

مكثف اللغة الانجليزية الفصل الاول (قواعد / املاً الفراغ / متلازمات /مهارات / املاء)

الجزء الاول :- يتكون هذا الجزء من سبع دوائر موجودات في ورقة الامتحان من الدائرة رقم 1 الى الدائرة رقم 10 او الدائرة 30/29

مهم

filter	PC	privacy settings	user	web-building	ICT
	identity fraud		web hosting		

- 1.a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer.....
2. **abbreviation** of personal computer is.....
- 3.....controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information.
- 4.....a person who uses a product or service, especially a computer or another machine.
- 5.a software that helps you to create a website.....
6. **abbreviation** of Information and Communication Technology.....
- 7.illegal actions using the identity of someone else, normally to buy things.....
- 8.....the business of housing, serving and maintaining files for one or more websites

- 1.برنامج يتحقق مما إذا كان يجب عرض محتوى معين على صفحة الويب للمشاهد
- 2.اختصار الكمبيوتر الشخصي هو
- 3..... الضوابط المتوفرة على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي والتي تتيح لك تحديد من يمكنه رؤية المعلومات.
- 4..... شخص يستخدم منتجاً أو خدمة ، وخاصة جهاز كمبيوتر أو جهاز آخر.
5. برنامج يساعدك في إنشاء موقع على شبكة الإنترنت
6. اختصار لتكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات
- 7- أفعال غير مشروعة باستخدام هوية شخص آخر ، عادة لشراء أشياء ...
- 8 أعمال إسكان وخدمة وصيانة الملفات لموقع واحد أو أكثر

programs - mouse decade tablet 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. A ----- doesn't need a keyboard.
5. The television was first ----- by John Logie Baird
 1. يمكن لأجهزة الكمبيوتر الحديثة تشغيل الكثير من ----- في نفس الوقت.
 2. يمكنك التنقل في شاشة الكمبيوتر باستخدام -----.
 3. من عام 1990 م إلى 2000 م كان -----.
 4. لا يحتاج ----- إلى لوحة مفاتيح.
 5. التلفزيون كان أول من ----- جون لوجي بيرد

smartphone - program - calculation - model – laptop)

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.
6. In our Maths exam, we have to write down our..... as well as the answers.
 1. على الرغم من أنها بحجم الجيب ، إلا أن ----- أجهزة كمبيوتر قوية بالإضافة إلى الهواتف.
 2. يتعلم أخي كيفية كتابة الكمبيوتر -----.
 3. أحتاج إلى إجراء بعض ----- قبل أن أقرر المبلغ الذي يجب أن أنفقه.
 4. كانت الهواتف المحمولة ضخمة في السابق. اقدم ----- المبكرة بحجم الطوب!
 5. يمكنني إغلاق غطاء ----- ثم وضعه في حقائبي

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take place wakeup . meet Up settle down . look around . get started

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. If you're free at the weekend, let's and go shopping together
4. When I graduate from university I would like to buy a house and
- 5 I've never visited that museum. I'd like to go in and_.....
6. I have got a lot of homework, so I think I shouldright now

1. أخبرني عن الرواية التي تقرأها أين القصة
2. أنا أسف لأنني تأخرت لم في وقت مبكر بما فيه الكفاية
3. إذا كنت متفرغاً في عطلة نهاية الأسبوع ، دعنا ونذهب للتسوق معاً
4. عندما أخرج من الجامعة أرغب في شراء منزل و
- 5 لم أزر هذا المتحف من قبل. أود الدخول و

arthritis . allergies immunisation . ailment . migraine..

- 1 My grandfather hasin 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 bywhich helps the body to build antibodies
4. Headaches and colds are common..... s, especially in winter.
5. If you have a....., the best thing to do is take some medicine and rest somewhere quiet.

1. جدي لديه في أصابعه لذلك يجد أحياناً صعوبة في الكتابة.
- 2 إلى المكسرات والحليب أصبحت أكثر شيوعاً.
- 3- يمكن الوقاية من العديد من الأمراض الخطيرة عن طريق مما يساعد الجسم على بناء الأجسام المضادة
4. الصداع ونزلات البرد شائعة خاصة في فصل الشتاء.
5. إذا كان لديك ، فإن أفضل شيء تفعله هو تناول بعض الأدوية والراحة في مكان هادئ .

sceptical conventional complementary Viable alien ailment

- 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.....
6. Older people tend to suffer from more..... s than younger people

- 1 لا أصدق هذه القصة حقاً - أنا
- 2 غالباً ما يعالج الأطباء العدوى بالمضادات الحيوية ؛ هذا هو نهج
- 3 تُعرف الأدوية غير الطبيعية والعلاجات المقبولة تقليدياً باسم
- 4 طريقة أخرى لقول أن شيئاً ما يمكن أن يكون ناجحاً هو أن نقول إنه
- 5 إذا كان هناك شيء يبدو غريباً جداً ، فإننا نقول أحياناً إنه
6. يميل كبار السن إلى المعاناة من أكثر من الشباب

the green light red-handed. out of the blue a white elephant

1. Have you heard the good news? We've gotto go ahead with our project!
2. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught
3. I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely.....
4. Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is.....

1. هل سمعت الاخبار الجيدة ؟ حصلنا للمضي قدماً في مشروعنا!
- 2- لحسن الحظ ، وصلت الشرطة وتم القبض على اللص
- 3- صدمت عندما سمعت الخبر. جاء تماماً
- 4- لا أحد يذهب إلى النادي الرياضي الخاص الجديد. المبنى

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Catch , attend , . interest

- 1.Brilliant student alwaystheir teachers **attention** with their remarkable answer.
- 2.Fatima plans toseveral **courses** on prosthetic with specialized people
3. The teachers **take** a special in their student..

waterproof tiny inspire risk seat belt monitor self-confidence
reputation fund equipment

- 1 You can wear your watch when you go swimming if it's.....
- 2 It's amazing how huge trees grow fromseed
- 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.
9. My parents have saved enough money to..... our university courses.
10. Before the boys go climbing, they'll go to a special shop to buy all..... the that they need.

- 1 يمكنك ارتداء ساعتك عندما تذهب للسباحة إذا كانت
- 2 إنه لأمر مدهش كيف تنمو الأشجار الضخمة من بذور
- 3 - الألعاب الأولمبية في كثير من الأحيان للشباب لممارسة الرياضة
- 4 اسرع من فضلك. دعنا لا..... نفقد الباص
- 5 يجب أن ترتدي دائماً في السيارة ، سواء كنت سائقاً أو راكباً
- 6 عندما أصيب جدي بنوبة قلبية ، أوصل الأطباء خاصاً بصدرة.
- 7 من المهم تشجيع الشباب ومساعدتهم على تطوير
8. البتراء لديها كمكان رائع للزيارة.
9. لقد وفر والداي ما يكفي من المال لـ لدراستنا الجامعية.
10. قبل أن يذهب الأولاد للتسلق ، سيذهبون إلى متجر خاص لشراء كل الذي يحتاجون إليه.

symptoms +7 medical trials coma pills disabilities prosthetic
equipment

1. Doctors look at thebefore they decide how to treat the patient.
2. Before doctors prescribe drugs to patients, scientists performto make sure the drugs are safe.
3. After Ali's accident, he lay infor two weeks.
4. My grandfather has to take a lot of medicine – he takes six differentevery day.
- 5.It is often impossible for people with to climb stairs.
6. Athletes with..... legs can take part in the Paralympics
- 7.if you don't feel well , you should describe yourto the doctor
8. After our science lesson in the laboratory, we always help the teacher put theaway.

