

**مكثف الوحدة الأولى لجيل 2006**

(وثيقة مش محمية ولا محدودة)

د س

مدة المكثف :

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المبحث : اللغة الانجليزية المسار الاكاديمي /
الفروع : جميع الفروع الاكاديمية**ملحوظة مهمة :** هذا المكثف يشمل شرح الوحدة الأولى لطلاب العلمي والأدبي مع حل اكثر من 150 سؤال.

عند دراسة اي زمن بعد الفهم يجب حفظ اسم القاعدة والقاعدة والدلائل والاستخدام

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Present simple <u>المضارع البسيط</u> plural (they – we – you – I) verb1 / don't + verb 1 / do + verb 1? singular (he- she- it) verb S / doesn't + verb1 / does + verb 1? | Past simple <u>الماضي البسيط</u> singular / plural subject + verb 2 / didn't + verb1 / did + v1 |
| Key words <u>الكلمات الدالة</u> always -usually – often – seldom -frequently every – each – daily – weekly – monthly yearly – sometimes – these days | Key words <u>الكلمات الدالة</u> ago – last – yesterday – in the past ماضي + ماضي – when I was- during + ماضي |
| Function <u>الاستخدام</u> 1. Something that is true in the present : 2. Things that are always true. 3. Things that happen as a routine in the present. 4. Scheduled or fixed events in the future . | Function <u>الاستخدام</u> 1.an action started and finished at a specific time in the past. 2. Describe a routine in the past. |
| Present continuous <u>المضارع المستمر</u> (he – she – it) is +verb+ ing. (they – we – you) are +verb + ing. (I) am + verb +ing. | Past continuous <u>الماضي المستمر</u> (he- she- it – I) was +verb +ing (they -we- you) were + verb + ing |
| Key words <u>الكلمات الدالة</u> at this time – at the moment- now look! Listen! Be careful! Watch out! | Key words <u>الكلمات الدالة</u> while – as – when |
| Function <u>الاستخدام</u> 1.Something that is happening at the moment of speaking . 2.To describe something temporary . 3.For actions that happen repeatedly in the present . 4.To talk about the Future, where something has been planned . | Function <u>الاستخدام</u> 1. Show that something happened for along time in the past . 2. to say that something happened in the middle of something else. |

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Present perfect المضارع التام (he she it) has +verb 3 (they – we – you – I) have + verb 3 | Past perfect الماضي التام subject + had + verb3 , subject +verb 2 |
| Key words الكلمات الدالة just/ yet/ ever/never/ since/for/already/latelately/recently/so/ at last this | Key words الكلمات الدالة after because before – when – by |
| Function الاستخدام 1.To talk about the fact that something happened at an unspecified time before now. 2. Discuss our experience up to the present. | Function الاستخدام 1. Talk about actions that happened before a specific moment in the past. |
| Present Perfect Continuous المضارع التام المستمر (he- she – it) has + been + verb + ing (they – we – you – I) have + been+ verb +ing | Past Perfect Continuous الماضي التام المستمر subject +had + been + verb + ing. |
| Key words الكلمات الدالة <u>all – for – since – still – how</u> | Key words الكلمات الدالة <u>all – for – since – still – how</u> <u>after – because- before- when- by</u> |
| Function الاستخدام 1. Something that began in the past and continues in the present | Function الاستخدام 1. To talk about actions or situations that were happening up to a specific moment in the past. |

| The Future simple المستقبل البسيط | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Subject will +verb 1 | Subject + is- am – are + going to +verb 1 |
| Think – soon – in the future – perhaps - expect | Tomorrow – today – tonight – next |
| 1.Prediction without evidence 2. sudden decision | 1.Prediction with evidence 2.planning (a person intends to do something in the future) |

| Passive voice المبني للمجهول | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| في حالة الأعد كتابة تضع الوزارة المفعول به اول الحل احذف الفاعل والمفعول به وطبق القواعد التالية | في حالة الضع دائرة هنالك عدة طرق لتمييز object by + الفاعل حرف جر-----اسم غير عاقل حرف جر -----اسم عاقل |
| Verv 1 – verb s ----- obj is- am – are + verb 3 verb 2 ----- obj was – were + verb 3 is am are +verb ing – obj is – am- are + being +v3 has- have +v3 ---- obj + has – have +been +v3 modal + verb 1 ---- obj modal + be + v3 | طبعا لازم نكون عارفين الدلائل تبعت الأزمنة عشان نقدر نحل |

