

Al-Salim

An English Course for Tawjihi **level 3**

**Opportunities don't happen.
You create them.**



PREPARED BY: SALSABEEL SALEEM
0790185538



1 Irregular verbs الأفعال الغير منتظمة

يبدأ الطالب أولاً بالتعرف على أشكال الفعل في اللغة الإنجليزية وحفظ التصاريف.

2 Derivation الأشتقاق

يستطيع الطالب تمييز الكلمة (اسم، فعل، صفة، ظرف) ويعتبر الاشتقاق تأسيس وقاعدة مهمة جداً لطالب التوجيهي وعليها علامات بنسبة كبيرة.

3 Sentence in English الضمائر + pronouns الجملة في اللغة الإنجليزية

يميز الطالب تكوين الجملة وترتيبها باللغة الانجليزية والتعرف على الضمائر وتفيده هذه المهارة قواعدياً وحتى في كتابة موضوع التعبير.

4 Countable and uncountable nouns الأسماء المعدودة والغير معدودة

يجب أن يستطيع الطالب تحديد إذا كان الاسم مفرد أو جمع / معدود أو غير معدود.

5 Tenses الأزمنة

آخر مرحلة بالتأسيس هي أن يدرس الطالب أزمنة اللغة الإنجليزية ويفرق بين المضارع والماضي والمستقبل وتفيده الأزمنة قواعدياً وكتابياً.

"اللهم إني أسألك فهم النبيين، وحفظ المرسلين والملائكة المقربين، برحمتك يا أرحم الراحمين، اللهم
أجعل السنننا عامرة بذكرك وقلوبنا بخشيتك، وأسرارنا بطاعتك إنك على كل شيء قدير"
"وفقنا الله وإياكم لما يحب ويرضاه من القول والعمل، وزقنا وإياكم نيت صادقت وهمت عالية"

المعلمة سلسبيل سليم

Irregular verbs 1



الجملة في اللغة الإنجليزية يجب أن تحتوي على فعل (verb)

مثل: (يلعب play)، (يحاول try)، (يبكي cry)، (ياكل eat)
(يدرس study)، (يشرب drink)، (ينتج create)، (يخترع invent)

هذه الأفعال في الزمن المضارع تسمى (V₁)
ويوجد أيضاً (V₂ / V₃ / v.ing).

إذا أنواع الأفعال في اللغة الإنجليزية هي

V₁ / V₂ / V₃ / V.ing

V₁

يأتي (V₁) إما مجرد (دون إضافة شيء للفعل) وإما نضيف له (s) وأشكالها.

مفرد (He - she - it)

جمع (I - you - we - they)

في حالة الفعل المضارع يجب النظر للفاعل (subject)

✓ سيتم شرح المفرد والجمع بالتفصيل لاحقاً.

✓ إذا كان الفاعل مفرد نضيف له (s) وأشكالها (es) + (ies).

✓ إذا كان الفاعل جمع لا نضيف له شيء (يبقى كما هو) أي فعل مجرد.

(S) وأشكالها

نضيف (s) للفعل فقط إذا كان الفاعل مفرد.

نضيف (es) للفعل إذا انتهى بالأحرف التالية {ch, sh, x, o, s, z}

ما هي أحرف الساكنة؟

حرف العلة (vowels) هي (a, i, e, o, u)

أي حرف باللغة الإنجليزية ما عدا حروف العلة تعتبر حروف ساكنة.

brush → brushes

watch → watches

fix → fixes

go → goes

pass → passes

buzz → buzzes

إذا انتهى الفعل بـ y قبلت حرف ساكن نحذف y ونضيف ies

The pilot **flies** in the sky.



fry

-s

-es

-ies

study → studies

cry → cries

try → tries

play → plays

stay → stays

pray → prays

لا نحذف y ولا نضع ies لأن y قبلها حرف عله نضيف (s) فقط

I – you – we - they

جمع الفعل يبقى
كما هو

play – sleep – eat – drink
fix – watch – study – go

He – She – it

مفرد
حسب نهاية الفعل إما
(ies, es, s)

plays – sleeps – eats
drinks – fixes – watches
studies – goes

Test yourself

اختبر نفسك



V₁



* Rami.....(take).

we(go).

* I.....(work).

she.....(live).

* The workers (fix).

My grand father.....(use).

* The student.....(study).

My mother.....(cook).

* The teacher.....(teach).

He(play).



Remember تذكر :

V_1 ويعبر عن الزمن المضارع
 للفاعل المفرد s/es/ies
 للفاعل الجمع بدون S (XS)

V₂

كيف نحول V_1 (مضارع) ← V_2 (ماضي)؟؟

فعل منتظم (regular verb)

فعل غير منتظم (irregular verb)

يُقسم V_2 الفعل الماضي إلى

Regular verbs 1

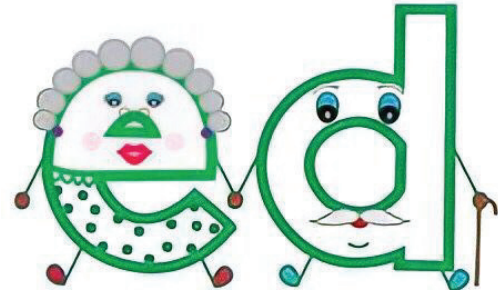
الفعل المنتظم هو الفعل الذي نضيف له (ed) فيصبح ماضي مثل:

play → played

visit → visited

invent → invented

watch → watched



it happened in the past

لكن هناك قواعد بسيطة لإضافة (ed) للفعل:-

1 إذا انتهى الفعل بـ (e) نضيف فقط (d).

arrive → arrived

like → liked

use → used

2 إذا انتهى الفعل بـ (y) قبلها حرف ساكن (أي حرف ما عدا حروف العلة) نحذف (y) ونضيف (ied).

Past Tense Regular Verbs
RULES, EXAMPLES, AND PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE

play	like	cry	stop
↓	↓	↓	↓
played	liked	cried	stopped

www.Games4esl.com

study → studied

copy → copied

reply → replied

cry → cried

play → played

enjoy → enjoyed

obey → obeyed

فقط نضيف ed ولا
نحذف y لأنها مسبوقة
بحرف علة.

3 بعض الأفعال التي تنتهي بحرف ساكن يسبقها حرف علة ← نضعف الحرف الأخير.

stop → stopped

travel → travelled

drop → dropped

لا يتأثر V₂ بالفاعل إذا كان مفرد أو جمع

Test yourself

اختبر نفسك



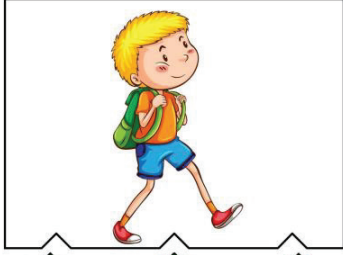
V₂

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| * It.....(reduce). | we(travel). |
| * He.....(protect). | I.....(use). |
| * She(add). | you.....(reply). |
| * They(study). | The baby.....(cry). |
| * She.....(play). | Children.....(arrive). |

WE CAN
DO IT!



Irregular verb 2



go went gone

I go to school every day. We went to the cinema yesterday. They have already gone.

الفعل الغير منتظم هو الفعل الذي لا يقبل (ed) بل له تصريف وشكل معين:

مثل:-

eat → eated خطأ

speak → speaked خطأ

write → writed خطأ



eat → ate
speak → spoke
write → wrote

يجب على الطالب حفظ هذه الأفعال حفظ كتابتٍ وأن يعرف معانهم ليكون متزود معاني جيد قبل البدء بالمادة

انظر ص 11



له مُسمى آخر (past participle) وهو نفس V2

فعل منتظم (regular verb)

فعل غير منتظم (irregular verb)

له نوعان

المنتظم يضاف له (ed) مثل:

work → woked

visit → visited



make made made

I make my bed every day. She made the dinner for her family. Look! The children have made a snowman.

والغير منتظم "حفظ" مثل:

eat → eaten

speak → spoken

انظر ص ١١

مهم كيف نفرق بين (V₂) و (V₃) ؟؟

Has, Have, Had

مثلاً ← "worked" قد تكون (V₂) أو (V₃)

لأنه فعل منتظم وانتهى بـ (ed)

إذا كان الفعل مسبوق بـ (Have, has, had) ← يكون (V₃) دائماً* I visted..... V₂* She has visited has مسبوقة بـ V₃* They visted..... V₂* I have visited have مسبوقة بـ V₃

"V.ing"

فعل (ing) يعبر عن الاستمرارية في الفعل سواء في المضارع أو الماضي أو المستقبل.

I am writing أنا اكتب

I was writing كنت أكتب

I will be writing سأكتب

✓ سيدرس الطالب كل هذه الأزمنة لاحقاً...

قواعد إضافة (ing) للفعل:-

1 إذا انتهى الفعل بـ (e) نحذفها ثم نضيف (ing).



Move → moving

Live → living

hope → hoping

use → using

2 إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف ساكن قبله حرف علة ← نضعف الحرف الأخير:-

stop → stopping

begin → beginning

swim → Swimming

get → getting

control → controlling

put → putting

cut → cutting

plan → planning

Spelling Rules for adding 'ing'

Note

لا يتأثر الفعل الذي ينتهي بـ y عند إضافة ing حتى لو كان قبله حرف ساكن أو حرف علة

play → playing

enjoy → enjoying

study → studying

cry → crying

copy → copying

Note

الفعل المجرد **infinitive** هو الفعل الخالي من أي إضافة (X s , X ing , X ed)

أهم تصاريف الأفعال (حفظ)

Group(1) helping verbs الأفعال المساعدة		
V ₁	V ₂	V ₃
Be (is – am – are) يكون	was / were	been
do (does) يفعل	did	done
have (has) يملك	had	had

Group(2) d – t – t		
V ₁	V ₂	V ₃
build يبني	built	built
spend ينفق / يمضي	spent	spent
send يرسل	sent	sent
lend يقرض	lent	lent

Group(3) i – a – u		
V ₁	V ₂	V ₃
begin يبدأ	began	begun
drink يشرب	drank	drunk
swim يسبح	swam	swum
ring يرن	rang	rung
sing يغني	sang	sung



Group(4) ight		
V ₁	V ₂	V ₃
bring يُحضر	brought برو	brought
buy يشتري	bought بو	bought
think يفكر	thought ثو	thought
teach يعلم	taught تَ	taught
catch يلتقط	caught كَ	caught

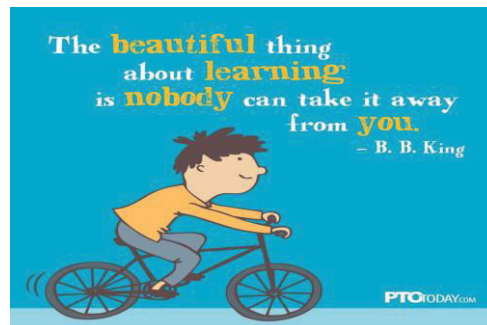
Group(5) تبقی کما هي		
V ₁	V ₂	V ₃
cost يکلف	cost	cost
read يقرأ	read	read
cut يقطع	cut	cut
put يضع	put	put
hurt يجرح	hurt	hurt

Group(6) t – t		
V ₁	V ₂	V ₃
feel يشعر	felt	felt
keep يبقى	kept	kept
meet يقابل	met	met
sleep ينام	slept	slept
leave يترك	left	left
lose يخسر	lost	lost
get يحصل	got	got
spell يتهجئ	spelt	spelt
dream يحلم	dreamt	dreamt
mean يعني / يقصد	meant	meant
learn يتعلم	learnt	learnt



Group(7) " en " بتنتھی ب		
V ₁	V ₂	V ₃
drive يقود	drove	driven
write يكتب	wrote	written
take ياخذ	took	taken
break يكسر / يستريح	broke	broken
speak يتحدث	spoke	spoken
shake يهتز	shook	shaken
steal يسرق	stole	stolen
eat ياكل	ate	eaten
give يعطي	gave	given
hide يخبئ	hid	hidden
bite يعض	bit	bitten
fall يسقط	fell	fallen
ride يركب	rode	ridden
choose يختار	chose	chosen
forget ينسى	forgot	forgotten

Group(8) " wn " تنتھی ب		
V ₁	V ₂	V ₃
know يعرف	knew	known
draw يرسم	drew	drawn
fly يطير	flew	flown
grow ينمو	grew	grown
show يظهر	showed	shown
throw يرمي	threw	thrown



Group(9) " d " تنتھی بـ

V ₁	V ₂	V ₃
say يقول	said	said
tell يخبر	told	told
sell يبيع	sold	sold
find يجد	found	found
Understand يفهم	Understood	Understood
hear يسمع	heard	heard
pay يدفع	paid	paid
make يصنع	made	made
hold يمسك	held	held

Group(10) " n " تنتھی بـ

V ₁	V ₂	V ₃
see يرى	saw	seen
win يفوز	won	won
run يركض	ran	run
come يأتي	came	come
become يصبح	became	become
go يذهب	went	gone



* Identify the type of the following verbs : – (حدد نوع الأفعال التالية)

- 1) My mother makes delicious cakes.
- 2) The boy solved the puzzle in a few minutes.
- 3) The girl cried for help.
- 4) She is doing her homework.
- 5) The moon disappeared behind the clouds.
- 6) She got a full mark.
- 7) They have never travelled to Egypt.
- 8) The shop opens at 8:00 am.
- 9) Nobody said a word.
- 10) I bought three books.
- 11) They have just finished the work.
- 12) She was walking in the garden.
- 13) He passes his exam.
- 14) The man tries to push the car.
- 15) Students prepared for exams.
- 16) I am a teacher.
- 17) He is a student.
- 18) She does her homework.
- 19) They study math.
- 20) She teaches History.

NO ONE CAN
TAKE YOUR
Shine
WITHOUT
PERMISSION

Answer:

1)	makes (V ₁ +S) مفرد	11)	have (V ₁) finished (V ₃) have لأن قبلها
2)	solved (V ₂) ماضي	12)	was (V ₂) walking (V.ing) ماضي مستمر
3)	cried (ساكن y) V ₂ "ied"	13)	passes (V ₁ + es) مفرد
4)	is (V ₁) doing (V.ing) مضارع مستمر	14)	tries (V ₁ + ies) ساكن y مفرد +
5)	disappeared (V ₂) منتظم	15)	prepared (V ₂) ماضي منتظم
6)	got (V ₂) غير منتظم	16)	am (V ₁)
7)	have (V ₁) travelled (V ₃) have لأن قبلها	17)	is (V ₁)
8)	opens (V ₁ +S) مفرد	18)	does (V ₁)
9)	said (V ₂) غير منتظم	19)	study (V ₁) جمع
10)	bought (V ₂) غير منتظم	20)	teaches (V ₁ + es) مفرد (ch) +



Derivation الاشتقاق

يتعرف الطالب على أقسام الكلمة باللغة الانجليزية (اسم ، صفة ، فعل ، ظرف) ويميز بينها.
من أهم القواعد لطالب التوجيهي (علاماته بنسبة كبيرة في الامتحان الوزاري).

1) Noun
اسم

2) Adjective
صفة

3) Verb
فعل

4) Adverb
ظرف / حال

قبل دراسة أي قاعدة يجب معرفة كيف أميزها في الامتحان الوزاري؟
قاعدة Derivation نميزها (تكون الخيارات نفس الكلمة لكن نهاياتها مختلفة) مثل:
(success , successful , successfully , succeed)

1 Noun مقاطع الاسم (أي نهاية الكلمة)

ملكية تعليم (education – possession) ش (tion / sion)

مملكة تطوير (development – kingdom) م (ment / dom)

نقد عالم النجاح السعادة ميراث (inheritance – happiness – success – scientist – criticism) س (nce / ness / ess / ist / ism)

الوزارة جودة (quality – ministry) ي (ity / y)

(er – or)
(v) (n)
معلم teach – teacher يعلم
مستخدم use – user يستخدم
مخترع invent – inventor يخترع



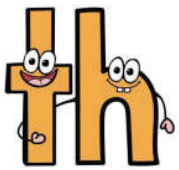
✦ حروف كلمة شمسي

رسالة (message) age
صداقة (friendship) ship
نصيحة (advice) ice



انتبه

كلمة advice ← c اسم نصيحة
advise ← s فعل ينصح



شباب الصحة
th (health – youth)
وأحياناً للأعداد
التاسع Fourth - ninth الرابع

أحياناً الكلمة التي تنتهي بـ ing تكون اسم (ing)
مثل: التعلم learing القراءة Reading

٧ متى الفراغ في الجملة يحتاج إلى اسم ؟
 اسم
 بعد :-

1) Articles: أدوات التعريف والنكرة (a , an ,the)



2) Demonstratives: (This – that / These – those)



3) possessive adjectives: (My , his , her , our , their , your , its)



4) prepositions: (in , on , at , of , for , about , by , under , between)

بين تحت خلال عن إلى من عند على في
 فوق عبر بعد قبل
 before , after , through , over

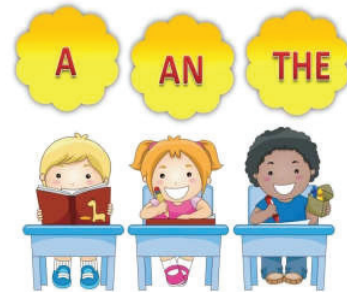


5) Quantifiers: (much , many , a lot of , a little , a few , all , any , some)



Note

إذا جاء ما سبق بعد الفراغ ليس لها أي أهمية، فقط إذا كانت قبل الفراغ نضع بعدها اسم Noun



2 Adjective

مقاطع الصفة

(ble)



بلال

(acceptable) مقبول

(ous)



أوس

(famous) مشهور

(ary)



أريج

(complementary) مكمل

(ory)



عريب

(satisfactory) مرضي

(ent)



إنت

(excellent) رائع

(ant)



أنت

(important) مهم

(ful)



فلت

(beautiful) جميل

(ive)



إيف

(active) نشط

(less – al – an)



ليس الآن

(careless, normal, jordanian)

أردني عادي مهمل

(ic / ect)

ك

(optimistic / correct)

صحيح متفائل

أحيانا تأتي (ed / ing) تأتي ك صفة وليس فعل (ing / ed)

مثل: متحمس excited قلق worried

ممتع interesting رائع amazing

إذا لم يكن غير (ed / ing) نختارهم ك صفات

صفة

✓ متى الفراغ في الجملة يحتاج إلى صفة ؟

1 Comparative & superlative: (م)

المقارنة والتفضيل

* More than
less

* as as

* the most

Comparatives &
Superlatives

2 (م) بعد (very , so , too , quite)

مؤكدات الجملة

3 بعد أفعال Be (is , am , are be being)
(was, were been)

أفعال

4 بعد أفعال الحواس (look 👁️👁️ , sound 👂 , taste 🍷)

أفعال

5 بعد أفعال الشعور (find , feel , seem , become)

أفعال

يُجد يشعر يبدو يصبح

3 Verb مقاطع الفعل

(fy , en , ise – ize , ate , ide , iev)

في إن 8



Do بعد أفعال دائماً
فعل مجرد
Do – Does – Did (أصفر كلمة في الخيارات)

To دائماً
فعل مجرد
(أصفر كلمة في الخيارات)

Who فعل
Which

Modals: بعد
will – would دائماً
can – could فعل مجرد
shall – should (أصفر كلمة في الخيارات)
may – might
must – had to
have to – had to



Note

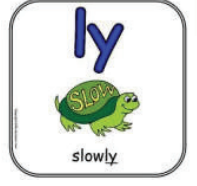
Really! حقاً فعل حسب معنى الجملة
صفة

* I Really appreciate you . (verb)

* Math test is really hard . (adj)

4 Adverb فقط (ly) مقاطع الظرف

(loudly , frequently , carefully , finally)

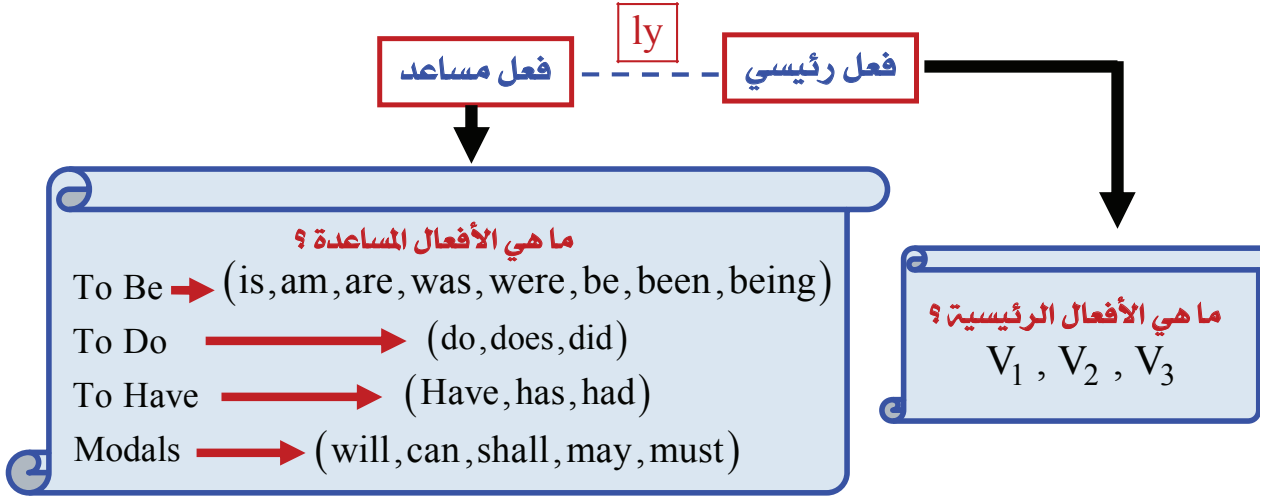


نهاية الجملة (3) ⇒ ly * ⇒ أول الجملة فراغ وفاصلة (1)

ly
(adv)

بين فعلين / مهم جداً (2)

(adv)



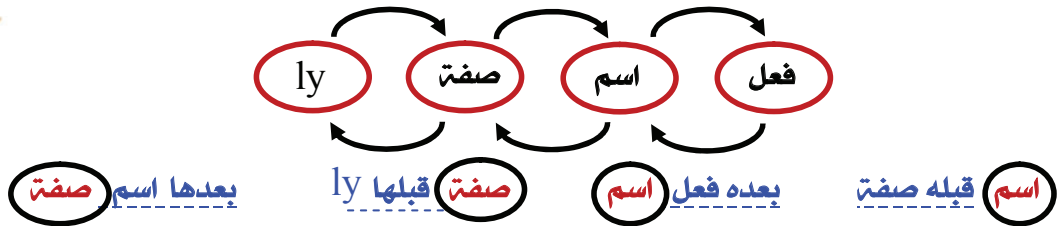
تذكر دائماً بين فعلين (ly)

إذا كان بعد الفراغ **صفة** انتهت بـ (ed) / أو فعل (V₃ / V₂) يكون الفراغ ly

— — — ed

ذكرنا سابقاً أنك تستطيع تمييز قاعدة الـ Derivation بأن تكون الخيارات عبارة عن كلمة واحدة ونهايتها مختلفة،،، إذا ما هي خطوات الحل :-

تأتي قاعدة الـ Derivation في الامتحان الوزاري إما على الخريطة :-



وإما من المحددات التي تم شرحها.



انتبه " مهم جداً جداً "



Note

أو و
and / or

اسم and اسم
فعل and فعل
صفة or صفة

فعل -ly- فعل

-ly- ed

اسم
فعل -ly-

◆ قد تكون هناك أسماء مركبة مثل
Blood circulation الدورة الدموية
Language proficiency كفاءة اللغة

M ly فعل مجرد

جميع أسئلة الكتاب (Derivation)

- 1) The middle East is famous for the.....of olive oil.
(productive , produce , production , productively)
- 2) Ibn sina wrote.....textbooks.
(medicine , medical , medically , medicines)
- 3) Fatima al Fihri was born in the.....century.
(nine , ninth , ninthly)
- 4) My father bought our house with an from his grandfather.
(inherit , inheritable , inherited , inheritance)
- 5) Scholars have discovered an document from the twelfth century.
(origin , original , originally , originality)
- 6) Do you think the wheel was the most important Ever ?
(inventive , invent , invention , invented)

- 7) Al-kindi made many important mathematical
(discover , discoverable , discoveries , discovered)
- 8) who was the most writer of the twentieth century ?
(influence , influential , influentially , influenciny)
- 9) we went to a concert yesterday. The music was written by a new young composer, so it was
(contenporaries , contemporary , contemplate , contemplating)
- 10) when we go on school trip , we always learn new things because the trip are
(educate , education , educational , educationally)
- 11) photography and painting are two examples of the arts.
(visual , vision , visibility , visually)
- 12) Art , music. and literature are all part of our life
(culture , cultural , culturally , culturing)
- 13) Petra is an important site.
(archaeology , archaeological , archaeologist , archaeologically)
- 14) I will be going to university to continue my
(educate , educational , educationally , education)
- 15) In our exam , we had to a text from Arabic into English.
(translated , translate , translating , translation)
- 16) They are going to A new air conditioning unit in our flat.
(install , installation , installed , installing)
- 17) Thank you for your help , I really it.
(appreciation , appreciate , appreciative , appreciatively)
- 18) Have you seen Nasser's of post cards ? He's got hundered !
(collecting , collected , collection , collect)
- 19) one of the most important things that we give children is a good
(educate , educational , educationally , education)
- 20) If you work hard , I'm sure you will
(success , successfully , successful , succeed)

- 21) Congratulations ! Not many people Such high marks.
(achievement , achieve , achievable , achievability)
- 22) My father works for an That helps to protect the environment.
(organize , organisation , organisational , organising)
- 23) it's amazing to watch the of a baby in the first year of life.
(develop , development , developing , developmental)
- 24) I'm confused , could you give me some , please ?
(advice , advising , advise , advised)
- 25) Before an exam , you must Everything you've learnt.
(revised , revision , revisable , revise)
- 26) In hot weather our bodies are in danger of
(dehydrated , dehydration , dehydrate)
- 27) Don't talk to the driver . he must
(concentration , concentrate , concentrative , concentrating)
- 28) How quickly does blood round the body ?
(circulation , circulate , circulative , circulating)
- 29) Before you apply for a job , check that you have the correct
(qualify , qualification , qualified)
- 30) The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a
(recommend , recommendation , recommended , recommending)
- 31) congratulations on a very Business deal.
(success , succeed , successful , successfully)
- 32) We should always be ready to listen to good
(advice , advising , advise , advised)
- 33) My father often talks about he did in his
(young , younger , youngest , youth)
- 34) It's important to have an of different countries's customs.
(aware , awareness)
- 35) , the process is done by hand.
(trade , traditional , tradition , traditionally)
- 36) Buyers find the style very
(attract , attraction , attractive , attracting)

- 37) Another craft practiced is the of ceramic items.
(create , creation , creative , creativity)
- 38) Many instruments that are used today in were designed by Arab scholars.
(operational , operate , operations)
- 39) when do you To receive your test results ?
(expect , expectancy , expectantly)
- 40) The graduation ceremony was a very occasion for everyone.
(memory , memorising , memorable)
- 41) Nuts contain useful Such as oils and fats.
(nutrients , nutritious , nutrition)
- 42) Amazing advances are constantly taking place.
(medicine , medical , medicines)
- 43) In these days of technological and scientific
(discover , discoverable , discoveries , discovered)
- 44) Many people expect instant cures , and prefer to get a
(prescribe , prescription , prescribed , prescribable)
- 45) But it is worth remembering that our immune systems can fight diseases on their own , too.
(infection , infect , infectious)
- 46) One hundred people who had survived a serious were interviewed twelve years after.
(diagnosis , diagnose , diagnostic)
- 47) The of the study was to discover if there was anything in common.
(intend , intention , intentionally , intentional)
- 48) They had all used different treatments such as , , radio therapy , acupuncture and special diets.
(surgery , surgical , surge , surgeon)
- 49) What they all had in common , however , was strong That what they were doing.

(belief , believe , believable , believed)



belief = اسم اعتقاد

50) However, was a strong belief that what they were doing would be
(success , successfully , succeed , successful)

51) This survey has limited , but one thing . it shows is that a positive attitude can help your immune system to work.

(conclude, conclusion , concluded)

إذا كان معنى الجملة مكتمل ly
 فعل اسم صفة ly
 إذا لم يكن معنى الجملة مكتمل اسم

52) In the Middle East today , entrepreneurship is important among young people. (particular, particularly , particularity)

53) Because of the job market.

(competition , compete , competitive , competitively)

54) It is important to give young people the So that can help themselves.

(know, knowledge , knowledgeable , knowledgably)

55) have been set up to guide young people.

(organize, organized , organisations , organisational)

56) They can have control over their own futures.

(economy , economize , economic , economist)

57) In the Middle East , it is a learning.

(critic, critical , critics , criticism)



أحياناً يأتي ing للاسم مثل
 learning التعليم
 thinking التفكير
 Reading القراءة

58) on the tiny island of Arran in Scotland, the local people are bringing back an ancient (tradition, traditional , traditionally , trade)

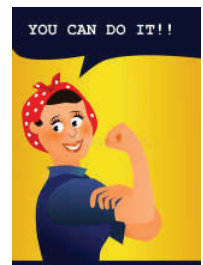
59) This has proved to be beneficial to the community.

(extreme, extremely , extermination)

60) An , Arran textiles , was set up a few years ago to offer classes in traditional weaving skills.

(organize , organisation , organistional , organising)

- 61) It was so popular that the project , which had originally been for old women. (intend, intendment , intended , intending)
- 62) It added benefits of new business opportunities and support for (tourist , tourism , touristic)
- 63) on the day of the exam , arrive on time , but not too early or you may find yourself getting more while you wait to start. (nerve , nervous , nervously)
- 64) you can keep calm by breathing and thinking positively. (deep , deepest , deeper , deeply)
- 65) underline all of the key that tell you how the questions should be answered. (instructions , instruct , instructing)
- 66) Finally, after the exam , don't join in on a about what everyone else did. (discuss , discussion , discussing , discussed)
- 67) unless you want to yourself for the next exam. (frighten , frightened , frightening)
- 68) Remember that's exam are To find out what you know, and what you can do. (design , designed , designer)



Answer:

1)	production	18)	collection	35)	traditionally	52)	Particularly
2)	medical	19)	education	36)	attractive	53)	competitive
3)	Ninth	20)	succeed	37)	creation	54)	knowledge
4)	inheritance	21)	achieve	38)	operations	55)	organisations
5)	original	22)	organisation	39)	expect	56)	economic
6)	invention	23)	development	40)	memorable	57)	critical
7)	discoveries	24)	advice	41)	nutrients	58)	tradition
8)	influential	25)	revise	42)	medical	59)	extremely
9)	contemporary	26)	dehydration	43)	discoveries	60)	organization
10)	educational	27)	concentrate	44)	prescription	61)	intended
11)	visual	28)	circulate	45)	infections	62)	tourism
12)	cultural	29)	qualifications	46)	diagnosis	63)	nervous
13)	archaeological	30)	recommendation	47)	intention	64)	Deeply
14)	education	31)	successful	48)	surgery	65)	instructions
15)	translate	32)	advice	49)	belief	66)	discussion
16)	install	33)	youth	50)	successful	67)	frighten
17)	appreciate	34)	awareness	51)	conclusion	68)	designed

جميع الأسئلة الوزارية السابقة (Derivation)

- 1) The system must be linked with the requirements of social and economic development for any country.
(educate , education , educational , educationally)
- 2) Jordan has a of being a friendly and welcoming country.
(repute , reputation , reputational , reputed)
- 3) Many candy advertisements are usually presented in an manner in the TV.
(attract , attraction , attractive , attractively)
- 4) Markets have different types of food which are Prepared from animal products.
(artificial , artificially , artificiality , artifact)
- 5) The newly constructed projects use recycled water which helps the of the environment.
(sustainable, sustainability , sustain)
- 6) Taha Hussein is one of the most writers of the twentieth century.
(influence, influentially , influential)
- 7) Imagination is the source of
(create, creative , creatively , creation)
- 8) Bank customers can their checking accounts instantly through the electronic system.
(accessible, accessibility , access , accessed)
- 9) Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is
(accessible, accessibility , access , accessed)
- 10) Artists usually meet to discuss ideas and each other's work.
(criticise, criticism , critic)
- 11) Madaba has a as a fascinating place to visit.
(reputation, reputational , reputationally)
- 12) Khaled received an letter from the manager for his hard work.
(appreciate, appreciation , appreciatively)
- 13) Manal always presents her work in literature clearly.
(create, creative , creatively)

- 14) Bank customers can their checking accounts instantly through the electronic system.
(access, accessible, accessibly)
- 15) Hospitals have a to provide the best medical care.
(commit, committed, commitment)
- 16), the process of providing rugs, bags and other beautiful items is done by hand.
(tradition, traditional, traditionally)
- 17) When a person has an disease, he is usually isolated.
(infect, infectious, infectiously)
- 18) Scientists around the world are working to a cure for cancer.
(discover, discovery, discoverable)
- 19) The Middle East is famous for the of olive oil.
(produced, production, productive)
- 20) Um Qais is considered one of the most important sites in Jordan.
(archaeologist, archaeological, archaeologically)
- 21) Thank you for your help in solving the problem. I really it for you.
(appreciate, appreciation, appreciative)
- 22) Kareem is a journalist, he has worked previously for many scientific journals.
(qualification, quality, qualified)
- 23) Doing lots of exercise want keep you healthy if you don't eat food as well.
(nutrients, nutrition, nutritious)
- 24) services, mostly travel and tourism the majority of our economy.
(dominate, dominants, dominance)
- 25) Khaled is a very and adaptable workers, I believe that he can be successful in any position.
(competence, competent, competency)
- 26) language is becoming an important requirement for many jobs.
(proficient, proficiency, proficinal)
- 27) My grandfather often us about what he did in his
(young, youngest, youth)

- 28) Olives which are grown in the world, have been cultivated for over 6000 years.
(extensively, extensive, extend)
- 29) It is important to have an of different countries customs.
(awareness, aware)
- 30) Maha shows great for her new job as a lawyer in the court.
(enthusiasm, enthusiastic, enthusiastically)
- 31) our national team is now well for the second round of the competition.
(quality, qualification, qualified)
- 32) with children, it is important to the right balance between love and discipline.
(achieve, achieved, achievable)
- 33) Kareem wasn't able to speak Spanish till he was nearly seven years old.
(fluently, fluent, fluency)
- 34) would you like to do an or a vocational course if you have a chance?
(academies, academic, academically)
- 35) Rami closed his eyes and tried to
- (concentrate, concentration, concentrating)
- 36) Many doctors believe that supports brain development.
(repeat, repetition, repeated)
- 37) your mail has been sent.
(success, successful, successfully)
- 38) Doctors a balanced diet for a good health.
(recommend, recommending, recommendation)
- 39) Make sure that the necessary arrangements are made in order to an event or activity.
(organise, organised, organisation)
- 40) I enjoy reading stories about people.
(succeed, successful, successfully)
- 41) Employees are frequently hired on the of a friend in the company.
(recommend, recommended, recommendation)
- 42) Before an exam, you must everything you're learnt.
(revise, revision, revised)

- 43) the teacher wrote a for his student.
(recommend, recommended, recommendation)
- 44) The manager of the company suggested many goals.
(achieve, achiever, achievable)
- 45) The prices of certain items are not in some shops.
(negotiate, negotiable, negotiably, negotiation)
- 46) This training course will you for a better job.
(qualify, qualification, qualifying, qualified)
- 47) The recycling project has been carried out in my school.
(success, successful, successfully, succeed)
- 48) The of the internet has changed the world.
(invent, invention, invented, inventive)
- 49) Majed has passed the final exams.
(success, successful, successfully, succeed)
- 50) Experts have proved that exercise is good for
(concentrate, concentration, concentrated, concentratedly)
- 51) Students to receive their results very soon.
(expect, expectation, expectancy, expectantly)
- 52) Is one side of the brain more than the other?
(dominate, dominance, dominant, dominantly)
- 53) It was a attempt to climb Mount Everest.
(succeed, successful, success)
- 54) It took Marwa several weeks to the solution.
(discover, discovery, discoverable)
- 55) The company is pleased with Ali's work and is happy to give him a.....
(recommendation, recommend, recommendable)
- 56) Many doctors work hard to an effective remedy for cancer.
(discovery, discoverable, discover)
- 57) A previous teaching experience is a necessary.....for a job at most schools.
(qualify, qualification, qualified)
- 58) Training makes workers highly
(production, produce, productive)