1. ينظر الأطباء إلى قبل أن يقرروا كيفية علاج المريض.
2. قبل أن يصف الأطباء الأدوية للمرضى ، يقوم العلماء بإجراء للتأكد من أن الأدوية آمنة.
3. بعد حادث علي ، رقد في لمدة أسبوعين.
4. يجب أن يأخذ جدي الكثير من الأدوية - فهو يأخذ ستة أنواع مختلفة من الأدوية..... كل يوم.
5. غالباً ما يكون من المستحيل على الأشخاص الذين لديهم أن يصعدوا السلالم.
6. يمكن للرياضيين ذوي الأرجل المشاركة في دورة الألعاب البارالمبية
7. إذا كنت لا تشعر بأنك على ما يرام ، يجب أن تصف للطبيب
8. بعد درس العلوم في المختبر ، نساعد المعلم دائماً على وضع بعيداً

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Disease	Meaning
1. malaria	مرض الملاريا
2. arthritis	التهاب المفاصل
3. ailment	وعكة صحية
4. immunization	تطعيم
5. migraine	صداع شديد
6. acupuncture	وخز بالأبر
7. allergies	حساسية

مهم

- friendly - neutral – zero waste geometry sustnablity
(free pedestrian) - power (farms - renewable –)

- 'Green' projects are environmentally
- If we replace as much carbon as we burn, we are carbon-
- If a city recycles everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is
- We learn about shapes, lines and angles when we study
- The nature reserve uses recycled water, which helps the..... of the environment.
- A place where no cars are allowed is a car ----- zone, and it is ----- friendly
- In hot countries, solar ----- is an important source of energy
- Wind ----- are an example of ----- energy.

- المشاريع "الخضراء" بيئية
- إذا استبدلنا بقدر ما نحرقه من الكربون ، فإننا نتحول إلى كربون-
- إذا قامت مدينة ما بإعادة تدوير كل شيء ولم ترمي أي شيء ، فهي
- نتعرف على الأشكال والخطوط والزوايا عندما ندرس
- تستخدم المحمية الطبيعية المياه المعاد تدويرها ، مما يساعد على من البيئة .
- المكان الذي لا يُسمح فيه بالسيارات هو السيارة ----- المنطقة ، وهي صديقة
- في البلدان الحارة ، تعتبر الطاقة الشمسية مصدرًا مهمًا للطاقة
- الرياح ----- مثال على ----- طاقة .

polymath , appreciate , collection physician , astronomer

- A.....is an expert in many subjects.
- Thank you for your help, I reallyit.
- Have you seen Nasser'sof postcards? He's got hundreds!
- Professor Badari, aged 67, is the hospital's leading..... specialising in cancer care
- A telescope enables..... to observe the stars.

- A هو خبير في العديد من الموضوعات.
- أشكركم على مساعدتكم ، أنا حقًا
- هل رأيت لبطاقات بريدية لناصر؟ لديه المئات!
- البروفيسور بداري ، البالغ من العمر 67 عامًا ، هو رائد في المستشفى متخصص في رعاية مرضى السرطان
- .. تلسكوب يتيح لرصد النجوم

مهم

economic **growth** negative **effect** urban **planning** carbon **footprint**
public **transport** biological **waste**

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. The need for more effective is evident when we consider modern day problems like **traffic**.
4. We can all work hard to **reduce** our..... by living a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle.
5. If we **take**..... more often, there will be fewer cars on the roads, which will result in cleaner air in our cities
6. **Hospitals** need to dispose of a lot of and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous.

1. عندما يتحدث الناس عن فقد يعني ذلك إما تحسناً في متوسط مستوى المعيشة ، أو زيادة في قيمة منتجات الدولة.
- 2- للتلوث بعض الخطير على البيئة ، مثل موت الحياة الفطرية والحياة النباتية.
3. تتضح الحاجة إلى أكثر فاعلية عندما ننظر في مشاكل العصر الحديث مثل حركة المرور.
4. يمكننا جميعاً العمل بجد للحد من ... من خلال العيش بأسلوب حياة أكثر صداقة للبيئة.
5. إذا أخذنا في كثير من الأحيان ، سيكون هناك عدد أقل من السيارات على الطرق ، مما سيؤدي إلى هواء أنظف في مدننا
6. تحتاج المستشفيات إلى التخلص من الكثير من ويجب إدارتها بعناية لأنها قد تكون خطيرة.

Mathematician , physician geometry polymath arithmetic , Philosopher

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 you study.....
 4. Mr Shahin is a **true** working in all kinds of creative and scientific fields
 5. Ramzi is very good with numbers and calculations. He always scores high in.....
 6. A..... is someone who thinks and writes about the meaning of life .
1. والذي يعلم الرياضيات. انه.....
 2. لا يجوز لك تناول الدواء بدون استشارة.....
 3. نتعرف على الأشكال والخطوط والزوايا عندما ندرس.....
 4. السيد شاهين هو حقيقي يعمل في جميع أنواع المجالات الإبداعية والعلمية
 5. يجيد رمزي الأرقام والحسابات. يسجل دائماً درجات عالية في.....
 6. A هو الشخص الذي يفكر ويكتب عن معنى الحياة.

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1.....plant are becoming a popular method of providing water for people living in areas that have little fresh water

(Desalination , calculation blog antibodies

2.Many megaprojects consist of.....cities which will be built according to principles of sustainable living.

(Desalination calculation artificially- created)

3.I came across a.....post the other day It was discussing

(Desalination calculation blog antibodies)

4.Homoeopathy cannot produce.....needed to protect against childhood diseases.

(Desalination calculation antibodies artificially -created)

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

(Desalination calculation blog antibodies

6.Elderly people often suffer from.....which is difficult to treat.

(Dementia , calculation , blog , antibodies)

- 1 أصبحت وسيلة شائعة لتوفير المياه للأشخاص الذين يعيشون في المناطق التي لديها القليل من الماء العذب
- 2- تتكون العديد من المشاريع العملاقة من المدن التي سيتم بناؤها وفقاً للمبادئ من العيش المستدام.
3. صادفت رسالة ذات يوم كانت تناقش
4. الطب التكميلي لا يمكن أن ينتج اللازمة للحماية من أمراض الطفولة.
- 5- استغرق أحد أقدم أجهزة الكمبيوتر ما يصل إلى 25 دقيقة لإجراء العمليات الحسابية البسيطة
- 6- غالباً ما يعاني كبار السن من الذي يصعب علاجه

مهم

تطعيم مئذنة طاحونة الهواء ترميم قلم حبر

Inoculation minaret Windmill restore . fountain pen

- 1.....an injection you can have to protect you from a disease.
- 2.....the tall, thin tower of a mosque from which Muslims are called to prayer.
- 3.....a building that uses its sails and wind power to grind corn into flour.
- 4.....to repair or renovate a building, work of art, so as to bring it back to its original condition.
- 5.....a pen which needs ink cartridge refills and the nib of which.

- 1 حقنة يمكنك أن تحميك من المرض.
- 2 البرج الطويل والنحيف لمسجد يُدعى منه المسلمون للصلاة.
- 3.مبنى يستخدم أشرعه وطاقة الرياح لطحن الذرة وتحويلها إلى دقيق
- 4 لإصلاح أو تجديد مبنى عمل فني لإعادته إلى حالته الأصلية.
- 5 قلم يحتاج إلى عبوات الحبر وسفاره.

مهم

Share ideas: to give ideas to another person or to a group.

Compare ideas: where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different

Create a website: to construct a website that currently does not exist.

Contribute a website: offer your writing and work to the website.

Research information: to use a variety of sources to find the information you need.

Present information: to give the results of your research in a presentation.

Monitor what is happening: you know what is happening and you are following the developments.

Find out what is happening: you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it.

Give a talk to people: you have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it.

Talk to people: an informal discussion.

Show photos: you show people photos that you have in person.

Send photos: you send photos to someone over the internet or by post.

1..... to use a variety of sources to find the information you need.

(Monitor , present , research , compare

2.....means you know what is happening .

(Monitor , present , research , compare

2. Colour idioms

1. Feel a bit blue : - sadness

2. Out of the blue : unexpectedly

3. See red :- angry

4. Red -handed : in the act of doing something wrong

5. The green light : permission,

6. A white elephant: useless possession

مثال

1. Have you heard the good news ? We've got the permission to go ahead with our project

-Replace the underlined phrase with the suitable colour idiom.

A) a white elephant b) out of the blue c) red handed D) the green light

2. A lot of hoses in the nearby village became white elephant as their owners live in the city.

-What does the underlined colour idiom mean?

