

توحيدي

وتقهر ناظم الاسئلة لما رة

مكتف مادة اللغة الإنجليزية

2004

أكثر من 400 تمرين و80 تدريب

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تذكر ان تستخدم أسلوب استبعاد الخيارات الخاطئة، فهذا التكتيك كفيل بعدم تفويتك لغاية (14) علامة أنت أولى بها

لمن هذا المكثف؟

- ★ الطالب الذي أنهى دراسة المقرر وبجاجة لتجميع المادة ومراجعتها والتركيز على اهم جوانبها.
- ★ الطالب الذي لم يتمكن من دراسة المادة وبجاجة لإنجازها بأقصر طريق وأقل جهد.

على ماذا يحتوي المكثف؟

كل قواعد المادة (م3 + م4)

كل الكلمات (E-E)، (PHRASAL Vs)، (IDIOMS)، (SYNONYMS)،
(ANTONYMS)، (COLLOCATIONS)، (WORD FUNCTIONS)،
(SUFFIXES / PREFIXES)، (INFINITIVES / GERUNDS)،
(PREPOSITIONS)، (RHETORICAL DEVICES)

كل الاشتقاق (DERIVATION) والمعاني

الأدب (القصة، والقصيدة)

الكتابة (موجهة، وحررة، وتحرير)

أسئلة متنوعة

لا يحتوي على قطع، وانما كلمات تساعد بالتعامل بالقطع

أيما وجدت عبارة (مطالعة ذاتية) بجانب أي سؤال فذلك يعني أن السؤال للاطلاع فقط واحتمالية وروده بالامتحان ضئيلة

أيما وجدت عبارة (مهارات عُلّيا) بجانب أي سؤال فذلك يعني أن احتمالية وروده بالامتحان ضئيلة.

شرح كل الدروس والقطع متوفر على اليوتيوب وبإمكانك ارسال واتس ل
0775557300 لطلب أي من هذه الحصص

SECTION ONE: GRAMMAR القسم الأول: القواعد

THE TENSES

افهم واحفظ مخطط الأزمنة التالي:

PERFECT TENSES الأزمنة التامة

(1) SUB + have, has + V3

(2) SUB + had + V3

(3) SUB + will + have + V3

PERFECT-CONTINUOUS TENSES

(7) SUB + have, has + been + V(ing)

(8) SUB + had + been + V(ing)

CONTINUOUS TENSES الأزمنة المستمرة

(4) SUB + is, am, are + V(ing)

(5) SUB + was, were + V(ing)

(6) SUB + will + be + V(ing)

SIMPLE TENSES الأزمنة البسيطة

(9) SUB + V1

(10) SUB + V2

(11) SUB + WILL/ BE GOING TO + V1

دلالات ووظائف الأزمنة (الكلمات الدلالية باللون الأزرق تتكرر مع أكثر من زمن)

SIMPLE PRESENT

مستقبل (تاريخ/ وقت) مهم

عادات وتكرارات مهم

حقائق عامة أو علمية مهم

always/ every day (year) (month)/ each year (day) (month)/ often/ these days/ usually/ sometimes/ yearly/ weekly/ daily

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

مستقبل مؤكد

يحدث وقت الكلام

تكرارات (always) مهم

now, right now, at the moment, always, listen, look, look out, be careful, these days, nowadays, tonight, tomorrow.

PRESENT PERFECT (SIMPLE + CONTINUOUS)

بدأ بالماضي وما زال حتى الحاضر أو أثره ملموس بالحاضر مهم

for, since, today, this month, this week, this day, already, just, recently, yet, all his life, all day, so far, lately, (be المستمر), can

PAST SIMPLE

يتقاطع مع الماضي المستمر مهم

كل ما وقع وانتهى بالماضي مهم

يتتابع مع الماضي التام والماضي التام المستمر مهم

كل الكلمات التي تدل على الماضي (باستثناء الكلمات الخاصة بالمضارع التام) yesterday, ago, (last) day, month, year أو أي عبارة تدل على الماضي

PAST CONTINUOUS يتقاطع مع الماضي البسيط مهم

when, while, as, Past Simple Tense

PAST PERFECT (SIMPLE + CONTINUOUS) يتتابع، (يقع وينتهي قبل الماضي البسيط) مهم

after, before, (be), when, by, already, because, for, Past Simple Tense

وكل العبارات التي تدل على التتابع

يأتي بعد **before** ماضي بسيط / يأتي بعد **after** ماضي تام / **الماضي التام يقع أولاً والماضي البسيط يقع تالياً**

إذا لم يكن مع كلمة **already/ for** أي دلالة ماضي أو مستقبل، الحل يكون على المضارع التام.
إذا كان مع كلمة **already/ for** أي دلالة ماضي، الحل يكون على الماضي التام/ الماضي المستمر.

FUTURE SIMPLE

- **will**: للحديث عن أمور **غير أكيدة** وأمر **بدون دليل**
perhaps, probably, maybe. I think, I hope وجود دليل
- **be going to**: للحديث عن أمور **أكيدة** وأمر **يرافقها دليل**
no doubt, sure, surely, it's confirmed أو أي عبارة تدل على التأكد أو دليل

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

سيكون مستمراً عند نقطة ما بالمستقبل مهم
(at) this time **tomorrow/ tonight/ next week/ next year**, etc./ **in (two) years' time**

FUTURE PERFECT

يكون قد تم عند نقطة ما بالمستقبل مهم
By / tomorrow/ next year/ week...// By this time tomorrow/ tonight

PASSIVE VOICE للمجهول

القاعدة العامة للمبني للمجهول هي: **Object + (H.V.) + Be + PP (V3)**

لتحويل هذه الجملة (Ali ate three apples.) من مبني للمعلوم الى مبني للمجهول تتخذ الخطوات التالية:

1. تحديد المفعول به ونقله للجملة الجديدة. فتصبح الجملة: (Three apples)
2. نبحث بعد ذلك عن فعل مساعد أصلي بالجملة، وكون هذه الجملة لا تحتوي على فعل مساعد أصلي، فنتركه.
3. بحسب القاعدة، سنحتاج لإضافة الفعل (Be) ونختاره هنا وفقاً لمعيارين هما: زمن الجملة، وحالة المفعول به **مفرد أم جمع**، فتصبح الجملة: (Three apples were)
4. نضيف الآن الفعل بتصرفه الثالث وهو هنا (eat) فيصبح (eaten) وتصبح الجملة: (Three apples were eaten).

طبق هذه الطريقة على هذه الجملة والتي تحتوي على فعل مساعد أصلي: (Ali **has** eaten three apples.)
1. سنطبق نفس الخطوات أعلاه، لكن يجب عدم إغفال الفعل المساعد الأصلي هنا وهو (has) والذي سيصبح عند انتقاله للجملة الجديدة (have) ذلك ان المفعول به **جمع**.
2. عند إضافة الفعل (be) بعد الفعل (have)، يجب ان نذكر ان الفعل (have) **متبوع دائماً بفعل تصريف ثالث**، وبذلك سيتحول الفعل (be) الى (been) فتصبح الجملة: (Three apples have been eaten.)

ويمكن تمييز جملة المبني للمجهول من خلال:

- ★ المعنى (فهي تبدأ بمفعول به)
- ★ عدم وجود مفعول به بالنهاية (لأنه مذكور ببداية الجملة)
- ★ وجود عبارات مثل (by, into, as)
- ★ ان تبدأ الجملة بغير عاقل (مش دائماً بتزبط)

اليك مجموعة من الأسئلة على جميع الأزمنة وتذكر أن **تستبعد الخيارات** الخاطئة أولاً وذلك بعد ان تميز الفاعل مفرد أم جمع وتبحث في دلالات الجملة.