Reported speech : الكلام المنقول

لازم تعرف انه في 3 تحويلات أساسية ولازم تحفظهم زي اسمك

التحويل الأول تحويل على الأفعال

present لازم يتحول past
V1 – vs v2 past لازم يتحول past perfect
v2 had + v3

التحويل الثاني على الضمائر

I --- he- she our --- their you للمخاطب
me --- him- her us --- them us me مذكر مؤنث جمع
my --- his her we --- they we I they she he
us me them her him

التحويل الثالث بعض الظروف والكلمات

now --- then this ---that these --- those today --- that day tonight --- that night
tomorrow --- the day after/ the following day last week --- the week before
yesterday --- the day before / the previous day next week --- the following week

Causative السببية

دالة القاعدة بحالة اعد كتابة هي

asked someone to

subject + had + object + v3

subject + ----- object ----- دالة ماضي

Modal 1

subject + must – can`t – might + be / v1/ have +v3

عشان تقدر تحل القاعدة عنا خطوتين للحل

Modal 2

not necessary ----- subject + don`t / doesn`t +have to +v1

not allowed ----- subject + must + not + v1

Catenative verbs الأفعال التنائية

Want afford need intend hope plane offer agree refuse decide arrange manage--- to+v1
stop finish admit deny avoid consider fancy enjoy ----- ving

If clause

Type 0 If + sub + verb 1 / verb S , sub + verb1 / verbS

Type 1 If + sub + verb 1 / verb S , sub + will + verb 1

Type 2 If + sub + verb 2 , sub + would + verb 1

يلا نحل اسئلة على كل قواعد الوحدة الأولى.

Question Number One (points)

اختر رمز الإجابة الصحيحة في كل فقرة مما يأتي, ثم ظلل بشكل غامق الدائرة التي تشير إلى رمز الإجابة في نموذج الإجابة (ورقة القارئ الضوئي) فهو النموذج المعتمد (فقط) لاحتساب علامتك في هذا السؤال, علما بأن عدد فقراته (...).

- For items (1-...), read each one carefully then choose from a, b, c or d the correct answer.

1. I The house since yestreday. That's why I have some paint on my clothes.

A. Have been painting B. Has graduated C. Painted D. Have been painted

2. Our neighbour sometimes his house and goes to the country.

A. leave B. leaves C. is leaving D. are leaving

3. By the end of 2010 CE, companies more smartphones than PCs for the first time.

A. sold B. sell C. had sold D. have sold

4. Life in the future further changes.

A. saw B. are going to see C. is going to see D. see

5. If I extra pens, I'd give you one.

A. had B. have C. has D. had been

6. In the future, robots more and more jobs in hospitals.

A. do B. will do C. will be done D. did

7. The librarian the books on shelves at the moment.

A. is arranging B. was arranging C. arranges D. arranged

8. While he the essay, the computer stopped working.

A. had arranged B. arranged C. was arranging D. were arranging

9. By the time the police, the three thieves had run away.

A. arrived B. were arriving C. was arriving D. arrive

10. The sun Us light and heat.

A. give B. is giving C. gave D. gives

26. I was writing a letter when the bell
- A. rang B. ring C. rings D. will ring
27. It is not necessary to switch off the laptop. This means that you.....
- A. didn't have to B. doesn't have to C. must not D. don't have to
28. Before Huda to the library, she had helped her mother to prepare lunch.
- A. went B. go C. goes D. was going
29. People Arabic since the fourth century.
- A. have been written B. have been writing C. writes D. write
30. they their holidays in Paris last summer?
- A. did, spend B. were, spent C. do, spend D. are, spending
31. A new cancer drugby scientist in the UK three months ago.
- A. trialed B. was trialed C. are trialed D. has been trialed
32. We intend our old car.
- A. sells B. sell C. to sell D. sold
33. If she the advertisement, she would apply for the job.
- A. read B. reads C. had read D. will read
34. Adel had to get up at five every morning, but he didn't enjoy up early.
- A. got B. get C. getting D. to get
35. After we our dinner, we went into the garden.
- A. finishes B. finish C. finished D. had finished
36. Omar on his project at the moment.
- A. is working B. are working C. worked D. works
37. While Adnan volleyball with his friends, he fell down.
- A. played B. play C. was playing D. plays
38. She walked down the road as she..... a heavy bag.
- A. carried B. was carrying C. carry D. carries
39. Children often computers better than their parents.
- A. use B. are using C. used D. uses
40. I usually computer games every day, but only for one hour.
- A. played B. play C. plays D. am playing

