بـ (Can you / Please) وكانت البداية الوزارية هي Do you mind نحذف Can you / Please
و يتم اضافة ing للفعل و تنزل بقية الجملة كما هي.

1. How much sleep does a teenager need ?

- A. Do you know how much sleep a teenager does need?
B. Do you know how much sleep a teenager need?
C. Do you know how much sleep a teenager needed?
D. Do you know how much sleep a teenager needs?

2. Where should I revise for exams?

Could you tell me ----- ?

- A. where should revise I for exams?
B. where I revise should for exams?
C. where I should revise for exams?
D. where for exams I revise should?

3. When do the kids usually come home?

- A. Could you explain when the kids do usually come home?
B. Could you explain when the kids usually come home?
C. Could you explain when usually do the kids come home?
D. Could you explain when home come the kids usually do?

4. What kind of job does she often do for the office?

Could you tell me what kind of jobs she often-----for the office?

- A. do B. does C. did D. done

5. How can I get to Queen Alia airport by public transport?

- A. Could you tell me how can I get to Queen Alia airport by public transport?
B. Could you tell me how I can get to Queen Alia airport by public transport?
C. Could you tell me how I could get to Queen Alia airport by public transport?
D. Could you tell me how I would get to Queen Alia airport by public transport?

6. Is there a connection between the amount of T.V people watch and how fit they are?

- A. Do you know if is there a connection between the amount of T.V people watch and how fit they are?
B. Do you know if there is a connection between the amount of T.V people watch and how fit they are?
C. Do you know if there was a connection between the amount of T.V people watch and how fit they are?
D. Do you know if there are a connection between the amount of T.V people watch and how fit they are?

7. Are students allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam?

- A. Could you tell me whether are students allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam?
B. Could you tell me whether students are allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam?
C. Could you tell me whether students were allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam?
D. Could you tell me whether students have been allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam?

8. Does the bell ring at eight or half past eight?

Do you know -----?

- A. if the bell does ring at eight or half past eight?
B. if the bell ring at eight or half past eight?
C. if the bell rings at eight or half past eight?
D. if the bell rang at eight or half past eight?

9. Did she attend the meeting yesterday?

- A. I wonder if she had attended the meeting yesterday?
B. I wonder if she attends the meeting yesterday?
C. I wonder if she attended the meeting yesterday?
D. I wonder she attended the meeting yesterday?

Activity Book / P.35 / Ex. 4

تمرين مهم جدا على أدوات السؤال الطويل و القصير في اللغة الإنجليزية

كيف	كم	إذا	متى	أين	إذا	من	لماذا
how	how much	if	when	where	whether	who	why
عن الطريقة	عن السعر	مع القصيرة	عن الزمان	عن المكان	مع القصيرة	عن العاقل	عن السبب

1. Do you know ----- we can take water into the exam?
(how much , if , who , why)
2. Could you tell me this book costs, please?
(who , how much , where , when)
3. Do you know I've passed my exam or not?
(whether , how much , who , where)
4. Do you mind telling methe library is?
(where , when , how much , who)
5. Could you explainI can solve this Maths problem?
(how , who , how much , where)
6. Could you possibly tell methe Arabic teacher is?
(if , whether , how much , who)
7. Do you knowwe'll know our results?
(when , how much , if , whether)
8. Do you mind explaining the sky sometimes looks red?
(how much , if , whether , why)

Answers :

1. if 2. how much
3. whether 4. where
5. how
6. who 7. when
8. why

مفاتيح الحل هي أفعال النقل الخاصة التالية والتي تستدل من خلالها على القاعدة (حفظ) Keys (Reporting Verbs)

	V.1/ V1 s-es	V.2 الماضي البسيط	has / have V.3
1	say	said	said
2	tell	told	told
3	think	thought	thought
4	know	knew	known
5	prove	proved	proved
6	expect	expected	expected
7	believe	believed	believed
8	consider	considered	considered
9	claim	claimed	claimed
10	assume	assumed	assumed
11	rumor	rumored	rumored

للقاعدة ثلاثة أشكال وهي :

الشكل الأول : وضع الضمير It في بداية الجملة و تكون قاعدته كالتالي :

S. V.1 / V1 s that S. V. O. C. = It is V.3 that S. V. O. C.

S. V.2 that S. V. O. C. = It was V.3 that S. V. O. C.

S. has / have V.3 that S. V. O. C. = It has been V.3 that S. V. O. C.

S. used to V.1 that S. V. O. C. = It used to be V.3 that S. V. O. C.

1. People believe that drinking too much coffee harms the liver.

It

خطوات الحل :

1. ضع فعل مساعد يتناسب مع زمن الجملة و مع البداية ، و يكون استخدام الفعل المساعد من عائلة be حسب زمن الجملة
2. قم بتصريف فعل النقل الى تصريف ثالث . 3. أكمل الجملة كما هي بدون تغيير ، يعني يهنا فقط ماقبل that أما ما بعدها فلا تغيير عليه .