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

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

A) a white elephant b) out of the blue c) red handed D) the green light

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

A) a white elephant b) out of the blue B) red handed D) the green light

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

A) a white elephant b) out of the blue B) red handed D) the green light

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

A) a white elephant b) out of the blue B) red handed D) the green light

7. Replace the underlined misused colour idiom with the correct one?

3.Collocations:

1.get an <u>idea</u>	got	got
2.spend a <u>time</u>	spent	spent
3.catch <u>attention</u>	caught	caught
4.attend a <u>course</u>	attended	attended
5. take interest	took	taken

. Replace the underlined *misused* verb in the sentence below with the correct one to from the appropriate collocation. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1.I like to attend time learning foreign languages.

(spend , spent , Take)

2.The boy spent Sheikh Hamdan's *attention* with *his invention*

(catch , caught , took)

3.The Sheikh has got a special *interest* in the boy.

(take , took , taken , attend)

4) One of Dr Lana's plans is to on homeopathy next year in Cairo. She is interested in complementary medicine.

A) catch attention B) attend a course C) shake hands D) cause offence

.....نمط املاً الفراغ.....

Catch , attend , take . interest

1.Brilliant student alwaystheir teachers attention with their remarkable answer.

2.Fatima plans toseveral courses on prosthetic with specialized people

3. The teachers take a special in their student..

4. Synonyms: ***** مترادفات Similar meaning *****

Apparatus	↔	equipment / أداة
Appendage	↔	limb
Artificial	↔	prosthetic
Sponsor	↔	fund
obese	↔	Fat

1.*After our science lesson in the laboratory, we always help the teacher put the equipment away.

Replace the underlined word *equipment* with a word that has a synonymous meaning **Similar meaning**?

(Appendage . Apparatus . Artificial . Sponsor)

2.Describes an object that is manufactured by humans

(prosthetic/ Artificial ,Appendage . Apparatus)

3.Tools or machines that have a particular purpose

(Equipment/ apparatus. Artificial, Appendage)

4.To pay for.....

(Fund /sponsor, apparatus. Artificial, Appendage)

1.Introduction

report

(مجموعة من الكلمات تستخدم في مقدمة او العرض او الخاتمة لتقرير)

- 1- The aim of this report is to ...
- 2- This report examines ...
- 3- In this report, ----- will be examined.

2.Reporting information

- 1- There are more than -----
- 2- Almost three-quarters of the population are regular users of ... -
- 3.The number of -----

3. **Conclusion / Recommendations** - It appears that ... - This results in ... - It is recommended that ... - The best course of action would be to ...

مثال

The aim of this report is to provide information concerning participation in the arts in London, England

The above sentence in a report represents one of the following:

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| A) A recommendation | C) An introduction | |
| B) A conclusion | D) A reporting information | answer c |

function

Indicating consequence

In this way 2. As a consequence, 3. Therefore

:Indicating opposition

.However 2. Whereas 3. Despite 1

1. one of these word showing cause or reason .?

- a. because b. because of that c. therefore

2. one of these word Indicating consequence?

.Despite , therefore whereas)

3. one of these word Indicating opposition .

Despite , therefore . in this way.)

4. Many people are excited about the „Internet of Things“ They say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable..... others are not so sure

(However , therefore .in this way)

Rhetorical devices :

1. **Simile** (تشبيه) تكون as....as / like اي جملة تحتوي على
2. **Metaphor** (استعارة) تكون أي جملة تحتوي على تكون
The world will be at your **fingertips** / _ The Life is a small journey

3. **Onomatopoeia** (محاكاة) تكون: buzz / hum . أي جملة تحتوي على

4. **Personification** (تجسيد) تكون أي جملة تحتوي على تكون

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

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

Choose the rhetorical device that uses in the above sentence

- a. Simile b. Personification c. Onomatopoeia

2. study the following sentence and answer the question that follows

Life is a small journey .

What is the rhetorical device of using in the above sentence -

- a. Simile b. Personification c. Onomatopoeia -

1 . we always **begin** the letter with?

- a. hello b. hi c. Dear [name] d. Dear fellow

2 . we always **begin** an-Email with?

- a. hello/hi b. Dear [name] c. Dear fellow

3. we always **begin** an-open letter with?

- a. hello/hi b. Dear [name] c. Dear fellow

4. we always **end** an-open letter with

- a. best wishes b. see you soon c. repeating what we want to say

أحرف الجر

1. to **know**.....danger of the internet. (about , with ,on ,out, in)
2. to **connect**.....people on the internet (about , with ,on ,out, in)
3. to **turn**.....privacy settings. (about , with ,on ,out, in)
4. to **give**personal information (about , with ,on ,out, in)
5. to **fill**.....a form (about , with ,on ,out, in)
6*. We are going to Turkey**the summer**. (At , in , on)
7. It is likely that all aspects of our life will **rely**..... a computer program (about , with ,on ,out)
8. exercise is a great way to **cope**.....stress. (about , with ,on ,out)
9. Mr Ghanem, a businessman based..... Amman (At , in , on

الاشتقاق

1. The Middle East is famous for the of olive oil.
(Produce, production. Productive)
2. Ibn Sina wrote ... textbooks.
(medicine ,medical ,medically)
3. Fatima al-Fihri was born in the century.
(nine, ninth, ninthly)
4. My father bought our house with an From his grandfather.
(inheritance, inherit)
5. Scholars have discovered an... document from the twelfth century.
(original ,origin ,originate)
6. Do you think the wheel was the most important... ever?
(invent, invention, Inventive)
- *7. Al-Kindi made many important mathematical
(discover , discoveries ,discovered)
8. Who was the most ... writer of the twentieth century?
(influence, influential)
9. Many instruments that are still used today in..... were designed by Arab scholars. (operational / operate / operations / operation).
10. When do you..... to receive your test results?
(expect / expectancy / expectantly)
11. The late king Hussein was the mostleader in the Middle East .
(Influential. influence)
12. One shouldthe help of others at difficult times.
(Appreciate, appreciation)
13. I'm confused. Could you give me such as , please?
(Advise, advice, advisable, advisably)
14. Before an exam, you must..... everything you've learnt.
(Revise, revision, revised))
15. In hot weather our bodies are in danger of.....
(Dehydrate, dehydration, dehydrated))
16. Don't talk to the driver. He must.....
(Concentration, concentrate, concentrating))
17. How quickly does blood..... round the body?
(Circulation, circulate, circulating)
18. The graduation ceremony was a very..... occasion for everyone .
(memory / memorising / memorable)
19. Nuts contain useful..... such as oils and fats
(nutrients / nutritious / nutrition)
20. Have you had any..... of learning another language ?
(Experience , experienced))
21. Is one side of the brain morethan the other?
(dominance , dominant , dominate))
22. you remember something that you have learnt in the paston the experience you had while you were learning it(depends , dependent , dependence).
- 23. One of the most important things that we give children is a good.....
(education , educate , educational)
24. If you work hard, I'm sure you will
(success, successful , successfully. succeed)

25. Congratulations! Not many peoplesuch high marks

(Achieve achievement Achievable)

My father works for an..... that helps to protect the environment 26.

(organise , organisation, organised)

27. It's amazing to watch the..... of a baby in the first year of life.

(develop , development, developed)

28.Before you apply for a job, check that you have the correct.....

Qualify, qualified. Qualifications))

29. The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a.....

(recommendation ,recommend, recommended)

30. Congratulations on a very..... business deal

(Successful ,Succeed ,Success)

31. We should always be ready to listen to good.....

(Advise, advice, advisable, advisably)

32. My father often talks about what he did in his.....

(Youth, young , youthful ,)

33. It's important to have an..... of different countries" customs.

awareness , Aware)

34.is one side of brain morethan other ?

(dominant , dominate , dominantly , dominance)

35. Thank you for your help, I really ----- it

(appreciate / appreciative / appreciation)

36. Our national team is now well--for the second round of the competition

. (qualify - qualification - qualified)

37. Qualified and workers help with the prosperity of their country.

(competence , competently , competent)

38. Raef hastyped his CV.

(competence , competently , competent)

39. Ahmad is more Than his brother.

(reliance , reliably , reliable)

40. The between two parties will begin next month.

(negotiate, negotiable, negotiations)

41. The van was moving in the darkness.

(care , careful , carefully)

42. The food has been efficiently .

(prepare , preparation , prepared)

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1.Immunization system | 2.Irrigation system |
| 3.Infant mortality | 4.Life expectancy |
| 5.revision timetable | |

ملزقات بعض حفظ

مثال

43Complementary medicine can never substitute for.....system.