41. I want a tablet, but I can't afford buying one at the moment.
A. to getting B. got C. getting D. to get
42. Look at the black sky! It's soon!.
A. going to rain B. going to raining C. rain D. will rain
43. I come from Ajloun, but I in Irbid for a few months. I will return to Ajloun in the spring.
A. stay B. stayed C. I'm staying D. was staying
44. Nadia has been doing her homework for two hours! She very tired when she finishes it very soon.
A. are B. is C. was D. will be
45. If Ali had his own computer, he to use his friend's computer.
A. wouldn't need B. needs C. needed D. will need
46. I an email when my laptop switched itself off.
A. write B. had written C. wrote D. was writing
47. We are going to Aqaba again in the summer. I forward to it since last year.
A. looks B. looked C. had been looking D. have been looking
48. We had the computer because it had stopped working.
A. repaired B. had repaired C. repairs D. repair
49. Mahmoud was walking home when the rain started. It was very heavy, so he must have..... very wet.
A. get B. got C. gets D. getting
50. In the past, most letters by hand, but these days they are usually typed.
A. write B. wrote C. were written D. writing
51. Are you planning shopping tomorrow?
A. to go B. going C. go D. went
52. Where have you been? I for ages.
A. had been waiting B. waited C. have been waiting D. has been waiting
53. Before she went to the library, Huda her mother to prepare lunch.
A. help B. is helping C. helps D. had helped

54. "I used Facebook messenger last night and communicated with my friend in Amman".

a- Rakan told me that he had used Facebook messenger the previous night and had communicated with his friend in Amman.

b- Rakan told me that he had used Facebook messenger the previous night and communicated with my friend in Amman.

c- Rakan told me that I had used Facebook messenger the previous night and had communicated with my friend in Amman.

d- Rakan told me that he has used Facebook messenger the previous night and has communicated with his friend in.

55. "Our teacher will punish the students who will fail in the exam.

The students said that _____ teacher _____ the students who would fail in the exam .

a- their / punish b- his / would punish c- their / punished d- their / would punish

56. "We finished our English final exams yesterday"

The students said that they _____ their English final exams the day before .

a- would finish b- finishes c- had finished d- had been finishing

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

a. He had been studying since 5 p.m. b. He has been studying since 5 p.m.
c. He has studied since 5 p.m. d. he have been studying for 5 hours

58. Every year, hundreds of millions of used phonesof all over the world.

a. dispose b. are disposed c. were disposed d. would be disposed

59. Toleen said that she her project the day before.

a. did b. had done c. does d. is

60. Heat ice to make it melt.

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

A) If you heat ice, it was melt. B) If you heat ice, it melted.
C) If you heat ice, it would melt. D) If you heat ice, it melts.

The History of computers القطعة الأولى

When you are using a computer think about the technology that1 is needed for it2 to work. People have been using types of computers for thousands of years. A metal machine was found on the seabed in Greece that3 was more than 2,000 years old. It4 is believed that this5 was the first ever computer.

1. How long have been people using types of computers ...

- A) Since 2000 B) for thousands of years C) many years D) years ago

In the 1940s , technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers. One such model was so large that it6 needed a room that7 was 167 square meters to put it8 in. During that decade, scientists in England developed the first computer program. It9 took 25 minutes to complete one calculation. In 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed.

2. Technology had developed enough for inventors in the 1940s in order to:

- A) Make the first computer program. B) Make the largest computer ever.
C) Make the first generation of people. D) Make the first generation modern computers.

In 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE, followed two years later by the computer mouse. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented; which10 meant that information could be shared between computers for the first time. The first PC (personal computer) was produced in 1974CE, so people could buy computers to use at home.

3. It was in that the first computer mouse was produced.

- A) 1962 CE B) 1974 CE C) 1964 CE D) 1971

4. There are many inventions were completed between 1958 CE and 1974 CE. Write three of them.

In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time. Then, in 1990CE, the British scientist Tim Berners Lee developed the World Wide Web. However, it11 was not until 2007 CE that the first smartphones appeared. Today, most people use their12 mobile phones every day.