1. These days, millions of families at least one computer at home, and many people carry smartphones and tablets with them everywhere.
have had would have may had
2. When the results were published, Hind was delighted to learn that she مهارات عليا
has passed had passed will have passed is passing
3. Will it still this evening?
be raining have rained rain rained
4. In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer (**produce**).
5. King Abdulla II his Pakistani counterpart tomorrow at 07:00 PM in Amman. (**meet**)
6. At the moment, people aged 16–30 the most smartphones.
are buying is buying will buy buy
7. People types of computers for thousands of years.
A. have been using B. had been using C. will have using D. have been used
8. A long time ago, a metal machine on the seabed in Greece that was more than 2,000 years old.
A. were found B. was found C. is found D. are found
9. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, so information between computers.
A. must be share B. could be shared C. could be share D. share
10. The book into Arabic, so everyone is able to read.
are translated were translated is translated translates
11. My friend as a member in the committee every year.
are elected were elected is elected elects
12. I my driving license, so I can drive. (**get**)
استخدام عبارة (can) يدل على أن أثر الحدث الذي وقع بالماضي ممتد للحاضر
13. I the house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes. (**be, paint**)
14. We're going to Aqaba again in the summer. I forward to it since last year.
have been looked have been looking has been looking will be looking
15. Nadia her homework for two hours!
has been doing have been doing had been doing will be doing
16. In 1943 CE, the chairman of a 'business machines' company that the world only needed two or three computers.
says is saying said has said
17. In 1943 CE, the chairman of a 'business machines' company wrong!
was is is being was being
18. In 1943 CE, the chairman of a 'business machines' company was wrong! Since then, there a technological revolution.
have been has been was were

19. In three years' time, my brother graduated from university.
has will have is going to will
20. I was writing an email when my laptop itself off.
switch will switch switched switching
21. She when the phone rang.
was crying is crying cries were crying
22. She was crying when the phone
rang ring rings will ring
23. She cried when the phone
was ringing ring rings will ring
24. She cries when the phone مهارات عُليا
rang ring rings will ring
25. Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work. (**before**)
Mohammad
26. By the end of 2010 CE, companies..... more smartphones than PCs for the first time.
sell sold had sold have sold
27. I for three hours before you came. (**run**)
28. I for three hours before you came. (**be, run**)
29. By the time you called, I the project. (**finish**)
30. By the time you call, I the project. (**finish**)
31. The criminal, and then the police arrived. (**escape**) هل تذكر ما الزمن الذي يتتبع مع الماضي البسيط ؟
32. We felt tired because we (**run**)
33. It eight o'clock I had. finished my letter then. (**be**)
34. Theyin weeks. That's why they hurt so much afterwards. (**not, exercise**)
35. Theresmartphones before the First World War. (**be, not**)
36. Ahmad had a Spanish course and later he travelled to Spain.
After
37. Khalid felt sick because he ate Mansaf.
Before
38. Expert thinks that one day soon we smartphones to our skin!
attach will attach attached are attached
39. Look at the black sky! It's soon!
raining going to rain will rain rained
40. Nadia has been doing her homework for two hours! She tired when she finishes.
is will be was had been

41. In the near future, it that 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smartphone.
estimate is estimated are estimated estimating
42. This time next year, they will for their final exams. (prepare)
43. Now, about one billion smartphones around the world each year.
are sold is being sold sold sell

تكرار الدلالات (الكلمات المفتاحية)

★ always مع المضارع البسيط والمضارع المستمر

44. Our teacher always
is/ argued are/ arguing will/ argued is/ arguing
45. Our teacher is always
argues arguing argued is arguing
46. One of their brothers always تذكر ان تميز الفاعل مفرد أم جمع.
argues arguing argue argued

★ now مع المضارع المستمر أكثر بس ممكن مع المضارع البسيط

47. Nadeen now. (run)
48. Many Jordanian poems now into English, and people all over the world are able to read them. (translate) جملة مركبة كلا طرفيها له نفس الزمن (مهارات عُليا)

★ مضارع تام / مضارع تام مستمر / ماضي تام / ماضي تام مستمر / مستقبل تام for

★ اذا بدون دلالة مستقبل وماضي بتكون مضارع تام / مضارع تام مستمر ★ اذا مع دلالة ماضي بتكون ماضي تام / ماضي تام مستمر ★ اذا مع دلالة مستقبل بتكون مستقبل تام

49. The boy for three hours. (run)
50. The boy for three hours. (be, run)
51. The boy for three hours when you saw him.
had run will run will be running were running
52. The boy for three hours when you saw him.
had been running will run will be running were running
53. By 2030, the man for ten years. (work)

★ already مع المضارع التام والماضي التام

54. I for three hours before you played. (play)
55. I played for three hours. (play)

★ when مع المضارع البسيط اذا أحد شقي الجملة مضارع بسيط، ومع (الماضي *4) إذا في دلالة ماضي

★ اذا كان احد شقي الجملة مضارع بسيط، نحل الشق الآخر على المضارع البسيط ★ اذا كان احد شقي الجملة ماضي بسيط، ممكن نحل على ماضي تام او ماضي مستمر (ونميل غالبًا للماضي المستمر) ★ اذا كان احد شقي الجملة ماضي مستمر، نحل على الماضي البسيط ★ اذا كان احد شقي الجملة ماضي تام، نحل على الماضي البسيط (لم ترد وزاريا)

56. Many wild animals become more aggressive when they
are captured capturing had been captured has captured
57. He saw me when I
was run was running were running
58. He saw me when I
was run were running had run
59. I Ahmad when he was running me. (see) فقط ماضي بسيط بزبط
60. I had already slept when the thief my house. (enter) فقط ماضي بسيط بزبط
61. I had when the thief entered my house. (be, sleep) فقط ماضي تام مستمر بزبط

★ **By** للأزمنة التامة وتشكل نقطة زمنية

62. By 2000, I my house for one year. (build)
63. By 2000, I my house for one year. (be, build)
64. By 2035, I for thirteen years. (work)
65. By the time you called, I for two hours. (be, run)
66. By the time you leave, I him. (meet)
67. By the time you left, I him. (meet)

تستخدم الكلمات (hope, intend, plan) بصيغتها المضارع للحديث عن المستقبل

68. He a teacher one day in the future.
A. hopes to become B. will hope to become C. hope to become D. is hopping to become
69. I apply for a job when I finish university.
A. intend B. intend to C. am intending D. was intended
70. Many hospitals robots to help nurses in the future.
A. is planning to use B. plans to use C. plan to use D. are planned to use
71. Ali intends to finish his project tonight.
Ali
72. In the past, most letters by hand, but these days they are usually typed.
wrote were written was written write
73. In the past, most letters were written by hand, but these days they are usually.....
typing typed type types
74. Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. (might)
Issa's phone
75. Somebody has found my missing laptop. (been – passive)
My
76. People have been using smartphones since they in the early 2000s.
invent invents has been invented were invented

77. In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer
produce produces was produced were produced
78. We won't be home tomorrow night. We'll the football match at the stadium.
watch be watching have watched would watch
79. This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we our exams.
will be finishing will have finished finish had finished
80. This time next month, my parents married for twenty years.
will be being will have been being will have been will
81. The books that you ordered by the end of the week.
will not have arrived will not be arriving didn't arrive
82. By next year, You England? (visit)
will/ be visited will/ have visited do/ visit did/ visit
83. What do you think you will be doing in two years' time? I think I will be living in Karak, and I Geography. بما أن اجابته بدأت باستخدام المستقبل المستمر، فعليه الالتزام بالزمن لأنه ما زال يسرد الاحداث بشكل متسلسل
will study will have studied will be studying studied
84. You can borrow this book tomorrow. I it by then.
will finish will have finished will be finished will be finishing
85. He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 10 p.m., and he's still studying.
He since 5 p.m.

ANSWERS:

1 have 2 had passed 3 be raining 4 was produced 5 meets 6 are buying 7 have been using 8 was found 9 could be shared 10 is translated 11 is elected 12 have got 13 have been painting 14 have been looking 15 has been doing 16 said 17 was 18 has been 19 will have 20 switched 21 was crying 22 rang 23 was ringing 24 rings 25 had checked his emails before he started work. 26 had sold 27 had run 28 had been running 29 had finished 30 will have finished 31 had escaped 32 had run 33 was 34 had not exercised 35 hadn't been 36 Ahmad had had a Spanish course, he travelled to Spain. 37 Khalid felt sick, he had eaten Mansaf. 38 will attach 39 going to rain 40 will be 41 is estimated 42 will be preparing 43 are sold 44 is/ arguing 45 arguing 46 argues 47 is running 48 are/ translated 49 has run 50 has been running 51 had run 52 had been running 53 will have worked 54 had/ played 55 have/ played 56 are captured 57 was running 58 had run 59 saw 60 entered 61 been sleeping 62 had built 63 had been building 64 will have worked 65 had been running 66 will have met 67 had met 68 hopes to become 69 intend to 70 plan to use 71 is planning to finish his project tonight. 72 were written 73 typed 74 phone might be broken. 75 missing laptop has been found. 76 were invented 77 was produced 78 be watching 79 will have finished 80 will have been 81 will not have arrived 82 will/ have visited 83 will be studying 84 will have finished 84 been thinking 85 has been studying

THE CAUSATIVE

HAVE + OBJECT + PP (v3) القانون العام

هيك بنحكي عن الأشياء اللي تنعمل النا (مش احنا نعملها)!!!