Immunization .Immunize.Immunized).

- | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1.production | 2. Medical | 3. Ninth | 4. Inheritance | 5. Original | 6. Invention | 7. discoveries |
| 8. influential | 9. Operations | 10. Expect | 11. Influential | 12. Appreciate | 13. advice, | 14 Revise |
| 15. dehydration | 16. Concentrate | 17. Circulate | 18. Memorable | 19. nutrients | 20. Experience | 21. Dominant |
| 22. Depends | 23. education | 24. Succeed | 25. Achieve | 26. Organization | 27. Development | 28. Qualifications |
| 29. Recommendation | 30. Successful | 31. Advice | 32. Youth | 33. Awareness | 34. Dominant | 35. Appreciate |
| 36. Qualified | 37. competent | 38. Competently | 39. Reliable | 40. Negotiations | | |
| 41. carefully | 42. Prepared | 43. Immunization | | | | |

GRAMMAR

1*Plural nouns [جمع : people - children - men - mice -police - feet - women - youth -teeth - fish - cattle

2*Singular مفرد (: news – a number - information - government - family – team- very one .

3.on , in , for, from , of) **One of** the students

4. اسم and اسم = جمع = My family and I

1.present simple { always, usually, sometimes, every, often , daily monthly , yearly , weekly, from time to time , These days } ما في دليل ماضي	1.S.+ V1(s/es) 2. don't / doesn't + v1 3. is / are 4. have / has
2.Present continuous { Now, at the moment, nowadays, at present, listen! Look! }	1.am 2.is + v1 +ing 3. are (not)
3.Present perfect so far/ yet/ /just/already/ ever/ never/recently/ lately }	1.has/ 2. have (not) + v3
4.Simple past { yesterday, ago, last, in/ during + 2010 , in the past } Previous	1. + v2 2. didn't +v1 3.was / were
5.Past continous {while) / when}	1.was 2.were (not)+ v1 +ing + v2 الشغل على الناقص
6.Past perfect {after / before/ by the time+ v2 } By 2014	1.had (not) + v3 , v2 الشغل على الناقص

1.You are always..... your keys.

(lose , losing , will lose , lost)

2.Ian email when my laptop **switched** itself off.

(was writing / wrote , writes , am writing)

3.At the moment, people aged 16-30..... the most smartphones

a. buy b. are buying c. is buying d. buys

4.In 1943 CE, the chairman of a 'business machines' company said that the world only ---
 ---- two or three computers

a. need b. needed c. needs d. was needing

5.Children oftencomputers better than their parents.

a. Use b. are using c. were using d. uses

6*1. She **comes** from Ajloun. She **is staying** with her friend for a week. She **will return** to Ajloun in the spring.

7. I **was writing** an email when my laptopitself off

(switched . was switching . had switched)

*8.by end of 2010 CE, the companiesmore smart phones than PCs for the first time.

(. have sold . had sold , sold)

9.These days, millions of families at least one computer at home,

(have , had , has ,)

1 losing.
 2was writing
 3.are buying
 4. needed .
 5.Use
 7.Switched
 8.had sold
(9.have

1- During the previous decade, computer companies.....tablets in different shapes.

a- manufacture b- manufactured c- were manufactured d- has manufactured

2- Do you know what research.....in medicine at the moment?

a- is happened b- were happening c- is happening d- happen

2021

3- Ghina.....her bedroom when her friends arrived to her house.

a- is cleaning b- were cleaning c- was cleaning d- will be cleaning

2020

4. Salam.....her report when the light in her room switched itself of.

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

5- The kids.....football in the park before it started to rain.

a- have played b- are playing c- play d- had played

6- Look! The plane.....to take off.

a- go b- is going c- was going d- were going

7- My grandfather.....from 1890 to 1976.

a- lived b- is living c- live

8- My family.....a trip to Europe every year.

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

9- While my father.....a book, our neighbour came to visit us.

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

10- I was driving to work when the engine.....working.

a- stops b- were stopping c- is stopped d- stopped

2018

11- Look at the black sky! It.....to rain.

a- go b- is going c- was going

2017

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

(a. are not working , b.is not working ,c. worked , d. had worked)

13- Eid AL-Adha is a celebration that..... on the 10th of Thu-Al-Hijjah.

(a.begin b. begins c. began , d. had begun)

2016

14. The students in my class..... about their achievements in science when the bell suddenly rang.

(a .talk b. talked c. were talking d.is talking)

1.b 2.c 3.a 4.a 5.d
6.b 7.a 8.a 9.c 10.d 11.b
12.a 13.b 14.c

2. Passive

ممکن ان يكون سؤال رقم/ 11/ 12/ 13/ 14

Was/ were + v3 is/ are +v3 have /has been +v3

من خلال الخيارات اذا وجد في الخيارات
passive يمكن ان تكون الجملة

الحل :-

1. حدد زمن الجملة اذا كانت مضارع او ماضي عن طريق الدلائل

2. اذهب الى الفاعل الكلمة قبل الفراغ و ثم الى الفعل اذا كانت الفاعل غير قادر على القيام بالفعل مش هو الفاعل تكون الجملة **Passive** اذا كان قادر هو الذي قام بالفعل تكون الجملة **tenses**

الدلائل	Tense معلوم	Passive مجهول
1.present simple { always, usually, sometimes, every, often , daily monthly , yearly , weekly, from time to time ,These days } ما في دليل ماضي	1.S.+ V1(s/es) 2. don't / doesn't + v1 3. is / are	is/ are +v3
4.Simple past { yesterday, ago, last, in/ during + 2010 , in the past } Previous	1. + v2 2. didn't +v1 3.was / were	Was/ were + v3
3.Present perfect so far/ yet/ /just/already ever/ never/recently/ lately	1.has/ 2.have (not) + v3	have /has been +v3

1. Raefas the best teacher in the school last week.

(Was chosen , were chosen , chooses , was chosen)

2. Spanish ----- in most South American countries.

(are spoken , is spoken , speaks , speaking)

*3. In the near future, it..... that over 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smartphone.

(will be estimated/ is estimated , was estimated had been estimated)

*4.nowadays , all aspects of our life..... on computer program

(are relied , was relied , were relied)

5. about one billion smartphones..... around the world each year

(are sold ,is sold , is selling.)

6. Ibn Rushd who ----- in Cordoba is a famous Islamic polymath.

(born , was born , are born)

فعل (bornولد دائما ماضي passive

7.Big companies..... new products each year.

a. produced b. produce c. produces d. are producing

8- More than one billion smartphones..... around the world each year.

a-sell b- are sold c- sold d- have sold

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

a-wrote b- were written c- are writing d- have written

10- People have been using smartphones since they.....in the early 2000s.

have invented b- invented c- are invented d- were invented

مكثف اللغة الانجليزية الفصل الاول (قواعد / املاً الفراغ / متلازمات / مهارات / املاء)