5. What did the British scientist Tim Lee develop in 1990?

- A) He developed smart phones. B) He developed mobile phones.
C) He developed a new laptop. D) He developed the world wide web.

6. There are two machines can do the same work as mobile phones.

- A) Watches and phones B) watches and computer C) watches and glasses D) mobile phones and glasses

What will happen in the future? You can already buy watches which13 can do the same as mobile phones. Scientists have also developed glasses that14 are capable of doing even more than this15. Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology. It16 is likely that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program, from how we travel to how our homes are heated.

7. What is the difference between watches and glasses ?

8. Two aspects will rely on a computer program in the future

Using technology in class القطعة الثانية

Young people love learning, but they¹ like learning even more if they² are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way. Today, I am going to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classroom.

1. Two characteristics for the way of presenting information. Write them down.

Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen. As a consequence, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then use the internet to show educational programmes, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on. In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class. Therefore, students can access the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams.

2. Mention the consequences / purposes of using the internet on the whiteboard at schools ?

3. The word in the text which means “a touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students”.

- A) Websites B) Whiteboard C) Computer D) Educational program

Tablet is ideal for pair in group work. Teachers can perhaps ask their³ students to start writing a blog (an online diary). Either about their⁴ own lives or as if they⁵ were someone famous. They⁶ can also create a website to the class, students can also contribute to the website, so for examples they⁷ can post work, photos and messages. Most young people communicate through social media by which⁸ they⁹ send each other photos and messages via the internet. Some students like to send messages that¹⁰ are under 140 letters for anyone to read. Teachers can ask students to summarize information about what they¹¹ have learnt in class in the same way. If students learn to summarize quickly, they¹² will be able to use this skill in the future.

4. If students construct a website they will be able to post:

- A) Tablet B) a blog c) a website and messages d) photos and messages

5. Teachers can ask the students to start writing personal web page about :

- A) Their photos or their messages. B) Their lives or their work.
C) Their studying or their friends. D) Their lives or as if they were someone famous.

We all like to send emails, don't we? Emails exchanges are very useful in the classroom. Teachers can ask students to email what they¹³ have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. They¹⁴ could even email students in another country. As a result, students can then share information and help each other with tasks.

6. The underlined pronoun (they) refers to:

- A) Teachers B) emails C) students D) tasks

7. There are two consequences of exchanging emails in education. They are:

- A) To send emails and talk to people.
B) Students can email what they have learnt to students of a similar age and share information.
C) Students can share information and help each other with tasks.
D) Students can exchange emails and talk to people over the computer using cameras

Another way of communicating with other schools is through talking to people over the computer. Most computers have cameras, so you can also see the people you are talking to. In this way 15 students who 16 are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while they 17 are speaking to them 18. You can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer. For examples, scientist or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class. If you had this type of lesson, the students would be very excited.

8. There are two benefits of using the camera. Write them down.

Students often use computers at home if they 19 have them 20. Students can use social media on their 21 computers to help them 22 with their 23 studies, including asking other students to check and compare their 24 work, asking questions and sharing ideas. The teacher must be part of the group, too, to monitor what is happening. Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any questions?

9. Which sentence indicates that it is necessary for the teacher to be a part of the group of learning.

What is the "internet of things?" **الثالثة القطعة**

Everyone knows that the internet connects people, but now it 1 does more than that 2 – it 3 connects objects, too. These days, computers often communicate with each other; for examples, your TV automatically downloads your favorite TV show, or your 'sat nav' system tells you where you are. This is known as the 'internet of things'. And there's a lot more to come.

1. The word that means "a system of computer and satellites used in cars and other places"

- A) communicate with B) sat nav C) downloads D) favorite

In just a few years' time, experts say that billions of machines will be connected to each other and to the internet. As a consequence, computers will increasingly run our lives for us. For examples, your fridge will know when you need more milk and add it 4 to your online shopping list; your windows will close if it 5 is likely to rain; your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor; and your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise!

2. Watches in the future can help people in two ways. Write them down.

3. Quote the sentence which indicates that computers will manage our lives.

Many people are excited about the 'internet of things'. For them 6, a dream is coming true. They 7 say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable. However, others 8 are not so sure. They 9 want to keep control of their 10 own lives and their 11 own things. In addition, they 12 wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access their 13 passwords and security settings. The dream could easily become a nightmare.