I HAD MY HAIR CUT. (حلقت شعري. (مش انا اللي حلقت لحالي!))

had → تستخدم دائماً **my hair** → مفعول به (اسم) **cut** → فعل تصريف ثالث

- I had my phone after I dropped it.
(A) repaired (B) had repaired (C) repair (C) repairing
- Do you like this photograph of our family? We had it by a photographer (take)
- We had the computer because it had stopped working.
is repaired are repaired repaired repairing

4. Salim asked someone to fix my computer. (causative)

Salim

ANSWERS: 1 repaired 2 taken 3 repaired 4 had his computer fixed.

يمكن يتغير زمن جملة ال causative من خلال الفعل **have** وكالتالي: **للحلم**

I **have** my hair cut by this barber every week. (مضارع بسيط)

I **had** my hair cut by this barber last week. (ماضي بسيط)

I **will have** my hair cut by this barber next week. (مستقبل بسيط)

هل تتذكر الحالات التي استخدمت فيها **by**؟

1. دلالة للأزمنة التامة (مستقبل تام، وماضي تام) 2. مع جمل المبني للمجهول

3. مع جمل ال causative (شكلها بشبه المبني للمجهول ومش شرط تنكتب)

4. حرف جر عادي بمعنى بواسطة، مثل: You can pay by check or credit card.

DIRECT SPEECH/ REPORTED SPEECH

التغيير يقع على: 1) الضمائر 2) الزمن: ارجع دائماً بالزمن خطوة للخلف 3) ظرف الزمان والمكان:

ago → before tomorrow → the day after here → there now → then

this week → that week **مهم** yesterday → the day before **مهم** this → that

last day → the day before these → those last week → the week before

tonight → that night **مهم** next week → the following week **مهم**

بعض التحويلات بالأزمنة (قد تكون مربكة)

- “I **don't do** my job.” → Salma said that she **didn't do** her job.
- “I **don't have** a car.” → Naseem confirmed that he **didn't have** a car.
- “The password **is changed**.” → Ali said that the password **was changed**.
- “I **did** my job.” → Salma said that she **had done** her job.
- “I **didn't do** my job.” → Mari said that she **hadn't done** her job.
- “This **was** my car.” → Ahmad said that that **had been** his car.
- “These **were** my buildings.” → Ahmad said that those **had been** his buildings.
- “I **had** my lunch.” → The man told me that he **had had** his lunch.
- “The password **was changed**.” → Ali said that the password **had been changed**.
- “I **have had** my lunch.” → The man told me that he **had had** his lunch.

MODALS

- ★ have to → had to ★ has to → had to ★ had to → had to ★ must → had to
- ★ is going to → was going to ★ am going to → was going to
- ★ are going to → were/was going to ★ don't have to → didn't have to
- ★ doesn't have to → didn't have to

حالات خاصة

- ★ “On social media, you should only connect to people you **know** well.”
 - He said that on social media, they should only connect to people they **know** well.

لم يتغير الزمن... ناقشناها سابقاً

- ★ إذا احتوت على أي زمن ماضي تام، لا نجري أي تغيير على الأزمنة "I **called** Ahmad after I **had eaten**." **ننقل ما هو داخل علامات الاقتباس فقط الا اذا كان هنالك منادى**
- Sami stated that he **called** Ahmad after he **had eaten**.
- ★ "I **was** happy." Madiha said happily! **جاءت كلمة أحمد بعد الفاصلة، وهي "منادى"، وبالتالي لا ننقلها.**
- Madiha said that she **had been** happy.
- ★ "You **may eat** now, Ahmad." **Aziz informed Ahmad that he **might eat** then.**
- Aziz informed Ahmad that he **might eat** then.
- ★ "I'd **call** Ahmad." **ليس من الصعب فهم هذا الاختصار كونه متبوع بفعل مجرد**
- Samir said that (he'd) he **would call** Ahmad.
- ★ "I'd **called** Ahmad." **ليس من الصعب فهم هذا الاختصار كونه متبوع بفعل تصريف ثالث**
- Samir said that (he'd) he **had called** Ahmad.

Report the following statements:

- I have some questions for you, Muna.
Nour told Muna
- I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning.
Tareq said
- 'Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites.'
He said
- "We will prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area."
The students said
- "I am going to need some help."
Farida said that she need some help.
(A) was going to (B) would (C) were going to (D) is going to
- "I will be studying tomorrow".
I told him that I the following day.
(A) will be studying (B) would be studying (C) will study (D) would study
- "The engineers are going to design the new highway next month."
The manager said that
- "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 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.
- "I have been to Baghdad three times with my family."
The sentence which has similar meaning to the one above is
A) Ban told Sameera that they have been to Baghdad three times with my family.
B) Ban told Sameera that I had been to Baghdad three times with your family.
C) Ban told Sameera that we have been to Baghdad three times with her family.
D) Ban told Sameera that she had been to Baghdad three times with her family.

ANSWERS: 1 that she had some questions for her 2 that he had really enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning. 3 that many computers had filters which stopped people seeing certain websites. 4 that they would prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area. 5 was going to 6 would be studying 7 the engineers were going to design the new highway the coming month. 8 A 9 D

MODALS (modal + have + v3 = ماضي) (modal + v1 = مستقبل / مضارع)

- Ali was walking home when the rain started. It was heavy, so he got very wet.
must can't have must have could
- It isn't necessary to switch off the screen. (**don't have to**)
- You
- You are not allowed to touch this machine. (**mustn't**)
You

ANSWERS: 1 must have 2 don't have to switch off the screen. 3 mustn't touch this machine.

1. USED TO: يتبعها فعل مجرد

تستخدم للحديث عن العادات القديمة التي لم يعد لها وجود الآن

- Didn't use to: (انتبه لشكلها) أعلاه (1) شكل النفي لرقم (1) يتبعها فعل مجرد وهي شكل النفي لرقم (1) أعلاه (انتبه لشكلها)
 - Did (Ali) use to?: (انتبه لشكلها) أعلاه (1) شكل السؤال لرقم (1) أعلاه (انتبه لشكلها)
 - Ali did use to: (غير مذكورة بالكتاب) أعلاه (1) شكل التأكيد لرقم (1) أعلاه (انتبه لشكلها)
- انتبه لتغيير شكل (used to) إذا سُبقت ب (did) أو (didn't) ... فإنها تتغير من (used to) إلى (use to)

2. BE USED TO: يتبعها اسم أو ضميره أو فعل يعمل كاسم (v+ing)

تستخدم للحديث عن الأمور المعتادين عليها بالوقت الحاضر / أو أمور غير معتادين عليها بالوقت الحاضر

الكلمات التالية تدلنا على وجوب استخدامها: {normal, familiar, customary, accustomed, usual, ordinary} كلمة (normal) هي الأهم

- is used to/ am used to/ are used to: (2) أعلاه ونختارها وفقًا لضمير الفاعل
- isn't used to/ am not used to/ aren't used to: (2) أعلاه ونختارها وفقًا لضمير الفاعل
- was used to/ were used to: (2) أعلاه ونستخدمها بشكل أقل
- wasn't used to/ weren't used to: (2) أعلاه ونستخدمها بشكل أقل
- Is (Ali) used to?: (2) أعلاه ونستخدمها بشكل أقل

نستطيع في أحيان كثيرة أن نحل التمرين دون اللجوء للمعنى وكالتالي:

★ إذا ما فهمت المعنى انظر لبعد الفراغ، وإذا كان اسم، ضمير، أو فعل ing، حلها على be used to.

- My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year. He says he living there now.
is used to didn't use to is use to used to

★ إذا ما فهمت المعنى، انظر لبعد الفراغ، وإذا كان فعل، حلها على used to

- My family and I go camping once a month, but we stopped doing that when we moved to the city.
are used to used to didn't used to are use to

★ إذا كان قبل الفراغ did/ didn't، حلها على use to

- I didn't understand English, but now I do.
use to am used to used to be used to

4. Did Ali perform his role well in the play?
is used to used to use to using to

★ أمثلة اضافية

5. What do that you do not do any more? مثال موجود بالكتاب عفكرة مش حاطة فرد عضلات
are you used to did you use to you used to you use to

6. What new activities you now that you did not do in the past?
are/ use to doing is/ you used to do are/ you used to doing

7. Are the friends you spend time with different from your friends now?
used to are used to use to didn't used to

اعتمد تكتيك استبعاد الخيارات لتجنب أي تضيق لعلامة السؤال. (هذه القاعدة سهلة ومربكة جدًا)

It is normal for my friend now to send emails.