- 11- Many wild animals become more aggressive when they
a- are captured b- capturing c- had been captured d- has captured
- 12- Some medicine.....for my grandfather to treat migraine monthly.
a- prescribes b- is prescribed c- are prescribed d- will prescribe
- 13- The hard workers.....by the manager of the company yesterday.
a- rewarded b- have rewarded c- were rewarded
- 14- The competition.....every year.
a- are held b- were held c- is held
- 15- Many new parks.....in my town last year.
a- was built b- were built c- would built d- have built
- 16- Experts think that one day smart phones.....to our skins in the future.
a- attached b- will be attached c- were attached
- 17- Three of my articles.....last month in the local newspaper.
a-have published b- has been published c- will be published d- were published
- 18- Many gallons of fresh milk.....every day.
a- are drunk b- is drinking c- drank d- are drinking
- 19- The historical and natural sites in Wadi Rum.....by huge number of tourists last year.
a- are visited b- were visited c- have been visited
- 20- I'm afraid that my laptop.....by somebody else yesterday.
a- was used b- are used c- will use
- 21- Sign language.....in the 16th century.
(a.invented b. was invented c. were invented d. is invented)
- 22- The ruins.....by thousands of tourists every day.
(a.view b. are viewed c. were viewed d. viewed .)
- 23- All the reservations.....by the wedding planner last week.
a- are made b- were made c- have made d- has been made
- 24- Last month, many students.....as members in the English club.
a- was elected b- were elected c- are elected
- 25- Our final science project recentlyas the best project.
(Was chosen , b. has been chosen , c.is chosen , d.has chosen)
- 26- A new vocational schoolrecently in my area.
(a.has built , b. has been built , c. will be built , d. was built)
- 27- Many Jordanians poems.....now.....into English, and people all over the world are able to read them. (a. translate b. translated c. are translated d. were translated)
28. In 2012 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children.....by immunisation teams
(were immunised , was immunised , immunise , will be immunised)
- 29.A metal machineon the seabed in Greece that was more than 2,000 years old
(a. Is found b. is being found c. was found , d. found)
- 30.Qasir Bahi.....in Jordanian desert and it was constructed in the beginning of the 4th century.
a. locates b. is located c. are located

- 1.was chosen
2.is spoken
3.is estimated
4.are relied on
5.are sold
6.was born
7.produce
8.b
9.b
10.d
11.a
12.b
13.c
14.c
15.b
16.b
17.d
18.a
19.b
20.a
21.b
22.b
23.b
24.b
25.b
26.b
27.c
28.a
29.c
30.b

3.Causative

انتبه الى ترتيب الجملة اذا كان ترتيب الجملة قبل الفراغ

Subject + had + objectv3

1. I didn't take this photo, She had it.....yester day.
(Taken. Take , took , will take)
2. She had her school bag before the school.
(repaired, repair , repairs)
- 3.my neighbor had his air-conditioning.....after the winter .
(had mended , mended , have mended)

جوابك يجب ان يكون
v3
حتى لو جاء اي دليل
على tenses

4. قبل الفراغ مباشرة (want , afford , hope , intend , plane , stop , mind)

* intend, plan, want, afford, hope * → to + infinitive
stop / mind / regret / → v.ing

ex.

- 1.....My computer suddenly **stopped**.....last night.
a. worked b. works c. working d. will work
2. We can't **afford**.....in a big house.
a. live b. to live c. lived d. are living
3. She **wanted**.....medicine in the past.
a. study b. studying c. to study d. studied
4. Are you **planning**..... law in the future.
a. studied b. will study c. to study d. studies
- 5- Do you **mind**.....a healthy breakfast?
a- suggest b- to suggest c- suggesting
- 6- Do you **mind**.....me a glass of water.
a- give b- to give c- giving d- gave
- 7.**she****to be an engineer one day.** *
(hopes , hope , will hope, to hope)
- 8.**Ali**.....**to do a big project .**
(doesn't hope , didn't hope , don't hope)
- 9.**My family and I** **to get some work experience.**
Plans , are planning , am planning , would be plan)

5. Used to / be used to

الدليل :- وجود في الخيارات Used to / be used to او قبل الفراغ مباشرة.
الحل:- في نموذج ضع دائرة حدد شكل الجملة من الاشكال الثلاثة التالية :-

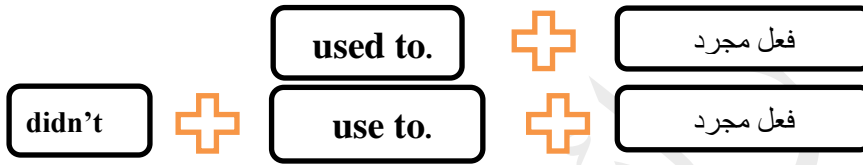
1.be used to

الشكل الاول كمل السلسلة كمل الناقص من الجملة



Function to describe things that are familiar or customary. متعود

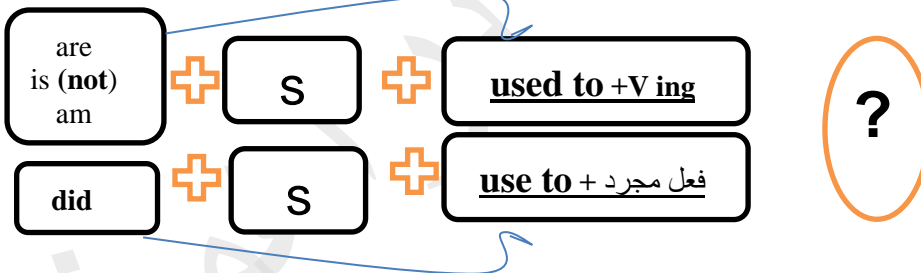
Used to



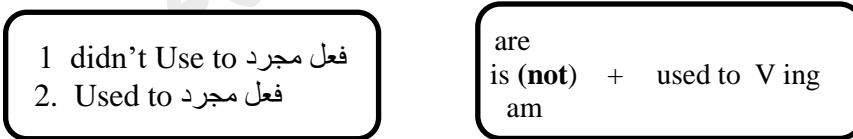
Function to describe past habits or past states that have now changed.

شكل السؤال تعرفه عن طريق علامة السؤال

الشكل الثاني



الشكل الثالث اذا نزل في الخيارات السلسلة كاملة تكون في الخيارات بدون اي نقص



الحل طبق القاعدة التالية

1. عند وجود when + S + Was / were used to

جوابك

1 didn't Use to فعل مجرد
2. Used to فعل مجرد

عند وجود جملتين تربط بينهما 2.

1 didn't Use to فعل مجرد
2. Used to فعل مجرد

but
than
before

نقطة
فاصلة

are
is (not) + used to V ing
am

1. When I was young, I ----- on foot to my school .

(are used to going – used to go – use to go – am used to going)

2. I.....football, but now I do.

(am used to playing , used to play , didn't use to play) *

3. I think television better than it is now

a. is used to being b. used to be c. are used to being

4. I didn't like getting up early, but Iit now

a. used to b. was used to c. am used to *

5. Where did they..... to school?

a. use to go b. used to go c. used to going

6. Icartoon when I was younger. These days I prefer action films.

(used to like , use to like used to liking)

7. My grandparents send emails when they were my age

a. aren't used to b didn't used to c. didn't use to.

8. We've lived in the city a long time, so we..... the traffic.

(are used to , used to , am used to)

9. She's lived in the UK for a year. She is used to..... English now.

(speaking , speak , speaks)

10. My father used toa teacher, but now he's retired.

(be , being , was)

11. My mother buy my clothes, but now I choose my own

(used to , is used to , are used to)

*12. Are My grandparents Emails now ?

(used to sending used to send . did use to send . used to send)

*13. We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We..... the cold weather

(weren't used to , didn't use to , isn't used to)

14. Iunderstand English , but now I do.

(didn't use to / am not used to / wasn't used to)

15. My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year. He says he _____ there now

. (is used to living / used to live / didn't use to live)

16. My family and I..... camping once a month, but we stopped doing that when we moved to the city.

(are used to going / used to go / were used to going)

17. Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if you aren't _____ much exercise.

(used to do / use to doing / used to doing)

18. When I was young, I used to fishing with my dad every weekend. Now I don't, unfortunately!

(go/ went/ going)

Answers 1. used to go 2. used to play 3. used to be 4. am used to 5. use to go 6. used to like
7. didn't use to 8. are used to 9. Speaking 10. Be 11. used to 12. used to sending 13. weren't used to
14. Didn't use to 15. is used to living 16. used to go 17. used to doing 18. Go.

