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ENGLISH LANGUAGE

**SECOND SECONDARY
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SECOND SEMESTER

UNITS

1-4

**LEVEL THREE
SUMMARY
2024**



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TEACHER OF ENGLISH

JAMAL SAFI

**IT ALWAYS SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE UNTIL
IT IS DONE**

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

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

1. Accident victim tests first artificial limb. (AB, page 17)
2. Using technology in class. (SB, page 8)
3. Health in Jordan: A report (SB, page 18)
4. Complementary Medicine : is it really a solution ? (SB, page 14)
5. In the future. (SB page 22)
6. The importance of Islamic achievements in history . (SB, page 28)
7. The King Hussein Cancer Center (SB page 24)
8. Masdar City – a positive step? (SB page 32)
9. The history of computers . (SB , page 6)
10. Founding father of farming (AB, page 22)
11. Get Moving (AB , page 13)

الكلمات الضرورية المستخدمة في أسئلة القطع الوزارية

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

Question Number one .

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

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

4. Quote /Write down the sentence which indicates that
المطلوب في هذا السؤال اقتباس جملة من النص . انتبه لما هو مكتوب بعد that لتحديد الجملة المناسبة من النص ثم اكتبها كاملة بحيث تبدأ بحرف capital و تنهي بنقطة. مفتاح الحل العبارة التي بعد كلمة that

5. Find a word in the text which means

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

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

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

- What does the underlined word mean ?

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

6. What does the underlined wordrefer to ?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VOCABULARY (ENGLISH - ENGLISH)

artificial	made or produced by human beings	صناعي
prosthetic	an artificial body part	طرف صناعي
bionic	a body part that is electronically or mechanically powered	ذو أطراف آلية
blog	a regularly updated personal website	مدونة
email exchange	emails between two or more people	تبادل الرسائل الالكترونية
social media	social interaction between people	مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي
tablet computer	a mobile computer, with a touch screen	كمبيوتر لوحي
whiteboard	a touch screen computer program to draw sketches, write and present ideas	لوح مغناطيسي
post	to put a document on the Internet	يرسل
commitment	a promise to do something	التزام
decline	to decrease in quantity or importance	يتناقص
healthcare	the prevention or treatment of illness	الرعاية الصحية
life expectancy	the length of time that a person or animal is expected to live	متوسط العمر المتوقع
infant mortality	death on a large scale	وفيات الاطفال
dental	relating to teeth	سني
sanitation	the systems which supply water and deal with human waste	الصرف الصحي
workforce	the people who are able to work	قوى عاملة
immunisation	giving a substance to prevent disease.	اكتساب المناعة / تطعيم
acupuncture	complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin	الوخز بالإبر
ailment	illness	مرض / وعكة
allergy	a reaction of the immune system	حساسية
homoeopathy	a complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by herbs	الطب البديل
arthritis	a painful and stiffness of the joints	التهاب المفاصل
malaria	a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes	ملاريا
migraine	a very bad headache	شقيقة / صداع
herbal remedy	mixture of a plant used to prevent disease	التداوي بالإعشاب
complementary medicine	medical treatment provides an alternative to scientific medical practices	طب تكميلي / بديل
coma	a state of unconsciousness	غيبوبة
dementia	a mental illness	جنون
drug	a substance used for making medicines	دواء / عقار
implant	prosthetic device implanted in the body	زراعة عضو
scanner	a medical instrument to produce images	ماسح اشعاعي للصور الطبية
side effects	effects of medicine on your body	اثار جانبية
medical trial	trial to evaluate the safety of medications	دواء تجريبي

pill	a small round piece of medicine	حبة/ قرص دواء
symptom	a physical problem that might indicate a disease	اعراض
stroke	an illness when a blood tube in your brain is blocked	سكتة دماغية
apparatus	the equipment needed for a particular purpose	جهاز / اداة
outpatient	someone goes for treatment but does not stay	مريض غير مقيم
expansion	the act of making something bigger	توسع
radiotherapy	the use of of radiation to treat disease	علاج اشعاعي
cancerous	something that has or can cause cancer	سرطاني
ward	a room in a hospital	جناح/ قسم
paediatric	the area of medicine that deals with children	متعلق بطب الاطفال
reputation	the common opinion that people have	سمعة
algebra	a type of mathematics system where letters and symbols ar represent numbers	علم الجبر
arithmetic	the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations / the study of numbers	علم الحساب
geometry	the relationships and measurement of points, lines, curves and surfaces	علم الهندسة
mathematician	a person who studies Mathematics	عالم رياضيات
inheritance	money or things that you get from someone after they die	ميراث
philosopher	someone who studies and writes philosophy	فيلسوف
physician	someone qualified to practise medicine	طبيب
polymath	someone who has a lot of knowledge /expert	متعدد الثقافات
musical harmony	pleasant sound in music	إيقاع موسيقي متناغم
revolutionise	to change the way people do something	يقوم بثورة بهدف التغيير
ground -breaking	new, innovative	مبدع / خلاق
artificially created	not real or not made of natural things	نسخه صناعية مطابقه للحقيقة
carbon – neutral	not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide	متعادل كربونيا
commitment	a promise to do something	التزام
criticise	to judge with disapproval	ينتقد
desalination	the process of removing salt from sea water	تحلية المياه
megaproject	a very large, expensive, business project	مشروع ضخم
out weigh	to be more important than something else	أكثر أهميه
pedestrian	someone who is walking	المشاة
sustainability	the state of being able to continue forever	استدامة
grid	a system of electricity	شبكة تمديدات كهربائية
vary	differ in kind	يتنوع
zero waste	producing no waste	خال من النفايات
calculation	using numbers to find out an amount, price	عملية حسابية