خلاصة الحل هي :

تصريف فعل النقل	الفعل المساعد المناسب	فعل النقل يصبح دوما	that S. V. O. C.
V. 1 / V.1 s	is / are	V.3	
V.2	was / were		
has / have V.3	has been / have been		

الشكل الثاني: وضع الفاعل بعد that في بداية الجملة و تكون قاعدته :

1. ضع فعل مساعد يتناسب مع زمن الجملة و مع البداية ، و يكون استخدام الفعل المساعد من عائلة be حسب زمن الجملة كالتالي :

2. قم بتصريف فعل النقل الى تصريف ثالث . 3. نستبدل that بـ to

4. يجب أن نعيد الفعل الى أصله لأن الفعل بعد to يجب أن يكون مجردا ، وهذه قائمة بكل الأفعال المهمة وهي :

that الفعل بعد	يصبح بعد to
that V.1 s	to V.1
that V.2	to have V.3
that is / are / am	to be
that was / were	to have been
that will V.1 / can V.1	to V.1

S. V.1 / V1 s that S. V1 s. O. C. = It is V.3 to V.1 O. C.

S. V.2 that S. V.2 O. C. = It was V.3 to have V.3 V. O. C.

S. has / have V.3 that S. is / are / am O. C. = It has been V.3 to be O. C.

S. used to V.1 that S. was / were O. C. = It used to be V.3 to have been O. C.

1. People think that swimming strengthens the muscles.
Swimming
2. Some experts thought that drinking milk is helpful element for sleeping .
Drinking milk
3. Doctors have proved that solving puzzles was great way to develop brain.
Solving puzzles
4. People used to think that the match will finish early.
The match

1. People believe that eating almonds reduces the risk of heart disease.

- ** نمط إعادة الكتابة التقليدي ، يكون بالكل التالي :**

It

We

**** معلومة مهمة جدا جدا جدا :**

أفعال النقل الخاصة بهذه القاعدة يجب ان يسبقها فعل مساعد من عائلة be تحديدا كالتالى:

* Waking up early in the morning -----to be the best time for revision.

- ** تذكر في هذه الحالة الفعل بعد to يجب ان يكون مجردا من أي إضافة (ركرزرززرززرز)**

a) are claimed / used b) are claimed / using c) are claimed / uses d) are claimed / use

Unit Nine

A. Talking about present wishes التعبير عن التمني في الحاضر

نستخدم الشكل التالي للتعبير عن التمني في المضارع

S.	wish / wishes	S.	V.2	O.	C.
			didn't V.1	O.	C.
	If only	S.	V.2	O.	C.
			didn't V.1	O.	C.

خطوات الحل: (1) نضع الفاعل (2) إذا كانت الجملة اثبات ننفيها (3) إذا كانت الجملة منفية نثبتها (4) نكمل الجملة .
يتم تطبيق هذا الشكل مع الجدول التالي :

الجملة الوزارية الاثبات	الحل (بعد wish / wishes / If only) التنفي
V.1	didn't V.1
will / can V.1	didn't V.1
is / am / are	wasn't / weren't
التنفي	الاثبات
doesn't / don't V.1	V.2 / would V.1
won't / can't V.1	V.2 / would V.1
isn't / aren't / am not	was / were
الاثبات	يبقى اثبات
would like to V.1	V.2 / would V.1
would love to V.1	V.2 / would V.1
need to V.1	V.2 / would V.1
want to V.1	V.2 / would V.1

B. Talking about past regrets التعبير عن الندم في الماضي

نستخدم الشكل التالي للتعبير عن التمني في الماضي

S.	wish / wishes	S.	had V.3	O.	C.
			hadn't V.3	O.	C.
	If only	S.	had V.3	O.	C.
			hadn't V.3	O.	C.

خطوات الحل: (1) نضع الفاعل (2) إذا كانت الجملة اثبات ننفيها (3) إذا كانت الجملة منفية نثبتها (4) نكمل الجملة .
يتم تطبيق هذا الشكل مع الجدول التالي :