- 59) That was the most conference we've ever attended.
(success, succeed, successful)
- 60) The of vegetables is growing increasingly in our area.
(produce, productive, production)
- 61) Our national team is to compete in the Olympics.
(qualify, qualification, qualified)
- 62) The of electricity was the greatest in the human history.
(discover, discovery, discoverable)
- 63) The manager can't recommend the employee without a
(qualify, qualification, qualified)
- 64) I gave Muna a copy of the report and kept the one.
(origin, originally, original)
- 65) The company gave Mr. Marwan a glowing
(recommend, recommendation, recommendable)
- 66) Trees absorb carbon dioxide and
(produce, production, productive)
- 67) The company is having difficulty in hiring enough workers.
(qualify, qualified, qualification)
- 68) Ahmad received the farm as an from his parents.
(inherit, inherited, inheritance)
- 69) Many people had to be after being exposed to the diseases.
(immunity, immune, immunization, immunised)
- 70) Scientists have invented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch.
(success, successfully, successful, succeed)
- 71) gives people the ability to resist infection temporarily or permanently.
(immunize, immunized, immunization, immune)
- 72) A lot of cancers can now be treated
(successful, successfully, succeed, success)
- 73) The company is pleased with Ahmad's work and is happy to give him a
(recommend, recommended, recommendation, recommendable)
- 74) How many cars does this factory every year?
(produce, production, productive, produced)

- 75) The doctors prevented the spread of the virus.
(success, succeed, successful, successfully)
- 76) I'd like to this document into English.
(translate, translation, translated, translator)
- 77) Experienced Jordanian doctors can easily human bodies using ultrasound devices.
(scan, scanned, scannable, scanner)
- 78) Which of these is an TV or gravity?
(invention, inventively, invented, invent)
- 79) I'd you to think deeply before quitting your job.
(advising, advisable, adviser, advise)
- 80) The successful people in this life seem to be the ones who are to change.
(adapt, adaptation, adaptable, adaptability)
- 81) Anyone with heart, lungs or blood problems should ask for medical advice before flying.
(circulate, circulation, circulated, circulates)
- 82) Eating sensibly and taking regular exercise is a fairly method of losing weight.
(reliability, reliable, reliably, reliance)
- 83) We should priorities in already existing cities, rather than creating new ones.
(sustainability, sustained, sustain, sustainable)
- 84) There are many ways to keep our children engaged when stuck at home.
(academically, academy, academic, academies)
- 85) I think the rich industrial nations the global economy.
(domination, dominance, dominate, dominant)
- 86) The of the new aircraft will start next year.
(production, productive, productional, productively)
- 87) Scientists around the world are working to a remedy for cancer.
(discovery, discoverable, discover, discoverer)
- 88) Ahmad is a journalist, he has worked for many journals.
(qualify, qualifying, qualified, qualification)

- 89) Suha studies hard. I'm sure she will
(success, successfully, successful, succeed)
- 90) Fadi has now learned English well enough that he can perform interviews without an
(interpret, interpreted, interpretable, interpreter)
- 91) Our country's fields fine crops.
(produce, production, productive, producing)
- 92) The students completed their science project.
(success, succeed, successful, successfully)
- 93) Is the employee going to the rest of the report?
(translate, translation, translated, translator)
- 94) It is important to spend your time
(produce, production, productively, productive)
- 95) Mariam is in her second year of studying at the university of Jordan
(economics, economical, economically, economic)
- 96) My manger wrote me a letter of to apply for the new position.
(recommend, recommended, recommending, recommendation)
- 97) We are looking forward to a long and partnership with your company.
(succeed, successful, successfully, success)
- 98) It is too difficult for anyone using a wheelchair to the building.
(accessing, access, accessibility, accessible)
- 99) Because of traffic jam, it is impossible for me to get home in less than an hour.
(practical, practise, practitioner, partially)
- 100) The 20th century brought about changes in our life styles.
(revolutionarily, revolutionary, revolutionise, revolutionist)
- 101) In addition to teaching for students, Rasha teaches children's literature.
(linguistics, linguistically, linguist, linguistic)
- 102) Wages were fixed at the time of recruitment and were notby anyone.
(negotiator, negotiable, negotiation, negotiate)
- 103) Japan has taken in the lead in car
(productional, producer, production, productive)

- 104) It's quite and useful to travel and work some where during and after you study.
(recommend, recommender , recommendable, recommendation)
- 105) Public areas and buildings are now more to people with disabilities.
(access, accesses , accessibility, accessible)
- 106) I avoid drinks which are prepared when having my main meals.
(artifice, artificially , artificer, artificial)
- 107) Abeer teaches Math. She is a brilliant in my school.
(mathematician, mathematical , mathematics, mathematically)
- 108) Serval errors in this report need as soon as possible.
(corrected, correction , corrective, correctly)
- 109) The land became wonderfully and produce more than enough food.
(fertilise, fertiliser , fertilisation, fertile)
- 110) The painters many fine works a fart.
(produce, production , productive, product)
- 111) The company is certain to reinvest it's profits
(produce, productively , production, productive)
- 112) In democratic countries, the majority of the politicians their political decisions in the parliament.
(domination, dominant , dominance, dominate)
- 113) Since they had their baby, they have settled happily into
(domesticity, domestic , domesticate, domesticated)
- 114) Abeer is very for the job, she got the highest grad in the interview.
(qualified, qualification , qualify, qualifiedly)



Answers:

1)	educational	22)	qualified	43)	recommendation
2)	reputation	23)	nutritious	44)	achievable
3)	attractive	24)	dominate	45)	negotiable
4)	artificially	25)	competent	46)	qualify
5)	sustainability	26)	proficiency	47)	successfully
6)	influential	27)	youth	48)	invention
7)	creation	28)	extensively	49)	successfully
8)	access	29)	awareness	50)	concentration
9)	Viable	30)	enthusiasm	51)	expect
10)	criticise	31)	qualified	52)	dominant
11)	reputation	32)	achieve	53)	successful
12)	appreciation	33)	fluently	54)	discover
13)	creative	34)	academic	55)	recommendation
14)	access	35)	concentrate	56)	discover
15)	commitment	36)	repetition	57)	qualification
16)	traditionally	37)	successfully	58)	productive
17)	infectious	38)	recommend	59)	successful
18)	discover	39)	organize	60)	production
19)	production	40)	successful	61)	qualified
20)	archaeological	41)	recommendation	62)	discovery
21)	appreciate	42)	revise	63)	qualification

Answers:

64) original	85) dominate	106) artificially
65) recommendation	86) production	107) mathematician
66) produce	87) discover	108) correction
67) qualified	88) qualified	109) fertile
68) inheritance	89) succeed	110) produce
69) immunized	90) interpreter	111) productively
70) successfully	91) produce	112) dominate
71) immunization	92) successfully	113) domesticity
72) successfully	93) translate	114) qualified
73) recommendation	94) productively	
74) produce	95) economics	
75) successfully	96) recommendation	
76) translate	97) successful	
77) scan	98) access	
78) invention	99) practically	
79) advise	100) revolutionary	
80) adaptable	101) linguistics	
81) circulation	102) negotiable	
82) reliable	103) production	
83) sustainability	104) recommendable	
84) academically	105) accessible	

3) Sentence in English الجملة في اللغة الانجليزية



تتكون الجملة من 3 عناصر مهمة:

1) Subject
الفاعل

Sara

2) Verb
الفاعل

loves

3) Object
م. به

cats

الفاعل 1 Subject:

Noun
اسم

Pronoun
ضمير

(plural noun) اسم جمع

(singular noun) اسم مفرد : تقسم إلى قسمين:

Nouns

"مفرد" Book كتاب	"جمع" Books كتب
"مفرد" student طالب	"جمع" students طلاب
"مفرد" teacher معلم	"جمع" teachers معلمين
"مفرد" exam امتحان	"جمع" exams امتحانات



تقسم الضمائر لقسمين:

(plural pronouns) ضمائر جمع

(singular pronouns) ضمائر مفرد

Pronouns

(singular pronouns)

He

She

it

هو

هي

غير عاقل

(plural pronouns)

I

you

we

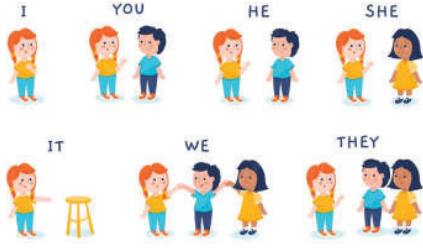
they

أنا

أنت

نحن

هم



إذا نستنتج أن الفاعل ممكن أن يكون مفرد أو جمع.

يأتي سؤال بالامتحان الوزاري " pronoun " على من يعود الضمير: -

what does the underline pronoun " " refer to ?
على ماذا يعود الضمير الذي تحته خط .

- ◆ الضمائر (it - this) ← تعود على اسم مفرد + غير عاقل .
- ◆ الضمائر (They - them - their) ← تعود على اسم جمع
- ◆ الضمائر (He - him - his) ← تعود على اسم مذكر
- ◆ الضمائر (she - her) ← تعود على اسم مؤنث

◆ (who - which - where - when) ← wh ← تعود على ما سبقها مباشرة (ضمائر الوصل)
الزمان مكان غير العاقل
that عاقل
غير العاقل



Examples



- * when you are using a computer , think about the technology that is needed for it to work. مفرد + غير عاقل
- * A metal machine was found on the seabed in Greece. It is believed that this was the first ever computer. مفرد + غير عاقل
- * you can already buy watches which can do the same. wh مباشرة
- * people use their mobile phones every day. جمع
- * Teachers can ask their students to write a blog. جمع
- * students who are studying English in Jordan . wh مباشرة

* **students** often use **computers** at home if **they** have **them**.

♦ يجب أن تتأكد من الكلمة بوضعها مكان الضمير وفهم معنى الجملة.

* Everyone knows that **the Internet** connects people , but now **it** does more than that – it connects objects, too. **مفرد + غير عاقل**

* If **patients** wanted to receive this kind of non – conventional treatment, **they** used to have to consulta private practitioner. **جمع**

* **children** **who** were more able to focus. **wh مباشرة**

* **Jordan** **where** I live. **wh مباشرة**

(V ₁)	↙ +s / es / ies	الفاعل المفرد
	↘ V ₁ s	بدون الجمع
(V ₂)	→ جمع + مفرد	
(V ₃)	→ جمع + مفرد	
(V.ing)	→ جمع + مفرد	

Verb **فعل**

Subject

Verb

Object

موقعه بعد الفعل دائماً.

مفعول به Object

work hard now. it'll pay off later.



Test yourself

اختبر نفسك



* Identify the subjects , the verb , and the object of the following sentences :-

- 1) Ali waited the bus.
- 2) I love my cat.
- 3) They speak English.
- 4) you don't listen to me.
- 5) she likes chocolate.
- 6) He passes the exam successfully

- 7) somebody has found my missing laptop.
 8) My father locked the door.
 9) she will bake two cupcake.
 10) The customer really enjoys the product.
 11) My brother usually uses my pens.
 12) Sami sold fresh fruits.
 13) They have finished the work.
 14) The teacher always answers the student's questions.
 15) I went to the market. 16) The shop closes at 10:00 pm.
 17) My parents have saved money. 18) the man bought the old car.
 19) she studies math and physics. 20) children like video games.

WE CAN DO IT

**Answer:**

1)	S: Ali	V: waited	Obj: the bus
2)	S: I	V: love	Obj: my cat
3)	S: They	V: speak	Obj: English
4)	S: you	V: don't listen	Obj: to me (حرف جر : to)
5)	S: she	V: likes	Obj: chocolate
6)	S: He	V: passes	Obj: the exam (successfully = ظرف)
7)	S: somebody	V: has found	Obj: my missing laptop
8)	S: My father	V: locked	Obj: the door
9)	S: she	V: will bake	Obj: two cupcake
10)	S: The customer	V: enjoys	Obj: the product (really = ظرف)
11)	S: My brother	V: uses	Obj: my pens (usually = ظرف)
12)	S: sami	V: sold	Obj: fresh fruits
13)	S: They	V: have finished	Obj: the work
14)	S: The teacher	V: answers	Obj: the students questions (always = ظرف)
15)	S: I	V: went	Obj: the market (حرف جر = to)
16)	S: The shop	V: closes	
17)	S: My parents	V: have saved	Obj: money
18)	S: The man	V: bought	Obj: the old car
19)	S: she	V: studies	Obj: Math and physics
20)	S: children	V: like	Obj: video game

4) Countable and uncountable nouns: الاسم المعدود والغير معدود



ذكرنا سابقا أن الفاعل في الجملة (subject in a sentence) ممكن يكون مفرد أو جمع ، فكيف يميز الطالب إذا كان الاسم (مفرد / جمع) (معدود / غير معدود).

**** Countable Noun:** (الأسماء المعدودة)

الأسماء المعدودة هي الأسماء التي لها مفرد ولها جمع ويمكن عدّها ، مثل :-

1 cat	قطعة	" اسم مفرد "	5 cats	خمس قطط	" اسم جمع "
1 book	كتاب	" اسم مفرد "	4 books	أربع كتب	" اسم جمع "
1 girl	بنت	" اسم مفرد "	3 girls	ثلاث بنات	" اسم جمع "

1 أول قاعدة (القاعدة العامة) لتحويل مفرد ← جمع (نضيف S فقط)

Singular noun	+ S	Plural noun
طالب student		طلاب students
كلب dog		كلاب dogs
ولد boy		أولاد boys
فكرة idea		أفكار ideas

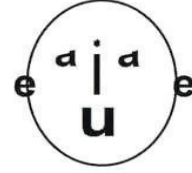


2 القاعدة الثانية: إذا انتهى الاسم (sh , ch , s , z , x) صوت (س ، ز ، ش) نضيف (es)

Singular noun	Plural noun
باص bus	باصات buses
طبق dish	أطباق dishes
شاطئ beach	شواطئ beaches
صندوق box	صناديق boxes
اختبار quiz	اختبارات quizzes
معدة stomach	stomachs صوت (ك)



3 القاعدة الثالثة: إذا انتهى الاسم بـ (O) قبله
حرف علة (vowel) + S



videos stereos
radios studios
zoos kangaroos



(consonant) حرف ساكن + ES

heroes tomatoes
potatoes



4 القاعدة الرابعة: إذا انتهى الاسم بـ (y) قبله
حرف علة (vowel) + S



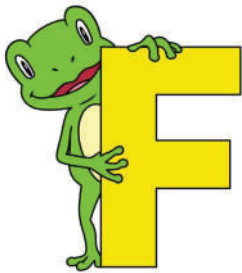
day → days
boy → boys
guy → guys
kidney → kidney



(consonant) حرف ساكن + ies ⇒ حذف y

baby → babies party → parties
family → families country → countries

5 القاعدة الخامسة: إذا انتهى الاسم بـ (f) أو (fe) تقلب ← f (ves) es + v



wolf → wolves
shelf → shelves
leaf → leaves
wife → wives
knife → knives
حياة life → lives حيوات

Exceptions استثناءات



سطح roof → roofs
رئيس الطهاة chef → chefs
قائد chief → chiefs

منحدر cliff → cliffs
معتقد belief → beliefs
خزنة safe → safes



حفظ

الجمع غير المنتظم "الشاذ" (Irregular nouns)



man → men

woman → women

child → children



foot → feet

goose → geese

mouse → mice



هناك أسماء دائما تعامل معاملة الجمع

trousers
jeans
glasses

pants
shorts
scissors

Test yourself

اعتبر نفسك



* change each of the singular nouns into plural nouns:

1 – country

4 – man

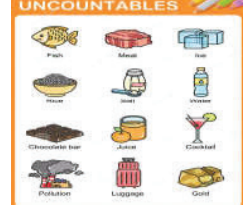
2 – life

5 – family

3 – woman

6 – child

** Uncountable Noun: (الأسماء غير المعدودة)



هو الاسم الذي ليس له مفرد وجمع ودائما نعامله معاملة المفرد مثل:

Jordan الأردن	salt ملح	sugar سكر
money المال	Food طعام	oil زيت
rice الرز	information معلومات	happiness السعادة
butter زبدة	milk حليب	blood دم
water ماء	coffee قهوة	tea شاي
music موسيقى	love حب	power قوة
wood خشب	metal معدن	gold ذهب
silver فضة	wool صوف	silk حرير
glass زجاج	plastic بلاستيك	chocolate شوكولاتة
news أخبار	rain مطر	work عمل
homework واجب	advice نصيحة	bread خبز

قد تأتي هذه الأسماء مفرد وأحيانا جمع حسب سياق الجملة، مثال :-

- * one gallon of milk is there.
- * Three gallons of milk are there.
- * one cup of tea is there.
- * Many cups of tea are there.

milk
اسم غير معدود ويجب أن يعامل معاملة المفرد.
❖ لكن بوجود اسم يدل على كمية الشيء يصبح **معدود**.

5) Tenses:
الأزمنة

كم زمن في اللغة الانجليزية ؟ هناك ثلاثة أزمنة وهي المضارع **Present**

Past الماضي

Future المستقبل



قاعدة الأزمنة العامة

عندما تكون الجملة **بالمضارع** يجب أن يكون الجواب **بالمضارع** ، أي يجب استبعاد الماضي والمستقبل .

عندما تكون الجملة **بالماضي** يجب أن يكون الجواب **بالماضي** ، أي يجب استبعاد المضارع والمستقبل .

عندما تكون الجملة **بالمستقبل** يجب أن يكون الجواب **بالمستقبل** ، أي يجب استبعاد الماضي والمضارع .

Present → Present

Past → Past

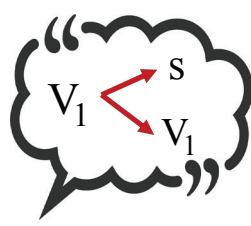
Future → Future

PRESENT

PAST

future

Present



Past



Future



Present Simple

المضارع البسيط

* For daily activities :

روتين / نشاطات يومية

* General facts:

حقائق عامة (علمية / دينية)

للفاعل المفرد
s / es / ies
V₁ →
للفاعل الجمع
V₁ مجرد
V₁ →



مفاتيحه



للتذكير:

إذا انتهى الفعل بـ

(sh, ch, s, x, o, z) + es

(y ساكن) + ies

مع حذف (y)

نفي V₁ ← (not, V₁)

Don't فعل + للجمع

Doesn't مجرد دائما للمفرد

السؤال:

Do + S + فعل مجرد ...?
Does + الفاعل دائما

every	day كل يوم	daily يوميا
	week كل أسبوع	weekly أسبوعيا
	month كل شهر	monthly شهريا
	year كل سنة	yearly سنويا

always دائما usually عادة often غالبا

some times أحيانا

once مرة

twice مرتين

rarely نادرا

frequently كثيرا

seldom نادرا

1) He..... football every day.

(played , play , plays , will play)

2) I usually..... to school.

(will go , went , go , goes)

3) he always us funny stories.

(will tell , tells , tell , told)

4) My teacher..... me new things daily.

(was teaching , taught , teaches , will teach)

5) He..... his room every day.

(cleaned , don't clean , won't clean , doesn't clean)



للتذكير:

(He , she , it) = مفرد

(I , you , we , they) = جمع

Present Continues

المضارع المستمر

is ← للمفرد

I ← Am + V.ing

are ← للجمع

النفى:

isn't ← مفرد

aren't + V.ing ← جمع

amn't ← I



للتذكير:

نحذف (e) للفعل عند إضافة

(use → using) ing

وإذا انتهى بساكن قبله حرف
علتة نضع الحرف الأخير

(get → getting)

* Something happening now

شيء يحدث الآن (مستمر).



مفاتيحه

Now – rightnow الآن

at the moment – at present في هذه اللحظة

today اليوم tonight الليلة

This – These + زمن هذا

This day اليوم These days هذه الأيام

أفعال الأمر: go اذهب ، listen استمع ، look انظر

be quiet كن هادئ ، be carefull كن حريص

- 1) I..... at the moment.
(studied , studies , amstudying , study)
- 2) He..... in a resturant now.
(will wok , had worked , works , is working)
- 3) The workers A break at the moment.
(take , are taking , took , had taken)

Present perfect

المضارع التام

دائما: Has ← للمفرد + V₃
Have ← للجمع

النفى: Haven't + V₃
Hasn't

السؤال: Have Has + S + V₃ ...?

* Finished action , but it's not

important when it happened.

حدث انتهى ولكن غير مهم متى حدث



مفاتيحه

yet – just – sofar
already – recently + lately
Ever – never

Present perfect continuous

المضارع التام المستمر "الزمن الطويل"

* action started in the past and is continuing at the present.

حدث بدأ بالماضي وما زال مستمر حتى الآن

مفاتيحه

← جمع Have
← مفرد Has + been + V.ing

since
for + زمن
all
How long

Test yourself
present



- 1- He always tea at breakfast. (drank , drink , drinking , drinks)
- 2- Ali since seven o'clock.
(have been studying , has been studying , study , studies)
- 3- I am very tired. I All morning.
(had been working , worked , have been working , wok)
- 4- The sun in the west. (set , is setting , sets , will set)
- 5- At the moment , people computers at home.
(aren't using , is using , used , will use)
- 6- she already her homework.
(finished , is finishing , has finished , had finished)

simple بسيط
continuous مستمر
perfect تام
perfect continuous تام مستمر

إذا present له (٤) أشكال

وتذكر عندما تكون الجملة في المضارع نختار أي شكل من الأشكال السابقة حسب المفتاح أو المعنى.

V₁

is
am
are

has
have

V₃

وتذكر دائما بعد (Have , Has) دائما

Past simple

الماضي البسيط

* started and finished in the past.

حدث بدأ وانتهى بالماضي

V₂ → regular منتظم
irregular غير منتظم



مفاتيحه

النفي:

Didn't + فعل مجرد دائما

السؤال:

Did + S + فعل مجرد دائما ...?

yesterday في أمس , ago منذ

in the past في الماضي , in + 2000

last + زمن 1998

last week الأسبوع الماضي

last month الشهر الماضي

last year السنة الماضية

During خلال 2000s

1940s

- 1- We a movie yesterday. (are watching , watched , watches , watch)
- 2- He last year. (don't pass , passes , didn't pass , doesn't pass)
- 3- The students full mark last year . (gets , got , get , are getting)
- 4- she to London two years ago . (goes , went , go , is going)

تذكير

✚ إذا انتهى الفعل بـ (y) حرف ساكن نحذفها (y) ونضيف (ied) .

✚ إذا انتهى الفعل بـ (e) نضيف (d) فقط .

✚ بعد أفعال (Do - Does) مضارع
دائما فعل مجرد
(Did) ماضي

Past continuous

الماضي المستمر

was
were + V. ing

* A continuing action that was happening at some point in the past.

حدث كان مستمر في وقت محدد بالماضي.

ing W

مفاتيحه

Note

I + للمفرد was
مع أنه ضمير جمع (حالة شاذة)
← للفاعل الجمع were

- when عندما

while بينما

As

Note

When تربط حدثين بالماضي
while حدث كان مستمر وحدث آخر قطعه
As آخر قطعه

الحدث المستمر was + V. ing ←
← والحدث الذي قطعه V₂

بعدها
When V₂ , was + V. ing
were

بعدها
While / as was + V. ing , V₂
were

When
Whileموجود V₂= was + V. ing
were

was موجود

were

= V₂As I was working , my mother called me.
while

I was working when my mother called me.

- 1- While Alithe bus , he met his friend.
(was waiting , were waiting , waited , is waiting)
- 2- My sister was sleeping when I to home.
(comes , am coming , came , was coming)
- 3- Abdallah the grass when the snake appeared.
(were cutting , is cutting , are cutting , was cutting)

Past perfect

الماضي التام

"أقدم زمن"

* action happened before another in the past.

حدث قبل حدث في الماضي (ترتيب الأحداث).

مفاتيحه

had + V₃

بعد الأقدم القديم
* After had + V₃ , V₂

قبل القديم الأقدم
* Before V₂ , had V₃

* By + ماضي : By 2005
By the time we arrived

* I had written articles on various topics before he came .* After I had written articles on various topics , he came .

** Rewrite the following sentences using Before/After:-

1- Huda checked emails and then she started work.

After -----

Before -----

2- She booked a ticket and then she went to the airport .

After -----

Before -----

3- I saved my document and then the computer crashed.

After -----

Before -----

4- They prepared the ingredients and then they started cooking .

After -----

Before -----

خطوات الحل :

(١) حوّل دائما أول فعل إلى

had v₃

(٢) رتب الجملة حسب

After

Before

Past perfect continuous

الماضي التام المستمر
"الزمن الطويل في الماضي"

An action that started in the past continued up until another time in the past.

حدث بدأ في الماضي وكان مستمر لفترة او وقت آخر في الماضي.



مفاتيحه

Had + been + v.ing



Since
For
All+ زمن +
How long

أي دلالة بالماضي
V2. Yesterday
when, before.

Test yourself

اعتبر نفسك



- 1) We had eaten before you home.
(come , comes , are coming , came)
- 2) When we arrived at the station, the train
- 3) Ahmadfor three miles a day before he broke his leg.
(has been walking , had been walking , have been walking , walks)
- 4) She a headache yesterday.
(has , have , had , will have)
- 5) Salmathe piano for three years when she was finally asked to do a solo.
(has been playing , had been playing , have been playing , is playing)
- 6) Iteaching at the school for two years before I left for paris.
(have been , am , has been , had been)

Future (المستقبل)

Future simple
المستقبل البسيط

مفاتيح المستقبل بشكل عام

Tomorrow غداً

Soon قريباً

In 2070

next week الأسبوع القادم

next month الشهر القادم

next year السنة القادمة

in the future في المستقبل

المستقبل البسيط له شكلان

مستقبل غير مؤكد

أنا أعتقد (غير مؤكد)

(I think , I believe , I hope)

ممكن / محتمل

وعد

(perhaps , possible , likely , maybe, promise)

مستقبل مؤكد 100%

أنا أعلم (I know)

بناءً على (according to)



will +(v.inf)

مجرد
دائماً

will نفي

won't

is
am
are

Be going to +(v.inf)

مجرد
دائماً

1) I think ittomorrow.

(is going to rain , will rain , were going to , was going to)

2) Look at the black sky, itrain.

(will, is going to , are going to , was going to)

3) I think humansto mars in 2070.

(will travel , were going to travel , have travelled , had been travelling)

4) According to kate's schedule, she Her partner next Tuesday.

(would be met , will be met , was going to meet , is going to meet)

Future continuous

المستقبل المستمر



موعد محدد بالمستقبل
will be v.ing

Action will be in progress at a time in the future.

حدث سيكون مستمرا في وقت معين بالمستقبل



مفاتيحه

- * Tomorrow at 10 موعدا
- * at this time next week
مثل هذا الوقت الأسبوع القادم
- * between 4-6 موعدا
- * tonight at 9 موعدا
- * in two years time

At this time tomorrow, I will be studying English
مثل هذا الوقت غدا سأكون أدرس اللغة الإنجليزية

Future perfect

المستقبل التام



انتهى
will + have + V3

Action will be finished at a time in the future.

حدث سيكون منتهيا في وقت معين بالمستقبل



مفاتيحه

By + زمن بالمستقبل
for

* By the end of this week, I will have finished studying English

خلال نهاية هذا الأسبوع، سأكون انتهيت من دراسة اللغة الإنجليزية

Note

إذا كان هناك دلالة على موعد محدد بالمستقبل ولا يوجد بالخيارات (will-be-ing) مختار (will-have-V3)

- 1) This time next week, weat the beach.
(will sit , will be sitting , will have sat , are sitting)
- 2) Don't call me tonight at 9 o'clock, Imy dinner.
(will eat , will be eating , will have eaten , is going to eat)
- 3) By 2070, my brotherfrom university.
(will graduate , is going to graduate , will have graduated , graduated)
- 4) At this time next year, I My new design.
(will have finished , will finish , was going to finish , am going to finish)

Answers (present):

1) Plays	2) go	3) tells	4) teaches	5) doesn't clean
1) am studying	2) is working	3) are taking		
1) drinks	2) has been studying	3) have been working		
4) sets	5) aren't using	6) has finished		

Answers (past):

1) watched	2) didn't pass	3) Got	4) Went
1) was waiting	2) came	3) was cutting	

1- **After** Huda had checked emails, she started work.

Before Huda started work, she had checked emails.

2- **After** she had booked a ticket, she went to the airport.

Before she went to the airport, she had booked a ticket.

3- **After** I had saved my document, the computer crashed.

Before the computer crashed, I had saved my document.

4- **After** they had prepared the ingredients they started cooking.

Before they started cooking, they had prepared the ingredients.

**Answers (Past perfect continuous):**

1) came	2) was leaving	3) had been walking
4) had	5) had been playing	6) had been

Answers (future):

1) will rain	2) is going to rain	3) will travel	4) is going to meet
1) will be sitting	2) will be eating	3) will have graduated	4) will have finished

تلخيص كل الأزمنة 11 زمن

- 1 - الطويل since/for/all + زمن /How long → has
have + been + v.ing
- 2 - الطويل بالماضي since/for/all + زمن /How long + ماضي → Had + been + v.ing
- 3 - Tomorrow/ in the future/ in 2070/soon → { مجرد will + غير مؤكد
is
مجرد am + going to + مؤكد
are
- 4 - موعد محدد بالمستقبل → will -be-ing
- 5 - By / for + مستقبل → will have V₃
- 6 - always/ usually / often / some times → V₁ { مفرد S doesn't مفرد
+ مجرد
جمع V₁ don't جمع
- 7 - in ماضي - yesterday - in the past - ago → V₂ didn't + مجرد
- 8 - Now - at the moment - these + أفعال الأمر+زمن → this is
tonight - today am + V.ing
are
- 9 - when → was + V.ing / V₂ حسب الناقص بالجملة
while were
- 10 - yet - just - so far - already - ever - never → Has + V₃
Have
- 11 - After - Before - By + ماضي → had V₃ / V₂ حسب الناقص بالجملة



by ماضي → had V₃
by مستقبل → will have V₃

أسئلة الكتاب على الأزمنة



أو الزمن



عينك على المفتاح



ممنوع دخول زمن آخر



تذكر:

present → present

past → past

future → future

- 1) By the end of this year, wehere for ten years.
(will live , will be living , will have lived , are going to live)
- 2) I made my mother a cup of tea. She was very tired, sheall afternoon for a special family dinner.
(has been cooking , had been cooking , has cooked , had been cooked)
- 3) While Nadain the street, she met an old friend.
(was walking , walked , is walked , were walking)
- 4) Ali Studying since 5. pm.
(had been , is , have been , has been)
- 5) Hindvery hard for several years before she did her final exams.
(had been working , have been working , had been worked , worked)
- 6) This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because weour exams.
(will finish , will be finished , will have finished , finished)
- 7) I usuallycomputer games every day, but only for one hour.
(play , is playing , plays , are played)
- 8) Ian email when my laptop switched it self off.
(were writing , wrote , am written , was writing)
- 9) Look at the black sky! It'ssoon!.
(will rain , going to rain , will be rain , rains)
- 10) Children oftencomputer better than their parents.
(are using , was using , use , using)

- 11) At the moment, people aged 16-30the most smart phones.
(buying , are buying , bought , is buing)
- 12) By the end of 2010, companiesmore smart phones than Pcs for the first time.
(are sold , have solved , had sold , is sold)
- 13) During the early 2000s peoplephones in different colour and different designs.
(are bought , was bought , are buing , bought)
- 14) It is probable that this marketin the future.
(is going to expand , will be expanding , will expand , is expand)
- 15) For several weeks, her parentsa special weekend to Jerash.
(has been planning , is planning , was planning , had been planning)
- 16) My teacher usuallyvery slow to her students.
(is talking , talks , was being talked , is talked)
- 17) Only five people signed up? My bossto such a small audience.
(isn't going to speak , will be spoken , will speak , was going to speak)
- 18) When we got to the house yesterday, the babya bottle.
(drinks , drank , was drinking , were drinkin)
- 19) Where have you been? Ifor ages.
(has been waiting , was waiting , had been waiting , have been waiting)
- 20) Before she went to library, Hudaher mother to prepare lunch.
(helps , is helping , had helped , helped)
- 21) Will it stillthis evening?
(going to rain , raining , be raining , have rained)
- 22) In three years' time, my brothergraduated from university.
(has , will have , is going to , will)
- 23) A: When I saw you yesterday, you looked really tired.
B: yes, I For half an hour.
(have been running , a running , had been running , am running)
- 24) Samifinished his homework yet.
(hasn't finished , finished , wasn't finished , didn't finish)

- 25) Some advertisement say that you can learn a language in a month, others promise that a basic knowledgeyours in 24 yours.
(is going to be , will being , was going to , will be)
- 26) The advertisement gave many people the wrong idea, and after some people.....for months to achieve a good level, they began wondering what had gone wrong.
(have struggled , struggled , had struggled , has been struggled)
- 27) The Eartharound the sun.
(revolves , is revolving , revolve , are revolved)
- 28) Soon wepacking for our holiday.
(are going to , will be , will have , will)
- 29) These days million of familiesat least one computer at home.
(had been , have , has , were)
- 30) Don't phone me at seven. Idinner with my family.
(will have , will be , will be having , am going to have)
- 31) In 1934, the chairman of the company said that the world onlytow or three computers.
(will need , is needing , needs , needed)
- 32) Before she phoned her parent, theywaiting for her call all morning.
(have been , had been , has been , will be)
- 33) Can I call you tonight after 6.00 pm or will youdinner with your family?
(have had , have , be having , has)
- 34) This time next month, my parentsmarried for twenty years.
(will be , have , has , will have been)
- 35) The books that you orderedby the end of the week.
(will be arriving , will arrive , will have arrived , arrived)
- 36) If you need to contact me next week, we'll (stay – be staying) at a hotel in Aqaba.
- 37) If you need help to find a job, I will (help – be helping) you.
- 38) I can't call my dad right now. He'll (board, be boarding) the plane. It takes off in a hour.

39) We won't be home tomorrow night. We'll (watch / be watching) the football match at the stadium.

40) Do you think you'll (miss / be missing) your school friends when you go to university?

41) A: What do you think you will be doing in two year's time?

B: I think I be living in karak and I Geography.

(will study , will be studying , will have studied , was going to study)

42) He started studying at 5 pm, and he's still studying.

He (since).

43) Ali intends to finish his project tonight.

Ali

Intends to
Is
am going to
are

Answers:

1)	will have lived	2)	had been cooking	3)	was walking	4)	has been
5)	had been working	6)	will be finished	7)	Play	8)	was writing
9)	going to rain	10)	use	11)	are buying	12)	had sold
13)	bought	14)	will expand	15)	had been planning	16)	talks
17)	isn't going to speak	18)	was drinking	19)	have been waiting	20)	had helped
21)	be raining	22)	will have	23)	had been running	24)	hasn't finished
25)	will be	26)	had struggled	27)	revolves	28)	will be
29)	have	30)	will be having	31)	needed	32)	had been
33)	be having	34)	will have been	35)	will have arrived	36)	be staying
37)	help	38)	be boarding	39)	be watching	40)	miss
41)	Will be studying	42)	He has been studying since 5. pm				
43)	Ali is going to finish his project.						