8. Which sentence has a similar meaning to the one above?

- A. My friend is use to sending emails
- B. My friend used to sending emails
- C. My friend is used to send emails
- D. My friend is used to sending emails

It is not normal for my grandfather to have nothing to do all day.

9. Which sentence has a similar meaning to the one above?

- A. My grandfather is used to having nothing to do all day.
- B. My grandfather didn't use to having nothing to do all day.
- C. My grandfather isn't used to having nothing to do all day.
- D. My grandfather aren't used to having nothing to do all day.

10. We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We the cold weather.
weren't used to don't used to used to didn't used to

11. I will attend this urgent meeting. I can handle it. I that.
used to am used to use to didn't use to

12. There be so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.
didn't use to wasn't used to weren't used to used to

13. Are you in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.
used to living used to use to didn't used to

These days, it is unusual for my grandfather to do nothing all day.

14. Which sentence has a similar meaning to the one above? مهارات عليا

- A. My grandfather is used to do nothing all day.
- B. My grandfather didn't use to do nothing all day.
- C. My grandfather is not used to do nothing all day.
- D. My grandfather is not use to do nothing all day.

ANSWERS : 1 is used to 2 used to 3 use to 4 use to 5 did you use to 6 are/ you used to doing 7 used to 8 D 9 C 10 weren't used to 11 am used to 12 didn't use to 13 used to living 14 C

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

who/ people (object + subject) للناس (فاعل او مفعول به)

that/ people/ things (عاقل وغير عاقل) ناس

where/ place مكان

which/ things اشياء وغير عاقل

when/ time وقت

whose/ possession ملكية

DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

Function: gives essential information.

- ممكن استخدام **that** بدلاً من **who/ which**
- بدون فواصل

- The man **who/ that** runs this company gave me this money.

NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

Function: gives non-essential/ extra information.

لا يمكن استخدام **that** بدلاً من **who/ which**
ضع الجملة الوصفية بين فواصل

- My BMW car, **which** I like, is very expensive.

1. People love exploring historical Roman ruins will certainly find a visit to Qasr Bashir very rewarding.

who which where whose

2. Qasr Bashir is an extremely well-preserved Roman castle is situated in the Jordanian desert, and is about eighty kilometres south of Amman.

who which where whose

3. The time we spoke was 7:00 AM.

who when where whose

4. Apart from the rooms in the castle, there are also about twenty-three stables horses may have been kept.

who where that whose

5. The place was built last year is our restaurant. مهارات عليا

who which where whose

6. The place which I built last year is our restaurant. مهارات عليا

who which where whose

7. The year witnessed our meeting was 2000. مهارات عليا

which which where whose

8. The man car is BMW is Ahmad.

who which where whose

9. The man I spoke to was Ahmad. مطالعة فقط

whom which where whose

10. It was the month of Ramadan Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE.

who when where whose

11. Ibn Sina, who is also known as Avicenna, was a polymath.

The underlined sentence above is

Defining relative clause non-defining relative clause

12. He wrote Al Qanun fi-Tibb, the book that became the most famous medical textbook ever.

The underlined sentence above is

Defining relative clause

non-defining relative clause

13. What relative pronouns do we use for (people)

which

when

where

who

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

London,

ANSWERS: 1 who 2 which 3 when 4 where 5 which 6 which 7 which 8 whose 9 whose 10 when 11 non-defining relative clause 12 Defining relative clause 13 who 14 which is the capital of the UK, is a huge city.

CLEFT SENTENCE

(The thing/ The time/ The person/ The place) : (الأهم): الطريقة الأولى

مفتاح الطريقة الأولى: THE THING THAT I BRING IS RING.

ring = المؤكد عليه

I bring = الجملة

The thing = بداية الجملة

الطريقة الثانية: (مهمة): وتستخدم فيها غالباً **that** مع **it**. (لا يعني ان استخدام who/ which خطأ)

مفتاح الطريقة الثانية: IT IS RING THAT I BRING.

ring = المؤكد عليه

I bring = الجملة

It = بداية الجملة

الطريقة الثانية: (أقل أهمية): نفس الطريقة الأولى فقط يتم تبديل مواقع العبارتين (ring) / (The thing)

مفتاح الطريقة الثالثة: RING IS THE THING THAT I BRING.

Ring = المؤكد عليه بداية الجملة

I bring = الجملة

The thing = منتصف الجملة قبل ضمير الوصل

• Ahmad taught me English at my school.

The place where Ahmad taught me English is (at) my school. نحذف حرف الجر عند التركيز على المكان والزمان.

• Ahmad taught me English at my school in 2002.

The year when Ahmad taught me in English in my school was (in) 2002.

• Ahmad taught me English at my school.

It was my school where Ahmad taught me English at. يمكن وضع حرف الجر بالآخر.

It was at my school where Ahmad taught me English. ويمكن وضع حرف الجر بمكانه.

• تذكر حذف حرف الجر عند الحديث عن المكان والزمان بالطريقة الأولى والثالثة.

• بطريقة (It) يمكن استخدام حرف الجر بطريقتين.

• بكل الطرق، اختار (BE) مضارع او ماضي حسب زمن الجملة الأصلي. واختاره مفرد أو جمع بحسب المطلوب التركيز عليه مفرد ام جمع. اما بالطريقة الثانية، فسيكون (BE) مفرد دائماً لأننا استخدمنا (It).

• ستعرف ما هو المطلوب التركيز عليها لأنه سيكون بلون غامق او تحته خط

• ستعرف الطريقة المطلوب استخدامها بحسب ما ستبدأ به الجملة الجديدة.

○ اذا بدأت بـ (The) تكون الطريقة الأولى.

○ اذا بدأت بـ (It) تكون الطريقة الثانية.

○ اذا بدأت بالاسم المكتوب بلون غامق، أو تحته خط، فتكون الطريقة الثالثة.

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

It was

2. Petra was made a World Heritage Site **in 1985 CE**.

The year

من الممكن استخدام عبارة (in which) بدلاً من (when)

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

The person

4. **Taha Hussain** is especially famous for his work in literature.

It is

5. The first athletic event for disabled athletes took place in **1948**.

The year

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

The thing

7. The Second World War ended **in 1945** in Europe.

The year

8. 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 Queen Rania who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE. 2 (when/in which) Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE. 3 who contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi. 4 Taha Hussain that is especially famous for his work in literature. 5 when the first athletic event for disabled athletes took place was 1948 CE. 6 that makes travelling an exciting experience is meeting new people 7 when the Second World War ended in Europe was 1945. 8 is/was his final book that made him famous all over the world.

COMPARISONS صيغ المقارنة بالصفات والظروف

الصفات أو الظروف نوعين:

أولاً: مقطع لفظي واحد أو منتهية بـ (y): يضاف لها **er** بالإضافة لـ **than** وذلك لعمل المقارنة

Ali is taller **er than** Zain.

Ali works harder **er than** Ahmad does.

Arabic is easier **er than** English. **صفة أكثر من مقطع لكن منتهية بـ y**

لا يُسمح بإضافة النفي باستخدام (**not**) بالحالات أعلاه. **خطأ**. Zain isn't taller **er than** Ali. النفي يكون بتحويل الجملة لطريقة اللامساواة (ستراها بعد قليل) أو من خلال عكس الصفة

ثانياً: أكثر من مقطع لفظي واحد: يضاف لها إما (**more**) أو (**less**) بدلاً من (**er**)

Zain is **more** beautiful **than** Sarah.

Sarah is **less** beautiful **than** Zain.

ولا يسمح بإضافة النفي باستخدام (**not**) هنا أيضاً لكن من الممكن النفي باستخدام (**more, less**) أو من خلال عكس الصفة.

Geography is **more** interesting **than** History. الجغرافيا ممتعة أكثر من التاريخ.

~~History is not more interesting than Geography.~~ **خطأ**

History is **less** interesting than Geography. التاريخ أقل متعة من الجغرافيا.

Ahmad is taller than Ali. أحمد أطول من علي.

~~Ali is not taller than Ahmad.~~ **خطأ**

Ali is shorter than Ahmad. علي أقصر من أحمد.