الجملة الوزارية الاثبات	الحل (بعد wish / wishes / If only) التنفي
V.2	hadn't V.3
has / have V.3	hadn't V.3
would / could V.1	hadn't V.3
was / were	hadn't been
regret V.ing	hadn't V.3
التنفي	الاثبات
hasn't / haven't V.3	had V.3
didn't V.1	had V.3
wasn't / weren't	had been
wouldn't / couldn't V.1	had V.3
الاثبات	يبقى اثبات
should V.1	had V.3
should have V.3	had V.3
needed to V.1	had V.3
wanted to V.1	had V.3

1. She speaks English really slow.

I wish

- A. She didn't speak English really slow.
- B. She spoke English really slow.
- C. She hadn't spoken English really slow.
- D. She would speak English really slow.

2. The woman doesn't leave her kids play with other kids.

- A. If only the woman would leave her kids play with other kids.
- B. If only the woman didn't leave her kids play with other kids.
- C. If only the woman doesn't leave her kids play with other kids.
- D. If only the woman had left her kids play with other kids.

3. Mr. Hamdan will leave his hometown soon.

- A. I wish Mr. Hamdan will leave his hometown soon.
- B. I wish Mr. Hamdan will not leave his hometown soon.
- C. I wish Mr. Hamdan doesn't leave his hometown soon.
- D. I wish Mr. Hamdan didn't leave his hometown soon.

4. Salma is often late at the lab for long hours.

- A. If only Salma weren't often late at the lab for long hours.
- B. If only Salma were often late at the lab for long hours.
- C. If only Salma isn't often late at the lab for long hours.
- D. If only Salma hadn't been often late at the lab for long hours.

5. I would like to visit Paris this year.

- A. If only I didn't visit Paris this year.
- B. If only I hadn't visited Paris this year.
- C. If only I visit Paris this year.
- D. If only I visited Paris this year.

6. Lubna needs to get a new job soon.

- A. Lubna wishes she got a new job soon.
- B. Lubna wishes she didn't get a new job soon.
- C. Lubna wishes she hadn't got a new job soon.
- D. Lubna wishes she will get a new job soon.

7. I wish I would take my books with me.

This means

- A. I don't take my books with me.
- B. I will take my books with me.
- C. I can take my books with me.
- D. I haven't taken my books with me.

8. Ziad is not very good at basketball. He wishes he..... taller!

(is , were , will be , has been)

9. I can't do this exercise. I wish I..... it.

(understood , didn't understand , is understanding , haven't understood)

10. Mr Haddad does not understand the Chinese businessman. If only heChinese.

(didn't speak , spoke , had spoken , hadn't spoken)

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

(has , had , had had , didn't have)

12. She spoke English really slow.

- A. I wish she didn't speak English really slow.
- B. I wish she hadn't spoken English really slow.
- C. I wish she had spoken English really slow.

- D. I wish she have spoken English really slow.
- 13. The woman didn't leave her kids play with other kids.**
 A. If only the woman hadn't left her kids play with other kids.
 B. If only the woman had left her kids play with other kids.
 C. If only the woman hasn't left her kids play with other kids.
 D. If only the woman haven't left her kids play with other kids.
- 14. Mr. Hamdan would leave his hometown soon.**
 A. I wish Mr. Hamdan had left his home soon.
 B. I wish Mr. Hamdan hadn't left his home soon.
 C. I wish Mr. Hamdan has left his home soon.
 D. I wish Mr. Hamdan hasn't left his home soon.
- 15. Mr. Haddad didn't speak English. He wishes heit.**
 (will speak , would speak , has spoken , had spoken)
- 16. I wish my dadhere with us. He worked in a far city.**
 (was , have been , has been , had been)
- 17. My younger brother wishes hehis science lessons, he found them difficult.**
 (understand , has understood , have understood , had understood)
- 18. I wish my cousinsso far away, but they didn't.**
 (didn't live , has lived , have lived , hadn't lived)
- 19. Ali did not pass his exams. If only he..... harder last year.**
 (studied , has studied , have studied , had studied)
- 20. Ziad did not know about Chinese culture when he went on a business trip to China.**
He wishes he a cultural awareness course.
 (have taken , has taken , had taken , hadn't taken)
- 21. It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday. If only it.....cooler.**
 (was , wasn't , had been , hadn't been)
- 22. I couldn't understand anything. If I'd studied Chinese!**
 (wish , wishes , even , only)
- 23. Ibrahim was right and I was wrong. I wish I..... listened to him.**
 (had , hadn't , would , didn't)
- 24. I regret the deal now. I wish wedone it.**
 (has , had , hadn't , didn't)
- 25. Sultan forgot to do his Science homework.**
 A. If only he had forgotten to do his science homework.
 B. If only he hadn't forgotten to do his science homework.
 C. If only he hasn't forgotten to do his science homework.
 D. If only he didn't forget to do his science homework.
- 26. I regret going to bed late last night.**
 A. I wish I had gone to bed earlier last night.
 B. I wish I hadn't gone to bed earlier last night.
 C. I wish I have gone to bed earlier last night.
 D. I wish I didn't go to bed earlier last night.
- 27. If only I had concentrated properly in class today. This homework is really difficult.**
 A. I wish I had concentrated properly in class today. This homework is really difficult.
 B. I wish I hadn't concentrated properly in class today. This homework is really difficult.
 C. I wish I have concentrated properly in class today. This homework is really difficult.
 D. I wish I haven't concentrated properly in class today. This homework is really difficult.
- 28. I wish Ilost my office keys.**
 (didn't , hasn't , hadn't)