computer chip	a small piece inside a computer which stores information	رقاقة حاسوب
floppy disk	a flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information	قرص مرن
PC	a computer that is used by one person	الحاسوب الشخصي
program	a set of instructions enabling a computer to function;	برمجية
smartphone	a mobile phone with advanced computing technology	الهاتف الذكي
World Wide Web	an information system, known as the Internet	الشبكة العنكبوتية
access	to find information	إيجاد معلومات
filter	a program that checks whether content on a web page should be displayed	يصفى
identity fraud	using the identity of someone else	سرقة البيانات الشخصية
user	a person who uses a product or service	مستخدم
web-building program	a software to create a website	برمجية إنشاء موقع الكتروني
web hosting	the business of housing, serving files	استضافة موقع الكتروني
viable	effective and able to be successful	قابل للحياة
alien	strange	غريب
conventional	having been used for a long time	تقليدي / عادي
sceptical	Suspicious	متشكك
career	job undertaken	وظيفه
option	something that is or maybe chosen	خيار
practitioner	someone who is qualified to practise a profession	من يمارس مهنة أو مهارة
cross	angry or annoyed	غاضب / منزعج
MRI	(Magnetic Resonance Imaging) a scan to make a picture of the inside of someone's body	التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي
publicise	to give information to the public	يعمم/ ينشر
composition	a piece of music that someone has written	تأليف موسيقي
windmill	a building that uses wind to grind corn	طاحونة حبوب
inoculation	an injection to protect a disease	مطعوم وقائي
fountain pen	a pen which needs ink cartridge refills	قلم حبر سائل
talent	special ability	موهبة
scale	an instrument to measure weight	ميزان
laboratory	a room for science experiments	مختبر

..... is a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer.

- A) Filter B) Identity fraud C) Social media D) access

Answer : A

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UNIT ONE			
access	إيجاد معلومات	programme	برنامج إذاعي أو تلفزيوني
blog	مدونة	rely on	يعتمد على
calculation	عملية حسابية	sat nav system	نظام الأقمار الصناعية البحرية
computer chip	رقاقة الحاسوب	security settings	إعدادات الحماية
email exchange	تبادل الرسائل الالكترونية	smartphone	الهاتف الذكي
filter	يصفى	social media	مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي
floppy disk	القرص المرن	tablet computer	كمبيوتر لوحي
ICT	معلومات و تكنولوجيا الاتصال	user	مستخدم
identity fraud	سرقة البيانات الشخصية	web-building program	برمجية إنشاء موقع الكتروني
program	برمجية	web hosting	استضافة موقع الكتروني
post	يرسل	whiteboard	لوح مغناطيسي
privacy settings	إعدادات الخصوصية	World Wide Web	الشبكة العنكبوتية
UNIT TWO			
acupuncture	الوخز بالإبر	sceptical	متشكك
ailment	مرض / وعكة صحية	healthcare	الرعاية الصحية
allergy	حساسية	life expectancy	متوسط العمر المتوقع
homoeopathy	الطب البديل	decline	يتناقص
arthritis	التهاب المفاصل	obese	سمين بشكل مفرط
immunisation	اكتساب المناعة	strenuous	مجهد / متعب
malaria	ملاريا	reputation	سَمْعَة
migraine	شقيقة / صداع	dental	سني
viable	قابل للحياة	sanitation	الصرف الصحي
herbal remedy	التداوي بالأعشاب	workforce	قوى عاملة
alien	غريب	optimistic	متفائل
conventional	تقليدي / عادي	practitioner	من يمارس مهنة أو مهارة
career	وظيفة / مهنة	setback	فشل / إخفاق
complementary medicine	طب تكميلي / بديل	raise	يرفع / يربي / يسال
infant mortality	وفيات الاطفال	commitment	التزام
antibody	الجسم المضاد	option	خيار
UNIT THREE			
apparatus	جهاز / اداة	radiotherapy	علاج اشعاعي
appendage	طرف ملحق بالجذع	scanner	ماسح اشعاعي للصور الطبية
bionic	ذو اطراف الية	side effects	اثار جانبية
artificial	صناعي	sponsor	يدعم / يمول
cancerous	سرطاني	symptom	اعراض
coma	غيبوبة	ward	جناح/ قسم
cross	غاضب / منزعج	implant	زراعة عضو
dementia	جنون	limb	طرف/ذراع. رجل
drug	دواء/ عقار	medical trial	دواء تجريبي

expansion	توسع	MRI	التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي
outpatient	مريض غير مقيم	prosthetic	طرف صناعي
paediatric	متعلق بطب الاطفال	publicise	يعمم/ ينشر
pill	حبة/ قرص دواء	stroke	سكتة دماغية

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

- Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, and other forms of complementary medicine.