الأسئلة الوزارية السابقة على (Tenses)

- 1) will youyour homework by seven o'clock?
(do , have done , doing , did)
- 2) Tala Took three English courses in the British council and then she went to Britain to study medicine.
Before Tala
- 3) By the time we arrived theytaking for an hour.
(has been , had been , have been , will be)
- 4) Next month, our familyin this house for a year.
(lived , was living , will have lived , lives)
- 5) Eid Al-Adha is a celebration thaton the 10th of Thu-Al-Hijjah according to the Islamic calendar.
(began , begin , begins , was begun)
- 6) This time next year, studentfor their final exams
(will prepare , prepared , were prepared , will be preparing)
- 7) The students in my classabout their achievement in science when the bell suddenly rang.
(is talking , was talking , were talking , talked)
- 8) Alithinking about his friend when he received an email from him.
(has been , have been , had been , is)
- 9) The workersat the moment. They're on a break.
(isn't working , worked , aren't working , was working)
- 10) last month, many studentsas members in the English clubs.
(was elected , were elected , are elected)
- 11) look at the black sky! Itto rain.
(go , is going , was going)

- 12) The childrenin the yard for two hours.
(has been playing , is playing , had been playing)
- 13) By end of this month, wein the house for a year.
(have lived , lived , will have lived)
- 14) Look! The planeto take off.
(go , is going , was going , were going)
- 15) Fatimaher work for two hours before she left the house.
(am going , is doing , had been doing , have been doing)
- 16) My grandfatherfrom 1890 to 1976.
(lived , is living , live)
- 17) Experts think that one day smart phonesto our skins in the future.
(attached , will be attached , were attached)
- 18) By the end of this week, weall information for the project.
(received , were receiving , will have received)
- 19) My familya trip to Europe every year.
(plans , was being planned , would plan , is planned)
- 20) According to Kate’s schedule, sheher business partner next Tuesday.
(would be met , will be met , was going to meet , is going to meet)
- 21) while my fathera book, our neighbor came to visit us.
(is read , reads , was reading , is being read)
- 22) My uncleworking at the company for five years when he got a promotion.
(is , have been , had been , will be)
- 23) I think humansto Mars in 2070.
(will travel , were going to travel , have travelled , had been travelled)
- 24) I was driving to work when the engineworking.
(stops , were stopping , is stopped , stopped)
- 25) Nadiaher homework for two hours.
(have done , have been doing , has been doing , had been done)

- 26) For several weeks, Ia special weekend away to Jerash.
(plan , plans , had been planning)
- 27) Omarvery hard for several weeks before he did his final exams.
(work , have worked , had been working)
- 28) Ithe house. That's why I have paint on my clothes.
(have been painting , have been painted , has painted , has been painting)
- 29) Salamher report when the light in her room switched itself off.
(was typing , is typing , types , was typed)
- 30) My mother was very tired, sheall afternoon for a special family dinner.
(is cooking , has been cooking , cooks , had been cooking)
- 31) We won't be home tomorrow. Wethe football match at the stadium.
(were watching , will be watching , have watched , had been watching)
- 32) I can't call my father right now. Hethe plane. It takes off in an hour.
(was boarding , would be boarded , was boarded , will be boarding)
- 33) Imy car. That's why my hands are dirty.
(have been cleaned , have been cleaning , am cleaned, had been cleaned)
- 34) This month next year, Ahmadhis final presentation in the university before graduation.
(discuss , will be discussing , has discussed , is discussed)
- 35) The kidsfootball in the park before it started to rain.
(have played , are playing , play , had played)
- 36) My sister was very busy yesterday as shefor a special occasion.
(had been preparing , prepares , has been prepared , is preparing)
- 37) This time tomorrow, webecause we will have finished our exams.
(would have celebrated , will be celebrating , will have celebrated , had been celebrating)
- 38) A cure for cancer by 2025, I hope researchers
(will have found , found , have been found , had found)
- 39) This time next years, theyfor their final exams.
(were preparing , will be preparing , has been prepared , is prepared)

- 40) Ghinaher bedroom when her friends arrived to her house.
(is cleaning , were cleaning , was cleaning , will be cleaning)
- 41) Students in my countrytheir classes online since last semester.
(are attended , has been attending , would attend , have been attending)
- 42) Peoplemicrowaves in their houses since they were invented.
(have been used , had used , were using , have been using)
- 43) If all goes well, by June 2023, Imy university degree.
(finished , will have finished , had finished , have finished)
- 44) We're late! By the time we get to the airport, the plane
(will have gone , go , went , had gone)
- 45) During the previous decade, computer companies, tablets in different shapes.
(manufacture , manufactured , were manufactured , has manufactured)
- 46) Do you know what research in medicine at the moment?
(is happened , were happening , is happening , happen)
- 47) Wethe coach to come for half an hour in the gym.
(have been waiting , had been waited , has been waiting , have been waited)
- 48) We're late! By the time we get to the restaurant, the guests
(have been left , will have left , would have left , have been leaving)
- 49) Lina took medial training courses in France and then she went back home.
a) Before lina took medical training courses in France, she went back home.
b) Before lina went back home , she had taken medical training courses in France.
c) Before lina had taken medical training courses in France, she went back home.
d) Before lina had gone back home, she took medical training courses in France.
- 50) Ali intends to finish his project tonight.
a) Ali will finish his project tonight.
b) Ali has been finished his project tonight.
c) Ali is going to finished his project tonight.
d) Ali is going to finish his project tonight.

Answers:

1)	have done	2)	Before Tala went to Britain to study medicine, she had taken three English courses.				
3)	had been	4)	will have lived	5)	begins	6)	will be preparing
7)	were talking	8)	had been	9)	aren't working	10)	were elected
11)	is going	12)	had been plying	13)	will have lived	14)	is going
15)	had been doing	16)	lived	17)	will be attached	18)	will have received
19)	plans	20)	is going to meet	21)	was reading	22)	had been
23)	will travel	24)	stopped	25)	has been doing	26)	had been planning
27)	had been working	28)	have been painting	29)	was typing	30)	had been cooking
31)	will be watching	32)	will be boarding	33)	have been cleaning	34)	will be discussing
35)	had played	36)	had been preparing	37)	will be celebrating	38)	will have found
39)	will be preparing	40)	was cleaning	41)	have been attending	42)	have been using
43)	will have finished			44)	will have gone		



Unit One :Information Technology

تكنولوجيا المعلومات



كلمات يحتاجها الطالب لفهم أسئلة القطع

evidence / proof **دليل**

several **عدة**

impacts / effects **آثار**

Benefits **فوائد**

ways / methods **طرق**

Reasons **أسباب**

Results **نتائج**

Procedures / steps **خطوات**

Features / Factors / aspects

جوانب/خصائص/عوامل

Purpose / aim / target / goal / seek to **هدف**

What ? **ماذا**

Why ? **لماذا**

How ? **كيف**

Where ? **أين**

When ? **متى**

how many ? **كم**

how much ? **العدد**

how long ? **كم المدة؟**

who ? **من**

writer **كاتب**
author **كاتب**

Mention **اذكر**

Quote **اقتبس**

Give **أعط**

Explain **اشرح**

إيجابيات

سلبيات

Advantages \neq disadvantages

إيجابي

سلبى

Positive \neq negative

- According to the text **بناء على النص /**
article **المقالة**
essay

The sentences **الجملة** Which states **الجملة**
indicates **التي تدل**
shows **على**

Critical thinking

التفكير الناقد

Point of view

رأيك

suggest

اقترح

يزيد

Increase

Decrease / decline / reduce **يقل**

كلمات يحتاجها الطالب لفهم قطع الوحدة الأولى وتزيد من مخزونه للمعاني

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 - Trust ثقة | 20 – ideal مثالي |
| 2 - invent يخترع | 21 – pair زوجي |
| 3 - inventor مخترع | 22 – famous مشهور |
| 4 - invention اختراع | 23 – website موقع |
| 5 – A metal machine آلة معدنية | 24 – summaries information تلخيص معلومات |
| 6 – seabed قاع البحر | 25 – skill مهارة |
| 7 – Generation جيل ٣٠ – ٤٠ جيل | 26 – quickly / fast / rapidly بسرعة |
| 8 – decade عقد ١٠ سنوات | 27 – country بلد |
| 9 – aspects جوانب | 28 – science علوم |
| 10 – instruction تعليمات | 29 – scientist عالم |
| 11 – developed مطور | 30 – guest ضيف |
| 12 – model موديل | 31 – monitor يراقب |
| 13 – pocket size حجم الجيب | 32 – sofa كنبه |
| 14 – Introduction مقدمة | 33 – Fridge ثلاجة |
| 15 – conclusion / end خاتمة | 34 – Excited متحمس |
| 16 – interesting ممتع | 35 – worried قلق |
| 17 – challenge تحدي | 36 – criminals مجرمين |
| 18 – information معلومات | 37 – easy سهل |
| 19 – task / homework مهام / واجب | 38 – Frightened مخيف |



The History of computer تاريخ الكمبيوتر

" عندما تستخدم الكمبيوتر ، ففكر think بالتكنولوجيا التي يحتاج لها (الكمبيوتر) ليعمل " .

ناس وجدوا ← **آلة معدنية** في قاع بحر اليونان (Greece) عمرها أكثر من ٢٠٠٠ عام .

اعتقدوا أنها ← **أول كمبيوتر**

١٩٤٠ ← مخترعين وضعوا جيل حديث من الكمبيوترات

أول موديل كان ضخماً جداً واحتاج غرفة مساحتها **١٦٧ م**

بطيء

خلال ذلك **العقد (٤٠)** العلماء طوروا أول برنامج كمبيوتر ← **٢٥ دقيقة** لإكمال عملية حسابية واحدة **slow**

١٩٥٨ ← طوروا رقاقة الكمبيوتر ، **١٩٦٢** ← أول لعبة كمبيوتر ، بعدها بسنتين **١٩٦٤** ← فأرة الكمبيوتر

١٩٧١ ← القرص المرن لنقل المعلومات ، **١٩٧٤** ← Pc كمبيوتر شخصي

١٩٨٣ ← اللاب توب ، **١٩٩٠** ← الانترنت من خلال العالم البريطاني " تيم برنرزلي "

٢٠٠٧ ← الهاتف الذكي smart phone









تدفئة منازلنا
وكيف نساfer

تعتمد على
الكمبيوتر
مثل

Aspects
جوانب

ساعات watches
نظارات glasses

Future
مستقبل

Rely on	(phrasal verb) To have trust or confidence in something or someone.	 يعتمد على
Calculation	(noun) A way of using numbers in order to find out an amount price or value	 حساب
Computer chip	(noun) small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric current.	 رقاقة كمبيوتر
Floppy disk	(noun) a flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information	 قرص مرن
PC (Personal Computers)	Computer that is used by one person at a time.	 كمبيوتر شخصي
Program	(noun) a set of instruction enabling , computer to function	 برنامج
Smart phone	(noun) mobile phone with advanced technology.	 هاتف ذكي
World wide web	An information system, known as the internet , which allows document, and for people to search for information by moving from one document to another.	 الشبكة العنكبوتية العالمية

❖ Read the following article carefully, and then answer all the question that follow. Your answers should be based in the article.

When you are using a computer, think about the technology that is needed for **it** to work, people have been using types of computers for thousands of year's . **A metal machine** was found on the seabed in Greece that was more than 2,000 years old. **It** is believed that **this** was the **first ever computer**.

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

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

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

What will happen in the future? You can already buy watches **which** can do the same as mobile phones. Scientists have also developed glasses **that** capable of doing even more than **this**.

Life in the futures is going to see further changes in computer technology. It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will **rely on** a computer **program**, from how we travel to how our homes are heated.



❖ **Read the article again and answer the questions:**

- 1) Where was the first ever computer found ?
.....
- 2) What information in the text shows that the first modern computers were very large ?
.....
- 3) How long did the first computer program take to complete one calculation ?
.....
- 4) List the invention that were completed between 1958 CE and 1974 CE.
.....
- 5) Quote the sentence which shows the benefit from the floppy disk.
.....
- 6) Who developed the "world wide web" ?
.....
- 7) When the first smart phones appeared?
.....
- 8) What can we use in the future instead of using mobile phones?
.....
- 9) The writer specifies two aspects of everyday life that will depend on technology in the future. Write them down.
.....
- 10) What does the underline pronoun "their" refer to ?
.....
- 11) Find a word from the text which means "a flexible, removable magnetic, disk that stores computer information".
.....



1. A metal machines was found on the seabed in Greece.
2. It needed a room that was 167 square meters to accommodate it.
3. It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation.
4. 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed, the first computer game was produced in 1962 CE, followed two years later by the computer mouse. 1971, the floppy disk was invented the first PC was produced in 1974.
5. Information could be shared between computers for the first time.
6. The British scientist Tim – Berners – lee.
7. In 2007 CE.
8. You can buy watches – which can do the same as a mobile phones, scientists have also developed glasses that can do as much as this and more.
9. All aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program from how we travel to how our homes are heated.
10. People.
11. Floppy disk.

❖ Read the following article carefully, and then answer all the question that follow. Your answers should be based in the article.

When you are using a computer , think about the technology that is needed for it to work, people have been using types of computers for thousands of year's . A metal machine was found on the seabed in Greece that was more than 2,000 years old . It is believed that this was the first ever computer.

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

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

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

Life in the futures is going to see further changes in computer technology. It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program, from how we travel to how our homes are heated.



1) Different inventions were completed between 1958CE-1964C. Write down two of these inventions.

.....

2) The write specifies two aspects of everyday life that will depend in technology in the future, write them down.

.....

3) Quote he sentences which shows the impact of inventing the floppy disk.

.....

4) Find a word in the text which means " a set of instruction enabling a computer to function".

.....













5) What does the underline word " this" refer to ?

.....

استخدام التكنولوجيا في الصف Using Technology in class

شخص يقدم (presentation) عرض يقترح فيه (Ideas) أفكار لاستخدام التكنولوجيا في الصف يقول :
إن الشباب يحبون التعليم لكن سيحبونه أكثر إذا تقدمت لهم المعلومات بشكل ممتع / تحدي .
❖ من هذه الأفكار :

- 1 الوايتهورد : فيستطيع المعلم عرض مواقع إلكترونية وألعاب وبرامج تعليمية وموسيقى وتسجيل لغوية و
- 2 التابلت : فيستطيع الطالب عمل الواجبات مثل عرض صور / بحث عن معلومات وتسجيل لمقابلات وتصميم الرسوم وهي مثالية للعمل الفردي والجماعي .
- 3 كتابة (Blog) مدونة: يطلب المعلم من الطلاب كتابة (مذكرة إلكترونية) إما عن حياتهم / أو كأنهم مشهورين .
- 4 موقع Website: ينشر المعلم موقع للطلاب والطلاب يساهموا في هذا الموقع مثل نشر أعمالهم/ صور/ رسائل .
✓ يحب الشباب إرسال رسائل التي أقل من ١٤٠ حرف .
- 5 تلخيص المعلومات : يطلب المعلم من الطلاب تلخيص المعلومات التي تعلمها بالصف (وتفيدهم هذه المهارة بالمستقبل) .
- 6 تبادل الإيميلات: يستطيع الطالب إرسال إيميل إما  إما طالب نفس عمره في مدرسة أخرى طالب في دولة أخرى
- 7 نتيجة لذلك يشارك الطلاب المعلومات ويساعدوا بعض في الواجبات .
طريقة أخرى للتواصل مع المدرسة: (1) تبادل الإيميلات (2) الكاميرا خلال الكمبيوتر فيستطيع الطالب في الأردن رؤية الطلاب في بريطانيا ويمكن استخدام الكاميرا لدعوة ضيف (guest) معلم Teacher عالم scientist من دولة أخرى لإعطاء الدرس للصف (الطلاب سيكونوا متحمسين)
- 8 مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي: يسأل الطالب طالب آخر لمساعدته في الواجب ، يسأل أسئلة ويشارك الأفكار .
❖ يجب أن يكون المعلم جزء من المجموعة ليراقب ما يحدث .
شكرا للاستماع ، هل عند أحدكم أية أسئلة ،،،

blog	(noun) A regular updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style.	 مذكرة / سجل
Email exchange	(noun) series of emails between two or more people each email generally a reply to the previous one email.	 تبادل الإيميلات
Filter	(noun) A program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer.	 فلتر المعلومات
ICT	(noun) information and communication technology.	 تكنولوجيا الاتصال والمعلومات
Identity fraud	(noun) illegal action using the identity of someone else, normally to buy things.	 تزوير الهوية الشخصية
post	(verb) To put a message or document on the internet so that other people can see it.	 ينشر
Social media	(noun) social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs.	 وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
(tablet) computer	(noun) A mobile computer with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit.	 لوح تابلت
User	(noun) A person who uses a product or service, especially a computer or another machine.	 مستخدم
Web - building program	(noun) software that helps you to create a website.	 برنامج يساعد في صناعة المواقع
Web hosting	(noun) The business of housing , serving and maintaining files for or more website.	 عملية استضافة وخدمة ملفات المواقع
White board	(noun) touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and presents ideas and talks to colleagues or students.	 لوح تفاعلي

❖ Read the following article carefully, and then answer all the question that follow. Your answers should be based in the article.

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

Here are some ideas:

Many classroom now use **whiteboard as** a computer screen. As a consequence, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then use the internet to show educational programmes, play educational games, music, recording of language, and so on.

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

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

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

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

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

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





❖ **Read the talk again, and find the following:**

1) A sentence which act as an introduction.

.....

2) Two sentences which end the talk.

.....

3) A sentences which tells you what the talk is going to be about.

.....

4) There are many benefits of using white board in classrooms. Write down three of them

.....

5) How can students use the tablets to do tasks?

.....

6) According to the text, what is the purpose of creating a website for the classroom?

.....

7) Quote the sentence which shows the benefit from learning how to summarize.

.....

8) The talk mention two methods of communicating with other schools.

.....

9) Quote the sentence which shows the result from using email exchanges in classroom.

.....

10) Why do students use social media on their computer?

.....

11) Why must the teacher be part of the group?

.....

12) What does the underlined pronoun “who” refer to?

.....

13) Find a word from the text which means “a regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an information style”.

.....



1. Young people love, but they like learning even more, if they presented with information in an interesting and challenging way.
2. Thank you for listening, Does anyone have any questions?
3. Today, I am going to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classroom.
4. Teachers can show website on the board in front of the class, teachers can then use the Internet to show educational program, play educational games and music.
5. Showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams.
6. Students can contribute to the website, for example, they can post work, photos, and messages.
7. If students learn to summarize quickly, they will be able to use this skill in future.
8. 1. Through email exchange, students email what they have learnt to students of a similar age, At another school.
2. through talking to people over the computer via camera.
9. Students can then share information and help each other with tasks.
10. To help them with studies including asking other students to check and compare their work, asking questions and sharing ideas.
11. To monitor is happening.
12. Students who are studying English in Jordan.
13. Blog.

The Internet of Things

إنترنت الأشياء

ما هو إنترنت الأشياء؟

جميعنا نعلم أن الإنترنت يربط الناس ولكنه الآن يقوم بأكثر من ذلك، إنه يربط الأشياء ببعضها أيضاً. **مثلاً: تلفازك تلقائياً يحمل برنامجك المفضل؟ أو نظام الأقمار الصناعية يخبرك أين أنت. هذا يعرف بـ (إنترنت الأشياء).**

حياة سهلة

يقول الخبراء أن خلال بضع سنوات، الآلات (machines) سيتم توصيلها ببعض خلال الإنترنت، نتيجة لذلك ستدير أجهزة الكمبيوتر حياتنا بشكل متزايد **مثلاً:**



◆ **الثلاجة**
ستعرف متى تحتاج حليب وتضيفه إلى قائمة مشترياتك.



◆ **الشباك**
ستغلق إذا كان من المحتمل أن تمطر.



◆ **ساعتك**
ستسجل نبضات القلب وترسلها للطبيب.



◆ **المقعد**
سيخبرك متى يجب أن تنهض وتمارس الأنشطة.






مستقبل مخيف

العديد من الناس متحمسون (Excited) لأنترنت الأشياء، بالنسبة لهم الحلم أصبح حقيقة وحياتهم أسهل وأكثر راحة.



آخرون قلقون (worried) يريدون التحكم في حياتهم ويتسألوا إذا المجرمين تمكنوا من الوصول إلى كلماتهم السرية، فالحلم سيصبح كابوس.



"sat nav" system	(noun) satellite navigation system : a system of computers and satellites, used in cars and other places that tells you where something is , where you are or how to get a place.	نظام الأقمار الصناعية 
Security settings	(noun) controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses .	ضبط الأمان 
Access	(verb) to find information , especially on a computer.	بحث 
Communicate	Speak to	يتواصل مع 
Privacy setting	(noun) controls available on social network sites which let you decide who can see information .	إعدادات الخصوصية 

What is the "The Internet of Things"

Everyone knows the Internet connect people, but now **it** does more than that – **it connects objects**, too. These days, computers often communicate with each other, for example, your TV automatically downloads your favourite **TV** show, or your 'sat nav' system tells **you** where you are. This is known as the 'Internet of Things'. And there's a lot more to come.

An easy life!

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

Frightened future

Many people are **excited** about the "Internet of Things". For them, a dream is coming true. They say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable. However, **others** are not so sure. They want to keep control of **their** own lives and their own things. In addition, the wonder what would happen if **criminals** managed to access their passwords and security settings. The dream could easily become a nightmare!



❖ **Question Number one: Read the talk again, and find the following:**

1) What does the “Internet of things” mean? Give an example from the text.

.....

2) Find a word in the first paragraph which has the same meaning as speak to.

.....

3) How will the Internet of things help you to keep fit, according to the text?

.....

4) The article mention some examples that will make our life easy. Write down two of them

.....

5) According to the text, why are some people excited about the future? Why are others worried?

.....

6) What does the underlined pronoun “others” refer to?

.....

7) Find a word from the text which means “to find information especially on a computer”.

.....

❖ **Question Number Tow: Critical Thinking:**

1) Think of two example of how technology can keep us fit.

.....

2) In your opinion, is the “Internet of things” exciting or worrying? Why?

.....

**Question Number one:**

1. it mean the connections between different computers. TV downloads and sat nav.
2. Communicate.
3. The sofa will tell you when to get exercise.
4. – The windows will close if it is likely to rain.
– The watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor.
5. some people are excited because they think their lives will be easier and more comfortable, Others are worried because they want to keep control of their own lives, and they own things.
6. Other people with a different opinion or (worried people).
7. Access.

Question Number Two: Critical thinking:

1. Smartphone apps can be used to tell you how much exercise you do video games can be used to help us to keep fit.
2. Exciting, because if can make our life easier and more comfortable.

Vocabulary

◆ أسئلة معاني الكتاب & الوزارة

1 Match the descriptions with the words in the box: AB . p6

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 used for **storing information** from and into 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**.....

2 Choose the correct word: AB . p6

- 1) Modern computers can run a lot of (**programs / models**) at the same time.
- 2) you can move around the computer screen using a (**tablet / mouse**).
- 3) A period of ten years is a (**decade / generation**).
- 4) A (**laptop / tablet**) doesn't need a key board.
- 5) The Television was first (**invented / developed**) by John logie Barid.

3 Complete the sentences: AB . p6

laptop - program - model - smartphone - calculation

- 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**.

4 Which of the following would you use to.....

Blog - email exchange - social media - tablet computer - white board

- 1) record interviews with people?
- 2) share information with students in another country?
- 3) Watch educational programs in class?
- 4) ask another student to check your homework?
- 5) write an online diary?

أسئلة وزارية

- 1) Some teachers depend on..... to follow up with their student's assignments.
(calculation , floppy disk , email exchange , identity fraud)
- 2) Mathematical geniuses are often able to do complicatedvery quickly.
(security settings , calculations , blog , worldwide web)
- 3) More and more schools have begun posting their own homepages on the
(access , worldwide web , security setting)
- 4) our new computers will read out of the results of thein few seconds.
(blog , access , calculations)
- 5) Thousands of people fall victims to electroniceach year.
(identity fraud , access , social media)
- 6) Students can usemedia on their computers to help them with their studies.
(blog , social , email)
- 7) Make sure that your online passwords are
(calculation , access , secure)
- 8) The word which mean "to find information, especially on a computer" is
(show , use , play , access)
- 9) If strangers find out enough information about you, they can access your
easily.
(floppy disk , security settings , identity fraud , computer chip)
- 10)means a program that checks whether a certain content on a web page
should be displayed to the viewer.
(blog , whiteboard , calculation , filter)

11)are controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information.

(privacy settings , identity fraud , email exchange , security settings)

12) Students can useto do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams.

(tablet computers , identity fraud , filter , security settings)

13) I came across apost the other day which was discussing the importance of traditional crafts in our modern day society.

(blog , access , calculation , filter)



Answers

- 1
- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Smart phone | 3. Floppy disk | 5. Calculation |
| 2. computer chip | 4. Pc | 6. World wide web |

- 2
- | | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. programs | 2. mouse | 3. decade | 4. tablet | 5. invented. |
|-------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|

- 3
- | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Smartphone | 2. Programs | 3. Calculation | 4. model | 5. laptop |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|----------|-----------|

- 4
- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. tablet computer | 2. Email exchange | 3. white board |
| 4. social media | 5. blog | |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------|
| 1. Email exchange | 5. identity fraud | 9. security setting | 13. Blog |
| 2. Calculation | 6. Social | 10. filter | |
| 3. World wide web | 7. secure | 11. Privacy settings | |
| 4. Calculation | 8. access | 12. tablet computer | |

Active and Passive Voice



Passive voice

المبني للمجهول

تتكون الجملة من : S + V+ Obj وعند حذف **الفاعل** والتركيز على **المفعول به** تكون قاعدة passive voice تذكر دائما أن passive هو تكوين **be + v₃**

- John ~~collects~~ money

- Money is collected

3

إذا هي عملية حذف الفاعل والتركيز على المفعول به وتكوين **V₃**

يختلف تكوين المبني للمجهول حسب نوع الفعل في الجملة (V₁, V₂, V₃)



V₁ $\begin{matrix} \text{S} \\ \text{V}_1 \end{matrix}$ → is
am + V₃
are

V₂ → was
were + V₃



has + ^{جاهز} V₃ → has
have + been + V₃

had + ^{جاهز} V₃ → had + been + V₃

M + فعل مجرد → M + be + V₃
كما هي

إذا كانت الجملة في المضارع المبني للمجهول يكون ← is , am , are + V₃
وإذا كانت الجملة في الماضي المبني للمجهول يكون ← was , were + V₃

تذكر

- Ali ^{V₂} opened the window.
The window was opened by Ali.

“
قد نضع آخر الجملة
By + الفاعل

- The students ^{V₃} have done the exams.
The exams have been done by the students.

- Sara ^M will ask a question.
A question will be asked by sara.

• نميز القاعدة عند نزول المفعول به بداية الجملة
s + v + obj
obj
وخطوات الحل نحذف الفاعل والمفعول به لأنه
نازل وتكون be + V₃

❖ Rewrite the following sentences:

- 1) Somebody has found my missing laptop.
My missing laptop -----
- 2) My father locked the door at ten o'clock.
The door -----
- 3) she has written stories using her six years old imagination.
Stories -----
- 4) susan will bake two dozen cupcakes for the bake sale.
Two dozen cupcakes -----
- 5) The customer really enjoys that piece.
That piece -----
- 6) Thousand of tourist visit Petra every year.
Petra -----
- 7) The homeowner remodeled the house to help it sell.
The house -----
- 8) The teacher always answers the student's questions.
The student's questions -----
- 9) My brother usually uses my pens.
My pens -----
- 10) sami sold fresh fruits yesterday.
Fresh fruits -----
- 11) someone had broken my glasses last week.
My glasses -----
- 12) They have finished the work.
The work -----



قد تبدل بين
حسب مفرد / جمع

تأتي قاعدة "passive voice" في سؤال ضع دائرة ونميزها بوجود **فاعل + by** ✚

by the teacher

by the government

by my sister

✚ أو أن تبدأ الجملة بـ (مفعول به) أي ليس الفاعل الذي قام بالفعل :

- 1) smart phones ----- in the early 2000s.
(are invented , was invented , is invented , were invented)
- 2) In 2010 , the first tablet computer -----
(will be produced , was produced , are produced , is produced)
- 3) Now, about one billion smart phones ----- around the world each year.
(were selling , are sold , is sold , was sold)
- 4) In the future , it ----- that over 40 % of the population in Jordan will have
a smart phone.
(is estimated , estimated , are estimated , was estimated)
- 5) In the past, most letters ----- by hands, but these days they are usually
typed.
(is written , are written , was written , were written)
- 6) In the past , most letters were written by hands, but these days they
----- usually -----
(is typed , are typed , was typed , were typed)
- 7) English language ----- around the world by many people.
(was spoken , were spoken , is spoken , are spoken)
- 8) The hard workers ----- by the manger of the company yesterday.
(rewarded , were rewarded, have rewarded, are rewarded)
- 9) Many goods ----- every year.
(are sold , were sold , is sold , was sold)
- 10) An interesting novel ----- last night.
(is read , was read , will be read , are read)

الهواتف تُخترع
ولا تُخترع

- 11) The world wide web ----- in 1990 by the British scientist Tim Berners – Lee.
(were developed , is developed , was developed , are developed)
- 12) The students will ----- to attend a meeting by the teacher.
(have selected , be selected , selected , is selected)



- 1 - My missing laptop has been found (by somebody).
2 - The door was locked at ten o'clock (by my father).
3 - stories have been written using her six years old imagination (by her).
4 - Two dozen cupcakes will be baked for the bake sale (by susan).
5 - That piece is really enjoyed (by the customer).
6 - Petra is visited every year (by thousand of tourists).
7 - The house was remodeled to help it sell (by the home owner).
8 - The student's questions are always answered (by the teacher).
9 - My pens are usually used (by the brother).
10 - Fresh fruits were sold yesterday (by sami).
11 - My glasses had been broken last week (by somebody).
12 - The work has been finished (by them).

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1) were invented | 2) was produced | 3) are sold |
| 4) is estimated | 5) were written | 6) are typed |
| 7) is spoken | 8) were rewarded | 9) are sold |
| 10) was read | 11) was developed | 12) be selected |




أسئلة وزارية سابقة (Passive voice)



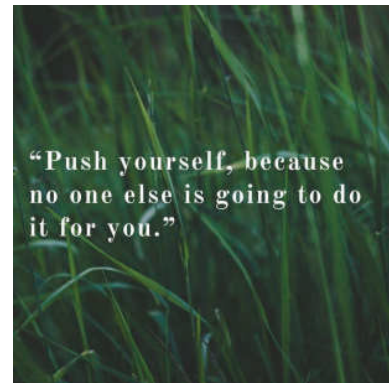
- 1) My parents have saved enough money to fund our university courses.
Enough money -----
- 2) safwan usually discharges my laptop.
My laptop -----
- 3) The ruins ----- by thousand of tourist every day.
(were viewed , will view , are viewed , is viewed)
- 4) I'm afraid that my laptop ----- by somebody else yesterday .
(was used , are used , will use)
- 5) Many new parks ----- in my town last year.
(was built , were built , would built , have built)
- 6) Experts think that one day smart phones ----- to our skin in the future.
(attached , will be attached , were attached)
- 7) A new vocational school has ----- recently in my area.
(building , be built , been built)
- 8) Mr. Tareq will ----- a more responsible post by the manager.
(offer , be offering , be offered)
- 9) Our final science project has ----- as the best project.
(chosen , be chosen , been chosen)
- 10) sign language ----- in the 16th century.
(were invented , is invented , was invented)
- 11) All the reservations ----- by the wedding planner last week.
(are made , were made , have made , has been made)
- 12) The historical and natural sites in Wadi Rum ----- by huge number of tourist last year.
(are visited , were visited , have been visited)
- 13) The competition ----- every year.
(are held , were held , is held)

- 14) The hard workers ----- by the manger of the company yesterday.
(rewarded , have rewarded , were rewarded)
- 15) Three of my articles ----- last month in the local newspaper.
(have published , has been published , will be published , were published)
- 16) Many gallons of fresh milk ----- every day.
(are drunk , is drinking , drank , are drinking)
- 17) some medicine ----- for my grandfather to treat migraine monthly.
(prescribes , is prescribed , are prescribed , will prescribes)
- 18) Many wild animals become more aggressive when they ----- .
(are captured , capturing , had been captured , has captured)
- 19) My parents have saved enough money to fund our university courses.
a) Enough money have been saved to fund our university courses.
b) Enough money is saved to fund our university courses.
c) Enough money has been saved to fund our university courses.
d) Enough money have saved to fund our university courses.
- 20) Safwan usually discharges my laptop.
a) My laptop is usually discharged.
b) My laptop has been usually discharged.
c) My laptop is usually discharges.
d) My laptop are usually discharged.



Answers

- 1 - Enough money has been saved to runda our university courses.
2 - My laptop is usually discharged.
3 - are viewed.
4 - was used.
5 - were built.
6 - will be attached.
7 - been built.
8 - be offered.
9 - been chosen.
10 - was invented.
11 - were made.
12 - were visited.
13 - is held.
14 - were rewarded.
15 - were published.
16 - are drunk.
17 - is prescribed.
18 - are captured.





Reported speech الكلام المنقول

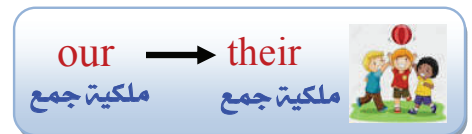
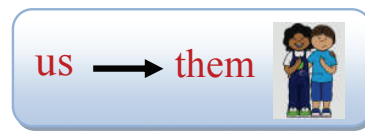
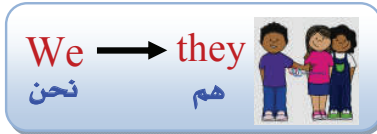
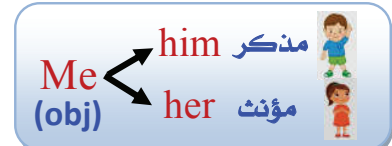
نميز سؤال "Reported speech" في الامتحان من خلال :

- (1) وجود جملة مع علامات تنصيص " _____ "
- (2) وجود كلمة "said" أو "told" .

لحل جملة "Reported speech" يجب تحويل (3) نقاط :

(1) تحويل الضمائر "Pronoun" (2) تحويل الظروف "Adverb of time" (3) تحويل الأزمنة "Tenses"

1 Pronouns الضمائر



you $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{subject (فاعل)} \\ \text{object (م.م به)} \end{array} \right.$ (she , he , we , they....)
(him , her , me , them , us...)

your (his , her , my , our , their...)
ملكيتهم

* Notice how pronouns change in the following sentences:- لاحظ كيف يتغير الضمير في الجمل التالية

" I am a teacher "

- * Huda said that she was a teacher.
- * Kalil said that he was a teacher.

" We clean our room "

Children said that they cleaned their room.

" The teacher told me to open my book "

- * Salma said that the teacher had told her to open her book.
- * Ali said that the teacher had told him to open his book.

" The teacher told us to prepare for exams "

Students said that the teacher had told them to prepare for exams.

" You are a smart "

- * The teacher told Ali that he was smart.
- * The teacher told sara that she was smart.

" You should study hard "

My father told my sisters that they should study hard

" The baby liked you "

- * I told laila that the baby had liked her
- * I told Ahmad that the baby had liked him

" I will help you "

My sister told me that she would help me

الظروف

2

Adverbs of time



today → that day

tonight → that night

tomorrow → the day after

yesterday → the day before

last week → the week before

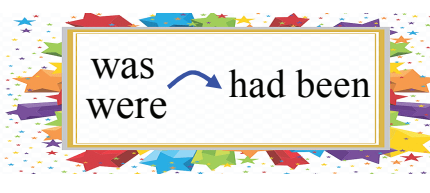
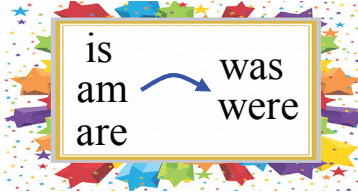
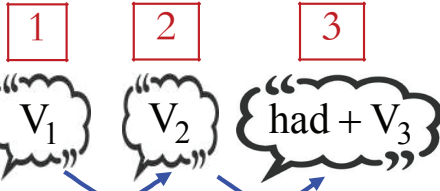
next week → the week after

This → That

these → those

now → then

here → there



الأزمنة

3

Tenses

"برجع"



will → would
can → could
shall → should
may → might
must → had to
have to

الحل:

said that ثابتة
تحويل أي
told that ضمير - ظرف - زمن

- ❖ بعد أفعال (Do - Does - Did) فعل مجرد يبقى مجرد.
- ❖ بعد (Modals) فعل مجرد يبقى مجرد.
- ❖ بعد (to) فعل مجرد يبقى مجرد.
- ❖ الأسماء تبقى كما هي.
- ❖ فعل (ing) يبقى كما هو.

❖ **Rewrite the following sentences using reported speech :**

1) " Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain website "

He said -----

2) " If they share information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too "

He said -----

3) " Our teacher told us about the dangers of the Internet yesterday "

He said -----

4) " I have to write an essay about it tonight " .

Farida said -----

5) " I think I'm going to need some help " .

Farida said -----

6) " We have to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet next week " .

Saleem said -----

7) " I will need to prepare it this week " .

Saleem said -----

8) " I have worked very hard " .

Ahmad said -----

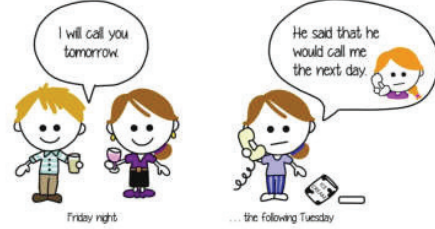
9) " I'm having breakfast with my friends " .

Salma said -----

10) " I have only two exams this week " .

Susan said -----

- 11) " We're going to have a baby next week " .
Khaled said -----
- 12) " I take all my other friend to see the park " .
Ali said -----
- 13) " My children can swim very fast" .
My sister said -----
- 14) " I am flying to India tomorrow " .
He said -----
- 15) " I bought a car last week " .
He said -----



Answers

- 1 - He said many computers had filters which stopped people seeing certain website.
- 2 - He said that if they shared information on social media with their friends , it might be accessed by other people, too.
- 3 - He said that their teacher had told them about the dangers of the Internet the day before.
- 4 - Farida said that she had to write an essay about it that night.
- 5 - Farida said that she thought she was going to need some help.
- 6 - Saleem said that they had to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet the week after.
- 7 - Saleem said that he would need to prepare it that week.
- 8 - Ahmad said that he had worked very hard.
- 9 - Salma said that she was having breakfast with her friends.
- 10 - Susan said that she had only two exams that week.
- 11 - Khalid said that they were going to have a baby the week after.
- 12 - Ali said that he took all his other friend to see the park.
- 13 - My sister that her children could swim very fast.
- 14 - He said that he was flying to India the day after.
- 15 - He said that he had bought a car the week before.