**** معلومة مهمة جدا :**
 انتبه للكلمات التالية والتي يكون لها معنى
 منفي في الجملة فالحل سيكون مثبت وهي :
 hot = cooler / earlier = later
 never – hungry – wrong – right
 وهي غالبا تكون مع الماضي ، يعني سيكون
 had V3
 الحل :

Unit Ten : Conditionals

Zero cond. الشرط الصفري	If clause (present simple)	Main clause (present simple)
	S. <u>V.1</u> O. C.	S. <u>V.1</u> O. C.
	S. <u>doesn't / don't V.1</u> O. C.	S. <u>doesn't / don't V.1</u> O. C.
1. If sheher exams, she gets a top grades. (pass , passed , <u>passes</u>) 2. Provided that shethe only applicant, she takes all the advantages. (<u>is</u> , are , will be) 3. She always makes dinner even if shehome early. (<u>didn't come</u> , <u>doesn't come</u> , don't come) 4. I help you with your homework, as long as youme with mine! (helped , helps , <u>help</u>)		
First cond. الشرط الأول	If clause (present simple)	Main clause (simple future)
	S. <u>V.1</u> O. C.	S. <u>will / 'll V.1</u> O. C.
	S. <u>doesn't / don't V.1</u> O. C.	S. <u>will not / won't V.1</u> O. C.
1. If sheher exams, she will go to the university. (pass , passed , <u>passes</u>) 2. Provided that she applies for the job tomorrow, sheit. (take , took , <u>will take</u>) 3. Even if Omar finds a job this year , hein his city . (<u>will not stay</u> , stayed , stayed)		
Second cond. الشرط الثاني	If clause (past simple)	Main clause (modal V.1)
	S. <u>V.2</u> O. C.	S. <u>would / could V.1</u> O. C.
	S. <u>did not / didn't V.1</u> O. C.	S. <u>would not / could not V.1</u> O. C.
1. If sheher exams, she would go to the university. (pass , <u>passed</u> , passes) 2. Provided that she applied for the job, sheit. (take , took , <u>would take</u>) 3. Even if Omar.....at his work , he would call his mom . (<u>was</u> , are , will be) 4. The teacher would give the lesson even if weearlier. (don't come , <u>didn't come</u> , won't come)		

انماط النصيحة في الانجليزية Advice in English

دليل النصيحة	نمط النصيحة
I think you should	If I were you, I would
You have to	Why don't you?
You ought to	I would
You must	You could
It would be a good idea for you to	
1. I think you should check the meaning of the new words in a dictionary. If I	
2. You have to find a better job. Why?	
3. It would be a good idea for you to reduce the late work hours. If I	
Why?	
I / You.....	

Student Book (P.74)

- Before you find a full-time job,consider doing voluntary work?
(you could , if I were you , why don't you)
-, I'd find out about training courses.
(you could , if I were you , why don't you)
- As you have a Geology degree,do a course in Land Surveying and become a surveyor.
(you could , if I were you , why don't you)
- A: I would like to get a job as a teacher of English.
B: study English at university?
(you could , if I were you , why don't you)
- A: I want to learn Chinese, but they don't teach it in my school.
B: You..... do a Chinese course online.
(could , if I were you , why don't you)
- A: I don't understand what we have to do for homework.
B: , I would ask the teacher.
(you could , if I were you , why don't you)

Activity Book (P.52)

12 Rewrite the advice, using the words in brackets.

- You should practise the presentation several times. (were)
If
- It would be a good idea for you to make a list of questions. (could)
You
- You ought to get some work experience. (don't)
Why ?
- You shouldn't look too casual. (If)
If I were you ,
- You should do a lot of research. (would)
I would

Third cond. الشرط الثالث	If clause (past perfect)	Main clause (modal have V.3)
	S. <u>had</u> V.3 O. C.	S. <u>would / could / might have</u> V.1 O. C.
	S. <u>had not</u> V.3 O. C.	S. <u>would not / could not / might not have</u> V.3 O. C.