طريقة المساواة واللامساواة والتي من خلالها نستطيع عمل النفي بصيغ المقارنة السابقة.

as + صفة مجردة أو ظرف مجرد + as

إذا اردنا استخدام هذه الطريقة باللامساواة، فيجب أن تكون (لا مساواة) أي منفية باستخدام (not) او أي عبارة أخرى مثل (neither).
يتم النفي من خلال إضافة (not) اذا كان الفعل الرئيسي (Be) ومن خلال إضافة (doesn't, don't, didn't) للأفعال الأخرى بأزمنة المضارع والماضي البسيطين.

1. Jordanian children **start** school a year later than English children.

English children **doesn't start** school a year later than Jordanian children. **خطأ**

ذكرنا سابقاً انه لا ننفي المقارنة باستخدام (not)

English children doesn't start school as late as Jordanian children. **صحيحة**

هنا استخدمنا اللامساواة ولاحظ كيف تم تجريد الظرف (later) ليصبح (late).

English children start school a year earlier than Jordanian children. **صحيحة**

لاحظ كيف استخدمنا نفس قاعدة المقارنة لكننا عكسنا الظرف.

2. **Neither** Maths nor science is as popular as English.

ترجح كفة الصفة أول الظرف للاسم الموجود في آخر الجملة. (بالرغم من عدم وجود (not) الا انه (neither) صنعت النفي وأصبحت الجملة لا مساواة)

English is more popular than Maths and science. **صحيحة**

Maths and science are less popular than Maths and science. **صحيحة**

3. Studying physics is not as popular as studying biology in Britain.

Studying Biology

4. These new shoes are not as comfortable as my old ones.

My old shoes

5. The electronic newspapers are not as acceptable as the ordinary ones.

The ordinary newspapers

6. Silver is not as precious as gold.

Gold

7. Reading a novel is not as interesting as watching a movie.

Watching a movie

ANSWERS: 3 Studying Biology is more popular than studying physics in Britain. 4 My old shoes are more comfortable than these new shoes (ones). 5 are more acceptable than the electronic ones. 6 Gold is more precious than silver. 7 is more interesting than reading a novel.

* (تستخدم (many) للأسماء المعدودة بينما تستخدم (much) للأسماء غير المعدودة.

التفضيل بالصفات

الصفات بمقطع لفظي واحد أو منتهية بـ y: يضاف لها **est** بالإضافة لـ **most** وأيضا **the** وذلك لعمل التفضيل

Ali is **the tallest**. // Arabic **the easiest** subject.

الصفات ذات الأكثر من مقطع لفظي واحد: يضاف لها إما **(most)** أو **(least)** بدلاً من **(est)** ويضاف أيضاً **(the)**

Zain is **the most** beautiful. // Sarah is **the least** beautiful

جدول الصفات الشاذة: استخدم صفة مجردة فقط بين as..as، هالشي بساعدك بالامتحان في استبعاد الخيارات الخاطئة

ADJECTIVE الشكل المجرد	COMPARATIVE المقارنة	SUPERLATIVE التفضيل
good جيد	better أفضل	the best الأفضل
bad سيئ	worse أسوأ	the worst الأسوأ
little قليل	less أقل	the least الأقل
much/ many كثير	more أكثر	the most الأكثر
far بعيد	further/ farther أبعد	the furthest / the farthest الأبعد

1. English is studied subject
most **the most** more much
2. The studied subjects are Music and Art.
less little **least** more
3. There are students studying Science as Maths.
not as many not as much not as more not as most
4. Students don't like doing Music and Art they like doing Maths.
as many as **as much as** as more as as less as
5. My sister doesn't eat as as I do. She always puts on her plate than I do.
A) **much/ less** B) many/ more C) more/ little D) less /much
6. The bus is late. We'll have to wait a little
A) **longer** B) long C) the longer D) much
هكذا تستخدم باللغة، وهذا مثال كتاب. ف خذ كما هو.
7. The you start in the morning, the more beneficial your revision will be.
earliest **earlier** more early more earlier
حالة خاصة بحيث اذا كان احد طرفي الجملة مقارنة، يكون الثاني مقارنة حتى لو كان قبل الفراغ the
8. Doing regular exercises in the morning is more enjoyable than in the evening.
The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:
A) Doing regular exercises in the morning is as enjoyable as in the evening.
B) Doing regular exercises in the evening is more enjoyable as in the morning.
C) Doing regular exercises in the evening is less enjoyable than in the morning.
D) Doing regular exercises in the morning is less enjoyable as in the evening.
9. Maryam eats more fresh fruit than her friend Khawla.
The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:
A) Khawla eats as much fresh fruit as her friend Maryam.
B) Maryam eats less fresh fruit than her friend Khawla.
C) Khawla eats more fresh fruit than her friend Maryam.
D) Khawla doesn't eat as much fresh fruit as her friend Maryam.
10. We practice music in our free time possible.
A) as many as B) as more as C) as often as D) as few as
11. Mr. Khalil's novels are ones this year, many people like them.
A) the more attractive B) most attractive C) the most attractive D) more attractive
12. Old computers aren't as powerful as modern computers.
The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:
A) Modern computers aren't as powerful as old computers.
B) Old computers are less powerful than modern computers.
C) Modern computers are less powerful than old computers.
D) Old computers are more powerful than modern computers.
13. The lunch is not ready yet. We'll have to wait a little
A) Long B) the longest C) the longer D) longer

14. Learning medicine is more difficult than learning biology and chemistry.
A) Learning biology and chemistry is more difficult than learning medicine.
B) Learning medicine is less difficult than learning biology and chemistry.
C) Learning biology and chemistry is not as difficult as learning medicine.
D) Learning medicine is as difficult as learning biology and chemistry.
15. There is less information on the website than there is in the book.
A) There isn't as much information on the website as in the book.
B) There is as many information in the book as on the website.
C) There isn't as much information in the book as on the website.
D) There isn't as many information on the website as is in the book.
16. The cheapest thing on the menu is lemon juice.
The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:
A) The less expensive thing on the menu is lemon juice.
B) The most expensive cheapest thing on the menu is lemon juice.
C) The expensive thing on the menu is lemon juice.
D) The least expensive thing on the menu is lemon juice.
17. My watch is less attractive than yours.
The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:
A) My watch is more attractive than yours.
B) My watch is not as attractive as yours.
C) My watch is as attractive as yours.
D) My watch is the most attractive than yours.
18. Neither Maths nor Biology is as interesting as English. THIS MEANS
A) English is less interesting than Maths and Biology.
B) Maths and Biology are more interesting than English .
C) English is not as interesting as Maths and Biology .
D) Maths and Biology are less interesting than English .
19. Reading detective stories is more impressive than reading plays.
The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:
A) Reading plays is more impressive than reading detective stories.
B) Reading detective stories is not as impressive as reading plays.
C) Reading plays is less impressive than reading detective stories.
D) Reading detective stories is as impressive as reading plays.
20. Watching movies is not as good as reading books.
The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:
A) Reading books is not as good as watching movies.
B) Watching movies is better than reading books.
C) Reading books is better than watching movies.
D) Watching movies is as good as reading books.
21. I'm not interested in football asas you.
A) many B) more C) much D) less

22. They want to interview as candidates as possible for the new position.
A) much B) many C) the most D) more
23. Learning Chinese is more difficult than learning English.
A) Learning English isn't as difficult as Learning Chinese.
B) Learning English is as difficult as Learning Chinese.
C) Learning English is more difficult than Learning Chinese.
24. Learning Chinese is more difficult than learning English.
A) Learning English is more difficult than Learning Chinese.
B) Learning English is less difficult than Learning Chinese.
C) Learning English is as difficult as Learning Chinese.
25. I haven't got as much homework my brother.
a so b than c as d like

ANSWERS: 1 the most 2 least 3 not as many 4 as much as 5 much/ less 6 longer 7 earlier 8 C 9 D 10 as often as 11 the most attractive 12 B 13 longer 14 C 15 A 16 D 17 B 18 D 19 C 20 C 21 much 22 many 23 A 24 B 25 as.

INDIRECT QUESTIONS: Function: Asking questions in a polite/ formal way.

يصاغ السؤال الغير مباشر بواحدة من الادوات التالية:

Could you tell me .../ Do you know .../ Could you explain .../ Do you mind ...