6. Perfect

Present/past perfect continuous

اذا وجد في الجملة وحد من هذه الدلائل

{since / for / all }+ time
How long/ that's why

يكون الجواب

Has/ have (not) + been + v1+ing

او

had (not) + been + v1+ ing
شرط وجود جملتين + وجود فعل ماضي في الجملة المعاكسة لفراغ

امثلة على زمن (

Time , year, month ,week ,period ,day, minute, seconds ,hour, o'clock ,decade ,century
,morning,evening ,night ,afternoon ,age ,yesterday ,Sunday , January

ملاحظة

Since +v2 /since +s +was /were
لا يعتبر دليل ماضي ابحت عن دليل ماضي غيره

*1. By the time the bus arrived , we ----- for an hour .
(had been waiting , have been waiting , are waiting)

2.I didn't go to school because I.....my favorite film for two hours *
(Had been watching , have been watching , have watched)

3. she went to the library, Huda ----- her mother to prepare lunch for
an hour.
(had been helping , has been helping , is helping)

4. I forward to it since last month.
(have been looking , had been looked , has been looked))

5. I feel tired because Ihard all day
a. have been working b. has been working c. had been working

6.I felt tired because Ihard all day.
a. has been working b. had been working c. have been working

7. Salma is very tired . She ----- very busy all day .
(had been working, have been working , has been working)

*8.Ithe house, that's why I have some paints on my clothes .
(have been painting , had been painting , is painting)

Answers :- 1.had been waiting 2.Had been watching 3.had been helping 4.have been looking
5.have been working 6.had been working 7.had been working 8.have been painting

7. future

<p>Simple future { tomorrow/ soon/ next/ in the future / in 2027 }</p>	<p>(will + v1) Think/ believe/ hope/maybe/ perhaps/ probably possible } Sub+ am/is/are (not)+ going to+ v1</p>
<p>Future continuous 1. This time + (tomorrow .soon/ next/ in the future / in 2026) . 2. still. + (tomorrow /soon/ next/ in the future / in2026 3. need / want +(tomorrow /soon/ next/ in the future / in2022 4. between + and (From + to) 5. the exact time later 6. in.....time 7. Tomorrow night /morning 8. right now</p>	<p>1. S+ will+ be+ v1-ing 2. S+ wont + be + v1-ing 3. will+ S+ be + V1 ing ?</p>
<p>Future perfect 1. By 2027, 2. by the time +v1, 3. by next week 4. By then 5. For + زمن+(tomorrow /soon/ next/ in the future / in2027 6. By the end of this (week .month, year)</p>	<p>{ S+ will +have +v3 } { S+ wont + have + V3 } { Will + S+ have +v3 } ?</p>

1. **Soon we..... packing for our holiday?**

(will have , will be , are going to)

2. **Next month, we.....in this house for a year. let's celebrate.**

(will have lived , will be living , will live)

3. **Tomorrow at night .I.....my homework. so don't disturbed me**

(Will be doing , will have done , will done)

4. **I willyou at the station tomorrow between 4p.m and 5p.m.**

(have waited wait be waiting)

5. **we won't be at home tomorrow night. Wethe football match at the stadium.**

(Will be watching , will have watched , will watch)

*6. **Dont call me at 3 am I.....and I switch off my phone .**

(Will be sleeping , will have slept)

7. **by the time you arrive , we willall the homework.**

(have finished , be finishing , finish)

8. **I can't call my dad right now. He..... the plane. It takes off in an hour.**

(will board / will be boarding)

9. **This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we..... our exams**

(Will have Finished , will finish , will be finishing)

10. **Do you think you..... your school friends when you go to university?**

(will be missing , will miss)

11. **Nadiaher home work at the end of this week. ***

(Has been doing , had been doing , will be doing)

12. **If you need to contact me next week, we will at a hotel in Aqaba.**

(stay , be staying , have stayed)

13. **In three years' time, my brother..... graduated from university.**

(has . will have . is going to .will)

*14. **By 2025 CE, the new motorway**

(will have opened , will open ,open)

*15. **We're late! By the time we get to the station, the train** (will have gone., will go)

1. will be
2. will have lived
3. Will be doing
4. be waiting
5. Will be watching
- 6 Will be sleeping
7. have finished
- .8. will be boarding
- 9 Will have Finished.
10. will miss
11. will be doing
12. be staying
- 13 will have
14. will have opened
15. will have gone

8 . which ,where , when, who, whose)

عند وجود هذه الكلمات في الخيارات

(which ,where , when, who, whose)

الحل انتبه الى الكلمة قبل الفراغ مباشرة اذا كانت الكلمة

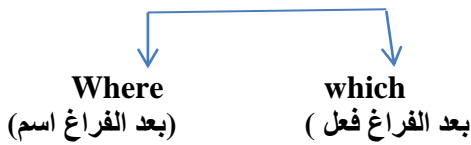
1. عاقل who

2. غير عاقل which /that

3. زمن when

Time , year, month ,week ,period ,day, minute, seconds ,hour, o'clock ,decade ,century ,morning, evening ,night ,afternoon ,age ,yesterday, tomorrow ,**Sunday , January**

4 . اسم مكان



5. مالك Whose مملوك

(Pen, name, son ,wife, clothes ,daughter ,father ,book, car ,bicycle ,wallet, doll ,friend, brother, sister, attitude , teacher , student)

امثلة على اسم مملوك ملزقات بعد الفراغ بدون اي زيادة

1. **The Sahara desert,..... is in Africa, is very hot.**

(which ,where , when, who)

2. **Driversdrive carelessly should be punished.**

(which ,where , when, who, whose)

3. **Qasir Bashiris located in the Jordanian Desert**

(which ,where , when, who, whose)

4. **The thing/ The event /the way held in London in 2012 CE wasThe Olympic Games.**

(which ,where , when, who, whose)

5. **The Giralada toweris one of the most important building**

(which ,where , when, who, whose)

6. **Masdar City universitystudents are fully committed to finding solutions.**

(which ,where , when, who, whose)

7. **The head master of the school.....make this party is very intelligent**

(which ,where , when, who, whose)

8. **The girlname Tala is very beautiful . (,where , when, who, whose)**

9. **There are also about twenty three stables.....horses may have been kept**

(which ,where , when, who, whose)

10. **The year..... Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE**

(which ,where , when, who, whose)

11. **He went to the city is beautiful . (which ,where, who, whose)**

12. **It was the month of Ramadan.....we bought our car**

(which ,where , when, who, whose)

13. **The Great Mosque.....is in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman**

(which ,where , when, who, whose)

14. **The teacherstudent are fully committed to understand every things**

(which ,where , when, who, whose)

15. **People not moneymake the happiness (which ,where , when, who**

1. which 2. Who 3 . Which 4. which 5. Which 6. whose 7. Who 8. Whose
9. where 10. when 11. which 12. when 13. Which 14. whose 15. who

نمط التحويل

1. reported speech

1. I → He /she	} حسب الاسم الأول	
2. Me → Him /her		
3. My → His /her		
4. We → They		
5. us → them	} حسب الاسم الثاني	
6. our → Their		
9. your → his ,her , their, my		
10. You		
(كفاعل (هل الفعل) (he . She . They . I)		
		(كمفعول) (بد الفعل او بعد حرف الجر) (him , her , them .me)

تحويل الأفعال التالية

1. v1, v1+s → V2
2. V2 → Had +V3
3. Am/ is/ are → was/ were
4. Don't /doesn't +v1 → Didn't +v1
5. Has /have → had
6. Will/ shall/ may /can/ must +v1 →
- Would/should/might /could /had to+v1
7. Was/ were → Had been
8. Didn't +v1 → Hadn't +V3

ملاحظة

Had+V3 = لا يحول

-Ving = لا يحول

الفعل بعد-

to / don't / doesn't / Models لا يحول

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

1. "My favourite subject this year is chemistry".

The sentence which has the same meaning is...

- a. Hussein told me that his favourite subject that year had been chemistry.
- b. Hussein told me that his favourite subject that year were chemistry.
- c. Hussein told me that his favourite subject that year was chemistry.
- d. Hussein told me that my favourite subject that year was chemistry.

2. "I think Tala will pass Tawjihi exam , she works hard for her exam "

The correct reported speech to the sentence above is.....

- a. Sarah told me that she think Tala would pass Tawjihi exam , she works hard for her exam "
- b. Sarah told me that she thought Tala would pass Tawjihi exam , she worked hard for her exam "
- c. Sarah told me that she thought Tala would passed Tawjihi exam , she worked hard for her exam "
- d. Sarah told me that she thought Tala would pass Tawjihi exam , she worked hard for him exam "

3. I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning.

The correct reported speech to the sentence above is.....