- If sheher exams, she would have gone to the university.
(will pass , had passed , passes)
- Provided that she had applied for the job, sheit.
(will take , took , would have taken)
- Even if Omar.....more work , he would have called his mom .
(had , had had , has)
- The teacher have given the lesson even if we had not arrived earlier.
(would , will , can)

إعادة الكتابة على الشرط الثالث :



- وجود جملتين يفصلهما احد الروابط التالية (and , but , so , that's how , that's why) نقطة او فاصلة .
- الحل يكون بترك الجمل على نفس الترتيب بحيث
- الجملة الاولى هي جواب الشرط (ماضي تام) و الجملة الثانية هي جواب الشرط (modal have V.3)
- اذا كانت الجملة اثبات نجعلها منفية
- اذا كانت الجملة نفي نجعلها اثبات

- Sami worked hard the day before exams, so he achieved good grades.

If

- Huda was busy last night . She wasn't able to attend the class.

If

	A Green Cornfield حقل الذرة الأخضر	
The earth was green, the sky was blue:	كانت الأرض خضراء , و السماء زرقاء	
I saw and heard one sunny morn	عندما رأيت وسمعت في صباح يوم مشرق	
A skylark hang between the two,	طائر قبرة متعلق بين الإثنين	
A singing speck above the corn;	بقعة صغيرة تغني فوق الحقل	
<p>1. What does the word " speck " mean ? ماهو معنى كلمة ؟</p> <p>2. What does the poet see ? ماذا شاهدت الشاعرة ؟</p> <p>3. What was the skylark doing ? ماذا كان الطائر يفعل؟</p> <p>4. What does the poetess mean by the word " two " ? ماذا قصدت الشاعرة بكلمة " إثنين "؟</p> <p>5. How does the poetess describe both the sky and the earth ? كيف وصفت الشاعرة كل من السماء والأرض؟</p> <p>6. What is the rhyme scheme of the lines above ? ماهو الوزن الشعري (القافية) للقصيدة؟</p> <p>7. Find an example of alliteration from the lines above ? جد مثال على الجناس من القصيدة ؟</p>		
<p><u>معلومة: الجناس (alliteration)</u> يقصد به تشابه أي كلمتين بالحرف الأول , بشرط وجودهما في نفس السطر .</p>		
A stage below, in gay accord,	تحت ذلك الطائر , و في تناغم مرح	
White butterflies danced on the wing,	الفراشات البيضاء تتمايل طربا	
And still the singing skylark soared,	ومازال ذلك الطائر يصدح بالغناء	
And silent sank and soared to sing.	يهبط بصمت ويعلو صوته عندما يرتفع	
<p>8. What does the word " accord " mean ? ماهو معنى كلمة ؟</p> <p>9. What were the butterflies doing at the cornfield ? ماذا كانت الفراشات تفعل في الحقل ؟</p> <p>10. What was the colour of the butterflies ? ماهو لون الفراشات ؟</p> <p>11. How does the poetess describe the bird while he was singing ? كيف وصفت الشاعرة الطائر بينما كان يغني؟</p> <p>12. What is the rhyme scheme of the lines above ? ماهو الوزن الشعري (القافية) للقصيدة؟</p> <p>13. Find an example of alliteration from the lines above ? جد مثال على الجناس من القصيدة ؟</p>		

The cornfield stretched a tender green	امتد حقل الذرة أخضرا و يانعا
To right and left beside my walks;	عن يميني و شمالي بنما كنت أتمشى
I knew he had a nest unseen	عرفت بأن لديه عشا مخفيا
Somewhere among the million stalks.	في مكان ما بين الملايين من سيقان الذرة