- A) acupancture B) acupuncture C) acupunctare D) acupincture

Answer : B

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

- Adeeb has already invented a waterproof prosthetic leg.

What does the underlined suffix ' **proof** ' mean ?

Answer : to provide protection against .

COLOUR IDIOMS

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

- What do the following underlined *colour* idioms mean?

1. Have you heard the good news? We've got the green light to go ahead with our project!
.....
2. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught red-handed.
.....
3. I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely out of the blue.
.....
4. Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a white elephant.
.....

Answers : 1. to have or give permission 2. in the act of doing something wrong
3. Unexpectedly / apparently from nowhere 4. something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose / a useless possession

Phrases with different meanings

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

..... idea is to give your idea to another person or a group.

- A) compare B) monitor C) share D) create

Answer : C .

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Phrasal verbs and prepositions

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

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

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

Answers : 1. down 2. about

Phrasal Verbs

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

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

Answer : communicate with

Synonyms

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

Collocations

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

- Intelligent students always **take** their teachers' attention .
- Replace the misused verb with the correct one to form the appropriate collocation:.....
- Scientists have already invented a **prosthetic** hand with a sense of touch.
Replace the underlined word with its synonym .

Answers : 1. catch 2. artificial

COLLOCATIONS

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

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

Answer : planning

FUNCTIONS

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

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

The underlined word **Despite** represents

(consequence , opposition , conclusion reporting information)

Answer : opposition

1. Young people love learning, but they like learning even more if they are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way. = **introduction**

2. Today, I am going to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classrooms. = **what the talk is going to be about**

3. Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any questions? = **way to end the talk**

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Writing skills: Using rhetorical devices

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

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

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

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

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

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

Onomatopoeia:

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

Personification: giving humans characteristics to an object

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

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

New means of transportation will take us to our destinations smoothly

The underlined words in the sentence above represent one of the following rhetorical devices :

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

Answer : A

1.

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

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

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

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2.

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

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

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

3.

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

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

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

4.

developed , tablet , decade , mouse , programs , invented

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

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

5.

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

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

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

6.

**computer chip , calculation , floppy disk ,
smartphone , program , PC , World Wide Web**

1. a mobile phone that connects to the Internet
2. a very small piece found inside every computer
3. a small square piece of plastic that was used to store information from computers
4. a computer designed for one person to use
5. when you use maths to work out an answer
6. all the information shared by computers through the Internet

**Answers : 1.smartphone 2. computer chip 3. floppy disk 4. PC 5. calculation
6 . World Wide Web**

7.

**acupuncture, homoeopathy, ailment, arthritis,
immunisation, malaria, allergies, migraine**

1. a serious illness that is spread by mosquitoes.
2. a disease that causes pain and swelling in joints.
3. an illness or disease which is not very serious.
4. giving a drug to protect against illness.
5. an extremely bad headache.
6. a form of complementary medicine which uses thin needles.
7. conditions that make you ill when you eat, touch or breathe a particular thing.

**Answers : 1.malaria 2. arthritis 3. ailment 4. immunisation 5. migraine
6 . acupuncture 7. allergies**

8.

acupuncture , migraine , ailment , immunisation , allergies , arthritis

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

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

9.

viable, alien, conventional, sceptical, complementary

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

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

10.

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

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

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

11.

a coma, dementia, medical trials, pills, symptoms

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

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

12.

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

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

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

13.

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

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

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

14.

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

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

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

15.

sustainability , apparatus , physician, mortality, prosthetic

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

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

16.

ailments , dementia, acupuncture , irrigated, fountain pen

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

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

17.

antibodies , artificially-created , blog, calculations, desalination

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

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

DERIVATION

1. NOUN : يشتق الاسم اذا كان الفراغ مسبوفا بالمؤشرات التالية :

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

2. ADJECTIVE : تشتق الصفة اذا كان الفراغ مسبوفا بالمؤشرات التالية :

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

3. VERB : يشتق الفعل اذا كان الفراغ مسبوفا بالمؤشرات التالية :

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

4. ADVERB : يشتق الظرف اذا كان الفراغ مسبوفا بالمؤشرات التالية :

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

* إحتفظ القاعدة التالية : ADJECTIVE NOUN VERB

* في جميع حالات الاسم إذا جاء بعد الفراغ اسم اخر نضع صفة.