4. More and more schools have begun posting their own home pages on the

- A) Floppy disk B) World Wide Web C) computer chip D) smartphone

5. The underlined pronoun "others" refer to :

- A) people are excited about the 'internet of things' B) people are not excited about the 'internet of things'
C) lives will be easier and more comfortable D) passwords and security settings

6. The sentence which state the reasons that make many People delighted about the "Internet of Things"

1. Many People are excited about the "Internet of things"
2. They want to keep control of their own lives and their own things
3. They say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable
4. The dream could easily become a nightmare

يلا يا نشامي نتدرب على مادة الحفظيات واسئلة أملاً الفراغ على الوحدة الاولى

| | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. share ideas 1. compare ideas | give ideas to others show differences | مشاركة الافكار مقارنة الافكار |
| 2. create a website 2. contribute to a website: | construct a new website offer things to a website | انشاء موقع المساهمة في موقع |
| 3. monitor what is happening 3. find out what is happening | watch closely what is happening discover what is happening | مراقبة الاحداث اكتشاف الاحداث |
| 4. present information: 4. research information: | give information in a presentation find information needed | تقديم المعلومات البحث عن المعلومات |
| 5. to give a talk to people 5. to talk to people | give a speech to people. discuss things with people | يلقي خطاب يتناقش |
| 6. show photos 6. send photos | display photos post photos | عرض الصور ارسال الصور |

- Students can ----- to a website of their school; they can post work and photos . 2020
a. share b. compare c. contribute d. create
- To give your ideas to another person or a group " is to -----.
a- compare ideas b- create ideas c- research ideas d- share ideas
- is to construct a website that currently does not exist.
A) Monitor a website B) Share a website C) Create a website D) Compare a website

| Phrasal verbs الأفعال المركبة | Meaning المعنى |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| fill in | يعبئ |
| turn on | يشغل |
| connect with | يتواصل مع |
| know about | يعلم عن |
| give out | يعطي معلومات |
| settle down | يستقر |
| take place | يحدث |
| get started | يبدأ |
| look around | يلقي نظرة |
| wake up | يستيقظ |
| meet up | يقابل |

- we have to know everything..... the next exam.
A. Down B. about C. in D. on
- Tell me about the novel you're reading. Where does the story.....?
A)Get started B) Look around C) Take place D) Settle down

6. To connect.....people on the internet A)About B) On C) with D) Out

8. When I graduate from university, I would like to buy a house and.....

A) Get started B) Take place C) Settle down D) Meet up

تمارين اضافية مهمة جدا

9. If strangers find out enough information about you, they can access your.....

D-floppy disk C-security setting B-identity fraud A-computer chip

10. Students can use..... on their Computers to help them with their studies

A- floppy disk B- computer chip. C- Social media. D- security setting

11. Some teacher depend on..... to follow up with their student's assignments.

A-pill B-email exchange. C-metal machine D. security setting

12. Put the eggs in oil or butter to.....them. A) Boil B) Fry C) Grill D) Mix

13. Modern computers can run a lot of ----- at the same time .

a. programs - b. invented - c. developed - d. models

14. You can move around the computer screen using a -----.

a. tablet - b. mouse - c. decade - d. generation

15. From 1990 CE to 2000 CE was a -----.

a. tablet - b. mouse - c. decade - d. generation

16. Although they are pocket-sized, -----s are powerful computers as well as phones.

a. smartphone - b. laptop - c. model - d. program

17. I need to make a few -----s before I decide how much to spend.

a. laptop - b. model - c. program - d. calculation

18. Write an online diary.....

A. blog - b. email exchange - c. social media - d. tablet computer

19. We can Watch educational programs in class by using

A. email exchange - B. social media - C. tablet computer - D. whiteboard

20. Share information with students in another country.....

A. email exchange - B. social media - C. tablet computer - D. whiteboard

21 ----- are controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information. 2021

a. Privacy settings b. Identity fraud c. Email exchange d. Security settings

22. If users share information on ----- media with their friends, it might be accessed with other people. 2021

a. social b. sociel c. social d. soceil

تم بحمد الله يا رب اكون ما قصرت معكم
دعواتكم