تنتهي كل الادوات اعلاه بعلامة سؤال باستثناء (I wonder...) والتي تنتهي بنقطة وتأتي متبوعة بـ (gerund)

أولاً: اسئلة (YES/ NO QUESTIONS) والتي تُصاغ باستخدام {BE, DO, HAVE, MODALS}

طريقة الحل هي:

1. ضع ببداية الحل واحدة من العبارات أعلاه، ونأخذ مثلاً هنا **Could you tell me**
2. ضع إما **if** أو **whether** (يفضل استخدام **whether** بالجملة التي تحتوي على **or**)
3. اقلب الفعل المساعد مع الفاعل. (الأفعال **do, does, did** تُحذف) (أهم شيء بالعالم)

Please, **is** {there} a bank? → **Could you tell me whether there is** a bank please?

Did you send the report? → **I wonder if you sent** the report.

Can you call the police? → **Do you mind calling** the police?

ثانياً: اسئلة (WH QUESTIONS) والتي تُصاغ باستخدام {what, where, how, etc.}

طريقة الحل هي:

1. ضع واحدة من العبارات **Could you tell me** ببداية الحل.
2. اقلب الفعل المساعد مع الفاعل. (الأفعال **do, does, did** تُحذف) (أهم شيء بالعالم)

What's **the time** please? → **Do you mind telling me what the time is**, please?

How many one **will you invite**? → **Do you mind telling me how many one you will invite**?
تعلم تمييز الاسم بعد عبارة (how)

ثالثاً: جمل الأمر والتي تُصاغ باستخدام فعل ببداية الجملة.

Help me answer this question please. → **Do you mind helping** me answer this question?

1. لا تنسى وضع علامة السؤال دائماً باستثناء عبارة (I wonder ...) ضع بعدها نقطة.

2. لا ترجع بالزمن ولا تغير فيه أي شيء.

3. عبارة (Do you mind) يأتي الفعل بعدها (gerund)

4. قد تأتي عبارة (Do you mind) بهذا الشكل (Do you mind telling me)

5. العبارات (Please, Well, Oh) تحذف

1. How can I get to Queen Alia Airport by public transport? لا تنسى وضع علامة السؤال
Could you tell me

2. Does the bell ring at eight or half past eight?
Do you know

3. How did you solve this puzzle?
Could you explain

4. How much does the cotton shirt cost?
Could you tell me

5. What should I do on the day before the meeting?
Could you tell me

6. Do you know we can take water into the exam?
when how much how many who

7. Please tell me where you found that information.
Do you mind

ANSWERS: 1 Could you tell me how I can get to Queen Alia Airport by public transport? 2 Do you know if the bell rings at eight or half past eight? 3 Could you explain how you solved this puzzle? 4 how much the cotton shirt costs? 5 what I should do on the day before the meeting? 6 how much 7 telling me where you found that information

Back-shift the following indirect questions to direct ones. طريقة عكسية

الحالة التي لن تجد فيها الفعل المساعد سيكون الفعل المساعد فيها (do, does, did)

1. Could you tell me how much exercise I need? مضارع بسيط

.....

2. Do you mind telling me how I should draw up a timetable?

.....

3. Could you explain what you mean by frequent breaks?

.....

4. Do you know if it's too late to start revising now?

.....

5. Do you mind giving me some advice about diet?

.....

6. Do you know whether it's best to get up early, or to revise late at night?

.....
ANSWERS: 1 How much exercise do I need? 2 How should I draw up a timetable please? 3 What do you mean by frequent breaks? 4 Is it too late to start revising now? 5 Give me some advice about diet. 6 Is it best to get up early, or to revise late at night?

"Look at all the subjects you have to do, and work out when you are going to work on each one. It's a good idea to change the order of the subjects in your timetable for each day. Try doing a little English, followed by some Maths, then Biology, and so on. This way, by changing the focus of your revision, you keep your mind fresh."

1. The question which is answered by the text above is: معتمد عالمعنى

- A. Do you mind telling me how I should write a schedule?
- B. Could you tell me what you mean by frequent breaks?
- C. Do you know if it's too late to start revising now?
- D. Could you tell me how much exercise I need?

"What is the best way to open a speech?"

2. The correct indirect question of the one above is:

- A. Could you tell me what the best way to open a speech is?
- B. Could you tell me what was the best way to open a speech?
- C. Could you tell me what the best way to open a speech was?
- D. Could you tell me what is the best way to open a speech?

Is it possible to learn a new language online?

3. The correct indirect question of the one above is:

- A. Do you know whether is it possible to learn a new language online.
- B. Do you know whether it is possible to learn a new language online?
- C. Do you know whether it was possible to learn a new language online.
- D. Do you know whether possible was it to learn a new language online

4. How can I irrigate my plants?

- A. Could you explain how I could irrigate my plants?
- B. Could you explain how can I irrigate my plants?
- C. Could you explain how could I irrigate my plants?
- D. Could you explain how I can irrigate my plants?

What should I do on the day before the exam?

5. The correct indirect question of the one above is:

- A. Could you explain I should what do on the day before the exam?
- B. Could you explain what I should do on the day before the exam?
- C. Could you explain should I do what on the day before the exam?
- D. Could you explain I what should do on the day before the exam

6. Do you know?

- A. where are your classmates
- B. where classmates are your
- C. where your classmates are
- D. where classmates your are

Complete the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it.

7. How much sleep do teenagers of our age need?

Could you tell me

ANSWERS: 1 A 2 A 3 B 4 D 5 B 6 C 7 how much sleep teenagers of our age need?

THE IMPERSONAL PASSIVE

(Function: A formal way to report thoughts, and sayings, beliefs opinions)

الأفعال التالية هي الأكثر استخدامًا وهي التي نطبق عليها المبني للمجهول الذي نعرفه من الوحدة الأولى: (لا بد أن تعرف تصاريفها)

{say → said → said} {think → thought → thought} {claim → claimed → claimed}

{believe → believed → believed} {assume → assumed → assumed}

{suppose → supposed → supposed}

ستحتاج لتطبيق المبني للمجهول بالأزمنة التالية: (مضارع بسيط / ماضي بسيط / مضارع تام) (يجب أن تعرف طريقة تحويل المبني للمعلوم للمبني للمجهول والعكس).

هناك طريقتين للحل، لكن يجب عليك أن تميز بعض الأمور بالجملة أولاً.

Scientists believe that people are afraid of vaccine.

كلمة Scientists ببداية الجملة هي الفاعل الأول. والفعل believe الذي يأتي بعد الفاعل الأول هو الذي سيستخدم عليه المبني للمجهول. وكلمة that تفصل جملة عن جملة، والفاعل بعدها people هو الفاعل الثاني. والفعل بعد people لا نطبق عليه مبني للمجهول أبداً وله طريقة خاصة للتعامل ستعرفها بعد قليل.

الطريقة الأولى للحل، ويأتي لك السؤال بهذا الشكل:

Scientists believe that people are afraid of vaccine.

It

عرفنا مباشرة انها جملة IMPERSONAL PASSIVE من خلال شكلها وعرفنا ان الحل على الطريقة الأولى لانه بدأ الجملة باستخدام (it)

1. طبق المبني للمجهول على الفعل الأول believe واعتبر أن (it) هي المفعول به

It is believed

2. اكتب ما تبقى من الجملة

It is believed that people are afraid of vaccine.

الطريقة الثانية للحل، ويأتي لك السؤال بهذا الشكل:

Scientists believe that people are afraid of vaccine.

People

عرفنا مباشرة انها جملة IMPERSONAL PASSIVE من خلال شكلها وعرفنا ان الحل على الطريقة الثانية لانه بدأ الجملة باستخدام الفاعل الثاني (People)

1. طبق المبني للمجهول على الفعل الأول believe واعتبر أن (people) هي المفعول به

People are believed

2. بدل كلمة (that) ب (to)

People are believed to

3. نكتب ما تبقى من الجملة ونأخذ بعين الاعتبار الأمور التالية حول شكل الفعل بعد (to):

- تتحول جميع الأفعال (is, am, are) الى (be).
- اذا كان القسم الثاني من الجملة ماضي أو مضارع تام فيجب وضع (have) بعد (to) ونحول الفعل المتبقي من الجملة (الموجود بالقسم الثاني) الى (v3).
- اذا كان الفعل مضارع مجرد نبقى كما هو واذا معه (s) نجرده منها.

People are believed to be afraid of vaccine.

الجملة الثلاثة التالية توضح شكل الحل بالطريقة الثانية بكل الحالات المتبوعة بـ (to)

People think that Rashid is rich. → Rashid is thought **to be** rich.