14. What does the word "tender " suggest? ماهو معنى كلمة
15. What is the poet doing in the cornfield ? ماذا تفعل الشاعرة في حقل الذرة ؟
16. What does a bird do in a nest ? ماذا يفعل الطائر في العش
17. What does the word " stalks " mean ? ماهو معنى كلمة ؟
18. How does the poet describe the cornfield ? كيف وصفت الشاعرة حقل الذرة
19. Find the line which means that the skylark had a hidden nest ?
جد السطر الذي يدل ان الطائر لديه عش مخفي في الحقل؟
20. What does the word " unseen " mean ? ماهو معنى
21. What is the rhyme scheme of the lines above ? ماهو الوزن الشعري (القافية) للقصيدة؟
22. Find an example of alliteration from the lines above ? جد مثال على الجناس من القصيدة

And as I paused to hear his song.	بينما توقفت لسماع أغنيته
While swift the sunny moments slid,	كانت اللحظات المشمسة تمر سريعا
Perhaps his mate sat listening long,	ربما شريكته جلست تستمع له طويلا
And listened longer than I did.	و إستمعت له أكثر مما فعلت أنا

23. What does the word " swift " mean ? ماهو معنى كلمة ؟
24. Why did the poet stop ? لماذا توقفت الشاعرة ؟
25. Find two references to another listener ? جد دليلين على وجود مستمع آخر؟
26. Who or what is this listener ? من أو ماهو هذا المستمع ؟
27. What is the rhyme scheme of the lines above ? ماهو الوزن الشعري (القافية) للقصيدة؟
28. Find an example of alliteration from the lines above ?
جد مثال على الجناس من القصيدة ؟

S.B (86)

Vocabulary المفردات

1 Answer the questions.

1. Is a **speck** something big or small (line 4)?
2. If something is in **accord**, is it in agreement or disagreement (line 5)?
3. Does **tender** suggest something fresh and young, or old and strong (line 9)?
4. What does a bird do in a nest (line 11)?
5. Which part of a plant is the **stalk** (line 12)?
6. Does **swift** mean slow or fast (line 14)?

Answers : 1 small 2 in agreement 3 fresh and young 4 It lays eggs.
5 It's the long, upright part of the plant that supports the leaves. 6 fast

Comprehension المناقشة

2 Choose the correct word to complete the summary of the poem. اختر الكلمة المناسبة لإكمال ملخص القصيدة.

The poet describes how (1) (**content / sad / lonely**) she feels as she walks through a cornfield. As she walks along, she sees a skylark (2) (**flying away from the cornfield / flying in the sky / falling towards her**). It doesn't sing as it flies (3)..... (**lower / higher**). Below it, butterflies (4) (**sit quietly / move slowly / move quickly**) in the cornfield. The poet knows that the skylark's nest is (5) (**visible in / hidden in / far away from**) the cornfield. She (6) (**notices / imagines / knows**) that its companion is also listening somewhere in the cornfield

Answers : 1 content 2 flying in the sky 3 lower 4 move quickly 5 hidden in 6 imagines

Analysis التحليل

3 Answer the questions about the poem.

1. The poet uses many examples of alliteration. Find one example. What effect is the poet trying to achieve with this technique?
2. Find two references to another listener, apart from the poet herself, in lines 10 to 16 of the poem. Who or what is this listener?
3. How do we know that the poet leaves the cornfield before the skylark has stopped singing?

Answers :

1 Some word pairs alliterate (singing speck on line 4, listening long on line 15, listened longer on line 16), but there are also lines that alliterate: And still the singing skylark soared (line 7), And silent sank and soared to sing (line 8) and While swift the sunny moments slid (line 14).

Alliteration adds to the rhythm of the poem and also links dissimilar words together (here we have soared and sank; silent and singing).

2 The two references are I knew he had a nest unseen (line 11) (the female bird is sitting on the eggs); Perhaps his mate sat listening long (line 15) (the female bird). The listener is the female skylark.

3 She says, Perhaps his mate sat listening long, And listened longer than I did (lines 15–16). This shows that the poet leaves the cornfield but speculates that the bird's mate might still be listening to the song: therefore, the bird must still have been singing.

تصحيح الخطأ (علامات الترقيم)

علامات الترقيم ، وعلامات الترقيم المهمة في مناهجك هي (الفاصلة – النقطة – علامة السؤال) و هذه هي استخداماتها:

(1) الفاصلة : و تستخدم إذا كان الحرف الذي بعدها صغيرا.

Omar lives in a small town ----- he works for a small company there.

- a) , b) . c) ? d) !

(2) النقطة : و تستخدم في نهاية الجملة العادية (ليست جملة سؤال) .

My dad has been to many countries so far -----

- a) , b) . c) ? d) !

كذلك تستخدم النقطة قبل الكلمات التي تبدأ بحرف كبير.