أسئلة وزارية سابقة (Reported speech)

- 1) " We will prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area " .
The student said -----
- 2) " Schools provide children with basic education " .
Safwan said -----
- 3) " some parents take their children to the park weekly " .
Mr.Asmar said -----
- 4) " Many parents have passwords to monitor their children's surfing certain website " .
Mr.Khaled said that -----
- 5) " Im having dinner with my grandparents " .
Rashed said -----
- 6) " I have studied very hard for the exam " .
The student said that -----
- 7) " I went to the theatre with my friends " .
Ibraheem said that -----
- 8) " We are visiting the museum today " .
Marwan said that -----
- 9) " I'd already been living in London for five years " .
My friend said that -----
- 10) " I visit my grandparents this morning " .
Huda said that -----
- 11) " We are visiting the museum today " .
Marwan said that -----
- 12) " Rashed went to the stadium an hour ago " .
Ayman told Arwa -----
- 13) " I have been to Baghdad three times with my family " .
Ban told sameera -----
- 14) " We were painting our living room yesterday " .
Marwan told Ali -----

Note

I'd

I would

I had

حسب الفعل بعدها

V₃

had

فعل مجرد

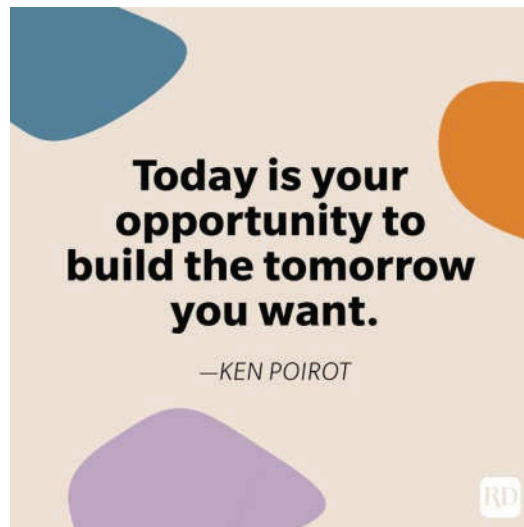
would

- 15) "We will prepare a presentation about solar power" .
- The students said they will prepare about solar power.
 - The students said they will be preparing about solar power.
 - The students said they will prepared about solar power.
 - The students said they would prepare about solar power.
- 16) "Schools provide children with basic education".
- Mr. Ahmad said schools will provide children with basic education.
 - Mr. Ahmad said schools provided children with basic education.
 - Mr. Ahmad said schools provides children with basic education.
 - Mr. Ahmad said schools were providing children with basic education.
- 17) "Some parents take their children to park weekly".
- Safwan said some parents take our children to park weekly.
 - Safwan said some parents took their children to park weekly.
 - Safwan said some parents taken their children to park weekly.
 - Safwan said some parents had taken their children to park weekly.
- 18) "I'm having dinner with my grandparents".
- Rashed said he was having dinner with his grandparents.
 - Rashed said she was having dinner with her grandparents.
 - Rashed said he were having dinner with his grandparents.
 - Rashed said he had been having dinner with her grandparents.
- 19) "I went to the theatre with my friends".
- Ahmad said that he goes to the theatre with his friends.
 - Ahmad said that he had gone to the theatre with his friends.
 - Ahmad said that she has gone to the theatre with her friends.
 - Ahmad said that he went to the theatre with his friends.
- 20) "We are visiting the museum today".
- Marwan said we were visiting the museum today.
 - Marwan said they were visiting the museum that day.
 - Marwan said they had been visiting the museum that day.
 - Marwan said they had visiting the museum that day.
- 21) "I have been to Baghdad three times with my family".
- Ban told sameera he had been to Baghdad three times with her family.
 - Ban told sameera he has been to Baghdad three times with his family.
 - Ban told sameera he had been to Baghdad three times with his family.
 - Ban told sameera he was been to Baghdad three times with his family.
- 22) "We were painting our living room yesterday".
- Marwan told Ali they have been painting their living room the day before.
 - Marwan told Ali they had been painting their living room the day after.
 - Marwan told Ali they were painted their living room the day before.
 - Marwan told Ali they had been painting their living room the day before.



Answers

- 1 - The student said that they would prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area.
- 2 - Safwan said that school provided with basic education.
- 3 - Mr.Asmar said that some parents took their children to the park.
- 4 - Mr.Khaled said that many parents had password to monitor their children's surfing certain websites.
- 5 - Rashed said that he was having dinner with his grandparents.
- 6 - The student said that he had studied very hard for the exams.
- 7 - Ibaheem said that he had gone to the theatre with his friends.
- 8 - Marwan said that they were visiting the museum that day.
- 9 - My friend said that he had already been living in London for five years.
- 10 - Huda said that she visited her grandparents that morning.
- 11 - Marwan said that they were visiting the museum that day.
- 12 - Ayman told Arwa that Rashed had gone to the stadium an hour ago.
- 13 - Ban told sameera that he had been to Baghdad three times with his family.
- 14 - Marwa told Ali that they had been painting their living room the day before.



If conditional clause

توجد هذه القاعدة في المستوى الثالث والرابع : في المستوى الثالث يتعرف الطالب على أول (3) أنواع .

Type Zero
Type One
Type Two

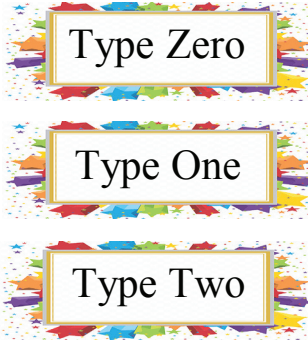
أدوات " If " } وفي المستوى الرابع يتعرف على
Type Three

♦ تتكون " If " الشرطية من شقين :

يجب أن تحتوي على " If "

If clause , main clause
جملة الشرط , جواب الشرط

قد نعكس الطرفين ولا يؤثر على المعنى .



If $\frac{V_1 \leftarrow V_1}{S}$, $\frac{V_1 \leftarrow V_1}{S}$

will

If $\frac{V_1 \leftarrow V_1}{S}$, will + مجرد

Would

If $\frac{V_2}{S}$, would + مجرد

على الشق الكامل " المحلول "



Note

قد يطلب نفي

don't + فعل مجرد ← V1 نفي
doesn't

didn't + فعل مجرد ← V2 نفي

won't + فعل مجرد ← will نفي

wouldn't + فعل مجرد ← would نفي

V1 → V1

V1 → will

V2 → would

If $\frac{V_1}{\text{كاملة}}$, $\frac{V_1 / \text{will}}{\text{?}}$ Will / V_1 في حال تم تخييرك بين Will / V_1

V_1 يكون التفريق بالمعنى إذا كانت الجملة تتحدث عن حقيقة بشكل V_1

إذا كان معنى الجملة بشكل خاص أو لشخص محدد **will**

- If it V_1 rains , the grass V_1 gets wet . (حقيقة بشكل عام)

- If you V_1 stay out in the rain too long , you will get sick . (بشكل خاص)

❖ Choose the correct form of the verbs:

- 1) If Ali ----- his own computer, he wouldn't need to use his friends computer.
(has , will have , have , had)
- 2) Salma ----- the milk if she looked in the fridge.
(would have found , found , is found , would find)
- 3) If you ----- in this lake, you will shiver from cold.
(swim , didn't swim , swam , would swim)
- 4) The door ----- if you press the green button.
(would have unlocked, will unlock , unlocked , would unlocked)
- 5) I ----- the office if I were you.
(will call , calls , are calling , would call)
- 6) If it ----- , the grass gets wet.
(rain , raining , didn't rain , rains)
- 7) If you mix red and blue , you ----- purple.
(would have got , would get , get , gets)
- 8) I would send her an invitation if I ----- her address.
(have found , had found , found , finds)
- 9) Ice ----- if you heat it.
(would melt , would have melted , melt , melts)
- 10) You will miss the bus if you -----
(didn't hurry , won't hurry , don't hurry , doesn't hurry)

Giving Advice

إعطاء نصيحة

حفظ

If I were you , I would + مفرد
wouldn't جمع



© dreamstime.com

1) I think you should send a text message.

If I were you, I would send a text message.

2) I think you should continue working until it is done.

If

3) I think you should study hard.

If

4) I think you shouldn't give the baby a lots of sweets.

If

5) I think you should stay in bed.

If

6) I think you should practice the presentation several times.

If

7) I think you shouldn't worry so much.

If

8*) Press that button to make the picture move. (moves)

.....


Answers

1. had
2. would find
3. swim
4. will unlock
5. would call
6. rains
7. get
8. found
9. melts
10. don't hurry

1. If I were you, I would send a text message.
2. If I were you, I would continue working until it is done.
3. If I were you, I would study hard.
4. If I were you, I wouldn't give the baby lots of sweets.
5. If I were you, I would stay in bed.
6. If I were you, I would practice the presentation several times.
7. If I were you, I wouldn't worry so much.
8. If you press that button, the picture moves.



الأسئلة الوزارية السابقة على (If Clause)

- 1) If a cityeverything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero waste.
(would recycle , recycles , recycle)
- 2) The bus is late. If it.....soon, we will get a taxi.
(doesn't arrive , didn't arrive , don't arrive)
- 3) I think you should check the spelling of the new words in dictionary.
If
- 4) I think I should see a doctor.
If
- 5) If one presses that button, the picture
(moved , moves , would move)
- 6) I think you should look for a job in foreign countries.
If
- 7) I think I should get up early every morning.
If
- 8) I think you should join a study group.
If
- 9) If it....., we will have a picnic next week
(didn't rain , doesn't rain , would rain)
- 10) Plants die if theyenough sunlight.
(didn't get , doesn't get , don't get)
- 11) Rawan always takes her mobile if she
(goes out , would go , went)
- 12) Ali will be upset, if youhim to your party.
(don't invite , doesn't invite , won't invite)



1. recycles.
2. doesn't arrive.
3. If I were you, I would check spelling of the new words in dictionary.
4. If I were you, I would see a doctor.
5. moves.
6. If I were you, I would look for a job in a foreign countries.
7. If I were you, I would get up early every morning.
8. If I were you, I would join a study group.
9. doesn't rain.
10. don't get.
11. goes out.
12. don't invite.



Causative form

الجملة السببية

سطر واحد

S + had + obj + V3
الفاعل مفعول به



كيف أميز القاعدة؟

❖ ضع دائرة ← يكون ترتيب الجملة كالتالي ← S+ had + obj+ V3

❖ Re write ← وجود كلمة (asked someone) نحذفها ونكوّن S+ had + obj+ V3



يقع المفعول به بعد الفاعل مباشرة.

تذكر

❖ Choose the correct answer:-

- 1) I had my computerbefore my exams.
(had fixed , fixing , fixed , fixes)
- 2) I had my car.....
(had washed , washing , washed , washes)
- 3) The students had their essays.....
(had checked , checking , checked , checkes)
- 4) she had her hairat the new saloon.
(cutting , cut , had cut , to cut)
- 5) (وزاري) I had my phone.....after I dropped it.
(repaired , had repaired , repair , repairing)
- 6) (وزاري) I had my new apartment.....before my birthday party.
(had decorated , decorating , decorated , decorates)
- 7) (وزاري) Ibraheem.....his new dental clinic.....last week.
(has/furnished , had/furnished , is/furnished , was/furnished)
- 8) (وزاري) Khalid his new novel.....into three different languages.
(is translated , was translated , translated , will translate)
- 9) I asked someone to send my text message.
 - a. I have sent my text message.
 - b. I had my text message sent.
 - c. My text message was sent.
 - d. I had send my text message.

❖ Rewrite the following sentences:-

1) I asked someone to fix my phone.

I

2) She asked someone to clean her room.

She

3) My mother asked someone to redecorate the kitchen.

My mother

4) The manager asked someone to sign the letters.

The manager

5) (وزاري) I asked someone to send my text message.

I



Answers

1. fixed

2. washed

3. checked

4. cut

5. repaired

6. decorated

7. had furnished

8. translated

1. I had my phone fixed.

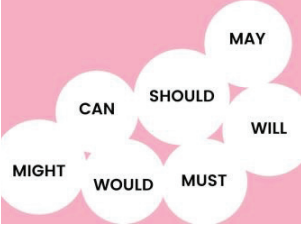
2. she had her room cleaned.

3. my mother had the kitchen redecorated.

4. The manager had the letters signed.

5. I had my text message sent.

Modal Verbs

Explaining possibility/using modals
الاحتمالات

Necessary → have to جمع
has to مفرد **ضروري**

not necessary → don't have to جمع
doesn't have to مفرد **غير ضروري**

بعد أفعال Do ← فعل مجرد دائماً



غير مسموح **not allowed to** → **must not**

مستحيل **impossible** → **can't**

ربما **unlikely** → **might**.

possible , probable , perhaps , promise , maybe , likely → **might**.

sure / certain **متأكد** → **must**.

not sure → **might**.

uncertain



بعد Modals فعل مجرد دائماً



خطوات الحل:

- 1) ضع **Modal verb** مناسب حسب مؤشر الجملة.
- 2) بعدها ضع فعل مجرد.

❖ Choose the correct answer:-

- 1) It was impossible to keep my brother quiet. My brotherbe quiet.
(have to , can't , must , might)
- 2) I am sure that he called his father, He.....called him
(has to , might , can't , must)
- 3) It is probable that Ali studies hard. He.....study hard.
(can't , might , has to , don't have to)
- 4) It is necessary to get up early. Youto get up early.
(don't have to , might , have to , has to)
- 5) You are not allowed to speak here. Youspeak here.
(might , have to , doesn't have to , must not)
- 6) It wasn't necessary to go into the office today. Youto go.

(have to , don't have to , might , must)

7) It is possible that the teacher will come. The teacher come.

(must not , can't , must , might)

8) You are not allowed to switch off the screen. You switch it off.

(can't , might , must not , have to)

9) Perhaps Issa's phone is broken.

a. Issa's phone should be broken.

b. Issa's phone might be broken.

c. Issa's phone could be broken.

d. Issa's phone might have been broken.

10) It isn't necessary to switch off the screen.

a. You didn't have to switch off the screen.

b. You don't have to switch off the screen.

c. You have to switch off the screen.

d. You had to switch off the screen.

10) You are not allowed to touch this machine.

a. You have to touch this machine.

b. You don't have to touch this machine.

c. You must touch this machine.

d. You must not touch this machine.

1) Perhaps Issa's phone broken

Issa's phone

2) It isn't necessary to switch off the screen.

You

3) You are not allowed to touch this machine.

You

4) It is probable that Suzan studies hard..

Suzan

5) I am sure that Ahmad checks his emails.

Ahmad

6) I am not sure that Ahmad checks his emails.

Ahmad

7) It is necessary to study for exams.

You

8) You are not allowed to smoke here.

You

مجرد (is, am, are)
هو (be).

تذکر







Answers


- | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|----------|--------------|
| 1. can't | 2. must | 3. might | 4. have to |
| 5. must not | 6. don't have to | 7. might | 8. must not. |

1. Issa's phone might be broken.
2. you don't have to switch off the screen.
3. you must not touch this machine.
4. Suzan might study hard.
5. Ahmad must check his emails.
6. Ahmad might check his emails.
7. you have to study for exams.
8. you must not smoke here.


The difference in meaning between phrases الاختلاف في المعنى بين العبارات


Share ideas:  **يشارك الأفكار** :-To give your ideas to another person or to a group.

Compare ideas:  **يقارن الأفكار** :- people consider how their ideas are similar or different.

Create a website:  **ينتج موقع** :- To construct a website that **doesn't** exist.


Contribute to a website:  **يساهم في موقع** :- offer your writing and work to the website.


research information:  **يبحث عن معلومات** :- To use a variety of sources to find the information you need

Present information:  **يقدم معلومات** :- give the result of your research in a presentation.

Give a talk to people:  **يقدم محادثة للناس** :- giving a speech to group of people.

Talk to people:  **يتكلم مع الناس** :- An informal discussion.

Monitor what is happening:  **يراقب ما يحصل** :- you **know** what is happening and you are following the development.

Find what is happening:  **يكتشف ما يحصل** :- you **don't know** what is happening and you want to discover it.

Show photos:  **يعرض صور** :- you show people photos.

Send photos:  **يرسل صور** :- you send photos to someone.

share **يشارك** } Ideas  **أفكار** a Talk → رسمي
compare **يقارن** } **خطاب** Talk → غير رسمي

Create **ينتج** } website  **موقع** Monitor → يراقب
Contribute **يساهم** } **يكتشف** Find → يكتشف

Research **يبحث** } information  **معلومات** show → photos صور
Present **يقدم** } **يرسل** send → photos صور



- 1) (وزاری) To.....information is to give the results of your research in a presentation.
a- send b- monitor c- present d- compare
- 2) (وزاری)is to construct a website that currently does not exist.
a- monitor a website b- share a website
c- create a website d- compare a website
- 3) To.....ideas is to give your ideas to another person.
a- contribute b- share c- show d- compare
- 4) When you.....what is happening, you know and you are following the development.
a- share b- give c- find d- monitor
- 5) People consider how their ideas are similar of different, when they.....ideas.
a- create b- compare c- send d- research
- 6) When you offer your writing to the website. youto website.
a- compare b- present c- monitor d- contribute
- 7) When youwhat is happening, you don't know and you want to discover it.
a- send b- create c- findout d- share
- 8) to give a speech to a group of people
a- share a talk b- create a talk
c- give a talk d- show a talk
- 9) When you use different source, to find the information you need. You
a- research information b- create information
c- present information d- compare information
- 10) (وزاری) Studentsa website, so they post work, photos, and messages.
a- share b- create c- compare d- contribute



Answers

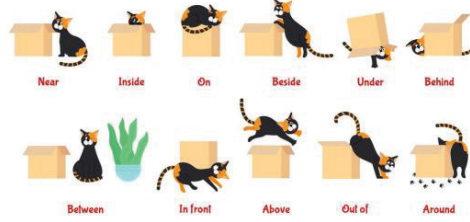
- 1) c 2) c 3) b 4) d 5) b 6) d 7) c 8) c 9) a 10) d

Phrasal Verb

Phrasal verb	Meaning in Arabic	Phrasal verb	Meaning in Arabic
Know about	يعرف عن	Connect with	متصل مع
Turn on	يشغل	Give out	يوقف
Fill in	يملاً	Work as	يعمل كـ

❖ Complete the verb phrases and phrasal verbs with the correct words. (S.B.p.10):-

- 1) To know.....dangers of the Internet.
- 2) To connect.....people on the Internet.
- 3) To turn.....privacy settings.
- 4) To give.....personal information.
- 5) To fill.....a form.
- 6) I work.....a teacher.



VectorStock®

VectorStock.com/39459309

Phrasal verb	Meaning in Arabic	Phrasal verb	Meaning in Arabic
Get started	يبدأ	Look around	يتجول
Meet up	يتقابل	Settle down	يستقر
Take place	حدث	Wake up	يستيقظ

- 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 have got a lot of homework so, I think I should.....right now.


Answers

1) about 2) with 3) on 4) out 5) in 6) as

1) Take place 2) wake up 3) settle down
4) Meet up 5) Look around 6) Get started



Function

وهي كلمات أو جمل معينة لها وظيفة لغوية، يأتي سؤال وزاري ويبدأ بـ:

❖ What is the function of using “Ex” in the sentence?

Linking word أدوات الربط	Function	المعنى
as a consequence, consequently, as a result, so, In this way, therefore.	Result, consequently	نتيجة
However, whereas, despite, in spite of, although, on the other hand, conversely, on the contrary.	Opposition	تناقض
Furthermore, likewise, one reason for this, in addition, moreover, as well as, and, for example.	Continuation or addition	الإضافة
It appears that, this resulted in.	Conclusion	النهاية
Because of, due to, as, since.	Cause, Reason	السبب
If I were you, recommend, why don't you, the best way, you should, you shouldn't, you could.	Advice	نصيحة

➤ ما الفرق بين (Because of) ، (Because)

Because “subject” + “verb” يتبعها فاعل + فعل

Because of v.ing / noun يتبعها فعل ing أو اسم

❖ What is the function of using the underlined words in the following sentences?

- 1) (وزاري) Despite the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable. (.....)
- 2) (وزاري) The teacher strongly recommended that the time that student spend at school should be decreased in to five hours. (.....)
- 3) (وزاري) We couldn't go to the stadium since there weren't any tickets left. (.....)
- 4) Students may suffer severe financial hardship as a result of government's decision.(.....)
- 5) Texting while driving is dangerous, moreover, it's illegal in some states. (.....)
- 6) (وزاري) We were late.....the traffic.
a- consequently b- due to c- as a result d- therefore
- 7) (وزاري) Health condition in Jordan are among the best in the middle East. This is largely.....the country's commitment to making healthcare for all top priority.
a- because b- although c- therefore d- because of

Answers

- 1) opposition 2) Advice 3) cause/Reason 4) Result/consequently
5) continuation/addition 6) due to 7) because of

Verbs followed by:

- Gerunds (ing).
- Infinitives (to + مجرد)



❖ الأفعال التي يجب أن يتبعها (ing):

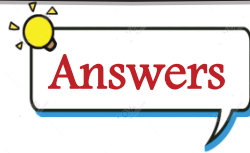
ينتهي يتجنب لا يحب يقترح يعتبر يستمتع يبدأ يتذكر يحب يتوقف
Stop – love – remember – start – enjoy – consider – suggest – dislike – avoid - finish

❖ الأفعال التي يجب أن يتبعها (مجرد + to):

يحاول ينسى يقرر يوعد يسأل يقدم يبدأ قادر يوافق يتحمل
Afford – agree – able – begin – offer – ask – promise – decide – forget – attempt
يدير يريد يبدو يأمل يتوقع يختار يحضر
prepare – choose – expect - hope – seem – want – managed.

❖ Complete the following sentences:-

- 1) She avoided.....him about her plans. (tell)
- 2) He asked.....with us. (come)
- 3) I promise.....you tomorrow. (help)
- 4) He enjoys.....a bath in the evening. (have)
- 5) we agreed.....our car for a cheaper price. (sell)
- 6) She started.....very quickly to her classroom. (walk)
- 7) (وزاري) I want to get a new apartment but I can't afford.....money at the moment. (borrow)



- | | | | |
|------------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1) Telling | 2) To come | 3) To help | 4) Having |
| 5) To sell | 6) Walking | 7) To borrow | |

Free writing



❖ يتعلم الطالب أساسيات كتابة التعبير خطوة بخطوة في كل نهاية وحدة، وعندما ينتهي من دراسة الفصل الأول يكون متمكن من كتابة التعبير ولديه مخزون لغوي كبير وكيفية ترتيب أفكاره.

المرحلة الأولى "كتابة جمل متفرقة"
❖ تعلم الطالب مسبقاً أن الجملة في اللغة الإنجليزية يكون ترتيبها كالتالي: **subject + verb + obj** م.به + فعل + فاعل

في هذه المرحلة يبدأ الطالب بتكوين جمل في اللغة العربية وترجمتها للغة الإنجليزية.

❖ يأكل الولد التفاحة ^{مفرد} The boy eats the apple

1 2 3

❖ يستخدم الناس الكمبيوتر people use computers

1 2 3

❖ المعلم يعلم الطلاب The teacher teaches the students

1 2 3

➤ Look at the picture and try to make sentences:-













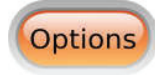





Unit Two : A Healthy life

معاني يحتاجها الطالب لفهم قطع الوحدة الثانية ولتخزين معاني ليستخدمها في التعبير

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 – Complementary = nonconventional | الطب البديل / التكميلي |
| 2 - Conventional | الطب التقليدي |
| 3 – medical degree | شهادة طبية |
| 4 - changed | تغيير |
| 5 – medical experts | خبراء الطب |
| 6 - insomnia | الأرق |
| 7 – anxiety | قلق |
| 8 – patients | المرضى |
| 9 – Alien | غريب |
| 10 – convince | يقنع |
| 11 – useless | غير مفيد |
| 12 – complaints | أمراض |
| 13 – negative emotions | مشاعر سلبية |
| 14 – Circumstances | ظروف |
| 15 – qualities | صفات |
| 16 – Researchers | باحثون |
| 17 – professionals | خبراء |
| 18 – Blood pressure | ضغط الدم |
| 19 – heart disease | مرض القلب |
| 20 – due to = because of | بسبب |
| 21 – remote areas | مناطق بعيدة |
| 22 – country | دولة |
| 23 – education | تعليم |
| 24 – economic | اقتصاد |
| 25 – adult | ناضج |
| 26 – depression | اكتئاب |
| 27 – exercise | تمرين |
| 28 – overweight | وزن زائد |
| 29 – British | بريطاني |



Complementary medicine	(noun) medical treatment which provide an alternative to scientific medical practices.		الطب المكمل
Conventional	(adjective) having been used for a long time and is considered usual.		تقليدي
Ailment	(noun) illness .		مرض
Acupuncture	(noun) a system of complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin at specific points.		الوخز بالإبر
Herbal remedy Homoeopathy	(noun) a system of complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs and other natural substances or mixture of a plant .		العلاج بالأعشاب
Allergy	(noun) a reaction of the immune system when it is sensitive to something , this reaction comes in the form of sneezing, itchy eyes or a skin rash.		حساسية
Immunization	(noun) the process by which an Individual's Immune system becomes protected against an illness.		التطعيم
Arthritis	(noun) a disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints .		التهاب مفاصل
Migraine	(noun) a very bad headache which often comes with a feeling of sickness and problem with vision.		صداع نصفي
Option	(noun) something that is or maybe chosen .		خيار
Practitioner	(noun) someone who is qualified or register to practice a particular occupation or profession .		شخص كفؤ في مهنته
Skeptical	(adjective) having doubts not easily convinced .		شخص شكاك
Viable	(adjective) effective and able to be successful .		قابل للنجاح
Antibody	(noun) a substance produced by the body to fight disease .		الجسم المضاد
Malaria	(noun) a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes .		مرض الملاريا

❖ Read the following article carefully, and then answer all the question that follow. Your answers should be based in the article.

Most doctors used to be **skeptical** about the **validity** of **homoeopathy**, **acupuncture** and other forms of **complementary** medicine. If **patients** wanted to receive this kind of **non-conventional** treatment, **they** used to have to consult a **private practitioner** **who** was likely not to have a **medical degree**. However, in recent years, the perception of **this type** of treatment has **changed**. These days, many family doctors study **complementary** medicine alongside conventional treatment, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degree.

Whereas critics used to say that there was no scientific evidence that non-conventional treatment actually worked, now it is more common for **medical experts** to recognise that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an **ailment**.

At a surgery in London, 70 per cent of patients **who** were offered the choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine for common **complaints** such as **insomnia**, **arthritis** and **migraines** chose the **herbal remedy**. Fifty per cent of patients then said that the treatment helped. One doctor said, "I now consider **homoeopathy** to be a viable option for many different conditions, including **anxiety**, **depression** and certain **allergies**. **It** provided another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately".

However, **complementary** medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. **It** can never substitute for **immunisations** as **it** will not produce the **antibodies** needed to protect against childhood diseases. **It** also cannot be used to protect against **malaria**.

One doctor said, "I will always turn to conventional medical treatment first to ensure that no underlying conditions is missed. However, the idea of complementary treatments is no longer an **alien** concept. In **my** opinion, **it** should work alongside modern medicine, and not against it.



Questions



❖ **Question number one: Read the article again and decide if these sentences are true or false. Correct the false sentences. (SB.P.15)**

- 1) Doctors used to be convinced that only conventional forms of medicines worked. (T/F)
اعتاد الأطباء أن يكونوا مقتنعين أن الأشكال التقليدية للأدوية هي فقط التي تعمل.
- 2) Nowadays, many doctors study complementary forms of treatment. (T/F)
العديد من الأطباء يدرسون الأشكال التكميلية للعلاج.
- 3) At the surgery mentioned in the article, the majority of patients found that the herbal remedy was useless. (T/F)
في العملية الجراحية التي ذكرت في المقالة، أكثرية المرضى وجدوا أن العلاج بالأعشاب غير مفيد.
- 4) Complementary medicine can treat malaria. (T/F)
الطب البديل يساعد على علاج الملاريا.

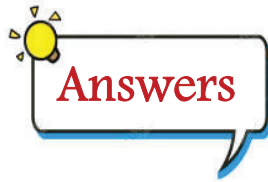
❖ **Question number two: Read the article again and answer this questions:**

- 1) The article mentions two forms of complementary medicine. Write them down.
.....
- 2) There are two pieces of evidence which show that people's perception of medicine has changed nowadays. Write them down.
.....
- 3) patients at surgery in London were offered two options. Mention them.
.....
- 4) Nonconventional treatments could help common complaints. Write down three of them.
.....
- 5) Write down the sentence which shows the percentage of patients who said that the complementary medicine helped.
.....
- 6) Why complementary medicine can't used for all medical treatments ?
.....
- 7) what does the underline pronoun "it" refer to ?
.....
- 8) Find a word from the text which means " a system of complementary medicine in which illness are treated by minute doses of herbs and other natural substance.
.....

❖ **Question number three: Critical thinking**

* The article suggests that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. Why do you think this is the case ?

* " complementary treatments should work alongside modern medicine, not against it ". Explain this statement in two sentences, justifying your answer with example from the article.



Question number one :

1. True 2. True 3. False (50% of patients said it helped)
4. False (complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments).

Question number two :

1. Homoeopathy and acupuncture.
2. These days many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.
3. The choice between a herbal or a conventional medicines.
4. Anxiety, depression and certain allergies.
5. Fifty percent of patients they said that the treatment helped.
6. It can never substitute for immunisations as it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. It also cannot be used to protect against malaria.
7. Complementary medicines.
8. Homoeopathy

Question number Three :

1. I think people's opinion of complementary medicine might have changed because of more information being freely available on the internet. Additionally more research may have been done on the effects of complementary medicines.
2. Doctor's comments.

❖ Read the following article carefully, and then answer all the question that follow. Your answers should be based in the article.

Most doctors used to be special about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine. If patients wanted to receive this kind of non- conventional treatment, they used to have to consult a private practitioner who was likely not to have a medical degree. However, in recent years, the perception of this type of treatment has changed. These days, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degree.

Whereas critics used to say that there was no scientific evidence that non-conventional treatments actually worked, now it is more common for medical experts to recognise that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment.

At a surgery in London, 70 per cent of patients who were offered the choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine for common complains such as insomnia, arthritis and migraines chose the herbal remedy. Fifty per cent of patients then said that the treatment helped. One doctor said, " I now consider homoeopathy to be a viable option for many different conditions, including anxiety, depression and certain allergies. It provides another option when conventional medicines does not address the problem adequately ".

However, complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. **It** can never substitute for immunisations as it will not produces the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases.

Questions



- 1) There are two pieces of evidence which show that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. Write these two pieces of evidence down.
- 2) Certain medical conditions may possible be treated using complementary medicine. Write down four of these medical conditions.
- 3) What does the underlined word " it " refer to ?
- 4) Quote the sentences which shows that a large number of doctors didn't use to be easily convinced of the effectiveness of complementary medicine and its forms.
- 5) Find a word in the text which mean " giving drugs to protect against illnesses " .

Are happier people healthier – and if so , why ?
هل الناس السعداء أكثر صحة؟ ولماذا؟

من الطبيعي أن تشعر بالحزن من وقت لآخر .

الدراسات أثبتت أن المشاعر السلبية من الممكن أن تؤذي الجسم .

الغضب له آثار مضرّة ، مثل :



2 صداع



1 ارتفاع ضغط الدم



4 مشاكل في الهضم



3 مشاكل في النوم

العلماء لم يتحققوا إذا كان هناك رابط بين المشاعر الإيجابية والصحة الجيدة .

في دراسة تابعت أكثر من ٦ آلاف رجل وامرأة أعمارهم بين ٢٥ – ٧٤ لمدة ٢٠ عاما .

الباحثون وجدوا أن : 1 الإيجابية تقلل من خطر الإصابة بأمراض القلب .

2 عوامل أخرى تؤثر على الصحة مثل شبكة داعمة من العائلة والأصدقاء ونظرة متفائلة للحياة .

1 بحث على الأطفال الذين لديهم القدرة على التركيز في الواجبات .

2 والذين لديهم توجه إيجابي للحياة

3 في عمر السابعة ← كانوا بصحة أفضل بعد ٣٠ عام

هذه الدراسة كانت مثيرة للجدل ، يعتقد خبراء الصحة أن خيارات الصحة السيئة :










مثل: 1 التدخين ، 2 وقلة التمرين هي السبب في أمراض القلب وأمراض أخرى وليس

السبب بموقف أو اتجاه فرد
إيجابي
سلبي

توصل الباحثون أن كل شخص له ظروف وبيئة معينة تجعله من الممكن أي يعيش دون قلق .

ويعتقدوا أن إذا علمنا الأطفال 1 أن يطوروا تفكيرهم الإيجابي .
2 ويعودوا للنجاح بعد كل فشل / إخفاق .
هذه الصفات ستحسن كامل صحتهم في المستقبل .

setback	(noun) A problem that delays or stops progress, or makes a situation worse.		إخفاق / فشل
Bounce back	(phrasal verb) to start to be successful again after a difficult time.		عودة للنجاح
Feel blue	(verb phrase) [idiom] to feel sad.		يشعر بالحزن
Focus on	(phrasal verb) to direct your attention of effort at something specific (focus - noun) (focused - verb).		يركز
See red	(verb phrase) [idiom] to be angry.		يفضب
Optimistic	(adjective) believing that good things will happen in the future.		متفائل
Raise a question			يطرح سؤال

❖ Read the following article carefully, and then answer all the question that follow. Your answers should be based in the article.

It's normal to **feel** a bit **blue** from time to time. However, studies show that **negative emotions** can harm the body.

Anger can also harmful effects on health. When **you see red** your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems. However, what about positive feeling and attitude? Until recently, **scientists** had not investigated whether there is a **link** between positive feeling and good health.

Then, in a study that had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74 for 20 years, **researchers** found that positivity **reduced** the risk of heart disease. Other factors influencing health included a supportive network of family and friends, and an **optimistic** outlook on life.

The research showed that children **who** were more able to stay focused on a task, and who had a more positive attitude to life at age seven, were usually in better health 30 years later.

The study has been controversial. Some health professionals believe that **bad lifestyle choices**, such as smoking or lack of exercise, are the reason for heart disease and other illness, and not an individual's attitude. The researchers, while agreeing, raise the question:

Why are people making bad lifestyle decision ? Do more optimistic people make better and healthier lifestyle choices ?

The **researchers** appreciate that not everyone's personal circumstances and environment make it possible t live without worry. However, **they** believe that if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to "**bounce back**" after a **setback** these qualities will improve **their** overall health in the future.

Questions



❖ Read the article again and answer these questions:

- 1) What are the possible effects of anger and stress on someone's health ?
.....
- 2) Quote the sentence which shows that scientists didn't reach any research to find if there is a relation between feelings and health.
.....
- 3) Write down the result from the study that had followed more than 6,000 men and women.
.....
- 4) According to the research, who are the children who will live in better health 30 years later ?
.....
- 5) What is controversial about the researcher's study ? (مثير للجدل)
.....
- 6) The writer mentions some bad lifestyle choices. Write down two of them.
.....
- 7) Some scientists believe that bad lifestyle choices have some bad effects on health. Write down two of these effects.
.....
- 8) Mention the qualities that will improve children's health.
.....
- 9) Write down the benefits from teaching children to develop positive thinking and bounce back after a setback.
.....
- 10) What does the underline pronoun " who " refer to ?
.....
- 11) Find an idiom from the text which means " to be angry " .
.....
- 12) Find a phrasal verb from the text which means " to start to be successful again, after a difficult time " .
.....



Answers

1. – blood pressure. – suffering from headaches.
– sleep problem. – digestive problem.
2. Until recently scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health.
3. Researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart diseases.
4. Who were more able to stay focused on task and who had a more positive attitude to life at age seven.
5. Many other researchers believe that bad lifestyle choice are responsible for these problems and not individual's attitude.
6. smoking / lack of exercise.
7. They are the reason for heart disease and other illness.
8. – develop positive thinking. – bounce back after a setback.
9. Will improve their overall health in the future.
10. Children. 11. See red. 12. Bounce back.



❖ Read the following article carefully, and then answer all the question that follow. Your answers should be based in the article.

It's normal to feel a bit blue from time to time. However, studies show that negative emotions can harm the body.

Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When you see red, your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems. However, what about positive feelings and attitudes? Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health.

Then, in a study that had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74 for 20 years, researchers found that positively reduced the risk of heart disease. **They** also found other factors influencing health included a supportive network of family and friends, and an optimistic outlook on life.

The research showed that children who were more able to stay focused on a task, and who had a more positive attitude to life at age seven, were usually in better health 30 years later.

The study has been controversial. Some health professionals believe that bad lifestyle choices, such as smoking or lack of exercise, are the reason for heart disease and other illnesses, and not an individual's attitude.