إذا جاء الفراغ

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

. إذا خلت الكلمة من أي لاحقة من لواحق الاسم أو الصفة أو الظرف فهي غالبا ما تكون فعل .
إذا كان الفراغ مسبوفا بظرف نعلم على الكلمة التي تسبق الظرف لتحديد ما يحتاجه الفراغ . (نعتبر أن الظرف كلمة زائدة)

. مؤشر اسم + اسم بعد الفراغ = صفة

. مؤشر صفة + صفة بعد الفراغ = ظرف

. مؤشر فعل + فعل بعد الفراغ = ظرف

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

- Smoking (n) and pollution (n) have the same effects.

- Work makes you healthy (adj) and wealthy (adj)

Noun Suffixes : لواحق الأسماء

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

Adjective Suffixes : لواحق الصفات

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

Verb Suffixes : لواحق الفعل

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

Adverb Suffixes : لواحق الظرف

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

- The Middle East is famous for the of olive oil.
(produce , production , productive)
- Ibn Sina wrote text books
(medicine medical , medically)
- Fatima al-Fihri was born in the century
(nine , ninth , ninthly)
- My father bought our house with an from his grandfather
(inherit, inheritance , inherited)
- Scholars have discovered an..... document from the twelfth century.
(origin, original , originally)
- Do you think the wheel was the most important..... ever?
(invent, invention , invented)
- Al-Kindi made many important mathematical
(discover, discoveries , discovered)
- Who was the most writer of the twentieth century?
(influence, influential , influentially)
- Petra is an important..... site.
(archaeology , archaeological , archaeologically)
- I will be going to university to continue my
(educate , education , educational)
- In our exam, we had to a text from Arabic into English.
(translation , translate , translator)
- They are going to..... a new air conditioning unit in our flat.
(installation , installed , install)
- Thank you for your help, I really it.
(appreciation , appreciate , appreciated)
- Have you seen Nasser's..... of postcards? He's got hundreds!
(collect , collection , collective)
- Many instruments that are still used today in..... were designed by Arab scholars.
(operational / operate / operations)

16. When do you..... to receive your test results
(**expect / expectancy / expectantly**)
17. Jordan needs tomore handicrafts .
(**produce , production , productive**)
18. Athletes with legs can take part in the Paralympics.
(**prosthetic, prosthesis , prosthetically**)
19. Most doctors used to be about the validity of homoeopathy.
(**sceptical , sceptic , sceptically**)
20. Complementary medicine can never substitute for as it will not produce the antibodies.
(**immunisation , immune , immunise**)
- 21.This has proved to be beneficial to the community.
(**extreme , extremely , extremes**)
22. Rania has a strong of success.
(**believe , belief , believable**)
23. Majed haspassed the final exams .
(**successful , successfully, succeed**)
- 24.Would you like to do an or vocational course if you have a chance?
(**academy , academic , academically**)
25. Eating sensibly and taking regular exercise is a fairlymethod of losing weight .
(**reliability , reliable , reliably**)
26. We should prioritise in already existing cities rather than creating new ones .
(**sustainability , sustain , sustainable**)
27. There are many ways to keep our childrenengaged when stuck at home.
(**academically , academic , academy**)
28. Which of these is an , TV or gravity ?
(**invent , invention , inventively**)

ANSWERS : 1. production 2.medical 3. ninth 4.inheritance 5.original 6.invention
7. discoveries 8.influential 9.archaeological 10.education 11.translate 12.install
13.appreciate 14. collections 15. operations 16. expect 17.produce 18. prosthetic
19. sceptical 20. immunisation 21. extremely 22. belief 23. successfully 24. academic
25. reliable 26. sustainability 27. academically 28. Invention

GRAMMAR

TENSES

GENERAL TENSE

1. PRESENT

2. PAST

3. FUTURE

SPECIFIC TENSE

A) SIMPLE

A) SIMPLE

A) SIMPLE

B) CONTINUOUS

B) CONTINUOUS

B) CONTINUOUS

C) PERFECT

C) PERFECT

C) PERFECT

**D) PERFECT
CONTINUOUS**

**D) PERFECT
CONTINUOUS**

**D) PERFECT
CONTINUOUS**

1. SIMPLE PRESENT

AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

INTERROGATIVE

S+ base / base+s, es

S+ don't / doesn't + base

Do/ Does +s + base

2. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

INTERROGATIVE

S+ is /am / are +v+ ing

S+ isn't / am not aren't +v+ ing

Is / Am / Are + s + v+ ing

3. PRESENT PERFECT

AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

INTERROGATIVE

S+ have/ has / + v3

S+ haven't / hasn't + v3

Have / Has + s + v3

4. PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

INTERROGATIVE

S+ have / has + been +v+ ing

S+ haven't /hasn't + been +v+ing

Have /has +s+been+v+ing

5. PAST SIMPLE

AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

INTERROGATIVE

S+ v2

S+ didn't + base

Did +s + base

6. PAST CONTINUOUS

AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

INTERROGATIVE

S+was / were + v+ ing

S+ wasn't / weren't + v+ing

Was / Were /+ s + v +ing

7. PAST PERFECT

AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

INTERROGATIVE

S+ had + v3

S+ hadn't +v3

Had + s +v3

8. PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

INTERROGATIVE

S+ had + been +v+ ing

S+ hadn't + been +v +ing

Had +s+ been + v+ ing

9. SIMPLE FUTURE

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

10. FUTURE CONTINUOUS

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

11. FUTURE PERFECT

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

GENERAL TENSE :

1. PRESENT :

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

2. PAST :

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

3. FUTURE :

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

SPECIFIC TENSE

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

IMPORTANT NOTES : ملاحظات هامة

إذا لم تحتوي الجملة على زمن عام تعتبر مضارع .