The match was boring ----- We did not enjoy it at all.

- a) , b) . c) ? d) !

(3) علامة السؤال : تستخدم في نهاية جملة السؤال (الجملة التي تبدأ ب Wh. / فعل مساعد / فعل مودال)

** Where does the train go across usually-----

- a) , b) . c) ? d) !

** Does the child arrive home late daily-----

- a) , b) . c) ? d) !

** could you tell me when we have done all this -----

- a) , b) . c) ? d) !

تدريب مقترح على تصحيح الأخطاء

1. During that decade----- scientists in England developed the first computer----- .

- A. ? / program B. , / brogram C. . / program D. , / program

2. In 1958 CE----- the computer----- was developed.

- A. , / ship B. ? / chip C. ! / chip D. , / chip

3. -----computer program took 25 minutes to complete one ----- .

- A. the / calculation B. The / calculasion C. The / calculation D. the/ calculasion

4. In 1971 CE, the floppy -----was invented----- which meant that information could be shared between computers for the first time.

- A. disk /. B. disk / , C. disc / , D. disk/?

5. However----- it was not until 2007 CE that the first ----- appeared .

- A. ? / smartphones B. . / smartphones C. , / smartphones D/ , / smartphones

6. The first ---was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home -----

- A. PC / ? B. PS / . C. PC/ . D. PC / ,

7. In 1990 CE----- the British scientist Tim Berners Lee developed the World Wide----- .

- A. ? / Web B. , / Web C. , / Wib D. . / Web

8. In just a few years' time-----say that billions of machines will be connected to each other to the Internet-----

- A. experts / ? B. exberts / . C. experts / . D. experts / ,

9. As a consequence-----will increasingly run our lives for us-----

- A. computers / , B. computers / . C. komputers / . D. computers / ?

10. As a consequence----- teachers can show ----- on the board in front of the class.

- A. , / websites B. ? / websites C. , / wepsites D. . / websites

11. Teachers can then use the Internet to show ----- programmes, play games, music--- ----- recordings of languages, and so on.

- A. educational / , B. educational / ? C. educational / . D. educasional / ,

12. Email ----- are very useful in the classroom-----

- A. exchanges/ ? B. exchanges / . C. exchanges / , D. exshanges / .

النمط الأول : العنوان بدون وجود فاعل

The advantages of megaprojects...

- ✓ encourage economic growth.
- ✓ bring new benefits to the city.
- ✓ employ young people.
- ✓ attract global companies.

خطوات الحل :

1. ضع العبارة التالية في البداية :
There are many **العنوان** such as :
2. قم بإضافة **-ing** الى نهاية أول كلمة في كل سطر.
3. نربط الجملة الأولى مع الجملة الثانية باستخدام **and**
4. نضع قبل الجملة الثالثة **Also, أو In addition**
5. نربط الجملة الثالثة والرابعة باستخدام **as well as**

النمط الثاني : العنوان مع وجود فاعل

The advantages of megaprojects...

- ✓ people encourage economic growth.
- ✓ people bring new benefits to the city.
- ✓ people employ young people.
- ✓ people attract global companies.

خطوات الحل :

1. ضع العبارة التالية في البداية :
There are many **العنوان** such as :
2. لا تقم بإضافة **-ing** (لأن الجملة أصلاً بها فاعل) .
3. نربط الجملة الأولى مع الجملة الثانية باستخدام **and**
4. نضع قبل الجملة الثالثة **Also, أو In addition**
5. نربط الجملة الثالثة والرابعة باستخدام **as well as**

النمط الثالث : العنوان على شكل سؤال

What are the advantages of megaprojects...

- ✓ encourage economic growth.
- ✓ bring new benefits to the city.
- ✓ employ young people.
- ✓ attract global companies.

خطوات الحل :

1. ضع العبارة التالية في البداية :
There are many **العنوان** such as :
2. قم بإضافة **-ing** الى نهاية أول كلمة في كل سطر.
- ولكن عند وجود الفاعل لا نضيف **ing** .
3. إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بـ **What are the advantages** نحذفها وماتبقى هو العنوان .
4. نربط الجملة الأولى مع الجملة الثانية باستخدام **How** نحذفها ونضع مكانها **ways** **what should / Why do reasons make**
5. نضع قبل الجملة الثالثة **Also, أو In addition**
6. نربط الجملة الثالثة والرابعة باستخدام **as well as**

النمط الرابع : جدول الحسنات والمساوئ

creating Masdar City

advantages	disadvantages
✓ help economy.	✓ cost a lot of money.
✓ employ people.	✓ affect old cities.