The researchers, while agreeing, raise the question: why are people making bad lifestyle decisions? Do more optimistic people make better and healthier lifestyle choices ?

The researchers appreciate that not everyone's personal circumstances and environment make it possible to live without worry. However, they believe that if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to " bounce back " after a setback, these qualities will improve their overall health in the future.

- 1) The article states some possible effects of anger on someone's health. Write down three of these effects.
- 2) Certain factors were found to influence the health positively. Write down two of these factors.
- 3) Quote the sentences which states the examples of bad lifestyle choices.
- 4) Find an idiom in the text which refer to " **sadness** " .
- 5) What does the underlined word " **They** " refer to ?
- 6) The article states two research findings about children who were in better health 30 years later. Write these two findings down.
- 7) It is said that optimistic people do not make bad lifestyle decisions. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.
- 8) Some people can easily control their anger when it appear. Suggest three possible ways to overcome one's anger.

الصحة في الأردن Health in Jordan
A report تقرير

الحالات الصحية في الأردن تعتبر هي الأفضل "The best" في الشرق الأوسط لعدة أسباب "Reasons":

- 1 التزام الدولة بالرعاية الصحية للجميع وجعلها أولوية قصوى .
- 2 تقدم في التعليم "education" .
- 3 الحالات الاقتصادية "economic" .
- 4 الصرف الصحي "sanitation" .
- 5 المياه النظيفة والتغذية والإسكان "clean water , diet and housing" .

جعلوا
مجتمعنا
أكثر
صحة .

المراكز الصحية في الأردن

800 مركز صحي، وأكثر من 188 عيادة أسنان .
عدد المراكز ازداد "increase" نتيجة لخطط الدولة .
عام 2012 ← 98% من الأطفال الأردنيين تم تطعيمهم .

هناك مناطق بعيدة "Remote areas" في البلد ليس لديهم: 1 كهرباء 2 ماء
لكن الآن 99% من هذه المناطق وصلها كهرباء وماء .

سمعت الأطباء الأردنيون انتشرت في المنطقة، ويأتي المرضى من
الخارج لإجراء عملية القلب المفتوح، برنامج جراحة القلب المفتوح
بدأ عام 1970 في عمان .



المستشفيات

الأرقام تبين أن نظام الرعاية الصحية في الأردن ناجح "successful" .









1960 ← 50 عام
2012 ← 73.5 عام
ارتفع

انخفضت (decline) نسبة وفيات الأطفال عام (1981 - 1991)
حسب إحصائيات اليونيسيف

من 70 حالة وفاة لكل 1000 طفل
إلى 32 حالة وفاة لكل 1000 طفل

انخفاض وفيات الأطفال (+) نظام رعاية صحي
زاد عدد السكان بالتالي ← ازدادت القوة العاملة بالتالي ← ستعود
بالفوائد الاقتصادية لكل البلد .

خاتمة (conclusion)

sanitation	(noun) The system which supply water and deal with human waste.		الصرف الصحي
Dental	Relating to teeth .		طب الأسنان
Infant Mortality	Deaths amongst babies or very young children .		معدل وفيات الأطفال
Work force	The people are able to work .		القوة العاملة
Commitment	(noun) A promise to do something or to behave in a particular way .		الالتزام
Decline	To decrease in quality o importance.		ينخفض
Life expectancy	(noun) the length of time that a person or animal is expected to live .		متوسط العمر المتوقع
Reputation	(noun) the common opinion that people have about someone or something.		سمعة

❖ Read the following article carefully, and then answer all the question that follow. Your answers should be based in the article.

Introduction : Health conditions in Jordan are among **the best** in the Middle East. This is largely due to the country's **commitment** to making **healthcare** for all a top priority. Advances in **education**, **economic** conditions, **sanitation**, clean water, diet and housing have made our community healthier.

A) **Healthcare centers:**

As a result of careful planning, the number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years, More than **800** different kinds of healthcare centers have been built, as well as **188** dental clinics. In 2012 CE, 98 per cent of **Jordanian children** were fully immunised, thanks of **immunisation** teams that had been working towards this goal for several years. Although there were **remote areas** of the country **where** people had been without consistent access to electricity and safe water, almost 99 per cent of the country's population now has access.

B) **Hospitals:**

Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving **its** primary healthcare facilities, **it** has not neglected **its** advanced medical facilities. The **reputation** of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region, and now many more **patients** come to Jordan for open heart surgery. In Jordan, the open heart surgery programme started in 1970 CE in Amman.

C) **Life expectancy:**

The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is **successful**. In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2012 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 73.5.

According to UNICEF statistic , between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan's **infant mortality** rates **declined** more rapidly than anywhere else in the world – from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 32 deaths per 1,000 births in 2014 CE.

Conclusion:

The low **infant mortality** rates, as well as the excellent healthcare system, have been contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth, **which** will result in a strong **work force** with **economic benefits** for the whole country.


 Questions


❖ **Read the report again and answer these questions:**

1) What is the title of the report ?

.....

2) What are the reasons that made health conditions in Jordan to be considered the best in the Middle East ?

.....

3) Quote the sentences which indicates the number of healthcare centers that we have in Jordan recently.

.....

4) Write down the sentence which shows the percentage of Jordanian children who were fully immunized.

.....

5) People in remote areas had been suffering from two problems, Write them down.

.....

6) What is the evidence which shows that Jordan has advanced medical facilities.

.....

7) Mention the reason that make patients came to Jordan?

.....

8) The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's health care system is successful explain.

.....

9) How Jordan's infant mortality rates decline rapidly. According to UNCIF statistics?

.....

10) What does the underlined pronoun " where " refer to ?

.....

11) What does the underlined pronoun " it " refer to ?

.....

12) Find a word from the text which means " the system which supply water and deal with human waste ".

.....

13) What is the purpose of the sub – headings before different sections?

.....

14) What is the link between the introduction and the conclusion ?

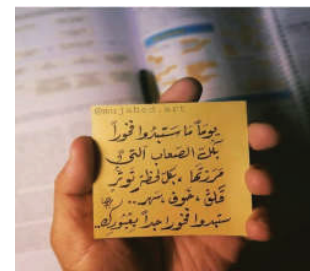
.....

15) Is the language formal or informal ? How can you tell ?

.....


 Answers

1. Health in Jordan.
2. This is largely due to the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority, advances in education, economic conditions , sanitation, clean water , diet and housing.
3. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centers have been built, as well as 188 dental clinics.
4. In 2012, 98 percent of Jordanian children were fully immunized.
5. They had been without consistent access to electricity and safe water.
6. The reputation of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region.
7. For open heart surgery.
8. In 1965 CE the average Jordanian's life expectancy was ago 50. In 2012 CE, this average life expectant had risen to 735.
9. Jordan's infant mortality rates declined from 70 deaths per 1,000 in 1981 to only 32 deaths per 1,000 in 2014.
10. Remote areas.
11. The country.
12. Sanitation.
13. They tell the reader what the section will be about. If it is very long report, they are very useful in helping the reader to find particular pieces of information and making the text easier to read.
14. Health conditions, are among healthier, links with excellent healthcare system and contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth.
15. Formal. There are no contractions, the sentences are long, with relative pronoun, the vocabulary is formal, using linking expressions such as : As a result of , although and according to.



Get moving تحرك

مشكلة متنامية



في العديد من البلدان ، عدد الصغار والناضجين يعانون من الوزن الزائد أو السمنة .

هناك عدة أسباب لازدياد الوزن منها

1 ازيد شعبية الأطعمة السريعة (لم تكن منتشرة مثل الآن) .



2 قلّة التمارين (الناس كانت تذهب للمدرسة مشيا على الأقدام ، الآن العديد منهم يقود سيارات)



3 التكنولوجيا (حتى التسوق أصبح عبر الانترنت) .



وقت الاستماع



ينصح خبراء الصحة "Health experts" بـ

◆ الناضجين (adult) (فوق ١٨ سنة) أن يتمرّنوا على الأقل ساعتين ونصف كل أسبوع .

◆ الأطفال والمراهقين (teenagers) على الأقل ساعة باليوم .

هناك بحث بيّن أن أقل ٥٠% من السكان البريطانيون فعلوا ذلك .

أطفال المدرسة أقل نشاطا مما كانوا عليه، والبنات بالتحديد لا يحبون حصّة الرياضة وهذا سيؤدي إلى مشاكل صحية خطيرة .

خبراء الصحة (Health experts) يوصون ببعض الأنشطة (Activities) مثل :

1 المشي السريع ← مع جهد ← 2 الركض ← 3 sit - ups القيام والجلوس

المزيد من بناء العضلات ← يحرق السعرات الحرارية ← نصبح أكثر لياقة




التمرين مهم للتعايش مع التوتر ومرضى الاكتئاب تحسّنوا بعد زيادة نشاطهم البدني .

نصائح مفيدة

دمج التمارين في حياتنا اليومية فتصبح روتيننا مثل : 1 أن تنزل من الباص قبل المعتاد .

2 أن تقف وأنت تتحدث في الهاتف .

"Success is the sum of small efforts, repeated."
— R Collier

Obese	(adjective) extremely fat . In a way that is dangerous to your health.	 سمين جدا
Cope with	(phrasal verb) to deal successfully with or handle, a situation.	 يتعايش مع
Strenuous	(adjective) using or needing a lot of effort .	 يحتاج إلى جهد

A: A growing problem

In many countries, an increasing number of young people and adults are **overweight** or even **obese**. One reason for this is the growing popularity of **fast food**, which didn't use to be as common as it is now. Another big factor is **lack of exercise**. People would often walk to school or work, but these days many more of use drive. Modern **technology** has also played its part, we spend more and more time focusing on computer screen. Before the Internet was invented, nobody had dreamt of online shopping, but now we can buy almost anything without leaving the sofa.

B: Time listen

Health experts have been warning about this trend for years, and **their advice** is clear. **Adults** should aim to exercise for at least two and a half hours every week, for children and **teenagers** the target should be at least an hour a day. This might not sound very much. However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the **British** population manages this. School children are less physically active than they used to be. Girls in particular often dislike PE. This can lead to serious **health problem**.

C: It's good for you

Experts recommend a mixture of **activities**, **these** should include moderate exercise, such as fast walking, and more strenuous exercise, like running. **They** also advise exercise that strengthens the muscles, for example sit-ups. The more muscle we build, the more calories we burn, and the fitter we become. In addition, exercise is a great way to cope with **stress**. In a recent study, patients **who** had been suffering from **depression** reported a great improvement after increased physical activity.

D: Useful tips

Of course this raises a question: how can I manage to fit in all this extra exercise? The best way is to build it into our **daily lives** so that it becomes a routine. It doesn't have to take much extra time. You could get off the **bus** one stop earlier than usual, or **stand up** when you're on the phone! Most importantly, we should find a **sport** that we enjoy doing. That way, we will all become fitter, healthier and happier.



❖ **Question Number one:** Answer the following questions:

1) According to the article, what are the main reasons for higher rates of obesity?

.....

2) Modern technology has played its part. Explain how.

.....

3) What is the minimum amount of exercise recommended for someone in your age group?

.....

4) Do most British people get enough exercise? Which sentence in the article tells you this?

.....

5) Experts recommend a mixture of activities. Mention two of them.

.....

6) Write down the sentence which shows the benefit from doing exercise.

.....

7) The author suggests some ways of including exercise in our normal lives. Give two examples from the article.

.....

8) Quote the sentence which shows the result from finding a sport that we enjoy.

.....

9) What does the underlined pronoun "Who" refer to?

.....

10) Find word from the text which means "using or needing a lot of effort".

.....





Question Number one:

1. – the growing popularity of fast food.
– lack of exercise.
– modern technology.
2. We spend more and more time focusing on computer screens, before the Internet was invented nobody had dreamt of online shopping, but now we can buy almost anything without leaving the sofa.
3. At least an hour a day.
4. No, they don't, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population, mages this.
5. – Fast waking.
– Sit-ups.
6. The more muscle we build, the more calories we burn, and the fitter we become.
7. You could get off the bus one stop earlier than usual, or stand up when you're on the phone.
8. We will all become fitter, healthier and happier.
9. Patients.
10. Strenuous.



THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION -2019
GENERAL ENGLISH

DATE: SATURDAY 25th of JUNE, 2016

TIME: 1 hour and a half

ملحوظات: ١- اجب عن أسئلة هذه الورقة جميعها. ٢- المتقدمين في الفروع الأكاديمية. ٣- عدد الأسئلة (١) وعدد الصفحات (١)

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

In many countries, an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even obese. One reason for this is the growing popularity of fast food, which didn't use to be as common as it is now. Another big factor is lack of exercise. People would often walk to school or work, but these days many more of use drive. Modern technology has also played its part, we spend more and more time focusing on computer screens.

Health experts have been warning about this trend for years, and **their** advice is clear. Adults should aim to exercise for at least two and a half hours every week, for children and teenagers the target should be at least an hour a day. This might not sound very much. However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this.

Experts recommend a mixture of activities, these should include moderate exercise, such as fast walking, and more strenuous exercise, like running. They also advise exercise that strengthens the muscles, for example sit-ups. The more muscle we build, the more calories we burn, and the fitter we become. In addition, exercise is a great way to cope with stress. In a recent study, patients who had been suffering from depression reported a great improvement after increased physical activity.

Of course this raises a question: how can I manage to fit in all this extra exercise? The best way is to build it into our daily lives so that it becomes a routine. It doesn't have to take much extra time. You could get off the bus one stop earlier than usual, or stand up when you're on the phone! Most importantly, we should find a sport that we enjoy doing. That way, we will all become fitter, healthier and happier.

1. The author suggests some ways of including exercise in our normal daily lives. Give two examples from the article.
2. Find a phrasal verb that means "to deal successfully with a situation".
3. Quote the sentence which shows that most British people don't get enough exercise.
4. The article states some reasons for higher rates of obesity. Write down two of these reasons.
5. What does underlined word "**their**" refer to?
6. "It is known that bad eating habits may cause some health problems". Mention three of these bad eating habits.

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION -2019
GENERAL ENGLISH

DATE: SATURDAY 25th of JUNE, 2016

TIME: 1 hour and a half

ملحوظات: ١- اجب عن أسئلة هذه الورقة جميعها. ٢- المتقدمين في الفروع الأكاديمية. ٣- عدد الأسئلة (١) وعدد الصفحات (١)

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

In many countries, an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even obese. One reason for this is the growing popularity of fast food, which didn't use to be as common as it is now. Another big factor is lack of exercise. People would often walk to school or work, but these days many more of use drive. Modern technology has also played its part, we spend more and more time focusing on computer screens.

Health experts have been warning about this trend for years, and **their** advice is clear. Adults should aim to exercise for at least two and a half hours every week, for children and teenagers the target should be at least an hour a day. This might not sound very much. However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this.

Experts recommend a mixture of activities, these should include moderate exercise, such as fast walking, and more strenuous exercise, like running. They also advise exercise that strengthens the muscles, for example sit-ups. The more muscle we build, the more calories we burn, and the fitter we become. In addition, exercise is a great way to cope with stress. In a recent study, patients who had been suffering from depression reported a great improvement after increased physical activity.

Of course this raises a question: how can I manage to fit in all this extra exercise? The best way is to build it into our daily lives so that it becomes a routine. It doesn't have to take much extra time. You could get off the bus one stop earlier than usual, or stand up when you're on the phone! Most importantly, we should find a sport that we enjoy doing. That way, we will all become fitter, healthier and happier.

1. The text states different reasons for higher rates of obesity. Write down three of these reasons. **(6 points)**
2. Mixture of activities is recommended by health experts to keep fit. Write down two examples of these activities. **(6 points)**
3. Write down the sentence which states that British people don't get enough exercise. **(4 points)**
4. What is the minimum amount of exercise recommended for adults? **(3 points)**
5. Increasing awareness of obesity among children is the responsibility of the parents. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view. **(6 points)**

Colour Idioms

رموز الألوان

The green light: **Permission** موافقة



Feel blue: **to feel sad** يشعر بالحزن



See red: **to be angry** يشعر بالغضب



Red handed: **doing something wrong** متلبس



Out of the blue: **un expectedly** غير متوقع



A white elephant: **Useless possession** ملك عديم القيمة



❖ في سؤال رموز الألوان إما يطلب معنى أو تبديل لون بلون آخر صحيح حسب معنى الجملة.

Mean/express → معنى اللون

Replace → استبدال

جمل الكتاب على Colour Idioms

* What do the following 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) permission 2) doing something wrong 3) unexpectedly 4) useless possession

جميع الأسئلة الوزارية على رموز الألوان

1) A lot of houses in the nearby village became white elephant as their owners left to live in the city.

* **What does the underlined colour idiom mean?**

.....

2) Have you heard the good new! We have the permission to go ahead with our project.

* **Replace the underlined phrase with the suitable colour idiom.**

.....

3) It's normal to feel a bit blue from time to time. However, studies show that negative emotions can harm the body.

* **What feeling does the underlined colour idiom express?**

.....

4) Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught the green light.

* **Replace the underlined phrase with the suitable colour idiom.**

.....

5) Have you heard the good new! We've got a white elephant to go ahead with our project.

* **Replace the underlined phrase with the suitable colour idiom.**

.....

6) Nobody goes to the new private sports club. This building is red-handed.

* **Replace the underlined phrase with the suitable colour idiom.**

.....

7) I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely out of the blue.

* **The underlined colour idiom in the sentence above means.**

A) unexpectedly B) angry C) permission D) a useless possession

8) The sentence in which the colour idiom is used correctly is:

A) The minister gave the white elephant to catch the thief.

B) Nobody played in the new stadium. It sees red.

C) The firm was giving red-handed to start a new project.

D) It's normal to me to feel blue especially in Autumn.

9) My father gave us the green light to go on the camping trip.

* **The underlined colour idiom in the sentence above means.**

A) a useless possession B) permission C) unexpectedly D) simultaneously

Answers

1) useless possession 2) the green light 3) to feel sad 4) Red handed
5) the green light 6) a white elephant 7) A 8) D 9) B

أسئلة الكتاب والأسئلة الوزارية السابقة على معاني الوحدة (2)

❖ **Question Number one:** Match the phrases in the table with the correct meaning:

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 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

- 1) My grandfather has In this **fingers**, so he sometimes finds it difficult to write.
A) migraine B) arthritis C) immunisation
- 2)to **nuts** and **milk** are becoming more common.
A) allergies B) migraine C) arthrities
- 3) Many serious diseases can be prevented by....., which helps the body to build **antibodies**.
A) ailment B) malaria C) immunization
- 4) Headaches and clods are common.....s, especially in **winter**.
A) allergies B) migraine C) aliment
- 5) If you have a....., the best thing to do is **take** some **medicine** and rest somewhere quiet.
A) malaria B) allergy C) migraine
- 6) I **don't** really **believe that story**. I'm very.....
A) viable B) alien C) sceptical
- 7) **Doctors** often treat infections with **antibiotics**, that is theapproach.
A) complementary B) conventional C) alien
- 8) Medicines that are **not the normal**, traditionally accepted treatments are known as.....
A) complementary B) viable C) alien

- 9) Another of saying that something could be **successful** is to say it is
- A) alien B) viable C) complementary
- 10) If something seems very **strange**, we sometimes say it is.....
- A) viable B) sceptical C) alien
- 11) A good way to cope with **stress** is to.....
- A) suffer from health problems.
B) relax and get some exercise.
C) produce antibodies.
- 12) complementary medicine can't be used to immunize people. You can **immunize** yourself using.....
- A) conventional medicine B) complementary medicine.
- 13) Optimistic people make..... lifestyle choices.
- A) bad B) better and healthier C) health problems
- 14) when you **see red**, you often.....
- A) produce antibodies.
B) suffer from health problems.
C) relax and get some exercise.
- 15) **Older people** tend to suffer from more..... s than younger people.
- A) alien B) ailment C) viable

أسئلة وزارية

- 16) Safwan has spoken..... about his latest achievements in medical field.
- A) catch B) optimistically C) take
- 17) Many people believe that..... helps them to be cured from common complaints such as insomnia.
- A) ailment B) conventional C) herbal remedy
- 18) If you have a....., the best thing to do is to take some medicine and rest somewhere quiet.
- A) herbal remedy B) migraine C) immunisation
- 19) Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught.....
- A) feel blue B) see red C) red handed
- 20) My grandfather was very ill in the hospital. He suffered from a variety of.....
- A) optimistic B) ailments C) immunization
- 21) medicines that are not the normal, traditionally accepted treatments are known as.....
- A) homeopathy B) acupuncture C) complementary

22) Homeopathy cannot produce..... needed to protect against childhood diseases
 A) scanner B) ailment C) antibodies



Question Number one:

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

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. C 6. C 7. B 8. A 9. B 10. C
 11. B 12. A 13. B 14. B 15. B 16. B 17. C 18. B 19. C 20. B
 21. C 22. C



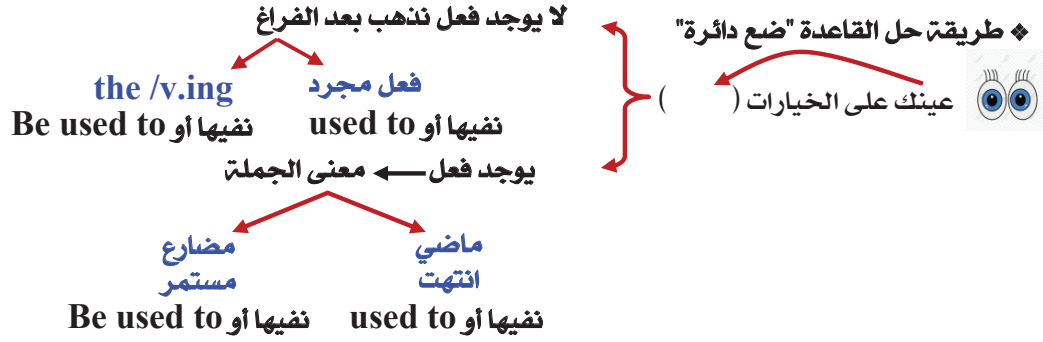
Used to/Be used to

Be
is – am – are
was – were

تذكر ان

هناك ثلاث فروقات بينهم

Used to	Be used to
للتعبير عن عادة كانت بالماضي وانتهت	للتعبير عن عادة أصبح متعود عليها في الحاضر
I used to sleep early بمعنى الآن العادة انتهت والآن أنا لا أنام مبكراً بعدها دائماً الفعل مجرد	I am used to sleeping early بمعنى أن الآن أصبحت أتعود على النوم مبكراً بعدها فعل v.ing أو صفة/ اسم the
نفيها didn't use to ♦ تذكر بعد Didn't/Did فعل مجرد (use)	نفيها: isn't am not used to + v.ing aren't



Examples

* our grandmother **tell** us stories at bed time.

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

لا يوجد فعل بعد used to نذهب بعد الفراغ



* when I was young, I.....fishing with my dad. **Now I don't.** انتهت

(is used to go , **used to go** , am used to going , are used to going)

يوجد فعل ← معنى الجملة

* Rewrite

بمعنى من المعتاد أن
أو من الطبيعي أن

It's normal.....
It's familiar.....
It's regular.....
It's common.....

عندما تحتوي الجملة على أحد هذه العبارات

(1) نحذفهم (2) نكون قاعدة **Be used to + v.ing**
~~It's normal for my sister to eat~~ healthy food

مفرد
My sister **is** used to eating healthy food.

Note

إذا كانت هذه الدلائل منفية مثل

It's not normal.....
It's not familiar.....
It's not regular.....
It's not common.....

يكون الحل منفي

~~It's not normal for my sister to eat~~ healthy food.

My sister **isn't** used to eating healthy food.

مهم جداً

◆ تذكر دائماً بعد **Be used to** الفعل **ing** 🤔

◆ إذا كانت الجملة **مثبتة** is – am – are

◆ إذا كانت الجملة **منفية** isn't – amn't – aren't



عينك على
الخيارات

أسئلة الكتاب على قاعدة used to/ Be used to

- 1) When I was young, I..... fishing with my dad every weekend. Now I don't.
(is used to going , used to go , am used to going , are used to going)
- 2) Where did theyto school?
(used to going , use to go , used to go , use going)
- 3) Our grandmothertell us stories at bed time.
(was used to , are used to , used to , use to)
- 4) We needed warm clothes when we went to London. Wethe cold weather.
(was used to , used to , weren't used to , didn't use to)
- 5) When we were younger, welive in a village. We moved to the city when I was about ten years old.
(were used to , use to , used to , is used to)
- 6) Iunderstand English, but now I do.
(didn't use to , were used to , am used to , use to)
- 7) My cousin has lived in London for a year. He says heliving there now.
(used to , are used to , is used to , didn't use to)
- 8) My family and Icomping once a month, but we stopped doing that when we moved to the city.
(are used to going , used to go , am used to going , were used to going)
- 9) Joining a gym can be very very tiring al first if youmuch exercise.
(used to do , am used to doing , aren't used to doing , is used to doing)
- 10) It is normal for me now to get early to study.
I
- 11) It is normal for my father to walk fast.
My father
- 12) It is familiar for my sister now to have full mark.
My sister.....
- 13) It is not normal for me to eat Mansaf.
I
- 14) It's regular for my children to sleep early.
My children.....

15) It is not normal for my grandfather to use smart phone.

My grand father

16) It is normal for Jordanian people to drink tea during breakfast.

Jordanian People

17) It is not normal for my friend to feed the duck.

My friend



Answers

1. used to go 2. use to go 3. used to 4. weren't used to 5. used to
6. didn't use to 7. is used to 8. used to go 9. aren't used to doing

10. I am used to getting up early.
11. My father is used to walking fast.
12. My sister is used to having full mark.
13. I am not used to eating Mansaf.
14. My children are used to sleeping early.
15. My grandfather isn't used to using smartphone.
16. Jordanian people are used to drinking tea during breakfast.
17. My friend isn't used to feeding the duck.



الأسئلة الوزارية السابقة

- 1) It is normal for my friend now to send emails.
My friend is
- 2) It is not normal for American people to eat steak for lunch and dinner every day.
American people
- 3) It is not normal for my grandfather to have nothing to do all day.
My grandfather
- 4) It is normal for my younger brother to use his electronic dictionary.
My younger brother
- 5) When I was young, Ion foot to my school.
(are used to going , used to go , use to go , am used to going)
- 6) It is normal for my children now to eat fresh vegetables.
My children
- 7) Rashedswimming every morning, but now he doesn't.
(are used to going , used to go , use to go , am used to going)
- 8) Where did theyto school?
(are used to go , used to go , is used to go , use to go)
- 9) It is normal for me now to have a traffic jam on my way to work.
I am
- 10) My fatherto drink coffee, but now he does.
(hasn't used , didn't use , wasn't used , doesn't use)
- 11) Ali the duck in the park with his father when he was young.
(is used to feeding , used to feed , am used to feeding , are used to feeding)
- 12) My friend has lived in Egypt for a year. She says sheliving there now.
(is used to , used to , didn't use to , am not used to)
- 13) My grandparents didn'tsend emails when they were my age.
(use to , are used to , is used to)
- 14) When you were younger, did youplay in the park?
(use to , are used to , is used to)
- 15) Where did the kidsto school?
(use to go , use going , used to going)

- 16) It is normal for me now to work from home.
 A) I am used to working from home now.
 B) I used to work from home.
 C) I used to working from home now.
 D) I am not used to working from home now.
- 17) I am used to teaching my students through social media.
 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.
- 18) I had difficulty in driving cars in the past, but now I can drive well.
 A) I am used to driving well now.
 B) I used to drive cars well in the past.
 C) I am used to drive cars well now.
 D) I used to driving cars well in the past.
- 19) Where did Mahato school?
 (used to go , use going , use to go , use to going)
- 20) It is normal for most of Jordanian people to cook Mansaf in the wedding party.
Most of Jordanian people.....
 A) used to cooking Mansaf in the wedding party
 B) are used to cooking Mansaf in the wedding party.
 C) are used to cook Mansaf in the wedding party.
 D) are use to cook Mansaf in the wedding party.
- 21) It is normal for most doctors now to treat patients in their clinics.
 A) Most doctors used to treating patients in their clinics.
 B) Most doctors are used to treating patients in their clinics.
 C) Most doctors used to treat patients in their clinics.
 D) Most doctors are used to treat patients in their clinics.
- 22) Therebe so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.
 (didn't use to , was used to , wasn't used to , don't use to)
- 23) My grandfather retired a month ago He isn'tnothing to do all days.
 (use to have , used having , used to having , used to have)
- 24) When Maysoon was a student , she very hard in her summer vacations.
 a) used to working. b) used to work. c) use to working. d) use to work.

- 25) It is normal for my children now to share their staff with other students.
- My children used to share their staff with other students.
 - My children are used to share their staff with other students.
 - My children used to sharing their staff with other students.
 - My children are used to sharing their staff with other students.



Answers

- My friend is used to sending emails.
- American people aren't used to eating steak for lunch and dinner every day.
- My grandfather isn't used to having nothing to do all day.
- My younger brother is used to using his electronic dictionary.
- used to go.
- My children are used to eating fresh vegetables.
- used to go.
- Use to go.
- I am used to having a traffic jam on my way to work.
- didn't use.
- used to feed.
- is used to.
- use to.
- use to.
- use to go.
- A
- C
- A
- use to go.
- B
- B
- didn't use to
- used to having.

NEVER GIVE UP.
GREAT THINGS
TAKE TIME. BE
PATIENT.

لا تستسلم على الاطلاق، الأشياء الجميلة تأخذ وقتاً. كن صبوراً

Free writing

التعبير

يتعلم الطالب في هذه المرحلة كتابة مقدمة
"Introduction"

♦ يجب أن تحتوي المقدمة على جملتين أو ثلاث جمل صحيحة، وأن تعطي انطباعاً للقارئ عن الموضوع الذي ستكتب عنه.
(يجب أن تستخدم الكلمات الموجودة في بداية الوحدة (1))

♦ مقدمة عن فوائد الأكل الصحي (Healthy food)

هناك العديد من

جملة (1)

جملة (2)

There are many benefits of eating healthy. We all agree that eating healthy food is very useful and important to build healthy body and healthy mind. In this essay/article I am going to write about the impacts of eating healthy food in our daily activities.

* Try to write an introduction about these topics:-

1 The importance of technology.

2 The positive and the negative effects of video games.

3 good habits you do.

4 Happiness.

5 The top hardest jobs.

6 Factors related to academic success.

7 Advantages of learning a foreign language.

8 The causes of overweight.

9 The necessity of having homework.

10 The importance of social relationship.

Unit Three : Medical advances
التقدم الطبي

المعاني التي يحتاجها الطالب لفهم قطع الوحدة الثالثة

- 1 – Apparatus = equipment جهاز
- 2 – Appendage = limb طرف
- 3 – Artificial = prosthetic صناعي
- 4 – Sponsor = Fund دعم مالي
- 5 – Self - confidence الثقة بالنفس
- 6 - relatives أقارب
- 7 – Tour رحلة
- 8 – inspire إلهام
- 9 – Vision رؤية
- 10 – Germany ألمانيا
- 11 – disabled people الناس العاجزة
- 12 – treatment العلاج
- 13 – Lower costs التكلفة المنخفضة
- 14 – Accident حادث
- 15 – Victim ضحية
- 16 – Tiny صغير
- 17 – risk خطر
- 18 – helmet خوذة
- 19 – waterproof ضد الماء



“ Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world .

المخترع الإماراتي الصغير سيسافر حول العالم



أديب البلوشي عمره ١٠ سنوات من دبي ، سيسافر إلى سبعة دول في رحلة Tour



الشيخ حمدان " ولي عهد دبي "



هذه الرحلة نظمها ودعمها ماديا

لأن الولد " أديب " لفت انتباه الشيخ باختراعه (طرف صناعية لأبوه) (والد أديب).

أهداف الرحلة : [1] تعطيه ثقة عالية بالنفس . [2] يلهم الأطفال الإماراتيين المخترعين .

جاءت الفكرة لأديب عندما كان في الشاطئ مع عائلته ووالده لم يستطيع السباحة



لأنه يلبس رجل صناعية ، خوفا عليها من البلبل ← هذا ألهم أديب في اختراع رجل صناعية ضد الماء .

سيسافر أديب إلى : (1) أميركا (2) فرنسا (3) بريطانيا (4) أيرلندا (5) بلجيكا (6) إيطاليا (7) ألمانيا

سيقيم في " ألمانيا Germany " عند أقاربه ولن يكون هنالك للسياحة .



(1) سيعمل مع دكتور مختص في بناء الأطراف .



(2) سيحضر دورة في الأطراف الصناعية .



(3) ويتعلم أنواع مختلفة من الأجهزة الطبية .



اختراع أديب أيضا : (1) روبوت تنظيف صغير

◆ يتم توصيله بـ "seat belt" حزام الأمان .
◆ في حالة الطوارئ سيتصل الجهاز بطواقم الإنقاذ وعائلة السائق أوتوماتيكيا .



(2) جهاز مراقبة القلب

◆ (يوجد بها كاميرا) لحماية العمال في حالات الطوارئ .



(3) خوذة ضد الحريق

◆ لهذه الأسباب "Reasons" يستحق أديب سمعته كأصغر مخترع في العالم .

“ Collocations







يلفت الانتباه : Catch attention

يحصل على فكرة : Get an idea

يمضي الوقت : spend time

يحضر دورة : Attend a course

يحصل على اهتمام : Take an interest

Apparatus	The technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular purpose.		جهاز
Appendage	a body part , such as an arm or a leg , connected to the main trunk of the body append.		عضو في الجسم
Limb	arm or leg of a person.		طرف
Artificial	Made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally artificial		صناعي
Prosthetic	an artificial body part (adjective) limb describing an artificial body part prosthetics.		عضو صناعي
Sponsor	to financially support a person or an event.		دعم مادي

❖ Read the following article carefully, and then answer all the question that follow.
Your answers should be based in the article.

Ten-year-old Adeeb al-Balooshi, from Dubai, is going to travel to seven countries on **a tour** which has been organised and funded by Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai.

The boy **caught** Sheikh Hamdan's **attention** with his invention – **a prosthetic limb** for **his** father.

The Sheikh has **taken** special **interest** in the boy, and hopes the tour that **he** is **sponsoring** for Adeeb will give the young inventor more **self – confidence** and **inspire** other young Emirati inventors.

Adeeb **got** the **idea** for the special kind of prosthetic leg while he was at the beach with his family.

His father, **who** wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea as **he** could not **risk** getting **his** leg wet.

This inspired Adeeb to invent a waterproof prosthetic leg.

Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, where **he** will be staying with **relatives**. However, while he is in **Germany**, Adeeb will not be **spending** all his **time** sightseeing. **He** will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage. **He** will also be **attending** a **course** on prosthetics and learning bout different kinds of medical **apparatus**.

Adeeb has invented several other devices, including a **tiny** cleaning robot and a **heart monitor**, **which is** attached to a car seat belt. In the case of an emergency, rescue services and the driver's family will be automatically connected with the driver through the special checking device.

He has also invented a **fireproof helmet**. This special equipment, which has a built – in camera system, will help rescue workers in emergencies. It is for these **reasons** **that** Adeeb rightly deserves **his** reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world.

Questions



❖ Read the newspaper article again and answer the questions:

1) How many countries will Adeeb travel ?

.....

2) who funded and organized the tour ?

.....

3) why was sheikh Hamdan interested in helping Adeeb? Or, why did he offer Adeeb the gift of a world tour ?

.....

4) Sheikh Hamdan gives Adeeb his support by offering a world tour. Write down two purposes from this.

.....

5) How did Adeeb get his inspiration for a waterproof prosthetic leg ?

.....

6) Mention the countries that Adeeb is going to visit ?

.....

7) Adeeb is going to visit several countries including Germany. Mention two important things that Adeeb will be doing there.

.....

8) who will Adeeb be staying with in Germany, and what will he be doing there.

.....

9) What does the suffix-proof mean (waterproof – fireproof) ? (مهم)

.....

10) There are many reasons that made Adeeb deserves his reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world. Write them down.

.....

11) What is the purpose of the in – car heart monitor ? why do you think that is built into the seat belt ?

.....

12) What does the underlined pronoun " he " refer to ?

.....

13) Find a word from the text which means " to financially support a person or an event ".

.....

Answers

1. Seven countries.
2. Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, crown prince of Dubai.
3. The boy caught sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention a prosthetic limb for his father.
4. It will give the young inventor more self – confidence and inspire other young Emarati inventors.
5. While he was at the beach with his family, his father who wears an artificial leg couldn't swim in the sea as he could not risk getting his leg wet.
6. USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany.
7. He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage, he will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.
8. He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage, he will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.
9. To provide protection against.
10. Adeeb has invented several other devices, including a tiny cleaning robot and heart monitor, also he invented a fireproof helmet.
11. To keep an eye on those with a heart monitor while they are driving or in a car. It is built into the seatbelt so that when the driver wears it, it is near to the heart.
12. The sheikh Hamdan.
13. Sponsor.