- Nour English fluently . (speak)

Answer : speaks

الجملة التي تخلو من زمن فرعي (مؤشر) تعتبر بسيط :

- ITV. (watch)

Answer : watch

عند وجود أكثر من زمن فرعي (مؤشر) في الجملة نعتد على المؤشر الأعلى :

PERFECT CONTINUOUS ➔ **PERFECT** ➔ **CONTINUOUS** ➔ **SIMPLE**

- NourEnglish every day for two hours until now. (study)

Answer : has been studying

Since + time / for + time = perfect / perfect continuous .

- She since the morning . (work)

- She busy since the morning . (be)

Answer : has been working / has been

القواعد التالية ثابتة و لا تتغير في جمل المبني للمعلوم و ليس المبني للمجهول :

- have / has / had + v3

/ be + verb+ ing

- She has her homework . (do) / Ali is (sleep)

Answer : done

Answer : sleeping

- have , has , had + been + v3 = passive / be + v3 = passive

since + past time:

الزمن الذي يأتي بعد **since** عادة يكون في الماضي لانه يمثل بداية حدوث الفعل فقط و ليس انتهائه لذلك لا يؤثر الزمن العام للجملة .

- I since yesterday . (wake up)

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

He since 5 p.m.

Answer : has been studying

العبارة التالية **so..... cannow** تفيد انه يمكن القيام بعمل اخر بحيث يكون العمل الاول قد تم انجازه.

John his driving test , so he can borrow his brother's car . (pass)

Answer : has passed

By (2) + past / v2 (1) = had + v3 (3) / by + present / future = will have + v3

Before (2) + past/ v2 (1) = had +v3 (3)

After (2) + had + v3 (3) = v2 (1)

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

Before Mohammad

Answer : started work , he had checked his emails

1. By the end of this year, we..... here for ten years.
(will live , will be living , will have lived)
2. Many wild animals become more aggressive when they
(are captured , had been captured , has captured)
3. Where have you been? I for ages.
(waited , has been waiting , have been waiting)
4. Before she went to the library, Huda her mother to prepare lunch.
(helped , had helped , has helped)
5. It is probable that smart phones marketin the future.
(expands , will expand , has expand)
6. There a technological revolution since 1943 CE.
(have been , has been , will be)
7. Hind very hard for several weeks before she did her final exams.
(had been working , has been working , have been working)
8. I the house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes.
(have been painting , has painted , had been painting)
9. Ali about his friend when he received a text from him.
(had been thinking , has been thinking , have been thinking)
10. By the time the bus arrived, we for an hour.
(had waited , had been waiting , have been waiting)
11. This time next year, they for their final exams.
(prepared , will be preparing , have prepared)
12. By 2030 CE, they the new motorway.
(will have opened , have opened , had opened)
13. These days, millions of families at least one computer at home .
(have , has , had)
14. My son often..... computers better than me .
(use , uses , used)
15. Look at the black sky! It..... soon!
(rains , is going to rain , rained)
16. I an email when my laptop switched itself off.
(was writing , were writing , am writing)
17. If you need to contact me next week, we..... at a hotel in Aqaba.
(will be staying , are staying , have stayed)
18. This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we..... our exams.
(will have finished , has finished , had finished)
19. In three years' time, my brother from university.
(will have graduated , have graduated , graduated)
20. I think humans to the Mars in 2070.
(will travel , were going to travel , have travelled)
21. I was driving to the work when the engine working .
(stops , is stopped , stopped)
22. Nadia her homework for two hours.
(have done , have been doing , has been doing)
23. Many gallons of fresh milk every day .
(are drunk , is drinking , drank)
24. My family a trip to Europe every year.
(plans , was being planned , would plan)

25. According to Kate's schedule , sheher business partner next week .
 (would be met , will be met , is going to meet)
26. While my father a book , our neighbour came to visit us.
 (is read , reads , was reading)
27. Nowadays , many doctors homoeopathy a viable option for some diseases
 (are considered , consider , had considered)
28. In the past, most letters by hand
 (was written , were written , are writing)
29. Peoplesmartphones since they were invented in the early 2000s
 (have been using , had been using , has been doing)
30. In the ancient Olympic Games , winners a medal ,an olive branch and diploma .
 (are awarded , were awarded , had awarded)
31. Solving mathematical puzzles to improve the brain
 (had been believed , are believed , has been believed)
32. People have been using smartphones since they in the early 2000s
 (invented , were invented , have invented)
33. Soon , we packing to our holiday .
 ('ll be , are going to , have been)
34. We're late ! By the time we get to the restaurant , the guests
 (have been left , have been leaving , will have left)
35. During the previous decade , computer companies tablets in different shapes.
 (manufacture , manufactured , has manufactured)