خطوات الحل :

1. نضع العبارة التالية في البداية :
There are many advantages of **العنوان** such as :
2. نربط الجملتين في عمود الحسنات باستخدام **and**
3. في سطر جديد , نضع العبارة التالية :
Whereas, there are many disadvantages of **العنوان** such as :
4. نربط الجملتين في عمود المساوئ باستخدام **as well as**

النمط الخامس : كتابة سيرة غيرية

Name الاسم : Fatima Al.Fihri
Date (born and died) (ولادة – وفاة) التاريخ : 800 – 865
Profession المهنة : scholar , writer.
Achievements الإنجازات :
 build the Great Mosque.
 establish the learning centre.

نمط الحل لهذا الشكل يكون دوماً كالتالي :

الوفاة and died in **الولادة** who was born in **الاسم** .
 He / She was **المهنة** . Some of his / her
الجملة الثانية and **الجملة الأولى** achievements were

النمط السادس : وصف مكان

Write two sentences about The Giralda tower

Location الموقع : Seville, Spain

Date of construction تاريخ البناء : 1198 CE

Purpose of building هدف البناء : architectural

Description of the building وصف البناء : 104 meters tall tower , minaret

نمط الحل يكون كالتالي :

1 and 2 . It includes وصف البناء . هدف البناء for تاريخ البناء which is located in اسم المكان

النمط السابع : جدول المقارنة

Compulsory education in different countries	
England	5-16 years
Portugal	6-18 years
Jordan	6-15 years
Turkey	6-18 years
Japan	6-15 years

قانون الحل :

Children in اسم البلد attend school for (longer / shorter) than children in اسم البلد الثاني .

Compulsory education years in بلد are (longer / shorter) than Compulsory education years in بلد .

Compulsory education years in اسم البلد are (the longest / the shortest) .

جدول التخصصات الجامعية (مقارنة وتفضيل)

Subject	Number of application	Change since 2014
Business Studies	280.240	+ 3%
Visual Arts	244.620	+ 2.4 %
Biology	231.720	+ 8%
Engineering	141.100	+ 11 %

قانون الحل :

Studying التخصص 1 is more / less popular than studying التخصص 2.
Studying التخصص is the most / the least popular subject.

FREE WRITING الكتابة الحرة

Key words : الكلمات المفتاحية في السؤال

Technology التسوق الالكتروني / Internet الانترنت / Shopping online

Using technology and its all aspects is considered one of the biggest advantages of our life. Despite that, technology has a lot of advantages and disadvantages.

On the one hand , let us take a look on some of its advantages:

First , saving time in many ways, what used to take a long time in the past , now is much faster.

Then , reducing the effort needed to do any activity whether is simple or complicated one.

Finally, as people used to say, it makes the world looks like a small village.

On the other hand, nothing is perfect, so it is natural to have some disadvantages such as :

It makes people dependable on technology in every sides of life. Then , it might shortened social relation among society and even among the one family.

Finally, people are the main factor which decides how to deal with anything.

Keywords : Education التعليم / Online distance learning التعلم عن بعد

Education, which is believed to be the main reason for the development of any nation, and the main factor to build anyone personality and thoughts.

Nowadays, most countries depend on online learning in all levels from primary till university. So what are the benefits of online distance learning .

There are many benefits of it such as : being more interesting than old methods of teaching and also being more desirable from learners. Then, it allows students to share their ideas and interact with other by encouraging them to take advantage of available technology tools which they for sure are capable to use it.

At last, modern generation are internet generation, and online learning motivate them so our role is to motivate them and support teachers to use it.

Keywords : medicine الطب / fatal diseases الأمراض القاتلة / Covid-19 / Corona

When you take a fast look to compare medicine in the past with present days, what will you find out? You will discover that medicine has improved greatly. Even if a sudden fatal disease appears,

You will find that doctors and scientists try to find the cure for it. For example, Covid-19 which is considered to be the killer of the 21st century, but my question is , what is the role of people to help the doctors to deal with this issue.

No doubt that if we follow the instructions and the advice of doctors, we avoid to infect other and even to be infected such as social distance , using tissues and wearing gloves when dealing with others.

Simple steps to keep ourselves and keeping others safe , and helping doctors who deal directly with such diseases, they put their lives on the edge and we should appreciate their efforts.

Till a cure is made, we have to cooperate together to defeat it, and pray to Allah to release it form our lives , and to keep the infection away from those whom we love.