“
In the future **في المستقبل**”

سنتمكن من إجراء عملية لزيادة ذكائنا

طوّر العلماء " زراعة الدماغ " **Brain implant** التي تساعد في :



1 تحسين الرؤية (**vision**)

2 تسمح للناس العاجزة من استخدام أفكارهم للتحكم في أطرافهم الصناعية أو تشغيل



عربة المقعدين (**wheel chair**)

في عام ٢٠١٢ : تم إجراء بحث على القرود وأثبت البحث أن زراعة دماغ للقرود تحسن من قدرتهم على اتخاذ القرار.

العلماء قد يطوروا أجهزة مشابهة لمساعدة الناس الذي تضررت أدمغتهم بسبب :

1 مرض عقلي . 2 سكتة دماغية . 3 إصابات أخرى .

سيتمكن الأطباء التواصل مع الأشخاص وهم في غيبوبة

أكد علماء الأعصاب عام ٢٠١٠ أنه من الممكن التواصل مع المرضى فاقد الوعي باستخدام ماسح

دماغ scanner اسمه **MRI** يعرف الرنين المغناطيسي .



بعد عامين ٢٠١٢ حدث بالفعل فقد تم التواصل مع مريض في غيبوبة لأكثر من ١٢ عام وأثبت

أن لديه عقل ومفكر ، وهي حقيقة أعترض عليها الكثيرون في السابق .

يخطط الأطباء لاستخدام تقنيات متشابهة لمسح الدماغ في المستقبل لمعرفة فيما إذا كان

المريض يتألم أو ماذا يرغب .

دواء جديد سيساعد في علاج أنواع معينة من السرطان

تم تجربة دواء جديد في (بليموث) في بريطانيا، سيطيّل حياة مرضى السرطان ويقلل من أعراضه .

هو حبة دواء تؤخذ كل صباح .



2 فقدان الشعر




1 المرض

كيف يعمل ؟ منع البروتينات المسببة للخلايا السرطانية وسيحسن من متوسط حياة المرضى

بشكل أكبر .



تم مقابلة المرضى بعد عام من العلاج وهم بحالة جيدة وسوف يستمرون بالعلاج .

MRI	(noun) (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) a scan that uses strong magnetic fields to make a picture of the inside of, someone's body for medical reasons.		تصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي
Cancerous	(adjective) something that has or can cause cancer a very serious disease in which cells in the body begin to grow abnormally.		سرطاني
Coma	(noun) state of unconsciousness caused by a certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time.		غيبوية
Dementia	(noun) a mental illness the symptoms of which are problems with memory, personality changes and problems with reasoning.		مرض عقلي
Drug	(noun) a medicine or a substance used for making medicine.		دواء
Implant	(noun) piece of tissue, prosthetic device, or other object implanted in the body.		زرع عضو في الجسم
Pill	(noun) a small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole.		حبة دواء
Scanner	(noun) a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body scan.		ماسح ضوئي
Side effect	(noun) effects of medicine on your body in addition to curing pain or illness.		أثر جانبي
Stroke	(noun) an illness when a blood tube in your brain bursts or is blocked, resulting in the brain being unable to function normally.		سكتة دماغية
Symptom	(noun) a physical problem that might indicate a disease.		عرض مرضي

❖ Read the following article carefully, and then answer all the question that follow. Your answers should be based in the article.

* We will be able to have an operation to increase our intelligence.

Scientists have already developed brain implants that improve **vision** or allow **disabled people** to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a **wheelchair**. In 2012 CE, research on monkeys showed that a brain implant improved their decision – making abilities. How will humans benefit from this research? Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people who have been affected by brain damage, which could be caused by **dementia**, a **stroke** or other brain injuries.

* Doctors will be able to communicate with people in a **coma**

In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a **coma**, by using a special brain **scanner** called an **MRI**. They suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible. Two years later, it has finally happened. The scanner, used on a man **who** has been in a coma for more than twelve years, proves that **he** has a conscious, thinking mind – a fact that had previously been disputed by many. Doctors plan to use similar brain scanning techniques in the future to find out whether **patients** are in pain, or what **they** would like to be done in order to improve their quality of life.

* A new drug will help to treat certain types of cancer almost instantly

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

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





❖ Read the newspaper article again and answer these questions:

1) According to the text, how can we increase our intelligence ?

.....

2) Quote the sentence which shows the benefit of developing brain implants.

.....

3) Write down the result from the research on monkeys.

.....

4) There are several reasons for brain damage. Write down three of them.

.....

5) Explain, how we will be able to communicate with people in coma.

.....

6) Give an evidence which proved that we can communicate with people in coma.

.....

7) What do you think is special about the new cancer drug ?

.....

8) Cancer patients suffer from usual side effects. Mention two of them.

.....

9) How does the new cancer treatment work ?

.....

10) Quote the sentence which shows that the treatment helped the patients.

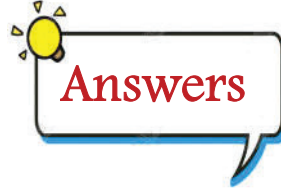
.....

11) What does underlined pronoun "he" refer to ?

.....

12) Find a word in the text which means " a medicine or substance used for making medicines".

.....



1. By developing brain implants.
2. Scientists have already developed brain implants that improve vision or allow disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands or operate a wheel chair.
3. It showed that a brain implant improved their decision making abilities.
4. Dementia, a stroke, or other brain injuries.
5. By using a special brain scanner called an MRI.
6. The scanner used on a man who has been in a coma for more than twelve years, proves that he has a conscious, thinking mind.
7. It will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight.
8. The sickness and hair loss.
9. By blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow.
10. The patients were interviewed a year after starting the treatment and they are fit and well. Saying that they are definitely going to continue the trail.
11. A man who has been in a coma.
12. Drug.

الأزهارُ تحتاجُ وقتًا لتُزهَرُ؛
*Flowers need time
to bloom.*
وكذلك أنتِ.
so do you.

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION -2019
GENERAL ENGLISH

Date : Saturday 20th of January 2018

Time : 1 hour and a half

ملحوظات: ١- اجب عن أسئلة هذه الورقة جميعها . ٢- المتقدمين في الفروع الأكاديمية . ٣- عدد الأسئلة (١) وعدد الصفحات (١)

❖ **Read the following academic essay carefully, and then answer all the question that follow. Your answers should be based in the essay.**

Scientists have already developed brain implants that improve vision or allow disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair. In 2012 CE, research on monkeys showed that a brain implant improved their decision – making abilities. How will humans benefit from this research? Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people who have been affected by brain damage, which could be caused by dementia, a stroke or other brain injuries.

In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain scanner called an MRI. They suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible. Two years later, it has finally happened. The scanner, used on a man who has been in a coma for more than twelve years, proves that he has a conscious, thinking mind – a fact that had previously been disputed by many.

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

- 1) There were two side effects which appear when patients undergo the usual cancer treatment. Write down these two effects.
- 2) Brain damage can be caused by different factors. Write down two of these factors.
- 3) Quote the sentences which explains how the new cancer drug works.
- 4) Find a word in the text which means "a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body".
- 5) What does the underlined word " They " refer to ?

The King Hussein Cancer Center مركز الحسين للسرطان



مركز الحسين هو المركز الوحيد الشامل لمعالجة السرطان (يعالج الأطفال والكبار المرضى)

بسبب ازدياد عدد السكان والعائلات التي تعتمد على هذا المركز + يأتي المرضى من بلدان أخرى ؟

1 لانجذابهم بسمعته الممتازة .

2 التكلفة المنخفضة .

3 اللغة والثقافة المتشابهة .

مع ازدياد الطلب على العلاج ↑ " تم توسيع المركز عام ٢٠١١ ، انتهى عام ٢٠١٦ "

1 توسع لأكثر من الضعف من ٣٥٠٠ ← ٩٠٠٠ حالة

2 اضافة ١٨٢ سرير .

3 توسيع الأقسام وتزويدها بالعلاج بالأشعة .

4 أجنحة كبيرة للكبار والصغار .






5 ١٠ طوابق للمرضى من خارج الأردن مع مركز تعليمي مع مكتبة وغرف تعليمي

العديد من مرضى السرطان بعيدون عن "عمان" حيث يقع المركز هناك والرحلة من وإلى المستشفى غالباً تكون صعبة "difficult".

❖ لهذا السبب ↑ هناك خطط لتوسيع المركز في مناطق أخرى بالأردن .

❖ في مستشفى جامعة الملك عبدالله في إربد وأن يزود بآلات العلاج بالأشعة لذلك المرضى في شمال الأردن لن يضطروا للذهاب لعمان للعلاج بالأشعة .

إجعل حياتك قصة تستحق ان تروى
Make your life a story worth telling

Expansion	(noun) the act of making something bigger. expend (verb)		توسع
Radiotherapy	(noun) the use controlled amounts of radiation (a form of energy) to treat disease, especially cancer.		المعالجة بالأشعة
Outpatient	(noun) someone who goes to hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night.		مريض من الخارج
Ward	(noun) a room in a hospital, especially for patients needing similar kinds of care, ward (verb)		جناح في المستشفى
Pediatric	(adjective) describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses. paediatrics. Paediatrician (noun)		معالجة الأطفال

The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan’s only comprehensive cancer treatment center.

It treats both adult and paediatric patients. As the population of the country increases, more and more families will rely on the hospital for cancer treatment. Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region, as they are attracted by its excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities.

In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an expansion programme. Building started in 2011 CE. The hospital will have more than doubled its capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3.500 per year to 9.000.

By then will have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy. New adult and paediatric wards will have opened. Additionally, they will have built a special ten-floor outpatients’ Building with an education center which will include teaching rooms and a library.

Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, where the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult. For this reasons, there are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan. In the near future, (King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid) hopes to set up radiotherapy machines, so that cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.

Question Number one: Read the article again and answer the questions:

1. Quote the sentence which shows that Jordan has only one cancer treatment center.
.....
2. Give three reasons why patients from other countries visit the center.
.....
3. Why does the hospital need to expand?
.....
4. what is the aim from the expansion program?
.....
5. What does the education center include?
.....
6. Mention one of the disadvantages of KHCC for patients who live far from Amman?
.....
7. What plans are there for increasing cancer care facilities in other parts of Jordan?
.....
8. What does the underlined pronoun “it” refer to?
.....
9. Find a word from text which means “the use of controlled amounts of radiation to treat disease, especially cancer”.
.....

Answers

Question Number one:

1. the king Hussein cancer center (KHCC) is Jordan’s only comprehensive cancer center.
2. As they attracted by its excellent reputation, lower cost, and cultural and language similarities.
3. The hospital needs to expand because there is more demand for treatment.
4. The hospital will have more than doubled its capacity by 2016, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3.500 per year to 9.000. By then they will have added 182 extra beds.
5. Teaching rooms and library.
6. The journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.
7. King Abdallah university hospital in Irbid hopes to setup radiotherapy machines.
8. The king Hussein cancer center.
9. Radiotherapy.

The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment center.

It treats both adult and paediatric patients. As the population of the country increases, more and more families will rely on the hospital for cancer treatment. Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region, as they are attracted by its excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities.

In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an expansion programme. Building started in 2011 CE. The hospital will have more than doubled its capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3.500 per year to 9.000.

By then will have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy. New adult and paediatric wards will have opened. Additionally, they will have built a special ten-floor outpatients'. Building with an education centre which will include teaching rooms and a library.

Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, where the KHCC is located, and they journey to and from the hospital is often difficult. For reasons, there are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan. In the near future, (King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid) hopes to set up radiotherapy machines, so that cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.

1. The expansion programme that has been started in the KHCC includes different stages. Write down three of these stages. **(6 points)**
2. Patients come from Other countries to receive treatment in the KHCC for three different reasons. Write them down. **(6 points)**
3. Quote the sentence that states the reason for extending cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan. **(4 points)**
4. Find a word in the text which means "describing the area of medicine the deals with children and their illnesses". **(3 points)**
5. The continuous increase in population in Jordan will affect its housing, education and other necessary services. Write down three possible suggestions that can be done to help Jordan cope with this increase in population. **(6 points)**

Accident victim tests first artificial limb. ضحية حادث سير يفحص أول طرف صناعي



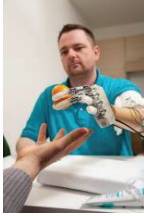
✚ اخترع العلماء يد صناعية فيها حاسة اللمس بنجاح (إنه اختراع جديد ومثير).
✦ ممكن أن تحل هذه الأذرع والأقدام الصناعية محل أطراف اليوم الصناعية.

"دينيس سورينسن"



رجل عمره ٣٩ عاماً من الدنمارك "هو أول شخص يجرب هذا الاختراع الجديد، بعد خسارة يده اليسرى في حادث وكان يستخدم يد صناعية عادية لـ ٩ سنوات.

✚ طوّرها علماء إيطاليون وسويسريون، استطاع "دينيس" ليس فقط الالتقاط بالأشياء بل يستطيع الشعور بما يلمس أيضاً.



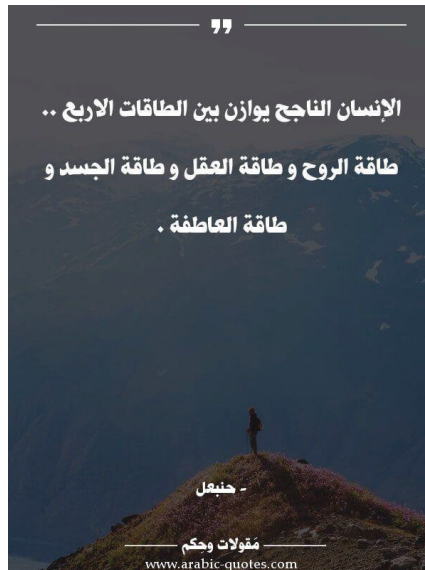
قال "عندما أمسك بشيء أستطيع أن أشعر إذا كان ناعم أو خشن، دائري أو مربع".
قال أن الأحاسيس تقريبا نفسها التي أشعر بها في اليد الأخرى.



✚ لسوء الحظ "دينيس" كان يشارك في التجارب فقط. واليد الجديدة ليست جاهزة للاستخدام العام بعد. وكان مسموح له بارتدائها لشهر فقط لأسباب أمنية.

هو الآن يرتدي اليد الصناعية القديمة.

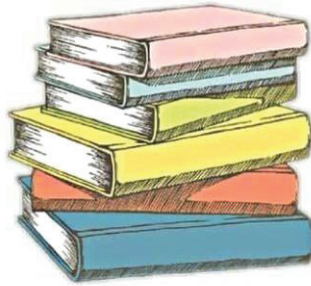
✚ يأمل "دينيس" أن يرتدي اليد الجديدة في المستقبل وينتظر الوقت عندما تصبح تلك الأطراف متوفرة لآلاف الناس الذين يحتاجونها، لأنها ستغير حياتهم.



Scientists have successfully invented a **prosthetic hand** with a sense of **touch**. **It** is an exciting new invention, **which they** plan to develop. **It** is possible that, in the not-too-distant future, similar **artificial** arms and legs will have taken the place of today's **prosthetic limbs**.

Dennis Sorensen, a 39-year-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention. After losing **his** left hand in an **accident**, **he** had been using a standard **prosthetic hand** for nine years. The new hand, **which** was developed by **Swiss** and **Italian scientists**, was a huge improvement. With **it** **Sorensen** could not only pick up and manipulate objects, but **he** could also feel **them**. "When **I** held an object, **I** could feel if **it** was soft or hard, round or square", **he** explained. **He** said that the sensations were almost the same as the ones **he** felt with **his** other hand.

Unfortunately, Sorensen was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is **not ready** for general use yet. **He** was only allowed to wear **it** for a month, for **safety reasons**. So now **he** has his old artificial hand back. However, **he** hopes that soon **he** will be wearing the new type of hand again. **He** is looking forward to the time when similar **artificial limbs** are available for the thousands of people **who** need **them**. **He** will have helped to transform **their** lives.



اللهم ليس بجدي واجتهادي وانما توفيقك
وعونك يا معين ، يسر لي ما استصعبته
نفسي .

Question Number one: Read the article again and answer the questions:

1. Scientists have successfully invented a prosthetic hand, who was the first person who try this invention?

.....

2. Why does Dennis Sorensen need a prosthetic hand?

.....

3. Who invented the new prosthetic? What is special about it?

.....

4. How does Dennis explain his feeling with the new prosthetic hand?

.....

5. Which hand is he wearing now? Why?

.....

6. Who does the bold pronoun "I" refer to?

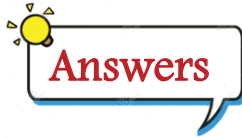
.....

7. Find a word that is the opposite of "natural".

.....

8. What does the underlined pronoun "them" refer to?

.....



Question Number one:

1. Dennis Sorensen a 39-years-old from Denmark.
2. He lost his left hand in an accident.
3. Swiss and Italian scientists, it allows the wearers to feel objective.
4. When he held an object, he could feel if it was soft or hard, round or square.
5. Now he has his old artificial hand back, because he was only allowed to wear it for a month, for safety reasons.
6. Dennis Sorensen.
7. Artificial.
8. Artificial limbs.

أسئلة الكتاب على معاني الوحدة الثالثة

- ❖ **Question Number one: Make pairs of words with similar meanings and match them with the correct definitions.**

apparatus - artificial - equipment
fund - prosthetic - sponsor

Definitions	Words with similar meanings	
1) an adjective describing an object that is manufactured by humans
2) tools or machines that have a particular purpose.
3) to pay for

- ❖ **Question Number two: choose the correct verb to complete the collocations.**

1. catch / take **someone is attention**.
2. get / catch **an idea**.
3. take / get **an interest in something or somebody**.
4. spend / do **time doing something**.
5. make / attend **a course**.



- ❖ **Question Number three: use the words in the box to complete the sentences:-**

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.

❖ Question Number four: Replace the words and phrases in bold with words from the box.

a coma dementia medical trials pills symptoms

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

❖ Question Number five:

equipment fund apparatus prosthetic

1. After our **science** lesson **in the laboratory**, we always help the teacher to put the..... away.
2. Athletes with..... **Legs** can take part in the Paralympics.
3. My parents have saved **enough money** to..... our university courses.
4. Before the boys go **climbing**, they'll go to special **shop** to buy all the.....that they need.

 **Answers**



1. artificial / prosthetic.
2. apparatus / equipment.
3. fund / sponsor.

1. catch 2. get 3. take 4. spend 5. Attend

1. waterproof 2. tiny 3. inspire 4. risk 5. seatbelt
6. monitor 7. Self-confidence 8. reputation

1. symptoms 2. medical trials 3. a coma 4. Pills

1. apparatus 2. prosthetic 3. fund 4. equipment

16. The doctors attached a special.....to the patient's chest.
a- monitor b- sanitation c- dementia
17. Scientists have successfully invented a..... hand with a sense of touch.
a- prosthetic b- monitor c- tiny
18. Please hurry up. Let's not.....missing the speech of the president.
a- risk b- catch c- inspire
19. A doctor looks at the..... of an illness in order to make his diagnosis.
a- symptoms b- pills c- dementia
20. In 1965 CE. The average Jordanian's was age 50.
a- health care b- infant mortality c- life expectancy
21. My grandfather has to take a lot of medicine-he takes six different.....every day.
a- arthritis b- pills c- allergies
22. The.....figures show that Jordan's health care system is successful.
a- side effect b- life expectancy c- viable option
23. Elderly people often suffer from..... Which is difficult to treat.
a- radiotherapy b- dementia c- acupuncture



Answers

- | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 2. b | 3. a | 4. b | 5. c | 6. a |
| 7. b | 8. c | 9. b | 10. b | 11. b | 12. a |
| 13. c | 14. c | 15. b | 16. a | 17. a | 18. A |
| 19. a | 20. c | 21. b | 22. b | 23. b | |



لاتيأس، كُن موقنًا بأن أمانِي قلبك ستشرق
يوماً ما؛ كما تشرق الشمس كل صباح.

Free writing



في هذه المرحلة يكتب الطالب كل أفكاره الممتازة والجيدة وحتى الضعيفة باستخدام **mind map** خريطة ذهنية-

❖ Write an article about the benefits of doing exercise daily.



بعد كتابة كل الأفكار نكتب مقدمة كما تعلمنا سابقاً ثم نجمع هذه الأفكار باستخدام (functions) مثل (....., moreover , However , therefore , in addition)

Benefits of doing exercise

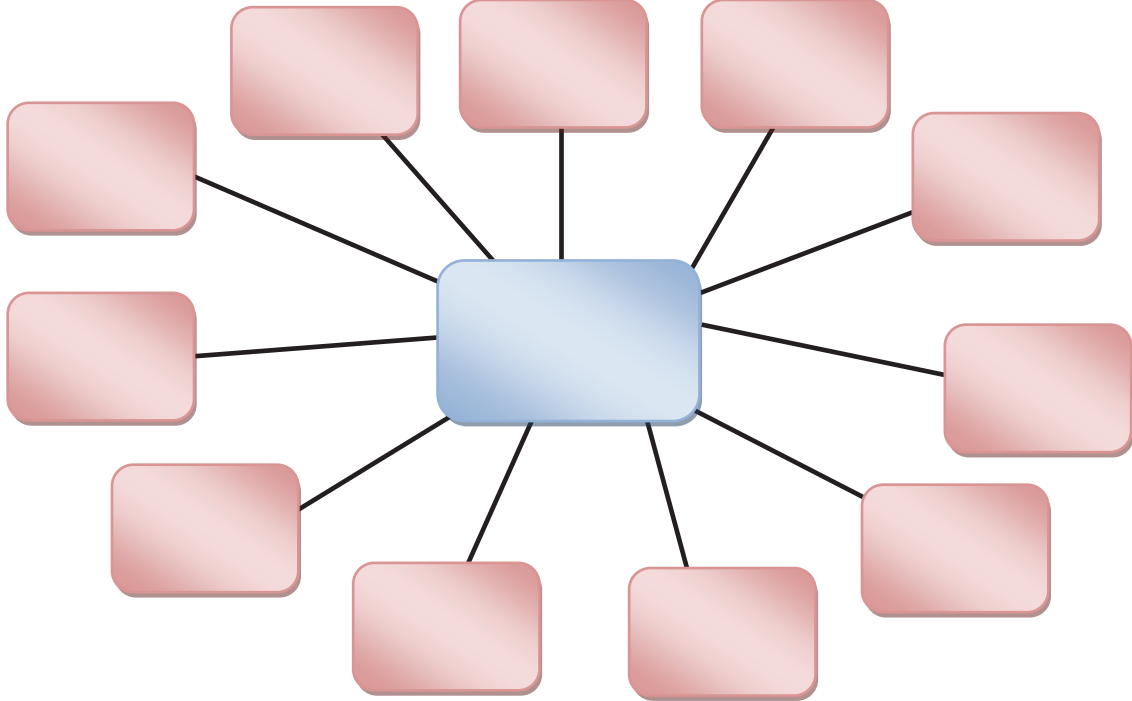
Doing exercise is fun and many people enjoy it. Scientists say that doing exercise has a lot of benefits to our body and our mind/mental health. Some people like a specific kind of sports such as swimming, basketball, football and many other. In this article, I am going to clarify the benefits of doing exercise.

In my opinion. Doing exercise makes you feel more active and happy, it increases stress and depression therefore, it changes the mood. Also, it controls weight, some people do exercise to gain weight, others to lose it. Moreover, it raises the oxygen in our bodies therefore it affects our mental health so we become more active and having more energy.

In addition, Scientists say that doing exercise helps in better sleep because you will feel tired and your muscles need to relax. Eating healthy food like fruit and vegetables, also drinking lots of water give more effective results.



اختر موضوع تعبير من كل وحدة "unit" وحاول أن تفعل



Unit Four : Success Stories

قصص نجاح

المعاني التي يحتاجها الطالب لفهم قطع الوحدة الرابعة

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 – Chemists الكيميائيين | 19 – Carbon footprint أثر الكربون (سلبى) |
| 2 – Sulphuric acid حامض الكبريتيك | 20 – Carbon neutral خالى من الكربون |
| 3 – Laboratory المختبر | 21 – negative effect أثر سلبى |
| 4 – Talent موهبة | 22 – economic growth نمو اقتصادى |
| 5 – Founder مؤسس | 23 – Traffic أزمة مرور |
| 6 - Fields حقول | 24 – Pollution التلوث |
| 7 – Shapes أشكال | 25 – Founding father مؤسس |
| 8 – Scale موازين | 26 – Water pumps مضخات مياه |
| 9 – Vary يختلف | 27 – underground water مياه جوفية |
| 10 – Criticize ينتقد | 28 – Passion / interest اهتمام / شغف |
| 11 – residents / inhabitants سكان | 29 – Chapters فصول |
| 12 – Solar power طاقة شمسية | 30 – Soil تربة |
| 13 – environmentally friendly صديق للبيئة | 31 – Fertile خصبة |
| 14 – Wind farms مزارع الرياح | 32 – digging wells حفر الآبار |
| 15 – Zero waste خالى من النفايات | 33 – Farming / agriculture الزراعة |
| 16 – Urban planning التخطيط العمرانى | |
| 17 – Public transport المواصلات العامة | |
| 18 – Biological waste مخلفات حيوية | |



The importance of Islamic achievements in history

أهمية الانجازات الإسلامية في التاريخ

علي ابن نافع



يُعرف بـ الزرياب / الطائر الأسود

كان طالب موهوب من بغداد

موهبته (Talent) أوصلته إلى قرطبة في القرن

التاسع الميلادي ، كيف 99



كان ضيف (guest) للخليفة الأموي



1] أسس أول مدرسة موسيقية في قرطبة

(تعلم التناغم الموسيقي والتأليف)



2] أثار النظرية الموسيقية



3] قدم العود لأوروبا

الكندي



كان : 1] طبيب

2] فيلسوف

3] عالم رياضيات

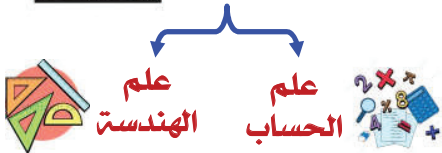
4] كيميائي

5] موسيقيا

6] عالم فلك



كان حقا مثقفا



مشهور. famous الذي جعله

جابر ابن حيان



يُعرف بـ مؤسس الكيمياء

(Founder of chemistry).



1] أنتج حمض الكبريتيك



2] وضع موازين (scales)

◆ هذه الموازين تستطيع أن تزن أشياء أقل من ٦٠٠٠ ضعف الكيلو جرام.

فاطمة الفهرية



هي ابنة رجل أعمال ثري

ميراث والدها لبناء مركز



تعليم في (فاس - المغرب)

هذا المركز أصبح أرقى جامعة مغربية

(حيث يأتيه الطلاب من جميع أنحاء العالم)






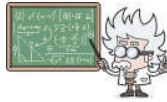




مريم

أخت فاطمة



أشرفت على بناء مسجد الأندلس

ولم يكن بعيد عن مركز التعليم.

Arithmetic	(noun) the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.		علم الحساب
Geometry	(noun) the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, relationships and measurement of points, lines, curves, and surfaces. Geometric (adjective) geometrically (adverb).		هندسة
Composition	(noun) {of music} a piece of music someone has written , compose (verb).		تأليف الموسيقى
Musical harmony	(noun) a pleasant sound in music, made by playing or singing a group of different notes.		التناغم الموسيقي
Ground - breaking	(adjective) new, Innovative. Break (verb)		فكرة جديدة
Inheritance	(noun) money or things that you get from someone after they die. Inherit (verb)		ميراث
Mathematician	(noun) a person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level mathematics (noun) mathematical (adjective)		عالم رياضيات
Philosopher	(noun) someone who studies and writes philosophy professionally, or an undergraduate student of philosophy. Philosophies (verb) philosophical (adjective)		عالم فلسفة
Physician	(noun) someone qualified to practice medicine , especially one who specializes in diagnosis and treatment.		طبيب
Polymath	(noun) someone who a lot of knowledge about many different subjects.		مثقف
Revolutionise	(verb) to completely change the way people do something or think about something. Revolution (noun) - revolutionary (adjective)		يحدث ثورة / يغير جذريا

❖ Read the following article carefully, and then answer all the question that follow.
Your answers should be based in the article.

Jabir ibn Hayyn

(born 722 CE, die 815 CE) The Arab world has many famous chemists in its history, but the person **who** is known as the **founder of chemistry** is probably Jabir ibn Hayyan. **He** is most well known for the beginning of the production of **sulphuric acid**. **He** also built a set of **scales** **which** changed the way in which chemists weighed items in a laboratory : **his** scales could weigh items over 6,000 times smaller than a kilogram.

Ali ibn Nafi' (Ziryab)

(born 789 CE, die 857 CE) Ali ibn Nafi' is also known as **"Ziryab"** (or **"Balckbird"**, because of **his** beautiful voice). **He** was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from **Baghdad**, and it was **his** talent for music that led **him** to **Cordoba** in the ninth century CE. **He** was the guest of the Umayyad ruler there. **He** is the person who established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, teaching **musical harmony** and **composition**. **He** revolutionised musical theory, and is also the person **who** introduced the oud to **Europe**.

Fatima al-Fihri

(born early 9th century, died 880 CE) Fatima al-Fihri was the daughter of a wealthy businessman. **She** used **her** father's **inheritance** to build a learning centre in Fez, Morocco. This leaning centre became Morocco's top university, and it is where many students from all over the world come to study. Moreover, it was Fatima's sister, Mariam, **who** supervised the building of the **Andalus Mosque**, **which** was not far from the learning centre.

Al-Kindi

(born around 801 CE, died 873 CE) Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher , mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer a true polymath. **He** made ground-breaking discoveries in many of these fields, but it is probably **his** work in **arithmetic** and **geometry** that has made **him** most **famous**.



❖ Read the article again and answer the questions:

1) Who is the person who is known as the founder of chemistry ?

.....

2) Jaber Ibn Hayyan has many achievements, write down two of them.

.....

3) what is special about his scales ?

.....

4) Why is Ali ibn Nafi' known as " Ziryab" or " blackbird" ?

.....

5) Write down the reason that led Ali ibn nafe' to Cordoba.

.....

6) The first music school which established by Ali ibn nafe' teaches two things.
Write them down.

.....

7) Mention the achievements for Ali ibn nafe' .

.....

8) How did Fatima Al fahri take advantage of her father's inheritance?

.....

9) Quote the sentence which shows that the learning centre became the best in fez, Morocco.

.....

10) Who is Mariam and what she did according to the text ?

.....

11) Quote the sentence which indicates the fields that made Al Kindi most famous.

.....

12) What does the underlined word "which" refer to ?

.....

13) Find a word from the text which means " a piece of music that someone has written".

.....



1. Jaber ibn Hayyan.
2. He is most well – known for the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid, He also built a set of scales.
3. Changed the way in which chemists weighted items in a laboratory, his scales could weight items over 6.000 times smaller than a kilogram.
4. Because of his beautiful voice.
5. He was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad, and it was his talent for music that led him to Cordoba.
6. Musical harmony and composition.
7. He revolutionised musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe.
8. To build a learning centre in fez, Morocco.
9. This learning became Morocco's top university and it is where many students from all over the world come to study.
10. Fatima's sister, who supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque, which was not far from the learning centre.
11. His work in arithmetic and geometry that has made him most famous.
12. Scales.
13. Composition.

لا تَكُنْ ضَعِيفًا؛
 أَي كَلَامٍ يُحْبِطُكَ،
 وَأَي ضَرْبَةٍ تُوجِعُكَ،
 وَأَي إِبْتِلَاءٍ يُضْعِفُكَ،
 وَأَي فَشَلٍ يُعْقِدُكَ،
 كُنْ قَوِيًّا؛ فَلَا مَكَانَ
 لِلضُّعْفَاءِ فِي هَذَا الْكَوْنِ.

مدينة مصدر – خطوة إيجابية؟ Masdar city – a positive step?

المشاريع الكبيرة Mega projects



1 تشجيع النمو الاقتصادي . 2 تعود بالفوائد على المدن .

هدفها

designed to



1 الحجم 2 التكلفة إلا أنها جميعا مكلفة وتجذب مستوى عال من الاهتمام

تختلف

vary

1 طرق 2 مطارات 3 محطات قطار 4 أنفاق 5 جسور

أمثلة

examples

الفوائد التي تقدمها للمجتمع .

تعتمد على

based on



تواجه الانتقاد لأنها السلبية على المجتمع والبيئة .

تواجه الانتقاد

criticised



مدينة مصدر Masdar city

1 ستكون أول مدينة صناعية "Artificial city" خالية من الكربون بدأ تطويرها عام ٢٠٠٦ وتنتهي ٢٠٢٥

2 تغطي مساحة ٦ كيلومتر مربع

٤٠,٠٠٠ مقيم

٥٠,٠٠٠ متنقل

١,٥٠٠ قطاع أعمال (منتجات صديقة للبيئة)

◆ عام ٢٠٢٥ "Expected" متوقع أن تأوي :



ستكون مراقبة كم من الكهرباء يتم استهلاكها من قبل كل مخرج من المجمع

الكهرباء Grid



ستكون خالية من السيارات (للمشاة فقط) وستكون سيارات كهربائية بدون سائق موصولة بالمواقع الأخرى بالسكك الحديدية (وسائل نقل عامة)

للتقليل من أثر الكربون



1 الطاقة الشمسية 2 مزارع الرياح 3 هناك خطط لإنشاء أكبر محطة هيدروجين

الطاقة

4 مخلفات حيوية 5 مخلفات صناعية ← مصادر الطاقة "Energy sources"



سيتم تحلية مياه البحر وتكريرها بنسبة ٨٠٪

المياه







طلاب "معهد مصدر للعلوم التكنولوجية" هدفهم إيجاد حلول لمشاكل الطاقة العالمية

السكان الحاليين

هناك منظمات عالمية تدعم مدينة مصدر ✓ ولكنها واجهت الانتقاد X بدلا من إنشاء مدينة صناعية

يجب أن تكون الأولوية للمدن القائمة بالفعل ، فوائد هذه المدينة outweigh تفوق على أي أثر سلبي

إذا تم إدراك هدف المطورين ← يتكون قدوة للتخطيط الحضاري المستقبلي .

Carbon-neutral	(adjective) not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere . neutralise (verb) - neutrality (noun)	 خالي من الكربون
Desalination	(noun) the process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used, desalinate (verb)	 تحلية المياه
Pedestrian	(noun) someone who is walking , especially along a street or another place that is used by cars. Pedestrian (adjective)	 المشاة
Vary	(verb) to differ according to the situation. Variation (noun) - variable (adjective)	 تفاوت / اختلاف
Criticise	(verb) to judge (something) with disapproval, to evaluate or analyse (something) critic, criticism (noun) - critical (adjective)	 ينتقد
Grid	(noun) {energy grid} a system of wires through which electricity is connected to different power stations across region.	 شبكة كهربائية
Sustainability	(noun) the state of being able to continue forever , or for a very long time, for example, the sustainability of the environment involves emitting less pollution and using less water. Sustain (verb) - sustainable (adjective)	 الاستدامة
Outweigh	(verb) to be more important than something else .	 الأكثر أهمية
Zero-waste	(adjective) producing no waste , or having parts that can be reused.	 مكان خالي من النفايات
Megaproject	(noun) a very large , expensive, ambitious business project .	 مشروع كبير

❖ Read the following article carefully, and then answer all the question that follow. Your answers should be based in the article.

Megaprojects are extremely large investment projects, which are designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities. Although megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost, they are all, by definition, expensive, public projects that attract a high level of interest and media coverage. Projects range from motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges, etc. to entire city complexes.

The concept of a megaproject is always based on the benefits it brings to a community. However, many megaprojects have been criticised because of their negative effects on a community or the environment. This essay will look at these issues with regard to Masdar city, a megaproject in Abu Dhabi.

Masdar city, which began its development in 2006 CE, will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zero-waste artificially-created city. Covering an area of six square kilometers, when it is completed in 2025 CE, it is expected to house more than 40,000.

resident, 50,000 commuters, and 1,500 businesses involved in mainly environmentally – friendly products.

The city will run entirely on renewable energy sources. It is built on an advanced energy grid which monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex.

Furthermore, in order to reduce its carbon footprint, Masdar city will be a car-free zone, designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly. Electric driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles, and the city will be connected to other locations by a network of roads and railways.

Energy will be provided by solar power and wind farms, and there are also plants to build the world's largest hydrogen plant. A desalination plant will be used to provide the city's water, with 80% of water used being recycled. Biological waste will be used as an energy source too, and industrial waste will be recycled. The current residents of Masdar City are all students at the Masdar Institute of science and Technology, a university whose students are fully committed to finding solutions to the world's energy problems.

While the project has the support of many global, environmental and conservation organisations, there is some criticism of it. It is felt that, instead of building an artificial sustainable city, sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities.