- a. Tariq said that he had really enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning .
- b. Tariq said that she had really enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning.
- c. Tariq said that he had really enjoyed the book that he had finished this morning.
- d. Tariq said that he really had enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning

4*1. Maha: "I am looking after my little brother."

Maha said that she _____ after her little brother.

(look, looked, was looking)

5. Zien: "I studied hard to become a teacher."

Zien said that she _____ .hard to become a teacher.

(study, studied, had studied)

- 1.c 2.b 3.d 4. was looking 5. had studied

2 . Before

and then = before
1. الجملة الثانية الموجودة بعد **and then** يجب ان تكون بعد **before**
2. الفعل في الجملة الاولى يجب ان يحول الى (**had +v3**)

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

- a. Before he started work ,he had checked his emails
- b. Before he started work ,he has checked his emails
- c. Before he had checked his emails ,he started work .
- d. Before he checked his emails ,he had started work

2. **Tala took several courses, and then she travelled to London .**

- a. Before Tala travelled to London, she has taken several courses,
- b. Before Tala travelled to London, she had taken several courses
- c. Before Tala had taken several courses ,she travelled to London,
- d. Before Tala had taken several courses ,she travelled to London,

3. **Jawad worked very hard for several years, and then he bought a new car.**

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

- A) Before Jawad had bought a new car, he worked very hard for several years.
- B) Before Jawad had worked very hard for several years, he bought a new car.
- C) Before Jawad worked very hard for several years, he had bought a new car.
- D) Before Jawad bought a new car, he had worked very hard for several years.

1.a
2.b
3.d
4.a

4. **Rayan had his breakfast, and then he did his home work.**

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

- a. Rayan had had his breakfast **before** he did his home work.
- b. Rayan did his home work **before** he had his breakfast
- c. Rayan did his home work **before** he had had his breakfast .
- d. Rayan had his breakfast **before** he did his home work.

3.Causative Form / asked

→ S + **asked** +someone **to** + (فعل مجرد) + obj
→ S + had + obj + v3

1. **I asked someone to fix my computer yesterday .**The correct causative form of this sentence is --

- a. I have fixed my computer.
- b. I had fixed my computer yesterday
- c. I did fix my computer
- d. I had my computer fixed yesterday.

2. **I had a mug of coffee prepare.**

The correct causative form of this sentence is

- a. I asked my mother to prepare a mug of coffee.
- b . I ask my mother to prepare a mug of coffee
- c. I asked my mother to prepared a mug of coffee
- d. I asked my mother to a mug of coffee prepare

3. **I asked the teacher to explain the lesson.**

- a. I have explained the lesson.
- b. I had explained the lesson.
- c. I had the lesson explained
- d. I had the lesson explain.

1.d 2.a 3.c

4. passive تحويل

الدليل نزول المفعول به الكلمة الثالثة او الرابعة لتصبح اول كلمة في جملة الحل .
الحل :- اذهب الى الفعل في الجملة فوق تجده قبل المفعول به النازل اول كلمة في جمل الحل.
إذا كان الفعل

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1.V1 → is / are + v3 | 2. don't / doesn't +v1 → isn't / aren't +v3 |
| 3.V2 → was /were +v3 | 4.didn't +v1 → wasn't / weren't +v3 |
| 5.Will+ v1 → will be + v3 | 6.wont +v1 → won't be +v3 |
| 7. Have /has +v2 → have /has been +v3 | |

1. **Students will use social media on their computers in the future .**

The sentence which has the same meaning is....

- social media will be used by the students .
- social media will be use by the students.
- social media would be used by the students.
- social media will been used by the students.

2. **The Egyptians built the pyramids.**

The sentence which has the correct passive is....

- Pyramids were built by The Egyptians .
- Pyramids were build by The Egyptians.
- Pyramids Are built by The Egyptians

3. **Children won't leave their bicycles in the driveway.**

- Children's bicycles won't be left in the driveway.
- Children's bicycles will be leave in the driveway
- Children's bicycles won't be leave in the driveway
- Children's bicycles won't been left in the driveway.

- 1.a
- 2.b
- 3.a
- 4.a
- 5.a

4- **My parents have saved enough money to buy a new car.**

- Enough money has been saved to buy a new car.
- Enough money hasn't been saved to buy a new car.
- Enough money had been saved to buy a new car.
- Enough money hadn't been saved to buy a new car.

5. **she didn't visit his grandparents in the holiday .**

- her grandparents weren't visited by her .
- her grandparents weren't visit by her .
- her grandparents were visited by her .
- her grandparents aren't visited by her .

5. **تحويل**

الدليل :- وجود في الجملة (started / began) ساعتين 2. 3. still 4. فعلن يتهن (ing)
الحل :- جوابك يجب ان يكون على الترتيب التالي (الساعة الاولى + have /has been + ving)

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

- He has been studying since 5 p.m
- He had been studying since 5 p.m
- He has been studying since 10 p.m
- He has been studied since 5 p.m

الجواب a

6. احتمالية

الدليل وجود هذه الكلمات في السؤال. الحل تبديل هذه الكلمات بالكلمة المقابل لها (قبع)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|------------------------|
| 1.perhaps | ← | → | might + inf |
| 2.aren't allowed to | ← | → | mustn't |
| 3 it is not necessary to | ← | → | don't/ doesn't have to |
| 4.it is necessary to | ← | → | Have to / has to |

1.perhaps Issa's phone is broken . This sentence has the same meaning as

- a. Issa's phone must be broken .
b. Issa's phone has to be broken .
c. Issa's phone might be broken .
d. Issa's phone should be broken .

2.You aren't allowed to touch his machine .

The sentence which has the same meaning is

- a. You shouldn't touch his machine .
b. You can't touch his machine .
c. You mustn't touch his machine .
d. You don't have to touch his machine

7 . It is(not) normal / usual ↔ is /are /am(not) used to + v ing

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

The sentence which has the same meaning is

- a) Most of Jordanian people used to cooking Mansaf in the wedding party.
b. Most of Jordanian people are used to cooking Mansaf in the wedding party.
c. Most of Jordanian people are used to cook Mansaf in the wedding party.
d) Most of Jordanian people use to cook Mansaf in the wedding party.

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

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

- a) It had been normal for me to teach my students through social media.
b)It was normal for me to teaching my students through social media.
C)It is normal for me now to teach my students through social media.
D)It isn't normal for me now to teach my students through social media.

1.b

2.c

3.d

3- It is not normal for me now to work from home.

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

- a- I used to working from home now.
b- I used to work from home.
c- I am used to working from home now.
d- I am not used to working from home now.

8.

الدليل جملة السؤال تحتوي على **intend, hope** . يتم تبديلها ب

- | | | | |
|------------------|---|---|---------------------------|
| 1.intend, hope. | ↔ | ↔ | Is / are / am planning to |
| 2.don't /doesn't | ↔ | ↔ | intend, hope. |
| | | | Is / are / am(not) |

1. Ali intends to finish his project tonight . This sentence has the same meaning as...

- a. Ali wants to finish his project tonight .
b. Ali must finish his project tonight .
c. Ali likes to finish his project tonight .
d. Ali is planning to finish his project tonight

9.cleft sentences

اذا وجد في جملة السؤال خط تحت الكلمة وفي السؤال وجد النص التالي

The sentence which emphasises the underlined words in the sentence above is.

الحل

Is / was

1. تأكد ان هذه الكلمة التي تحتها خط تكون بعد
2. تأكد ان الجملة مرتبة على هذه القاعدة

The person
the thing (subject)
The place (country)
The time (year, period)



who/that
which/that
where
when

كلمة الجملة
بدون الاسم
المحدد
بدون اي
تغير



Was
Is
حسب الفعل في الجملة



الاسم المحدد
الي تحت خط

قبل المكان أو الزمان عند استخدام where /when

In , on , at

*يجب حذف حرف الجر

Which/that

It is / was + الاسم المحدد



who/that



كلمة الجملة بدون الاسم المحدد ودون أي تغير

When /that

Where /that

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

The sentence which emphasises the underlined words is:

- A) The thing that Ali ibn Nafi' revolutionised in the world was the musical theory.
- B) The person who revolutionised the musical theory in the world is Ali ibn Nafi'.
- C) It was Ali ibn Nafi' who revolutionised the musical theory in the world.
- D) The thing which revolutionised Ali ibn Nafi' was the musical theory in the world.