Answers : 1. will have lived 2. are captured 3. have been waiting 4. had helped
 5. will expand 6. has been 7. had been working 8. have been painting 9. Had been thinking
 10. had been waiting 11. will be preparing 12. will have opened 13. have 14. uses
 15. is going to rain 16. was writing 17. will be staying 18. will have finished
 19. will have graduated 20. will travel 21. stopped 22. has been doing
 23. are drunk 24. plans 25. is going to meet 26. Was reading 27. consider
 28. were written 29. have been using 30. were awarded 31. has been believed
 32. were invented 33. 'll be 34. will have left 35. manufactured

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THE PASSIVE	
IS ,AM,ARE / WAS, WERE / BE / BEEN / BEING / + VERB 3 Present past base verb3 verb+ing	
Active	Passive
1.(modal)+ base form	(modal)+ be+ v3
2.(modal)+ have+ v3	(modal)+ have+ been + v3
3. Present Simple (base form)/ (base form + s/es)	is/ am/ are + v3
4. past simple (v2)	was / were+ v3
5.Present Continuous(is / am / are + verb + ing)	is / am / are + being + v3
6.Past Continuous (was/were+ verb+ ing)	was/ were +being+ v3
7. Present Perfect(has/ have + v3)	has/ have + been + v3
8. Past Perfect (had+ v3)	had+ been + v3

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

Tareq

2. Jordan spends a lot of money on technology.

A lot of money i

3. Somebody has found my missing laptop.

My missing laptop

4. I met one of my friends accidentally .

One of my friends

5. Young people are buying most smartphones now.

Most smartphones

Answers : 1. will be offered a new job (by the manager) 2. is spent on technology .

3. has been found 4. was met accidentally 5. are being bought now

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

1-Smart phones in the early 2000s.

(invented , were invented , was invented , are invented)

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

(write , was written , were written , are written)

3.Many gallons of fresh milkevery day.

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

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

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TO-INFINITIVE

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

1. I want (**get**) a tablet, but I can't afford (**buy**) one at the moment.
2. Are you planning shopping tomorrow?
(**to go , goes , to going**)

Answers : 1. to get / to buy 2. to go

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

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

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

1. Ali hopes to be a doctor in the future.
Ali is
2. Fares intends to finish his project tonight.
Fares is

Answers : planning to be a doctor in the future . 2. Planning to finish his project tonight.

CAUSATIVE

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

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

ملاحظة :

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

1. He asked someone to fix the table.
He
2. I asked someone to repair my computer.
I

Answers : 1. had it (the table) fixed .2. had my computer repaired

1. We didn't build our own house . We had it by a local builder.
(**build , built , had built , builds**)
2. We had the computer because it had stopped working.
(**repaired , repairing , repair , had repaired**)
3. I had my apartmentbefore my birthday party .
(**had decorated , decorating , decorated , decorate**)
4. Mr. Ibrahim new clinic last week.
(**had / furnished , was / furnished , will / furnish , has / furnished**)

Answers : 1. built. 2. repaired 3. decorated 4. had/ furnished

SPECULATION/ POSSIBILITIES

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

* ركز على الملاحظات التالية :

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

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

impossible , I don't believe

= **can't** .

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

(نفي مع المؤشر مباشرة).....

= **might / may**.

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

have/ has = have

v2 = have +v3

(is , am, are) = be

base / base +s/es = base

(was, were) = have been

(don't , doesn't (تحذف)) = base

(didn't (تحذف)) = have +v3

(will) + مجرد = base

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

The children

2. Perhaps Issa's phone is broken.

Issa's phone

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

Answers : 1. **must be having a party** . 2. **might be broken** 3. **must**

OBLIGATION AND PROHIBITION

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

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

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

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

you

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

If I

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

You

4. You are not allowed to touch this machine.

You

5. I think you should send a text message.

If I

Answers : 1. **mustn't / can't come late** . 2. **were you I would see a doctor** 3. **don't have to switch of the screen** 4. **can't touch this machine** 5. **were you , I would send a text message**.

CONDITIONALS

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. If you press that button , the picture

(move , moves , moved)

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

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

Answers : 1. moves 2. doesn't come

REPORTED SPEECH

* وجود علامات اقتباس في الجملة الرئيسية كذلك وجود افعال مثل asked, said , told , added في جملة الحل يدل ان المطلوب هو الحل حسب قاعدة الكلام غير المباشر .
 ركز على تحويل الافعال التالية :
 * القاعدة العامة للكلام المنقول : تحويل كل فعل الى اقرب ماضي له.