In conclusion, the benefits of Masdar city for the community and the environment greatly outweigh any disadvantages. If the aims of the developers are realised, Masdar City will be a blueprint for future urban planning that will inspire similar megaprojects in other countries.



❖ Read the essay again and answer these questions:

- 1) What are the main purposes from Megaprojects?
.....
- 2) Megaprojects vary in two things, Write them down.
.....
- 3) Give examples of Megaprojects are provided in the essay?
.....
- 4) All Megaprojects must be based on one things. What is it?
.....
- 5) Why are many Megaprojects have been criticised?
.....
- 6) What is expected in 2025 to happen when it is completed?
.....
- 7) Describe the advanced energy grid that Masdar city will use.
.....
- 8) How can we reduce carbon footprint according to the text.
.....
- 9) The essay mentions some examples of renewable energy. Write down four them.
.....
- 10) who are the current residents of Masdar city?
.....
- 11) Why was the project "Masdar city" have been criticized?
.....
- 12) What does the underlined pronoun "they" refer to ?
.....
- 13) Find a word from the text which means "the process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used."
.....



1. Encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities.
2. Size and cost.
3. Motor ways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges.
4. The benefits it brings to a community.
5. Because of their negative effects on a community or the environment.
6. To house more than 40.000 residents, 50.000 commuters and 1.500 businesses involved in mainly environmentally – friendly products.
7. It monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex.
8. Masdar city will be a car – free zone, designed to the pedestrian and cycle-friendly. Electric, driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles.
9. Solar power / wind farms / biological waste / Industrial waste.
10. Are all students at the masdar institute of science and technology.
11. Instead of building an artificial sustainable, sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities.
12. Megaprojects.
13. Desalination.



THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION -2019
GENERAL ENGLISH

Date: Saturday 9th of January 2016

TIME: 1 hour and a half

ملحوظات: ١- اجب عن أسئلة هذه الورقة جميعها. ٢- المتقدمين في الفروع الأكاديمية. ٣- عدد الأسئلة (١) وعدد الصفحات (١)

❖ Read the following academic essay carefully, and then answer all the question that follow. Your answers should be based in the essay.

This essay discusses Masdar city, which is an example of a "megaproject". Megaprojects are extremely large investment projects, which are designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities, megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost.

The concept of a megaproject is always based on the benefits it brings to a community. However, many megaprojects have been criticised because of their negative effects on a community or the environment.

Masdar city, which began its development in 2006 CE, will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zero- waste artificially-created city. Covering an area of six square kilometers, when it is completed in 2025 CE. The current residents of Masdar city are all students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology.

The city will run entirely on renewable energy sources. It is built on an advanced energy grid which monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex. Furthermore, in order to reduce its carbon footprint, Masdar city will be a car-free zone, designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly. Also, electric driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles.

While the project has the support of many global, environmental and conservation organisations, there is some criticism of it. It is felt that, instead of building an artificial sustainable city, sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities.

In conclusion, the benefits of Masdar City for the community and the environment greatly outweigh any disadvantages. If the aims of the developers are realised, Masdar City will be a blueprint for future urban planning that will inspire similar megaprojects in other countries.

- 1) There are many procedures that will be implemented to reduce carbon footprint in Masdar City. Write down two of these procedures.
- 2) The writer states two benefits of creating megaprojects. Write them down.
- 3) What does the underlined word "**outweigh**" mean?
- 4) Quote the sentences which shows who are the present inhabitants of Masdar City.
- 5) What does the underlined word "**Their**" refer to ?

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION -2019
GENERAL ENGLISH

Date: Saturday 15th of July 2018

TIME: 1 hour and a half

ملحوظات: ١- اجب عن أسئلة هذه الورقة جميعها. ٢- المتقدمين في الفروع الأكاديمية. ٣- عدد الأسئلة (١) وعدد الصفحات (١)

❖ Read the following academic essay carefully, and then answer all the question that follow. Your answers should be based in the essay.

Megaprojects are extremely large investment projects, which are designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities. Although megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost, they are all, by definition, expensive, public projects that attract a high level of interest and media coverage. Projects range from motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges, etc. to entire city complexes.

Many megaproject such as Masdar City, a megaproject in Abu Dhabi, have been criticised because of their negative effects on a community or the environment. This essay will look at these issues with regards.

Energy will be provided by solar power and wind farms, and there are also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant. A desalination plant will be used to provide the city's water, with 80% of water used being recycled.

While the project has the support of many global, environmental and conservation organisations, there is some criticism of it. It is felt that, instead of building an artificial sustainable city, sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities.

In conclusion, the benefits of Masdar City for the community and the environment greatly outweigh any disadvantages. If the aims of the developers are realised, Masdar City will be a blueprint for future urban planning that will inspire similar megaprojects in other countries.

- 1) Certain power resources will supply Masdar City with energy. Write down two of these resources.
- 2) The text provides many examples of megaprojects. Write down two of these examples.
- 3) Quote the sentences which shows the main reason to criticise megaprojects.
- 4) Find a word in the text which means "to be more important than something else".
- 5) What does the underlined word " They " refer to ?

A founding father of farming

مؤسس الزراعة



ابن بصّال

1 كاتب 2 عالم 3 مهندس = مثقف (polymath)

كان يعمل مع المأمون (ملك طليطلة)

علم النبات Botany "علم النبات"

الزراعة agriculture

شغفه واهتمامه Passion

على الرغم أنه كان عالم عظيم، كان رجل عمليا وجميع كتاباته جاءت من تجربته اليدوية في زراعة الأرض.



1 كتاب الزراعة

16 فصلا "Chapters" يشرح أفضل طرق لزراعة الأشجار والفاكهة والخضروات والأعشاب والأزهار ذات الرائحة الجميلة.

أشهر فصل هو: الذي يشرح كيف نتعامل مع أنواع مختلفة من التربة.



المياه الجوفية Underground water



حفر الآبار Digging wells

2 عرف أيضا كيفية روي الأرض من

3 صمم مضخات المياه وأنظمة الري

"Results"



أصبحت التربة خصبة



أنتجت طعام أكثر لعدد السكان

اتبع المزارعون عبر الأجيال تعليماته ونصائحه



أنظمة الري ما زالت تستخدم في إسبانيا.

على الرغم من أن اسمه لم ينتشر بشكل واسع لكن ميراث ابن بصّال كان كبير "كتاب".

Irrigate	(verb) to supply land with water so that crops and plants will grow.		الري
Legacy	(noun) what someone leaves to the world after their death .		إرث

❖ Read the following academic essay carefully, and then answer all the question that follow. Your answers should be based in the essay.

Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer **who** lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE. **He** worked in the court of Al-Ma'mun, **who** was the king of Toledo. **His** great **passions** were **botany**, **which** is study of plants, and agriculture. Although **he** was a great scholar, he was also a practical man and all of **his** writing came from his own "hands-on" experience of working the land. One of the many things which Ibn Bassal achieved was **A Book of Agriculture**. The book consisted of sixteen chapters **which** explain how best to grow trees, fruit and vegetables, as well as herbs and sweet-smelling flowers, perhaps the most **famous chapter** of all was the one that described how to treat different types of soil. Ibn Bassal also worked out how to irrigate the land by finding **underground water** and **digging wells**. **He** designed **water pumps** and **irrigation systems**. All of these things were passed on through **his** writing. The influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous. As farmers down the generations followed his instructions and advice, the land became wonderfully **fertile** and produced more than enough **food** for the fast-growing populations. The irrigation system that **he** and **his** followers put in place are still in evidence in **Spain**. Although **his** name is not widely known, Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world has been great.

Questions



❖ Read the text again and answer the questions:

1) Which sentence in the text indicates that Ibn Bassal was a polymath?

.....

2) Who is Al-Ma'mun?

.....

3) What is botany?

.....

4) What does "a book of Agriculture" talk about?

.....

5) What is the most famous chapter?

.....

6) Name two of Ibn Bassal's achievements.

.....

7) Write down two results of the influence of Ibn Bassal's book.

.....

8) What does the underlined pronoun "he" refer to ?

.....

9) Find a verb that means "supply land with water".

.....



1. Ibn Bassal was a writer, scientists and an engineer who lived in Al-Andalus the eleventh century.
2. Who was the king of Tiledo.
3. Which is study of plants and agriculture.
4. It explain how best to grow, trees, fruit and vegetables as well as herbs and sweet smelling flowers.
5. It described how to treat different types of soils.
6. He designed water pumps and irrigation systems.
7. As farms down the generations followed his instructions and advised the land became wonder fully fertile and produced more than enough food for fast-growing populations.
8. Ibn Bassal.
9. Irrigate.

**Don't look back,
you're not
going that way.**

***لا تَنْظُرِ لِلْخَلْفِ،
أَنْتَ لَنْ تَسِيرَ فِي ذَلِكَ الْإِتْجَاهِ.**

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION -2019
GENERAL ENGLISH

Date: Saturday 12th of January

TIME: 1 hour and a half

ملحوظات: ١- اجب عن أسئلة هذه الورقة جميعها. ٢- المتقدمين في الفروع الأكاديمية. ٣- عدد الأسئلة (١) وعدد الصفحات (١)

❖ Read the following academic essay carefully, and then answer all the question that follow. Your answers should be based in the essay.

Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer who lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE. He worked in the court of Al-Ma'mun, who was the king of Tiledo. His great passions were botany, which is study of plants, and agriculture. Although he was a great scholar, he was also a practical man and all of his writing came from his own "hands-on" experience of working the land.

One of the many things which Ibn Bassal achieved was *A Book of Agriculture*. The book consisted of sixteen chapters which explain how best to grow trees, fruit and vegetables, as well as herbs and sweet-smelling flowers, perhaps the most famous chapter of all was the one that described how to treat different types of soil. Ibn Bassal also worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water and digging wells. He designed water pumps and irrigate systems.

The influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous. As farmers down the generations followed his instructions and advice, the land became wonderfully fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast-growing populations. The irrigation system that he and his followers put in place are still in evidence in Spain. Although his name is not widely known, Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world has been great.

- 1) Ibn Bassal was a polymath. Write down two examples of his areas of knowledge.
- 2) There were two benefits for farmers who followed Ibn Bassal's instruction. Write down these two benefits.
- 3) Quote the sentences which shows Ibn Bassal's two great interests.
- 4) Find a word in the text which means "**What someone leaves to the world after their death**".
- 5) What does the underlined word "**He**" refer to ?

❖ Read the following text carefully, and then answer all the question that follow. Your answers should be based on the text.

Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer who lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE. He worked in the court of Al-Ma'mun, who was the king of Toledo. His great passions were botany and agriculture. Although he was a great scholar, he was also a practical man and all of his writing came from his own "hands-on" experience of working the land. One of the many things which Ibn Bassal achieved was *A Book of Agriculture*. The book consisted of sixteen chapters which explain how best to grow trees, fruit and vegetables, as well as herbs and sweet-smelling flowers. The most famous chapter of all was the one that described how to treat different types of soil. Ibn Bassal also worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water and digging wells.

The influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous. As farmers down the generations followed his instructions and advice, the land became wonderfully fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast-growing populations. Although his name is not widely known, Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world has been great.

- 1) Ibn Bassal dealt with many agricultural topics in his book *A Book of Agriculture*. Write down three of these topics. **(9 points)**
- 2) The text states two main benefits for farmers who followed Ibn Bassal's instructions. Write down these two benefits. **(6 points)**
- 3) Ibn Bassal's was regarded as a true polymath. Write down three examples of his areas of knowledge. **(3 points)**
- 4) Find a word in the text which means "**the study of plants**". **(3 points)**
- 5) Following one's passion means exploring areas of interest, developing skills in those areas and using those skills to add something to the welfare of the world. Think of this statement and, in two meaningful sentences, write down your point of view. **(6 points)**

❖ Read the following text carefully, and then answer all the question that follow. Your answers should be based on the text. (25 points)

Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer who lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE. He worked in the court of Al-Ma'mun. His great passions was botany.

Ibn Bassal was a practical man and all of his writing came from his own "hands-on" experience of working the land. One of the many things which Ibn Bassal achieved was *A Book of Agriculture*. The book consisted of sixteen chapters which explain how best to grow trees, fruit and vegetables, as well as herbs and sweet-smelling flowers, perhaps the most famous chapter of all was the one that described how to treat different types of soil. He designed water pumps and new systems for irrigating plants.

The influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous. As farmers down the generations followed his instructions and advice, the land became wonderfully fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast-growing populations. The irrigation systems that he and his followers put it place are still in evidence in Spain. Although his name is not widely known, Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world has been great.

- 1) Where did Ibn Bassal live ? when ? (4 points)
- 2) Quote the sentence which shows where all Ibn Bassal's writing came from. (5 points)
- 3) How many chapters did *A book of Agriculture* consist of ? (4 points)
- 4) What does the most famous chapter of Ibn Bassal's book describe? (4 points)
- 5) Find a word in the text which means "supplying land with water so that the crops and plants will grow". (4 points)
- 6) What were the two benefits for famers who followed Ibn Bassal's instructions ? (4 points)

حل أسئلة معاني الكتاب على الوحدة الرابعة

❖ **Question Number One:** complete the sentences with the words in the box.

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 - A is someone who thinks and writes about the **meaning of life**.

❖ **Question Number two:** Match the words with the correct definitions.
 (One definition is not needed)

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. talent | a. an expert in many subjects . |
| 2. founder | b. a room for scientific experiments. |
| 3. scale | c. the person who stars something new , such as an organisation or a city. |
| 4. polymath | d. an instrument to measure weight . |
| 5. arithmetic | e. an engineer . |
| 6. laboratory | f. the study of numbers . |
| | g. special ability . |

Question Number three: match the beginning, with the correct endings:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. A mathematician is someone who..... | a. are studied by mathematicians. |
| 2. Geometry and arithmetic are subjects which..... | b. means “doctor” |
| 3. Physician is an old-fashioned word which..... | c. works with numbers. |
| 4. A chemist is a person who..... | d. astronomers study. |
| 5. The stars and planets are things which..... | e. works in a laboratory |

❖ **Question Number four: complete the sentences with words from the box.**

benefit	farms	footprint	free	friendly
neutral	pedestrian	power	renewable	waste

- In hot countries, **solar**..... is an important source of energy.
- “Green” projects are **environmentally**.....
- wind**..... are an example of**energy**.
- If a city recycles everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is **zero**.....
- we **burn** carbon whenever we use **oil**, **coal** or **gaz**. This is known as our carbon.....
- If we replace as much carbon as we burn, we are **carbon**.....
- A place where no cars are allowed is a **car****zone**, and it is..... **friendly**.

Urban planning **التخطيط العمراني**

carbon footprint **أثر الكربون**

Public transport **مواصلات عامة**

negative effect **أثر سلبي**

Biological **waste** (مخلفات حيوية) **مستشفيات**

economic growth **النمو الاقتصادي**

Carbon neutral **خالي من الكربون**

❖ **Question Number five: complete the sentence with the correct collocations:-**

- 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**.
- pollution** has some serious..... on the environment, such as the death of wildlife and plant life.
- We can all work hard to **reduce** our.....by living a more environmentally friendly lifestyle.
- 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**.

7. The nature reserve uses **recycled water**, which helps the..... of the environment.

a- prosthetic

b- sustainability

c- physician

8. professor Badari, aged 67, is **the hospital** leading.....specializing in cancer care.

a- sustainability

b- prosthetic

c- physician

Answers

Q1:

1. Mathematician 2. Physician 3. geometry 4. Polymath 5. arithmetic 6. philosopher.

Q2:

1. g 2. c 3. d 4. a 5. f 6. b

Q3:

1. c 2. a 3. b 4. e 5. d

Q4:

1. power 2. friendly 3. Farms, renewable 4. waste 5. footprint
6. neutral. 7. Free. pedestrian

Q5:

1. economic growth 2. Negative effect 3. Carbon footprint 4. Public transport
5. biological waste 6. Urban planning. 7. b 8. c



أسئلة الوزارة السابقة على معاني الوحدة الرابعة

1. Although Ibn Bassal's name is not widely known, his.....to the word has been great.
 a- side effects b- legacy c- irrigate
2. People can work hard to reduce their.....by living a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle.
 a- carbon footprint b- sponsor c- carbon neutral
3. The need for more effective is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.
 a- urban planning b- reputation c- arithmetic
4. Ali's progress in.....has been remarkable.
 a- reputation b- urban planning c- arithmetic
5. wind farms are example of.....energy.
 a- migraine b- renewable c- access
6. A place where no cars are allowed is a car-.....zone.
 a- free b- sanitation c- physician
7. people must not take in medicine without consulting a.....
 a- sanitation b- dementia c- physician
8. The need for more effective.....planning is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.
 a- social b- free c- Urban
9. Hospitals need to dispose a lot of....., and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous.
 a- ailments b- biological waste c- skeptical
10. we learn about shapes, lines and angles when we study.....
 a- geometry b- ailments c- sanitation
11. Ibn Sina was influenced as a young man by the works of the..... Aristotle.
 a- arithmetic b- geometry c- philosopher
12. We can all work hard to reduce our by living a more environmentally friendly life style.
 a- pedestrian friendly b- carbon footprint c- zero-waste
13. The correct definition of "talent" is.....
 a- an expert in many subjects b- a room for scientific experiments
 c- an engineer d- a special ability

14. When experts talked about economic....., they mean the standards of living or the value of a country's products.
 a- footprint b- polymath c- growth
15. We are carbon.....if we replace as much carbon as we burn.
 a- waste b- footprint c- neutral
16. My father teaches maths. He is a.....
 a- mathematician b- conflict c- seminar
17. The Giraldo tower which was originally a is one of the most important buildings in Spain.
 a- growth b- minaret c- planning
18. wind farms are quickly becoming the world's fastest growing.....source.
 a- solar power b- pedestrian c- renewable energy
19. The book's title..... and I picked the book up.
 a- attend a course b- took an interest
 c- caught my attention d- got an idea
20. If we take more often, there will be fewer cars on the roads, which will result in cleaner air in our cities.
 a- public transport b- negative effects
 c- urban planning d- carbon footprint
21. A.....is someone who thinks and writes about the meaning of life.
 a- Philosopher b- chemist c- founder
22. We're having an examination in.....tomorrow.
 a- geometry b- philosopher c- polymath
23. My parents have been the most..... People in my life.
 a- chemist b- influential c- physician
24. A..... can separate a medicine into its components.
 a- mathematician b- chemist c- scales
25. Many mega projects consist of..... Cities, which will be built according to principles of sustainable living.
 a- artificially-created b- public transport c- negative effects



Answers

- | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 2. a | 3. a | 4. c | 5. b | 6. a | |
| 7. c | 8. c | 9. b | 10. a | 11. c | 12. b | |
| 13. d | 14. c | 15. c | 16. a | 17. b | 18. c | |
| 19. c | 20. a | 21. a | 22. a | 23. b | 24. b | 25. a |

Relative pronouns
ضمائر الوصل

العاقل

The person



who

من هو الشخص
أو ماذا يفعل.

ملكية whose

♦ ملكية للشخص العاقل.
♦ تقع بين اسمين.

غير العاقل

The thing



,which

that

لا فرق بينهم بالمعنى لكن إذا كان
هناك فاصلة (,) نستخدم which- The man **who** drives the car.

اسم

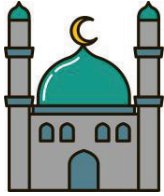
اسم

- The man **whose** car is red.

المكان

- The place → **where**

الزمان

- The time → **when**

المسجد

The mosque

مكان (where)

غير عاقل (which)



السنة

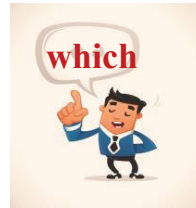
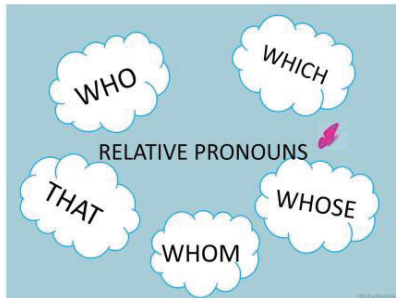
The year

زمان (when)

غير عاقل (which)

♦ كيف أميز المكان ← مكان **where** أو غير عاقل **which**؟♦ كيف أميز الزمان ← زمان **when** أو غير عاقل **which**؟

فعل

- Jordan **which** has beautiful places.- Jordan **where** I live.

فعل إجباري

على بعد الفراغ



✓ where المكان


✓ when الزمان

← مش فعل

أسئلة الكتاب على "Relative pronouns"

1. The Giraldo Tower,is one of the most important building in Seville, Spain, stand as just 140 meters tall.
(who , where , which , whose)
2. The person.....is believed to be responsible for of the tower.
(who , when , whose , where)
3. The tower was originally a minaret, is the mathematician and astronomer Jaber Ibn Aflah.
(where , whose , which , who)
4. The architect of the tower was Ahmad Ben Baso.....began work in 1184 CE.
(whom , which , where , who)
5. The design of the tower is believed to be based on the koutoubia Mosque,.....is in Marrakesh in Morocco.
(where , when , who , which)
6. Roman castle.....is situated in the Jordanian desert.
(where , when , who , which)
7. The walls and huge corner towers of the castle,.....was built at the beginning of the fourth century CE, are still standing.
(which , whose , who , when)
8. There are also about twenty-three stables.....horses many have been kept.
(when , who , where , which)
9. people.....love exploring historical Roman ruins will certainly visit Qaser Bashir very rewarding.
(when , who , where , which)
10. Ibn Sina,.....is also known as Avicenna was a polymath.
(that , when , which , who)
11. He wrote an early Islamic philosophy,..... including many subjects, especially logic and ethics.
(who , which , where , that)
12. He also wrote Al Qanon fi-Tibbi, the book become the most famous medical text book ever.
(when , who , which , that)
13. His friends,.....were worried about his health advised him to relax.
(whose , who , which , that)

14. It was the month of Ramadan....., Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE.
(when , where , which , whose)
15. London,.....is the capital of the UK, is a huge city.
(where , who , which , that)
16. I always go to the library.....sells interesting novels.
(who , which , whose , whom)



Answers



- | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. which | 2. who | 3. which | 4. Who |
| 5. which | 6. Which | 7. which | 8. where |
| 9. who | 10. who | 11. which | 12. that |
| 13. who | 14. when | 15. which | 16. which |

The person **who**
The thing **which/that**
The place **where**
The time **when**

**Your speed is not important
as long as you are
not going to stop.**

ليست السرعة التي تسير بها مهمة
ما دمت لن تتوقف عن السير.

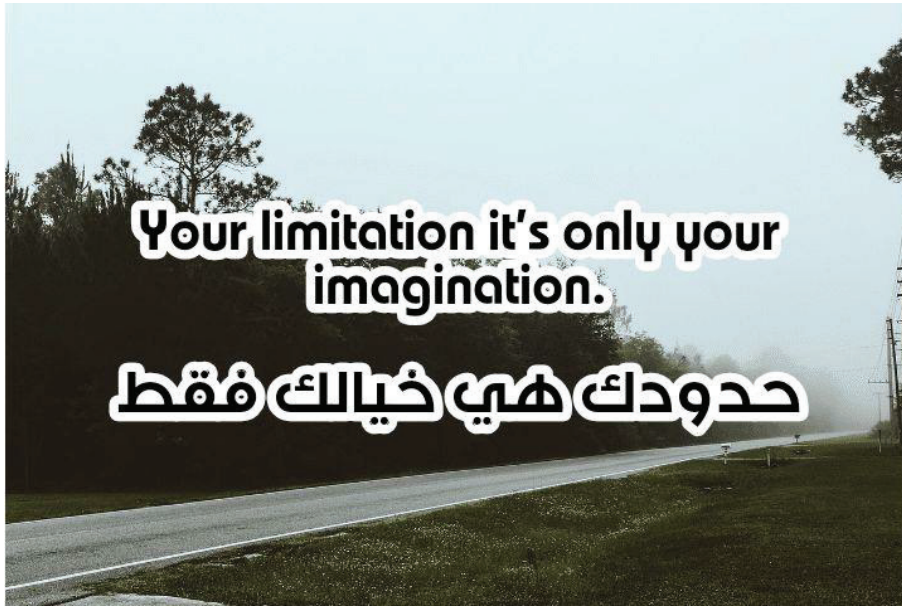
مملكة النجاح
www.na-jah.com

الأسئلة الوزارية السابقة على قاعدة "Relative pronouns"

1. The prizeHuda won last year was for Art.
(when , where , which , who)
2. The students.....cleaned the street, are from our Scholl
(which , who , when , whose)
3. The person.....has influence me most is my father.
(which , who , when , whose)
4. Thank you very much for your emailwas very interesting.
(which , who , when , whose)
5. I work in farmsells fresh fruits and vegetables.
(which , where , when , whose)
6. Plastic is the materialcauses a lot of pollution.
(whose , who , where , which)
7. I always go to the supermarketsells Organic vegetables.
(who , which , whose , whom)
8. The country.....Jabir Ibn Hayyan did his research was Iraq.
(where , when , who)
9. The person.....won the prize for Art last year was Huda.
(which , who , when)
10. Stars and planets are subjects Astronomers study
(who , which , when)
11. The year.....Petra was mad a world Heritage site was 1985 CE.
(when , which , where)
12. Greece was the placethe Olympic Games took place in 2004 CE.
(where , who , when)
13. A chemist is a personworks in a laboratory.
(who , which , where)
14. Mobile phonesare broken can't be fixed.
(who , which , when)
15. Amman is the cityTala has lived for fifteen years.
(who , which , where)
16. Show me that roadleads to the railway station.
(who , which , when)

17. I will go to the restaurantI can have a good meal.
(who , which , where)
18. The factory.....Rasha works is very crowded.
(who , which , where)
19. The year.....the great mosque in cordoba was built was 784 CE.
(which , when , who , where)
20. It was Jabir Ibn Hayyan Invented ink that can be read in the dark.
(who , which , when , where)
21. The Person.....won the prize for Art last year was sara.
(which , where , who , when)
22. The country.....the scientists did their research was Jordan.
(whose , where , who , when)
23. It was the month of RamadanIbn Sina died.
(which , who , where , when)
24. The Aqaba beach is the place.....I enjoy watching the sunset.
(who , when , whose , where)
25. I saw the shoesyou bought last week on sale for less this week.
(whose , when , which , where)
26. Ali is the personis believed to be responsible for the design of the tower.
(whose , who , when , where)
27. Ibn Sinais also known as Avicenna was a polymath.
(which , where , who , when)
28. Thank you very much for your e-mailwas interesting.
(where , who , when , which)
29. Ali,mother is a professor, forgot his umbrella.
(whose , when , where , who)
30. The old hotel.....we stayed last week was really big.
(when , where , who , whose)
31. It was at nightthe rescue team arrived at the scene of the accident.
(where , when , which , who)
32. It is for his work in geometryAl-kindy is especially famous.
(who , that , where , when)

33. My fatherloves exploring historical Roman ruins will certainly find a visit to Qaser Bahsir very interesting.
(who , when , which , where)
34. The cake.....my mother made tasted really great.
(who , that , when , where)
35. “Physician” is an old-fashioned wordmeans “doctor”.
(when , who , where , which)
36. I think there’d be a lot of childrenwould love to have a climbing wall in school.
(which , when , who , where)



Cleft Sentence / The emphasis الجملة المجزئة

على العاقل أو غير العاقل أو المكان أو الزمان.



هي عملية التركيز

◆ هناك ٣ طرق لكل قاعدة حسب ما تطلب الوزارة.



تلميح

Ali ate the cake yesterday in the garden

- التركيز على العاقل بالجملة ← The person who ate the cake yesterday in the garden was **Ali**.
- التركيز على الغير عاقل بالجملة ← The thing which Ali ate yesterday in the garden was **the cake**.
- التركيز على الزمان بالجملة ← The time when Ali ate the cake in the garden was **yesterday**.
- التركيز على المكان بالجملة ← The place where Ali ate the cake yesterday was **the garden**.

مباشر

- التركيز على العاقل ← Ali was **the person who** ate the cake yesterday in the garden.
- التركيز على غير العاقل ← The cake was **the thing which** Ali ate yesterday in the garden.
- التركيز على الزمان ← Yesterday was **the time when** Ali ate the cake in the garden.
- التركيز على المكان ← The garden was **the place where** Ali ate the cake yesterday.

It

أو أي ضمير مناسب **That**

- التركيز على العاقل ← **It** was Ali **that** ate the cake yesterday in the garden.
- التركيز على الغير عاقل ← **It** was the cake **that** Ali ate yesterday in the garden.
- التركيز على الزمان ← **It** was yesterday **that** Ali ate the cake in the garden.
- التركيز على المكان ← **It** was the garden **that** Ali ate the cake yesterday.

Note
مهم جدا

❖ يجب حذف حرف الجر مع الزمان والمكان.
❖ The thing ← غير العاقل غالبا يكون جوابها بداية الجملة.

أسئلة الكتاب على قاعدة "Cleft Sentence"

1. Abd al-Rahman built the great Mosque in Cordoba in 784 .
Abd al-Rahman.....
2. The great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 by Abd al-Rahman.
The year
3. The Great Mosque was built in Cordoba in 784 by Abd al-Rahman.
The thing.....
4. Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.
The person.....
5. Al-kindi contributed to the invention of the oud.
The person.....
6. Jabir Ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory in Iraq .
The country
7. Ali Ibn Nafi' established the first music school in the world.
It
8. Jaber Ibn Hayyan also invented ink that can be read in the dark.
It
9. Al-Kindi is especially famous for his work in geometry.
It
10. Queen Rania opened the children's Museum of Jordan in 2007CE .
It.....
11. My father has influenced me most .
The person.....
12. The heat made the journey unpleasant.
The thing.....
13. Petra was made a world Heritage site in 1985 CE .
The year.....
1985 CE.....
14. I like Geography most of all .
The subject
- Geography

15. I stopped working at 11 pm .


It

16. The Egyptians built the pyramids .

It

17. 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. Abd al-Rahman was the person who built the great Mosque in Cordoba in 784.
2. The year when the great mosque in Cordoba was built by Abd al-Rahman was 784.
3. The thing which was built in Cordoba in 784 by Abd al-Rahman was the great mosque.
4. The person who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century was al-jazari .
5. The person who contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi.
6. The country where Jabir Ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq .
7. It was Ali ibn Nafi' that established the first music school in the world .
8. It was Jabir Ibn Hayyan that invented ink that can be read in the dark.
9. It is for his work in geometry that Al-Kindi is especially famous.
10. It was Queen Rania that opened the children's Museum of Jordan in 2007.
11. The person who has influenced me most is my father .
12. Thing which made the journey unpleasant was the heat .
13. The year when Petra was made a world heritage site was 1985.
1985 was the year when Petra was made a world heritage site .
14. The subject which I like most of all is Geography .
Geography is the subject which I like most of all .
15. It was 11 pm when I stopped working.
16. It was the Egyptians who built the pyramids.
17. but it was his final book that made him famous all over the world.



"Cleft Sentence" الأسئلة الوزارية السابقة على قاعدة

1. The first athletic event for disabled athletes took place in 1948 CE .
The year
2. Taha Hussien is especially famous for his work in literature .
It is
3. My neighbor's generosity impresses me more than anything else .
The thing that.....
4. Petra was made a world Heritage site in 1985 CE .
The year
5. The second world war ended in 1945 in Europe .
The year.....
6. Al-Kindi contributed to the invention of the oud.
The person.....
7. Meeting new people makes travelling an exciting experience .
The thing.....
8. The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE.
The year.....
9. I like English most of all.
The subject.....
10. The rain made the journey unpleasant.
It
11. Ibn sina wrote the most famous medical book.
The person
12. The manager arranged a meeting with the workers.
The person.....
13. The heat made the journey unpleasant.
It was
14. The students went to the local museum last week.
The place.....
15. The heat made the journey unpleasant.
The thing.....
 - a. Which made the journey unpleasant was the heat.
 - b. Where made the journey unpleasant was the heat.
 - c. Who made the journey unpleasant was the heat.
 - d. When made the journey unpleasant was the heat.

16. The person
- Who invented Al Jazari the mechanical clock was in the twelfth century.
 - Who invented in the twelfth century the mechanical clock was Al Jazari.
 - Who invented the twelfth century in the mechanical clock was Al Jazari.
 - Who invented the twelfth century Al Jazari was the mechanical clock.
17. The heat made the journey unpleasant.
- The journey which I made was unpleasant.
 - It was the heat which made the journey unpleasant.
 - The journey which I made was unpleasant because of the hate.
 - It was the unpleasant journey which made the heat.
18. **Emphasises** the information in bold in the following sentence.
-**Thomas savery** invented the steam engine.
- The steam engine which was useful was invented by Thomas savery.
 - The steam engine which was invented by Thomas savery was useful .
 - The person who invented the steam engine was Thomas savery.
 - The steam engine was invented by Thomas savery.
19. Ali bin Nafi' revolutionised **the musical theory** in the world.
The sentence which emphasises the underline word is :
- The thing that Ali ibn Nafi' revolutionised in the world was the musical theory.
 - The person who revolutionised the musical theory in the world is Ali bin Nafi'.
 - It was Ali bin Nafi' who revolutionised the musical theory in the world.
 - The thing which revolutionised Ali bin Nafi' was the musical theory in the world.
- 20.....me how to play the drum.
- It was my uncle who taught.
 - It is my uncle teaching.
 - My uncle who taught.
 - It was my uncle taught.
21. The correct cleft sentence that stresses the information in **Bold**:
- My father** has influenced me most.
- I was the person who has been influenced most by my father.
 - It was me who has been influenced most by my father.
 - The person who has influenced me most is my father.
 - The person who has been most influenced by my father is me.
22. **Huda** who the prize for Art last year.
- The person who won the prize for Art last year was Huda.
 - The prize that Huda won last year was for Art.
 - It was last year that Huda won the prize for Art.
 - The prize which was won by Huda last year was for Art.

- 23. My boss** sent the signed contact to his colleague on Tuesday .
- It was Tuesday that my boss who sent the signed contact to his colleague.
 - It was his colleague that my boss sent the signed contact to on Tuesday .
 - It was my boss who sent the signed contact to his colleague on Tuesday .
 - It was the signed contact that my boss sent to his colleague on Tuesday.
- 24.**Dr Jamal revolutionised **the nutrition system** in the world.
- The thing that Dr. Jamal revolutionised in the world was the nutrition system.
 - The person who revolutionised the nutrition system in the world is Dr. Jamal.
 - It was Dr. Jamal who revolutionised the nutrition system in the world.
 - The thing which revolutionised Dr. Jamal was the nutrition system in the world.
- 25.** The person who won **Noble prize** for literature in 1988 was Naguib Mahfouz.
- The year when Naguib Mahfouz won Noble prize for literature was 1988.
 - The person who won Noble prize for literature in 1988 was Naguib Mahfouz.
 - It was Naguib Mahfouz who won Noble prize for literature in 1988 .
 - The thing that Naguib Mahfouz won in 1988 was Noble prize for literature.
- 26.** The Olympic games were held in London **in 2012 CE**.
- In 2012 CE that the Olympic games were held in London.
 - It is in 2012 CE that the Olympic games were held in London.
 - It was in 2012 CE that the Olympic games were held in London.
 - It in 2012 CE that the Olympic games were held in London.
- 27. The heat** made the journey unpleasant.
- It was the heat which made the journey unpleasant.
 - It is the heat that made the journey unpleasant.
 - It was the heat which makes the journey unpleasant.
 - It is the heat which made the journey unpleasant.
- 28.** I like **Geography** most of all .
- The subject that I like most of all is Geography.
 - The subject I like most of all was Geography.
 - That the subject I liked most of all is Geography.
 - That I like most of all is Geography.
- 29.**..... Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research was Iraq.
- The person who
 - It is the country which
 - The country where
 - It was the country which
- 30.**Maher found **studying Maths** the most difficult at school.
- It is studying Maths that Maher finds the most difficult at school.
 - It was the most difficult at school studying Maths that Maher found.
 - It is studying Maths that Maher found the most difficult at school.
 - It was studying Maths that Maher found the most difficult at school.

31. Ali bin Nafi' revolutionised **the musical theory** in the world.

The sentence which **emphasises the underline word** is :

- The thing that Ali ibn Nafi' revolutionised in the world was the musical theory.
- The person who revolutionised the musical theory in the world is Ali bin Nafi'.
- It was Ali bin Nafi' who revolutionised the musical theory in the world.
- The thing which revolutionised Ali bin Nafi' was the musical theory in the world.

32.....me how to play the drum.

- It was my uncle who taught.
- It is my uncle teaching.
- My uncle who taught.
- It was my uncle taught.

33. The correct cleft sentence that stresses the information in **Bold**:

My father has influenced me most.

- I was the person who has been influenced most by my father.
- It was me who has been influenced most by my father.
- The person who has influenced me most is my father.
- The person who has been most influenced by my father is me.