2. The person

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

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

The sentence which emphasises the underlined words is

- a. It was his final book which made him famous all over the world
- b. It is his final book who made him famous all over the world
- c. It is his final book which made him famous all over the world
- d. It was made him famous all over the world which his final book

4. Jabir ibn Hayyan is known as the founder of chemistry .

The sentence which emphasises the underlined words is

- a. The person who is known as the founder of chemistry is Jabir ibn Hayyan
- b. The person who is known as the founder of chemistry was Jabir ibn Hayyan
- c. The person whose known as the founder of chemistry is Jabir ibn Hayyan
- d. .the thing which Jabir ibn Hayyan is known was the founder of chemistry

5. Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century .

The sentence which emphasises the underlined words is.

- the thing Which Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century was the mechanical clock
- the thing Which Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century is the mechanical clock
- the thing who Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century was the mechanical clock

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

The sentence which emphasises the underlined words is.-

- The person who contributed to the invention was the oud.
- The person who contributed to the oud was the invention .
- The person who contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi .
- The person who contributed to the invention of the oud Al-Kindi was .

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

- The sentence which emphasises the underlined words is...

- The country which Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was in Iraq.
- The country where did his research in a laboratory in Iraq was Jabir ibn Hayyan.
- The country when Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was in Iraq.
- The country where Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.

8. Petra was made a world Heritage Site in 1985 CE.

The sentence which emphasises the underlined words is...

- The year where a world Heritage Site in 1985 CE was Petra .
- The year when a world Heritage Site in Petra was in 1985 CE .
- The year when Petra was made a world Heritage Site was 1985 CE .
- The year in 1985 CE Petra was made a world Heritage Site

9. Mariam works harder than anybody else in this organisation .

The sentence which emphasises the underlined words is...

- The person who harder works than anybody else is Mariam .
- The person who works harder than anybody else was Mariam .
- The person who works harder than anybody else is Mariam .
- The person who works harder than Mariam was anybody else.

10. The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I.

The sentence which emphasises the underlined words is...

- The year when The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE was Abd al-Rahman I
- The person when The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE was Abd al-Rahman I
- The person who The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE is Abd al-Rahman I
- The Mosque which was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I was The Great Mosque in Cordoba.

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

This sentence has the same meaning as.....

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

- a
- b
- a
- b
- a
- c
- d
- c
- b
- d
- b

Functions OF Grammar

1. Which sentence describes a past habit or past state that has now changed.

- A - I used to train in the gym.
B - I am used to training in the gym.
c. I used to training in the gym.

2. Which sentence describes things that are familiar or customary?

- A – they are used to having parties.
B – they used to have parties.
c – they are used to have parties.

1.a 2.a

1. Defining clause —→ (essential information) **يسمى محدد/ معلومات ضرورية** إذا لم يسبق بفاصلة

Children **who like sweets so much** often have problems with their teeth.

2. (Non-defining clause) —→ (additional information) **يسمى غير محدد/ معلومات اضافية** إذا يسبق بفاصلة

The Sahara desert, **which is in Africa**, is very hot

مثال

1. The Sahara desert, **which** is in Africa, is very hot. **the function of using** this sentence?
a. essential information b. Defining clause c. additional information

● We use the Present Simple to talk about:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 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 |

مثال

1. We drink a lot of milk every day .

This sentence describe

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. scheduled or fixed events in the future. | B. scheduled or fixed events in the past. |
| c. scheduled or fixed events in the present | d. scheduled or fixed events now . |

● We use the Present Continuous:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. To talk about something that is happening at the moment of speaking. | |
| 2. to describe something temporary . We use it with always. | 3. for actions that happen repeatedly in the present. |
| 3. 4. to talk about the future , where something has been planned . | |

● We use the Present Perfect to:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Talk about something that was true in the past and continues to be true in the present. | |
| discuss our experience up to the present . | 3. talk about an action that happened in the past |

● We use the Past Simple to:

1. Talk about something that started and finished in the past.
2. Describe a routine in the past.
3. Talk about something that was true for an extended period of time in the past.

● We use the Past Continuous to:

1. Talk about something which was happening before and after another action in the past.
2. Show that something happened for a long time in the past.

- We use the **Past Perfect Simple** to talk about actions that happened before a specific moment in the past.

B. GUIDED WRITING: (4 points); كتابة موجهة

There are many.....العنوان تجده بعد.....such as..... ,.....
..... and
in addition ,there is another

Read the information below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences using all the given notes below about Benefits of learning a foreign language. Use the appropriate linking words such as ,and , too,....etc

Benefits of learning a foreign language
- exercise the brain
- improve memory
- become aware of the way language works
- understand your own language

There are many *Benefits of learning a foreign language* such as exercise the brain , improve memory and become aware of the way language works .
in addition ,there is another *Benefit* is understand your own language.

كلمات تبديل في العنوان

Why :- reasons that How/ Ways What :- things that

Why do people use the internet ?
- search information
- watch videos
-post photo
-read news

There are many *reasons that make* people use the internet such as search information , watch videos and posting photo.
In addition there is another reason is read news.

Free writing .

I want to write about
I think it is very important , so I want to write about this issue in details .
Any way , it has many things such as
.....
.....
However , there are many disadvantages like.....
.....
..... in my hamble opinion I think that government should support this subject because it is very important in develop the country and contribute to prosperity the community .
Finally , I hope that I have given enough and useful information about this issu

dictation كلمات إملاء

calculation
Smartphone
rely on
floppy disk
computer chip
program
blog
email exchange
post
social media
tablet computer
white board
programme
access
Satellite navigation
security settings
Privacy settings
Filter
identity fraud
acupuncture
ailment
allergy
arthritis
herbal remedy
Homoeopathy
Immunization
malaria
Migraine *
sceptical
Viable *
commitment
healthcare
life expectancy
reputation
sanitation
dental
immunisation
Infant <u>mortality</u>
Decline
optimistic
raise a question
bounce back
Obese
Raise
Strenuous
cope with
focus on
inheritance
hands on
fertile land
legacy
Gross Domestic Product
track record

pill
Scanner
side effect
Stroke
symptom
Implant
medical trial
Dementia
medical trial
Coma
Drug
Expansion
radiotherapy
reputation
wards
pediatrics
outpatient
Arithmetic
algebra
geometry:-
mathematician
philosopher
physician
polymath :-
composition
musical harmony
revolutionise
Talent
laboratory
founder
Ground breaking
megaproject
artificially created
carbon – neutral
criticize
desalination
grid)energy grid
appendage
Artificial
Limb
apparatus
prosthetic
sponsor (v)
out weigh
pedestrian
sustainability
zero waste
Commitment
irrigate

pioneering
Qualifications
tailor made
Astrophysics
undertake
tutorial
academic
compulsory
contradictory
developed nation
fluently
optional
Tuition
Financial
halls of residence
motive
minority
debts
fees
degree
<u>concentration</u>
<u>dehydration</u>
<u>diet</u>
<u>memory</u>
<u>nutrition</u>
<u>circulation</u>
public university
private university
Undergraduate *
postgraduate
degree
Master s degree
enrol
diploma
Online distance learning
PhD
Vocational
Immerse
Memory
Multilingual
Multitask
Utterance
Simulator
mother tongue
Dominate
Fertilizer

Extraction
Pharmaceuticals
Agreement
export
import
Package holiday
Target market
Age group
department store
sales pitch
Marketing
Reserve
Minerals
Economics
pension
marketing
recruiting
calculations
web enquiries
Curriculum Vitae CV
work experience
Fond of
Headphones
interpreter
regional
rewarding
secure
seminar
translation
negotiate
Be prepared for detaile
Knitwear