People think that Rashid collects money. → Rashid is thought **to collect** money.

People think that Rashid collected money. → Rashid is thought **to have collected** money.

الطريقة العكسية

★ ان وجود أفعال مثل **say, think, believe, claim**، يرشدنا الى انها جملة IMPERSONAL PASSIVE

الطريقة الأولى:

It is believed that people are afraid of vaccine.

1. بما الجملة أعلاه بدأت بـ (it) واحتوت على (that) متبوعة باسم، فهي على الطريقة الأولى حتمًا.
2. بما أن الجملة محولة للـ **passive**، فسيوضع فاعل خارجي لك من قبل واضع السؤال ولنقل (Doctors) مثالًا.

Doctors

3. بما أن صيغة **is believed** هي مبني للمجهول بالمضارع البسيط، فإن صيغة المبني للمعلوم منها **believe** وسنتجنب إضافة (s) لها لان الفاعل جمع (Doctors) (يجب ان يتوافق الفعل مع الفاعل دائمًا).

Doctors believe

4. أضف الآن ما تبقى من الجملة. Doctors believe that people are afraid of vaccine.

الطريقة الثانية:

1. بما الجملة التالية بدأت بـ (مفعول به (اسم متبوع بـ **be** وتصريف ثالث)) فهذه صيغة مبني للمجهول. واضف لذلك انها احتوت على (to be) أو (to have) أو (to v1)، فهي على الطريقة الثانية حتمًا.

People are believed to be afraid of vaccine.

2. بما أن الجملة محولة للـ **passive**، فسيوضع فاعل خارجي لك من قبل واضع السؤال ولنقل (Doctors) مثالًا.

One doctor

3. بما أن صيغة **are believed** هي مبني للمجهول بالمضارع البسيط، فإن صيغة المبني للمعلوم منها **believes** واضفنا (s) لها لان الفاعل مفرد (One doctor) (يجب ان يتوافق الفعل مع الفاعل دائمًا).

One doctor believes

4. نستبدل (to) بـ (that) متبوعة بالفاعل (الاسم الثاني) الذي ذكر ببداية الجملة المراد ارجاعها (People).

One doctor believes that People

5. نرجع صيغة الفعل **to be** الى أصلها وهو اما **is**، أو **am**، أو **are**. وستكون هنا **are** والسبب هو الاسم **People** الذي ذكر بأول الجملة. One doctor believes that are

6. أضف الآن ما تبقى من الجملة. One doctor believes that that people are afraid of vaccine.

1. Educators have proved that taking frequent breaks after studying is useful.

الفاعل مفرد..... Taking frequent breaks

2. People believe that eating almonds reduces the risk of heart diseases.

Eating almonds

ان لم تستطع تمييز الفاعل مفرد ام جمع من المعنى، اذا بدأ بـ **gerund** فهو مفرد حتى لو انتهى بجمع

3. Doing regular exercises is believed to reduce the risk of several diseases.

People believe that

Doing regular exercises

4. Experts have proved that eating fresh vegetables is good for the stomach.

Eating fresh vegetables

5. Linguists have proved that learning some languages is helpful for the learners.

Learning some languages

6. Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.

People claim

7. It is believed that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills.

They believe

ANSWERS: 1 Taking frequent breaks after studying has been proved to be useful. 3 Eating almonds is believed to reduce the risk of heart diseases. 3 People believe that doing regular exercise reduces the risk of several diseases. / Doing regular exercises is believed to reduce the risk of several diseases 4 Eating fresh vegetables has been proved to be good for the stomach 5 Learning some languages has been proved to be helpful for the learners. 6 People claim that speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways. 7 They believe that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills.

1. Doctors believe that swimming strengthens muscles.

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

- A) Swimming has been believed to strengthen muscles.
B) Swimming is believed to strengthen muscles.
C) Swimming was believed to strengthen muscles.
D) Swimming is believed was strengthening muscles.

2. Too much pastry affects health negatively.

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

- A) It has believed that too much pastry is to be affected health negatively.
B) It was believed that too much pastry had affected health negatively.
C) It is believed that too much pastry affects health negatively.
D) It had believed that too much pastry will affect health negatively

3. Exercise has been proved to be good for concentration.

- A) Experts had proved that exercise is good for concentration.
B) Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.
C) Experts have proved that exercise was good for concentration.
D) Experts have proved that exercise is to be good for concentration.

4. People think that solving mathematical puzzles keeps the brain active.

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

- A) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought keep the brain active.
- B) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought keeps the brain active.
- C) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought to keep the brain active.
- D) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought to keeps the brain active

5. People believe that exercise makes a huge difference to the way we feel.

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

- A) It is believed that exercise to make a huge difference to the way
- B) It is believed that exercise make a huge difference to the way we feel.
- C) It is believed that exercise have made a huge difference to the way we feel.
- D) It is believed that exercise makes a huge difference to the way we feel

6. Linguists believe that learning a foreign language increases the awareness of the way the language works.

It is believed

7. People believe that the heavy rainfall caused the devastating of the dam.

The heavy rainfall

ANSWERS: 1 B 2 C 3 B 4 C 5 D 6 that learning a foreign language increases the awareness of the way the language works. 7 is believed to have caused the devastating of the dam.

WISH / IF ONLY والتمني والندم

نستخدم مع هذه القاعدة **were** مع الضمائر **I, he, she, it** ولا مانع من استخدام **was**

- تأتي **If only** ببداية الجملة ويأتي بعدها فاعل: **If only she were taller.**
- تأتي **wish** ببداية الجملة مسبوقه بفاعل ومتبوعه بفاعل: **They wish they were taller.**
- ممكن أن تأتي **wish** على شكل **wishes**: **Salma wishes she were taller.**

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للحديث عن التمني ونستخدم الماضي التام للحديث عن الندم

التعليمات العامة لهذه القاعدة هي:

- نحول جملة المضارع البسيط للماضي البسيط
- نحول جملة الماضي البسيط للماضي التام
- نحول جملة المضارع التام للماضي التام
- **نفي المثبت وثبت المنفي** (الا اذا تم عكس المعنى)
- وجود كلمة **should** لا نغير النفي والاثبات (لان المعنى يخلت)
- وجود كلمة **regret** نحول الجملة للماضي التام
- لا نعيد كتابة كامل الجملة إذا كانت من شقين ونترك الشق الذي يحتوي على التبرير (مثال 6 أدناه)
- يكون ان استخدام الماضي التام للندم ويكون استخدام الماضي البسيط للتمني

1. Nader should have been more careful with his essay. He didn't get a good mark.

Nader wishes

2. Mahmoud didn't consult his career advisor, so he felt sorry. (**wish**)

.....

3. I don't have many friends.
If only
4. I regret living abroad for a long time. (**wish**)
.....
5. I regret speaking aloud in my house. (**wish**)
.....
6. Jamal didn't prepare well for the exam. He didn't get a good mark.
If only
7. I always have to get home early, I wish my parents me stay out later.
A lets B won't let C would let D will let
8. I didn't wake up early and I missed my bus. I wish I early.
A wakes up B wake up C had waken up D have waken up
9. I'm sorry I made you angry last night, I wish I at you.
A hadn't shouted B hasn't shouted C am not shouting D don't shout
10. I feel ill. I wish I so many sweets! المعنى يشير للندم
A doesn't eat B hasn't eaten C hadn't eaten D haven't eaten
11. Ali did not pass his exams. If only he harder last year. (**study**)
12. Ziad is not very good at basketball. He wishes he taller!
(is / were / will be)
13. I regret going to bed late last night.
I wish I
14. Samia regrets being angry at breakfast time. (**if only**)
.....

ANSWERS: 1 Nader wishes he had been more careful with his essay. 2 Mahmoud wishes he had consulted his career advisor. 3 If only I had many friends. 4 I wish I hadn't lived abroad for a long time. 5 I wish I hadn't spoken aloud in my house 6 If only Jamal had prepared well for the exam. 7 C/ 8 C/ 9 A/ 10 C 11 had studied 12 were 13 had gone earlier to bed late last night / hadn't gone late to bed late last night 14 If only Samia hadn't been angry at breakfast time.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES الجمل الشرطية

العبارات التالية مستخدمة مع كل الحالات باستثناء (**when**) مستخدمة مع الحالة صفر
(**إذا If**) / (**ما لم unless**) / (**بشرط provided that**) / (**لطالما as long as**) / (**حتى لو even if**) (**عندما when**)
العبارات (**إذا If**) (**بشرط provided that**) (**لطالما as long as**)، متشابهة -تقريبًا- بالمعنى والاستخدام، بينما تختلف عنهم عبارة (**حتى لو even if**)
تستخدم (**ما لم unless**) مع كل الحالات بينما تستخدم (**عندما when**) مع الحالة صفر فقط.
ستحتاج لاستخدام (**modals**) التالية بالجمل الشرطية.

will حالة أولى

would حالة ثانية + ثالثة

would + might + could حالة ثالثة غالبًا

مش مطلوب منك تمييز بين **could / might / would** واستخدمهم بحسب ما ينطلب منك.