34. **Huda** who the prize for Art last year.

- The person who won the prize for Art last year was Huda.
- The prize that Huda won last year was for Art.
- It was last year that Huda won the prize for Art.
- The prize which was won by Huda last year was for Art.

35. **My boss** sent the signed contact to his colleague on Tuesday .

- It was Tuesday that my boss who sent the signed contact to his colleague.
- It was his colleague that my boss sent the signed contact to on Tuesday .
- It was my boss who sent the signed contact to his colleague on Tuesday .
- It was the signed contact that my boss sent to his colleague on Tuesday.

36. Dr Jamal revolutionised **the nutrition system** in the world.

- The thing that Dr. Jamal revolutionised in the world was the nutrition system.
- The person who revolutionised the nutrition system in the world is Dr. Jamal.
- It was Dr. Jamal who revolutionised the nutrition system in the world.
- The thing which revolutionised Dr. Jamal was the nutrition system in the world.

37. The person who won **Noble prize** for literature in 1988 was Naguib Mahfouz.

- The year when Naguib Mahfouz won Noble prize for literature was 1988.
- The person who won Noble prize for literature in 1988 was Naguib Mahfouz.
- It was Naguib Mahfouz who won Noble prize for literature in 1988 .
- The thing that Naguib Mahfouz won in 1988 was Noble prize for literature.

38. The Olympic games were held in London in 2012 CE.

- a. In 2012 CE that the Olympic games were held in London.
- b. It is in 2012 CE that the Olympic games were held in London.
- c. It was in 2012 CE that the Olympic games were held in London.
- d. It in 2012 CE that the Olympic games were held in London.

39. The heat made the journey unpleasant.

- a. It was the heat which made the journey unpleasant.
- b. It is the heat that made the journey unpleasant.
- c. It was the heat which makes the journey unpleasant.
- d. It is the heat which made the journey unpleasant.

40. I like Geography most of all .


- a. The subject that I like most of all is Geography.
- b. The subject I like most of all was Geography.
- c. That the subject I liked most of all is Geography.
- d. That I like most of all is Geography.

41. Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research was Iraq.

- a. The person who
- b. It is the country which
- c. The country where
- d. It was the country which

42. Maher found studying Maths the most difficult at school.

- a. It is studying Maths that Maher finds the most difficult at school.
- b. It was the most difficult at school studying Maths that Maher found.
- c. It is studying Maths that Maher found the most difficult at school.
- d. It was studying Maths that Maher found the most difficult at school.


Answers

1. when the first athletic event for disabled athletic took place was 1948 CE.
2. Taha Hussien who is especially famous for his work in literature.
3. impresses me more than anything else is my neighbour's generosity.
4. when Petra was made a world Heritage site was 1985.
5. when the second world war ended in Europe was 1945.
6. who contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi.
7. which makes traveling an exciting experience is meeting new people.
8. when the great Mosque in Cordoba was built was 784 CE.
9. which I like most of all is English.
10. was the rain that made the journey unpleasant.
11. who wrote the most famous medical book was ibn sina.
12. who arranged a meeting with the workers was the manger.
13. the heat which made the journey unpleasant.
14. where the students went last week was the local museum.
15. a 16. b 17. b 18. c 19. a 20. a 21. c 22. a 23. c
24. a 25. d 26. c 27. a 28. a 29. c 30. d

Motivational Quotes
أقوال تحفيزية

When you have a dream,
you've got to grab it and
never let go.



إذا كان لديك حلم ،
تمسك به ولا تتركه أبدًا.

English100



learnenglish100.com



Free Writing



Conclusion / End

خاتمة التعبير

كيف ننهي موضوع التعبير؟

It appears

that..... / finally.... / To sum up..... / In conclusion..... ← نستخدم عبارات مثل

◆ نحتاج جملتين إلى ٣ جمل فقط في الخاتمة مثلاً:

- To sum up, the advantages of.....is purely depend on the way in which it is applied. If it uses for goodness then it gives good results.
- Finally, Can considered to be one of the most important aspect of development all over the world.
- It appears that..... has a lot of disadvantages which we can't count. So we should try hard to put an end to it, to live in happiness.



Revision A

1 Reading :-

Read the beginning of a newspaper article and answer the questions:-

A problem for our wildlife مشكلة لحياتنا البرية



Despite the best efforts of conservation groups and their campaigns, the world's population of many species, including African elephants, tigers and seals, is still decreasing. It is people's increasing need for land and resources , along with hunting and fishing , which are responsible for this rapid decline in wildlife.

Exotic mammals such as big cats are threatened the most, but even common birds and insects is many parts of the world are in danger of dying out forever. According to a report by the world wildlife fund and zoological society of London , wildlife populations around the world have been reduced by 52 percent on average since 1970 CE.

محاولات

[1] What evidence is there in the text that attempts have been made in the past to stop the decline in the wildlife population?

.....

اختفاء

[2] Name three reasons for the disappearance of many animals around the world.

.....

مهدد بالخطر

[3] Which species is the most endangered ? Which of the reasons, in your opinion, apply to this species in particular ? بالتحديد

.....

اختفت

[4] More than half the world's wildlife has disappeared in the last fifty years: Is this statement correct ? what evidence is there for this claim ? ادعاء

.....

Vocabulary and grammar:

- 2 Choose the most suitable item from the words in the box to complete the sentence. One word is not needed.

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 Paralympics.
- [4] Professor Badari, aged 67, is the hospital's leading specialising in cancer care.

- 3 Choose the correct option to complete the following sentences:

- [1] Many instruments that are still used today in were designed by Arab scholars. (operational , operate , operations)
- [2] When do you to receive your test results ? (expect , expectancy , expectantly)
- [3] 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)
- [4] By the end of this year, we here for ten years. (will live , will be living , will have lived)

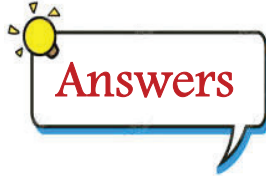
- 4 Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first:

- [1] He has written many books, but his final book made him famous all over the world.
He has written many books, but it
- [2] He started studying at 5 p.m . it's 10 p.m , and he's still studying.
He
- [3] It is normal for me now to get up early to study.
I am

Writing :-

- 5 Edit the following text. There are two grammar mistakes and three punctuation mistake.

Scientists will say that exercise is not only important for general fitness; but that it is also good for the brain, It helped us concentrate better ? As a result we perform better in exams.



1- The article tells us that the population of certain species is still decreasing and this is despite the best efforts of conservation groups and their campains. This suggests that the work has been going on for some time.

2- Animals are disappearing around the world because people need the land, they are using resources and they are hunting and fishing.

3- Big cats are the most endangerd. In my opinion, this is because they are losing their habitats. People are cutting down forests for the wood and for land to build on, which means the big cats have less land to live on. It means the animals that they eat are becoming scarcer too.

4- Yes, the statement is correct. The world's wildlife has been reduced by more than 52 percent, therefore more than half has disapperared.

- 2 1- Apparatus 2- sustainability 3- prosthetic 4- physician

- 3 1- Operations 2- expect 3- used to 4- will have lived

4 1- is / was his final book that made him famous all over the world.

2- Has been studying

3- used to getting up early to study now.

- 5 1- Say 2- fitness, 3- brain. It
4- helps 5- better. As



Revision A

1 Reading :-

Read the beginning of this article about Ibn Rushd and answer the questions:

الأندلس قرطبة في ولد مثقف إسلامي مشهور ابن رشد
Ibn Rushd was a famous Islamic polymath who was born in Cordoba, Al-Andalus , in
احترم معروف بشكل واسع كان حياته خلال
the twelfth century. During his lifetime, he was widely known and respected for his
لا يزال ولادته بعد ٩٠٠ عام من تعلمه وكتبه
teaching and his books. Even now, nearly nine hundred years after his birth, he is still
عالم عالم كاتب كبير
remembered as a great scholars, scientist and writer. In fact , he is even remembered
الشمس حول تدور وهي صخرة استرويد أطلقوا عليه اسم العلماء الفضاء
in space because scientists named as asteroid (that's a rock which orbits the sun) after
للفلك لإسهاماته العظيمة تكريما
him, in honour of his great contributions to astronomy.

تقريبا
[1] Approximately how many years ago was Ibn Rushd born?

.....

لتكريم طريقة غير عادية
[2] The text describes an unusual way of honouring Ibn Rushd. What is it, and why was it done ?

.....

2 Invention (اختراعات) :-

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| - The printing press مطبعة | - The radio الراديو |
| - The wheel العجلة | - writing الكتابة |
| - The world wide web الإنترنت | - electric lighting إضاءة الكهرباء |
| - Antibiotics مضادات حيوية | - paper الورق |

Which invention did you choose as the most important? Give your reasons?

3 Grammar :-

* Choose the correct option (a , b , c or d):

[1] In three years time, my brother graduated from university.

- a) has b) will have c) is going to d) will

[2] soon we Packing for our holiday.

- a) 're going to b) 'll be c) 're going d) will have

[3] Where did they to school ?

- a) used to going b) used to go c) use to go d) use going

4 write one sentence that means the same:

[1] The Egyptian built the pyramids.

It was the

[2] Ali intends to finish his project tonight.

Ali is

[3] London is a huge city, it's the capital of the UK.

London ,

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form from the verbs in brackets:

[1] Are you planning shopping tomorrow ? (go)

[2] Where have you been ? I for ages. (wait)

[3] Our grandmother used us stories at bed time. (tell)

[4] Will it still this evening ? (rain)

[5] Before she went to the library, Huda her mother to prepare lunch. (help)

6 Complete the following sentences with words from the box. One word is not needed.

Ailment artificial equipment fund

- [1] Before the boys go climbing , they'll go to a special shop to buy all the that they need.
- [2] Older people tend to suffer from mores than younger people.
- [3] My parents have saved enough money to our university courses.

7 Write the words in the correct lists.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| - arithmetic | - astronomer | - calculations | - polymath | - geometry |
| | عالم فلك | | | |
| - smart phone | - physicist | - symptoms | - allergies | - disabilities |
| | فيزيائي | | | شلل |

<1> Mathematics:

<2> Medical matters:

<3> People:

8 Complete the sentences with words from exercise (6) :

- [1] If you don't feel well , you should describe your to the doctor.
- [2] A telescope enabless to observe the stars.
- [3] In our Maths exam , we have to write down our as well as the answers.
- [4] It is often impossible for people with to climb stairs.

Test yourself

(اختبر نفسك (أسئلة وزاريت سابقه)



[[1]] Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. This is largely due to the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority. Advances in education, economic conditions, sanitation, clean water, diet and housing have made our community healthier.

..... means "the system which supply water and deal with human waste"

- a) Priority b) Commitment c) Sanitation d) Housing

[[2]] Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany. Where he will be staying with relatives. However, while he is in Germany, Adeeb will not be spending all his time sightseeing. He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage. He will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical equipments.

- During Adeeb's visit to, he will live with his relatives.

- a) France b) Belgium c) Ireland d) Germany

[[3]] Scientists have successfully invented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch. Dennis Sorensen was the first person to try out this invention. After losing his left hand in an accident, he had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years. The new hand was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists. With it, Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects, but he could also feel them. He was only allowed to wear it for a month, for safety reasons.

- The best heading for this text is:

- a) Accident victim invents a prosthetic hand
 b) Accident victim tests prosthetic hand
 c) Accident victim gets prosthetic hand
 d) Accident victim develops prosthetic hand

[[4]] Ali Ibn Nafi' is also known as " Ziryab" (or "Blackbird", because of his beautiful voice). He was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad, and it was his talent for music that led him to Cordoba in the ninth century CE. He was the guest of the Umayyad ruler there. He is the person who established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, teaching musical harmony and composition. He revolutionized musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe.

- One of the following options is true about the achievements of Ziryab in music:

- a) Setting up the first music school in the world and introducing the oud to Europe.
- b) Introducing the oud to Europe and Setting up the first music school in Baghdad.
- c) Setting up the first music school in Europe and introducing the oud to Cordoba.
- d) Setting up the first music school in Cordoba and introducing the oud to the world.

[[5]] The king Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment center. It treats both adult and paediatric patients. As the population of the country increases, more and more families will rely on the hospital for cancer treatment. Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region, as they are attracted by its excellent reputation. In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an expansion programme.

- The phrasal verb which means "to deal successfully with a situation" is

- a) start in
- b) come from
- c) rely on
- d) cope with

[[6]] Ten-year-old Adeeb al-Balooshi caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention aprosthetic limb for his father. The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy, and hopes the tour that he is sponsoring for Adeeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors. Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while he was at the beach with his family. His father, who wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea as he could not risk getting his leg wet. This inspired Adeeb to invent a waterproof prosthetic leg.

- Adeeb got his inspiration for inventing a waterproof prosthetic from

- a) sheikh Hamdan's attention
- b) the interest that Sheikh Hamdan has taken
- c) the tour that Sheikh Hamdan is sponsoring
- d) his father who wears an artificial leg

[[7]] The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE, followed two years later by the computer mouse. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented. The first PC (Personal Computer) was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home. In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time. Then , in 1990 CE, the British scientist Tim Berners – lee developed the World Wide Web.

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

- a) 1962 CE b) 1974 CE c) 1964 CE d) 1971 CE

[[8]] Experts recommend a mixture of activities. These should include moderate exercise, such as fast walking, and more strenuous exercise, like running. They also advise exercise that strengthens the muscles, for example sit-ups. The more muscle we build, the more calories we burn, and the fitter we become. In addition, exercise is a great way to cope with stress.

- The word that means (requiring a lot of effort) in the text is

- a) strenuous b) moderate c) mixture d) calories

[[9]] Adeeb has invented several devices, including a waterproof prosthetic leg and a fireproof helmet. This special equipment, which has built-in camera system, will help rescue workers in emergencies. He has also invented a tiny cleaning robot and a heart monitor, which is attached to a car seat belt. In the case of an emergency, rescue services and the driver's family will be automatically connected with the driver through this special checking device.

- The device which will save workers in emergency cases is

- a) a heart monitor b) a cleaning robot c) a prosthetic leg d) a fireproof helmet

[[10]] Megaprojects are extremely large investment projects, which are designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities. Although megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost, they are all, by definition, expensive, public projects that attract a high level of interest and media coverage.

- The underlined word "they" refer to

- a) Projects b) cities c) benefits d) megaprojects

[[11]] Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer who lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh centur CE. He worked in the court of Al-Ma'mun.

- Ibn Bassal's areas of knowledge are

- a) geometry and mathematics b) arithmetic, philosophy and geometry
c) writing, science and an engineering d) physics and chemistry

[12] Al-kindī was a physician , philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer a – true polymath. He made ground-breaking discoveries in many of these fields, but it is probably his work in arithmetic and geometry that has made him most famous.

- **What has probably made Al-Kindi most famous is**

- a) being a physician and a philosopher b) making ground – breaking discoveries
- c) his work in arithmetic and geometry d) being a musician and an astronomer

[13] Although megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost, they are all, by definition, expensive, public projects that attract a high level of interest and media coverage. Projects range from motorways, airports, tunnels, bridges, etc. to entire city complexes.

- **The sentence which contains examples of megaprojects is**

- a) Projects range from motorways, airports, tunnels, bridges, etc. to entire city complexes.
- b) Although megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost, they are public projects.
- c) they are all, by definition, expensive, public projects that attract a high level of interest and media coverage.
- d) megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost.

[14] The current residents of Masdar City are all students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology, a university whose students are fully committed to finding solutions to the world's energy problems.

- **The residents existing at the present time as Masdar City are**

- a) farmers b) teachers c) students d) workers

[15] Ali ibn Nafi' is also known as "Ziryab"(or "Blackbird", because of his beautiful voice). He was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad, and it was his talent for music that led him to Cordoba in the ninth century CE. He was the guest of the Umayyad ruler there. He is the person who established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, teaching musical harmony and composition. He revolutionised musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe.

- **The best summary statement for the above paragraph is**

- a) He was the guest of the Umayyad ruler there.
- b) He was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad.
- c) He is the person who established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al –Andalus.
- d) He revolutionised musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe.

[16] One of the many things which Ibn Bassal achieved was A Book of Agriculture. The book explains how best to grow trees, fruit and vegetables, as well as herbs and sweet-smelling flowers, perhaps the most famous chapter of all was the one that described how to treat different types of soil. Ibn Bassal also worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water and digging wells.

- Ibn Bassal solved the problem of supplying land with water by

- a) digging wells and treating different types of soil.
- b) finding underground water and growing trees.
- c) finding underground water and growing fruit and vegetables.
- d) finding underground water and digging wells.

[17] Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen. As a consequence, teachers can then use the Internet to show educational programmes and play educational games. In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class. Therefore, students can access the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information and recording interviews.

-The word which means "to find information, especially on a computer" in the text is:

- a) show
- b) use
- c) access
- d) play

[18] Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine. If patients wanted to receive this kind of non-conventional treatment, they used to have to consult private practitioners who were likely not to have medical degrees.

- The underlined word (they) in the text refers to

- a) doctors
- b) patients
- c) practitioners
- d) forms

[19] Ali ibn Nafi' is the person who established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, teaching musical harmony and composition. He revolutionised musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe.

- The underlined pronoun (He) refers to

- a) musical harmony
- b) the oud
- c) Al-Andalus
- d) Ali ibn Nafi'

[20] Fatima Al-Fihri used her father's inheritance to build a learning centre in Fez, Morocco. This learning centre became Morocco's top university, and it is where many students from all over the world come to study. Moreover, it was Fatima's sister, Mariam who supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque, which was not far from the learning centre.

- The underlined word (which) in the text refers to

- a) Morocco's top university
- b) The learning centre
- c) The Andalus Mosque
- d) Fez , Morocco



21. Scientists have successfully invented a prosthetic hand with sense of touch. It is an exciting new invention, which they plan to develop. Dennis Sorensen, a 39-year-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention. With it, Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects, but he could also feel them, He said that the sensations were almost the same as the ones he felt with his other hand.

One of the following sentences is true about the new invention of prosthetic hand:

- a. This invention didn't enable Sorensen to pick up and manipulate objects.
- b. Sorensen was unable to feel objects that he touches with this device.
- c. The sensation with this device was nearly similar to normal human hand.
- d. This device was only used for feeling objects not for picking them up.

22. The Arab world has many famous chemists in its history, but the person who is known as the founder of chemistry is probably Jabir Ibn Hayyan. He is most well known for the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid. He also built a set of scales which changed the way in which chemists weighed items in a laboratory: his scales could weigh items over 6.000 times smaller than a kilogram.

The scales that were invented by Jabir Ibn Hayyan.....

- a. could be used in a laboratory to weigh very small chemical items.
- b. didn't weigh chemical items which were smaller than a kilogram.
- c. only weighed chemical items which were bigger than a kilogram.
- d. were not used to change the weight of the chemical items in the laboratory.

23. At a surgery in London, 70 per cent of patients who were offered the choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine for common complaints such as insomnia, arthritis and headaches chose the herbal remedy. However, complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. It can never substitute for immunizations as it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. It also cannot be used to protect against malaria.

Complementary medicine.....

- a. enables our bodies to produce antibodies.
- b. is used to treat insomnia, arthritis, malaria and headaches.
- c. can't be used instead of immunization.
- d. is used to protect against malaria.

24. The influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous. As farmers down the generations followed his instructions and advice, the land became wonderfully fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population. The irrigation systems that he known, Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world has been great.

The word which means "agriculturally productive" is.....

- a. legacy
- b. irrigation
- c. growing
- d. fertile

25. Students can use..... to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information. Recording interviews and creating diagrams.

- a. tablet computers
- b. identity fraud
- c. filter
- d. security settings

31. The researchers appreciate that not everyone's personal circumstances and environment make it possible to live without worry. However, they believe that if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to 'bounce back' after a setback, these qualities will improve their overall health in the future.

The underlined word (their) in the text refers to.....

- a. researchers b. qualities c. circumstances d. children

32. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, which meant that information could be shared between computers. The first personal computer was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home. In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time. Then, in 1990 CE, Time Berners-Lee developed the world wide web.

People weren't able to purchase a laptop before.....

- a. 1990 CE b. 1971 CE c. 1974 CE d. 1983 CE

33. Most young people communicate through social media, by which they send each photos and messages. Some students send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read. Teachers can ask students to summarize information quickly, they will be able to this skill in future.

Students will make use of summarizing skill in the future if they.....

- a. learn to summarize information rapidly b. learn to send information quickly
c. learn how to summarize quietly d. communicate through social media rapidly

34. Many people are excited about the 'Internet of Things'. For them, a dream is coming true. They say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable. However, others not so sure. They want to keep control of their own lives and their own things.

The underlined word (others) indicates the people who are..... about the future.

- a. delighted b. excited c. worried d. comfortable

35. The researchers appreciate that not everyone's personal circumstances and environment make it possible to live without worry. However, they believe that if we teach children develop positive thinking, and to 'bounce back' after a setback' after a setback, these qualities will improve their overall health in the future.

Teaching children to..... will enhance their overall health.

- a. develop positive circumstances b. develop positive thinking
c. develop negative thinking d. develop positive attitude

36. Most doctors used to skeptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine. If patients wanted to receive this kind of non-conventional treatment, they used to have to consult private practitioners who were likely not to have medical degrees. However, in recent years, the perception of this type of treatment has changed.

The underlined word (they) in the text refers to.....

- a. doctors b. patients
c. practitioners d. forms

37. Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer a true polymath. He made ground-breaking discoveries in many of these fields, but it is probably his work in arithmetic and geometry that has made him most famous.

Fatima al-Fihri was the daughter of a wealthy businessman. She used her father's inheritance to build a learning center in Fez, Morocco. This learning center became Morocco's top university, and it is where many students from all over the world come to study.

The most suitable title for the above text is.....

- a. Adventurous people b. The importance of Islamic achievements in history
c. Modern Islamic achievements d. The importance of foreign scientists

38. The researchers appreciate that not everyone's personal circumstances and environment make it possible to live without worry. However, they believe that if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to 'bounce back' after a setback, these qualities will improve their overall health in the future.

The underlined word (their) in the text refers to.....

- a. researchers b. qualities c. circumstances d. children

39. The in-car heart will be used to keep an eye on those with a heart problem while they are driving or in a car.

- a. coma b. allergy c. drug d. monitor

40. The book's title and I picked the book up.

- a. attended a course b. took an interest c. caught my attention d. got an idea

41. Ibn Bassal was writer, a scientist and an engineer who lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE. His great passions were botany and agriculture. Although he was a great scholar, he was also a practical man and all of his writing came from his own 'hands-on' experience of working the land.

The word that means "the study of plants" is.....

- a. experience b. agriculture c. botany d. scholar

42. Ibn Bassal was writer, a scientist and an engineer who lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE. He worked in the court of Al-Ma'mun, who was the king of Toledo.

Ibn Bassal lived in.....

- a. Baghdad b. Morocco c. Marrakesh d. Al-Andalus

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

- a. floppy disk b. security settings
c. identity fraud d. computer chip

44. Students can to the website of their school, they can post work and photos.

- a. share b. compare c. contribute d. create

45. I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely out of the blue.

The underlined colour idiom in the sentence above means

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

46. Please hurry up. Let's not Missing the speech of the president.
a. risk b. catch c. inspire d. get
47. If we take More often, there will be fewer cars on the roads, which will result in cleaner air in our cities.
a. public transport b. negative effects c. urban planning d. carbon footprint
48. To Information is to give the results of your research in a presentation.
a. send b. monitor c. present d. compare
49. You must wear a In a car, whether you're the driver or a passenger.
a. prosthetic b. equipment c. seat belt d. waterproof
50. we can all works hard to reduce our By living a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle.
a. pedestrian friendly b. carbon footprint c. zero-waste d. wind farms
51. The correct definition of "talent" is.....
a. an expert in many subjects b. a room for scientific experiments
c. an engineer d. a special ability
52. If it rains, wethe match.
a. would cancel b. cancelled c. cancels d. will cancel
53. If childrenoutside, they get overweight.
a. don't play b. doesn't play c. didn't play d. hasn't played
54. In the future, itthat over 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smartphone.
a. is estimated b. estimate c. are estimated d. was estimated
55. Ilike cartoon films when I was younger. These days I prefer action films.
a. am used b. use to c. used to d. am not used to
56. We needed warm clothes when we went to London. Wethe cold weather.
a. used to b. are used to c. is used to d. weren't used to
57. By 2025, I hop researchersa cure for cancer.
a. will have found b. found c. have been found d. had found
58. I saw the shoesyou bought last week on sale for less this week.
a. whose b. when c. which d. where
59. This time next year, theyfor their final exams.
a. were preparing b. will be preparing
c. has been prepared d. is prepared
60. "Rashed went to the stadium an hour ago."
This sentence can be rewritten as.....
a. Ayman told Arwa that Rashed had gone to the stadium an hour before.
b. Ayman told Arwa that Rashed went to the stadium an hour ago.
c. Ayman told Arwa that Rashed has gone to the stadium before an hour.
d. Ayman told Arwa that Rashed had gone to the stadium an hour later.

61. My boss sent the signed contract to his colleague on Tuesday.

The sentence which emphasizes the underlined words is.....

- a. It was Tuesday that my boss who sent the signed contract to his colleague.
- b. It was his colleague that my boss sent the signed contract to on Tuesday.
- c. It was my boss who sent the signed contract to his colleague on Tuesday.
- d. It was the signed contract that my boss sent to his colleague on Tuesday.

62. If Rami had his own computer, he..... to use his friend's computer.

- a. won't need
- b. wouldn't need
- c. would need
- d. will need

63. Public areas and buildings are now moreto people with disabilities.

- a. access
- b. accesses
- c. accessibility
- d. accessible

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

- a. are used to
- b. use to
- c. used to
- d. aren't used to

65. Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if youdoing much exercise

- a. used to
- b. were used to
- c. is used to
- d. aren't used to

66. We're late! By the time we get to the airport, the plane.....

- a. will have gone
- b. go
- c. went
- d. had gone

67. I think there'd be a lot of children..... Would love to have a climbing wall in school.

- a. which
- b. when
- c. who
- d. where

68. If all goes well, by June 2022, I..... my university degree.

- a. finished
- b. will have finished
- c. had finished
- d. have finished

69. "Shadi didn't like the food in the restaurant an hour ago."

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

- a. Hazem told Aisha that Shadi hadn't liked the food in the restaurant an hour before.
- b. Hazem told Aisha that Shadi had liked the food in the restaurant an hour before.
- c. Hazem told Aisha that Shadi hasn't liked the food in the restaurant an hour ago.
- d. Hazem told Aisha that Shadi liked the food in the restaurant before an hour.

70. Maher found studying Maths the most difficult at school.

The sentence which emphasizes the underlined words is:

- a. It is studying Maths that Maher finds the most difficult at school.
- b. It was the most difficult at school studying Maths that Maher found.
- c. It is studying Maths that Maher found the most difficult at school.
- d. It was studying Maths that Maher found the most difficult at school.

71. The kids..... Football in the park before it started to rain.

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

72. Where did Maha..... to school?

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

84. It was queen Rania who..... the children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.
 a. opens b. opening c. will open d. opened
85. My parents have saved enough money to buy a new car.
 a. Enough money has been saved to buy a new car.
 b. Enough money hasn't been saved to buy a new car.
 c. Enough money had been saved to buy a new car.
 d. Enough money hadn't been saved to buy a new car.
86. "I visit my grandparents this morning."
 a. Huda said that she visited my grandparents this morning.
 b. Huda said that she had visited her grandparents this morning.
 c. Huda said that she visited my grandparents that morning.
 d. Huda' said that she visited her grandparents that morning.
87. It is normal for most of Jordanian people to cook Mansaf in the wedding party.
Most of Jordanian people.....
 a. used to cooking Mansaf in the wedding party.
 b. are used to cooking Mansaf in the wedding party.
 c. are used to cook Mansaf in the wedding party.
 d. are use to cook Mansaf in the wedding party.
88. It..... 11 p.m. when I stopped working.
 a. be b. is c. was d. been
89. The heat made the journey unpleasant.
The correct cleft sentence that emphasizes the information in hold is
- a. It was the heat which made the journey unpleasant.
 b. It is the heat that made the journey unpleasant.
 c. It was the heat which makes the journey unpleasant.
 d. It is the heat which made the journey unpleasant.
90. I like Geography most of all.
The correct cleft sentence that emphasizes the information in hold is
- a. The subject that I like most of all Geography.
 b. The subject I like most of all was Geography.
 c. That the subject I liked most of all is Geography.
 d. That I like most of all is the Geography.
91. "Physician" is an old-fashioned word.....means "doctor".
 a. when b. who c. where d. which
92.gives people the ability to resist infection temporarily or permanently.
 a. Immunise b. Immunised c. Immunisation d. immune
93. Many people had to be.....after being exposed to the diseases.
 a. immunity b. immune c. immunisation d. immunised

94. Masdar City.....which began its development in 2006 CE..... Will be the world’s first carbon-neutral.....zero-waste artificially-created city.

- a. , / . / , b. , / ; / . c. , / , / , d. . / . / .

95. Do you think the wheel was the most important.....ever.....

- a. envention / . b. invention / ? c. invention / . d. invension / ?

96. The sentence which has the correct order of the words and phrases below is.....

(sources, renewable, energy, run, entirely, will, city, the, on)

- a. renewable, energy sources run will entirely on the city.
b. the city will run entirely on renewable energy sources.
c. the energy renewable sources entirely will run on city.
d. the city sources will run on energy entirely city.

97. The sentence which represents a conclusion to **a review of a restaurant** is.....

- a. I would very much like to visit Paris again and I enjoyed the view very much.
b. Throughout my stay, I experienced some negative aspects of service such as lack of towels.
c. The service could be improved, but it didn’t detract from a fairly stay.
d. I recommend this restaurant to anyone interested in Parisian food.

98. Games / inspire / to / often / take up / a / Olympic / people / young / sport

The sentence that has the correct order of the words and phrases above is:

- a. Olympic Games often inspire young people t take up a sport.
b. Olympic Games to take up often inspire a sport young people.
c. Young people take often inspire Olympic Games to up a sport.
d. Young people often take inspire Olympic Games to up a sport.

99. Many people are excited about the ‘Internet of Things’. For them, a dream is coming true. They say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable. **However**, others are not so sure. They want to keep control of their own lives and their own things.

In addition, they wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings. They dream could easily become a nightmare!

The underlined linking word in the text above indicates.....

- a. opposition b. consequence c. addition d. cause

100. The sentence which represents **an introduction** to a review of a hotel is.....

- a. When it was time to go, I gave my parents a hug.
b. The first sign that something was different was silence.
c. When we had finished, my dad just drove on with a smile on his face.
d. I really stayed at your hotel for a few nights, and it did not entirely live up to expectations.

101. Before you find a full-time job... why don’t you consider doing voluntary work....

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

102. The informal sentence that contains an abbreviation is.....

- a. I worked for a small computer company in Amman.
- b. Ali did not pass his exams.
- c. Salma sends recommendation from previous clients.
- d. Last year, we always played basketball after school, but I'd rather have played tennis.

103. Please listen to the music through headphones...so that you don't disturb anybody.

The correct punctuation mark for the above sentence is.....

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

104. Ramzi is very good with numbers and calculations. He always scores high in.....

- a. arithmetik
- b. arethmetic
- c. arithmetic
- d. aritmetic

105. The sentence that has been written correctly is:

- a. A place where no cars are allowed is a pedestrian-free zone, and it is car friendly.
- b. A place where a pedestrian no cars are allowed is -free zone, and it is car friendly.
- c. A place where no free cars and pedestrian are allowed is a -zone, it is car friendly.
- d. A place where no allowed cars is a pedestrian are -free zone, and it is car friendly.

106. influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous.....

The correct punctuation mark for the above sentence is:

- a. The / ?
- b. The / .
- c. The / ,
- d. the / :

107. Which other areas are important for Jordan's trade.....Jordan first signed a trade agreement with EU in 1997 CE.....

The correct punctuation mark for the above sentence is:

- a. ? / .
- b. . / ?
- c. , / ?
- d. ? / ,

108. Choose from a, b, c or d the correct word that joins the two sentences below:

I..... Ali's restaurant to anyone interested in Asian food.

- a. command
- b. succeed
- c. understand
- d. recommend

109. Choose from a, b, c or d the correct word that joins the two sentences below:

The service in this hotel could be improvedit didn't reduce our enjoyment of the pleasant, stay.

- a. secondly
- b. but
- c. too
- d. or

110. Choose from a, b, c or d the correct order of the following words that forms a meaningful sentence:

disadvantages / outweigh / any / greatly / city / Masdar / of / the / in conclusion / benefits.

- a. The benefits of Masdar City greatly outweigh any in conclusion disadvantages.
- b. Greatly outweigh any disadvantages in conclusion the benefits of Masdar City.
- c. The benefits of Masdar in conclusion City greatly outweigh any disadvantages.
- d. In conclusion, the benefits of Masdar City greatly outweigh any disadvantages.

111. If users share information on.....media with their friends.....it might be accessed by other people.

- a. social / ,
- b. social / .
- c. social / ,
- d. social / .

112. Before doctors prescribe drugs to patients.....they look at the main....of ailments.
 a. . / symptoms b. , / semptoms c. . / samptoms d. , / symptoms
113.hot countries.....solar power is an important source of energy
 a. In / , / . b. In / . / , c. in / . / ? d. in / ? / .
114. Furthermore, I have worked as a shop assistant at a chemist's,..... I know a lot about.
 a. Firstly b. so c. too d. but
115. The Giralda tower..... which is one of the most important buildings in Seville..... Spain, stands at just over 104 metres tall.
 a. . / , b. , / ; c. , / , d. . / ?
116. Choose from a, b, c or d the sentence which represents a conclusion in a summary of an article:
 a. Whatever the opinion, it is clear that the project is a turning points of urban planning and a pioneer of megaprojects to come.
 b. Fatima al-Fihri was the daughter of a wealthy businessman.
 c. Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and engineer who lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE.
 d. It is built on an advanced energy grid which monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex.
117. The university has managed to attract a lot of students..... of its excellent reputation..
 a. therefore b. because of that c. consequently d. because
118. To watch / it's amazing / of life/ a baby / of / the first year / in / the development
The sentence that has correct order of the words and phrases above is:
 a. It's amazing of a baby to watch in the first year of life the development.
 b. It's amazing to watch the development of a baby in the first year of life.
 c. It's amazing of life in the first year the development to watch of a baby.
 d. It's amazing of the development of life in a baby to watch the first year.
119. Although megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost.....many of them have been.....because of their negative effects on a communoity.
 a. . / criticised b. , / critcised c. . / critecised d. , / creticised
120. Choose from a, b, c or d the correct punctuated sentence.
 a. By the Hind phoned. her parents had been waiting for her call all morning!
 b. by the time Hind phoned! her parents had been waiting for her call all morning.
 c. by the time Hind phoned; her parents had been waiting for her call all morning,
 d. By the time Hind phoned, her parents had been waiting for her call all morning.
121. Before you find a full-time job.....why don't your consider doing voluntary work.....
 a. . / , b. , / ? c. , / , d. : / !
122. After each lesson in the laboratory, we always help the teacher to put the..... away.
 a. epparatus b. apparatos c. apperatus d. apparatus

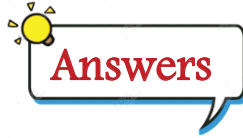
123. In fact.....Jordan had exported many products to the EU even before the 1997 CE trade agreement was made.....

a. . / .

b. , / ;

c. , / .

d. . / ?



1	c	2	d	3	b	4	a	5	d	6	d	7	c	8	a	9	d	10	d
11	c	12	c	13	a	14	c	15	d	16	d	17	c	18	b	19	d	20	c
21	c	22	a	23	c	24	d	25	a	26	a	27	a	28	d	29	b	30	a
31	d	32	d	33	a	34	c	35	b	36	b	37	b	38	d	39	d	40	c
41	c	42	d	43	b	44	c	45	a	46	a	47	a	48	c	49	c	50	b
51	d	52	d	53	a	54	a	55	c	56	d	57	a	58	c	59	b	60	a
61	c	62	b	63	d	64	c	65	d	66	a	67	c	68	b	69	a	70	d
71	d	72	c	73	a	74	b	75	b	76	a	77	b	78	d	79	c	80	a
81	a	82	a	83	a	84	d	85	a	86	d	87	b	88	c	89	a	90	a
91	d	92	c	93	d	94	c	95	b	96	b	97	d	98	a	99	a	100	d
101	c	102	d	103	a	104	c	105	a	106	b	107	a	108	d	109	b	110	d
111	a	112	d	113	a	114	b	115	c	116	a	117	d	118	b	119	b	120	d
121	b	122	d	123	c														



الانستقرام



فيس بوك



يوتيوب

Opportunities don't happen you
create them



Ceenacademy.com

+962 79 0112211

منصة سين التعليمية