Direct مباشر	Reported غير مباشر	Direct مباشر	Reported غير مباشر
play / plays	played	played	had played
is / am	was	was	had been
are	were	were	had been
have/has	had	had	had had
don't / doesn't	didn't	didn't +base	hadn't +v3
will	would		
shall	should		
can	could		
may	might		
must /have to /has to	had to		

كز على تحويل الضمانر التالية :
(حسب القائل)

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

We → they , our → their , us → them , our s → theirs
(حسب المخاطب)

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

you + me = me , you + مفرد مذكر = him , you + مفرد مؤنث = her , you + جمع = them , you + us = us
(مفعول به / you)

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

تحويل الظروف. Adverbs

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

Demonstrative adjectives. صفات الإشارة

this	that
these	those

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

Mr.Asmar said that

2. "Schools provide children with basic education" .

Safwan said that

3 . "I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake yesterday."

Huda told me that

4." I don't have enough time to visit my friend "

Joory said that

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

2. schools provided children with basic education

3. she had bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake the day before.

4. she didn't have enough time to visit her friend.

BE USED TO / USED TO

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

S + BE + USED TO + NOUN / PRONOUN / VERB+ ING (GERUND)

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

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

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

S+ USED TO + BASE / S+DIDN'T USE TO + BASE / DID +S + USE TO +BASE ...?

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

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

1. She's lived in the UK for a year. She's English now.
(**used to speaking , used to speak , use to speak**)
2. My mother buy my clothes, but now I choose my own.
(**use to , was used to , used to**)
3. I didn't English, but now I do.
(**use to understand , used to understand , used to understanding**)
4. When I was a student, I very hard.
(**use to work , used to working , used to work**)
5. We always go to the market across the street , so we fresh vegetables.
(**are used to eating , am used to eating , used to eat**)
6. Where did they to school?
(**used to going , used to go , use to go**)
7. When we were younger, we live in a village. We moved to the city when I was about ten years old.
(**were used to , use to , used to**)
8. My friend has lived in Egypt for a year . She says she living there now.
(**is used to , used to , didn't use to**)
9. Ali the duck in the park with his father when he was young.
(**is used to feeding , used to feed , are used to feeding**)
10. Our grandmother used us stories at bedtime.
(**to telling , to tells , to tell**)
11. She's lived in the UK for a year. Shespeaking English now.
(**is used to , used to , use to**)

Answers : 1. used to speaking 2. used to 3. use to understand 4. used to work
5. are used to eating 6. use to go 7. used to 8. Is used to 9. used to feed 10. to tell
11. is used to

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

I

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

Most Jordanians

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

Fares.....

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

Children

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

Nour

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

Cleft Sentences

The thing that / which	الشيء الذي
The person who	الشخص الذي
The year when / in which	السنة التي / فيها
The time when	الوقت عندما الطريقة الاولى
The place where	المكان حيث
The way in which	الطريقة التي بها
The event which / that	الحدث الذي

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

1- **Reem** won the golden medal last year.

The person who

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

The time when

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

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

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

It ⇒ الطريقة الثانية

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

1 - **Huda** won the Prize for Art last year.

It

2- I stopped working at **11 p.m.**

It

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

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

2. was 11 p.m that / when I stopped working

Emphasised piece of information ⇒ الطريقة الثالثة

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

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

Queen Rania

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

1. **The Egyptians** built the pyramids.

It was

2. **My neighbours' generosity** impresses me more than anything else.

The thing that

3. The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in **784 CE.**

The year when

4. **Meeting new people** makes travelling an exciting experience .

The thing that

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

The person who

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

He has written many books, but it

- Answers :**
1. the Egyptians that / who built the pyramids.
 2. impresses me more than anything else is my neighbours' generosity.
 3. the Great Mosque in Cordoba was built was 784 CE.
 4. makes travelling an exciting experience is meeting new people.
 5. contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi.
 6. was/ is his final book that /which made him famous all over the world.

Revision of relative clauses

** تستخدم ضمائر الوصل كما يلي :

Who/ that : بعد اسم عاقل

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

Which/ that : بعد اسم غير عاقل

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

When : بعد اسم زمن

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

Where : بعد اسم مكان

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

Whose : للملكية

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

الفرق بين **which** و **where** :

- He went to the village **where** he was born

- He went to the village **which** is peaceful.

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

Defining relative clauses : جمل الوصل المحددة

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

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

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

Non-defining relative clauses : جمل الوصل غير المحددة

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

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

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

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1. The students cleaned the street are from our school.
(which , who, when , whose)
2. The prize Huda won last year was for Art.
(when , where, which , who)
3. Plastic is the material causes a lot of pollution.
(whose , who , where , which)
4. It was the month of Ramadan Ibn Sina died.
(when , which , where , that)
5. Qasr Bashir is a well- preserved Roman castle is located in the Jordanian desert.
(where , who , which , whose)
6. I always go to the supermarket sells organic vegetables.
(who , which , whose , when)
7. Fatima al- Fihri learning centre became Morocco's top university many Students from all over the world come to study .
(where , which , whose , when)

Answers : 1. who 2. which 3. which 4. when 5. which 6. which . 7. where

ربط جملتين في جملة واحدة باستخدام relative pronoun

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

الخطوات : نزل الجملة الأولى كما هي حتى الاسم الرئيسي.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The police arrested the driver

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

She visited the school

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

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

Tareq ,

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

London ,.....

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

Ibn Sina' ,

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

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

5. who is also known as Avicenna, was a polymath .

International Phonetic Alphabet – IPA

1 /teknɒlədʒi/ 2 /'ɔ:diəns/ 3 /'helθi/ 4 /'kæriŋŋ/

1. technology

2. Audience

3. healthy

4. carrying

1 /'æŋgri/

a importance

2 /kɑ:m/

b school

3 /sku:l/

c exercise

4 /'eksəsaɪz/

d angry

5 /ɪm'pɔ:təns/

e calm

Minimal pairs

a. 1. **p** sound /p/ pen, pack, rope 2. **b**. sound /b/ bend, back, robe

b. 1 **n** sound /n/sun, India, win 2. **ing** sound /ŋ / song, singing, wing

. Happy people are 'helθi and optimistic. The underlined word is written in letters as
(helthi , helthy , healthy)

Answer : healthy

EDITING

1. One of the earliest computers as long as 25 minutes to do simple mathematical

A) takes / calculation

B) took / calcolation

C) took / calculation

D) take / calcalusion

2. Most young people communicate through, by which they send each other photos and messages via the Internet.

A) sosial media

B) social medea

C) sosial medea

D) social media

3. The of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region.

A) reputation

B) riputation

C) rebutation

D) ryputation

4. The life figures show that Jordan's healthcare system..... successful.

A) expectancy / was

B) expectancy / is

C) exbectancy / are

D) exbectancy were

5. Most doctors used to be about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine.

A) sceptikal

B) scebtical

C) sceptical

D) sceptacal

6. In the near future, a new '..... eye' will help people with failing eye..... to see again.

A) bionic/ site

B) pionic/ sight

C) bionic/ sight

D) bianic/ side

7. Scientists successfully invented a hand with a sense of touch.....

A) have / prosthetic / .

B) has / brosthetic / ?

C) have / prosthatic / .

D) have / prosthic / .

8. In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an programme

- A) exbantion B) expantion C) expansion D) exbansion

9. is an old fashioned word means doctor....

- A) Physician / which / ? B) Physicion / which / .
C) Physician / who / . D) Physician / which / .

10. Many megaprojects have been because of their negative effects on a community or the environment.

- A) criticised B) creticiped C) craticised D) cruticisd

11. If we replace as much carbon as we burn, we are carbon-..... .

- A) nuetral B) neutral C) neutrol D) newtral

Answers : 1. C 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. C 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. A 11. B

FREE WRITING:

How to write a composition

The title

Choose a suitable title that is related to the required composition .

1. Introduction :

A. topic sentence : writing about the subject in general in one or two sentences . (**Put the title in a suitable sentence**)

B : the aim of writing : mentioning the type of composition, explaining what you are going to write about by mentioning the ideas that you want to discuss without details .

2. Body :

Explaining each main idea with one or two supportive ideas in three to four sentences .

3. Conclusion :

opinion / quotation / proverb / summary / suggestion / advice

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

- 1. Nowadays, more and more people trend to shop online. Write an essay discussing the advantages and disadvantages of online shopping.**
- 2. Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. Write a report about health facilities in your area. Remember to include a title, and supply factual information.**
- 3. Some people are excited about the Internet of Things . Others are worried and uncertain . Write an essay , discussing which point of view you go with using mentioning the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet of Things .**

Online shopping

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

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

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

Health facilities in my area

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

Health centers

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

Hospitals

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

Recommendations

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

Building a new hospital that can serve 200 beds .

Providing the hospitals and the health centers with more doctors .

The Internet of Things .

The Internet of Things has emerged as a transformative force, connecting devices and enabling seamless communication in our increasingly digitized world. While it offers numerous benefits, it also raises concerns about privacy, security, and the potential for misuse. In this article, we will delve into the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet of Things.

The Internet of Things enables automation of various tasks, leading to increased efficiency and productivity. Smart devices can communicate with each other, streamlining processes and reducing the need for human intervention.

Automation and efficient resource utilization lead to cost savings in various sectors. Predictive maintenance, made possible by the Internet of Things, helps reduce downtime and extend the lifespan of equipment.

In healthcare, the Internet of Things devices can monitor patients remotely, providing timely interventions and improving overall health outcomes.

Smart home devices enhance convenience and energy efficiency, contributing to a better quality of life.

The increased connectivity introduces security vulnerabilities, making the Internet of Things devices susceptible to hacking and unauthorized access.

Privacy issues arise as personal data is collected and transmitted across networks.

The vast amount of data generated by The Internet of Things devices can be overwhelming, leading to challenges in data storage, processing, and analysis.

Effective data management strategies are crucial to extract meaningful insights.

The Internet of Things has the potential to revolutionize various industries and improve our daily lives. However, it is essential to address the associated challenges, such as security risks and privacy concerns. Striking a balance between innovation and safeguarding individual rights is crucial as we continue to embrace the Internet of Things in the ever-evolving landscape of technology.

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