الحالة صفر:	If + Simple Present, Simple Present
الحالة الأولى:	If + Simple Present, will + V1
الحالة الثانية:	If + Simple Past, would + V1
الحالة الثالثة:	If + Past Perfect, would + have + V3

لا بد وأن تكون حافظًا لشكل هذه الجمل
ويجب أن تكون ملماً لطريقة صياغة النفي
فيها

بناءً على فهم التراكيب أعلاه، سهل جدًا تحديد الحالة:

بعد الفاصلة مضارع بسيط، اذن أكيد الحالة صفر والحل مضارع بسيط

1. If plants enough sunlight, they die.
doesn't get don't get gets got

قبل الفراغ في (will) أكيد اذن الحل فعل مجرد.

2. I'll the book **provided that** it isn't too expensive.
buy buys bought buying

بما أنه أحد شقي الجملة ماضي بسيط، اذن الحل على الطريقة الثانية. فأكيد نستثني (C+D)، بس هذا مثال كتاب والحل المعتمد هو (B)

3. If Ali had his own computer, he to use his friend's computer.
A. would need B. wouldn't need C. needed D. will need

بما انه احد طرفي الجملة (would + have + v3) فأكيد حالة ثالثة

4. I wouldn't have gone to the library if my friend me.
hadn't invite hadn't invited will have invite invites

تستخدم الحالة صفر للحديث عن الأمور الحقيقية والاحتمالية (متوسط الأهمية)

Something that always happens (the inevitable consequence)

تستخدم الحالة الأولى للحديث عن أمور نتوقع حدوثها بالمستقبل بناءً على شرط معين (أقل أهمية)

تستخدم الحالة الثانية للحديث عن أمور خيالية وحدثها غير محتمل
نستخدم هنا الفعل were مع كل الضمائر بما في ذلك (I, he, she, it)
بالتوجيهي، يكون التركيز على استخدام هذه الحالة لعمل اقتراح/ نصيحة.

تستخدم الحالة الثالثة للحديث عن أمور حدثها مستحيل impossible, and did not happen (مهمة)
ركز على امثلة اعادة الكتابة (نفي المثبت / اثبات النفي)

5. If plants don't get enough sunlight, they die.

Unless

عبارة (unless) تعني (if not) يعني انك ستستغي عن (not) ومن يدعمها مثل (do)

6. If plants hadn't grown properly, they might have died.

Unless

عبارة (unless) = (if not) يعني ستستغي عن (not) ومن يدعمها (لن تستغي عن (had) هنا لأنها اصلية بجملة الماضي التام)

7. If plants didn't get enough sunlight, they would die.

Unless

عبارة (unless) تعني (if not) يعني انك ستستغي عن (not) ومن يدعمها مثل (did)

يتم تبديل (unless) بـ (if not) وليس لك علاقة بتغيير النفي والاثبات بشق الجملة الثاني.

8. Unless you called, I wouldn't come.

A. **Provided that** you didn't call, I wouldn't come. **صحيح**

B. **Provided that** you called, I would come. **مقبول منطقيًا**

الترم بزمان الجملة الماضي وانفيه باستخدام **did+ not**

بالحل **B** اضطررنا نغير النفي بالشق الثاني للحصول على معنى منطقي. (الشغلة فهم مش حفظ)

9. If you that button, the picture moves. (press)

10. If you an interview for a job in pharmaceuticals, you will need to show real enthusiasm for the industry. (got gets get would get)

11. If I had stayed at home that day, I would the celebration. (miss)

12. I think I successful as long as I work hard.

won't be will be would be could be

13. Even if I a lot, I will still make time to speak to my friends.

travelled will travel would travel travel

14. do you get a huge feeling of satisfaction?

when if provided that even if

15. What are examples of jobs that you will not get you have a degree?

if provided that unless as long as

الأسئلة التالية (16+17+18) هي صيغ ممتدة من الصف العاشر والأول ثانوي والتوجيهي، وتستخدم لعمل اقتراح أو إعطاء نصيحة. **لا يأتي عليها أسئلة عادة.**

16. Before you find a full-time job, consider doing voluntary work?

you could if I were you why don't you

17., I'd find out about training courses.

you could if I were you why don't you

18. As you have a Geology degree, do a course in Land Surveying and become a surveyor.

you could if I were you why don't you

19. you water to 100°C, it boils.

Unless/ heat When/ heat If/ don't heat If/ didn't heat

20. You will not pass your exams you hard.

as long as/ study unless/ study if/ study

21. Do you usually go home or meet your friends school?

when / finishes provided that/ finish if/ finish

22. Your new computer will last a long time you careful with it.

as long as / are even if/ are

23. We have to go to school, we're tired

when even if if provided that

24. You should practise the presentation several times. (if)

تستخدم (should) لإعطاء النصيحة أو الاقتراح، ونحولها هنا للحالة الثانية، لأنه من استخدامات الحالة الثانية هو إعطاء النصيحة أو الاقتراح. (هذا السبب الذي تتحول فيه (should) الى (would). (الشغلة فهم مش حفظ)

25. I think you should send a text message.

If I were you,

26. Many wild animals become more aggressive when they

are captured capturing had been captured has captured

27. During Ramadan, Muslims eat the sun sets.

as long as when unless even if

28. Babies are usually happy they're hungry or cold.

as long as provided that unless if

29. you stop smoking, you will have serious health problems.

If even if unless provided that

30. Salma won't travel abroad unless she a new passport.

issue issues issued will issue

8. (مهم جدًا) الجمل التالية من (31-40) تصف حالات وقعت بالماضي وانتهت... ويطلب منك السؤال إعادة كتابتها بالجمل الشرطية. والجمل التالية تتحدث عن امرين قد وقعا بالماضي أحدهما كان سببًا والآخر نتيجة. وربط بينها باستخدام أداة ربط مثل (so) وقد يستخدم أدوات ربط أخرى مثل (and, but, because).

Saeed left his camera at home, so he wasn't able to take pictures of the parade. (could)

9. مطلوب منك إعادة كتابة الجملة أعلاه باستخدام الجمل الشرطية. ولن يكون عملك صحيح إلا إذا استخدمت الحالة الثالثة التي وظيفتها الحديث عن أمور قد وقعت وانتهت ويستحال ادراكها.

طريقة الحل:

▪ ابدأ الحل باستخدام (if) واتبعها بشق الجملة السببي (سيكون الشق الأول غالبًا)

If Saeed hadn't left his camera at home, انفي المثبت وطبق ماضي تام

▪ ضع فاصلة بدلاً من كلمة (so) والحقها بشق الجملة الثاني النتيجة (سيكون الشق الثاني غالبًا)

If Saeed hadn't left his camera at home, he could have been able to take pictures of the parade.

اثبت المنفي، واستخدم (could) التي اعطاك إياها واضع السؤال. (اتبعها ب (have + V3)

10. هكذا جمل، يتوجب عليك نفي المثبت واثبات المنفي (بغض النظر عن مكان النفي والاثبات بالجملة)

31. I had a headache yesterday, and I didn't do well in the Maths test. (might)

32. I didn't know your phone number, so I wasn't able to contact you. (could)

33. You had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on. That's how I noticed you in the crowd. (might not)

34. I worked really hard the day before the exam. I got top marks. (might not)

35. Sami didn't apply immediately for the scholarship, so he didn't get it. (if/ could)

36. I worked really hard the day before the exam. I got top marks. (if/ might not)

37. Saleem left his wallet at home, so he wasn't able to purchase his necessary items. (could)

38. Marwan worked really hard the day before the exam. He got top marks. (if/might not)

39. I was unsure about the result. That's why I didn't take this step. **مهارات عليا/ لم يرد وزارياً**
الفكرة من هذا السؤال أن النفي بالشق الأول قد ورد بكلمة (unsure) وليس بعبارات النفي المعتادة (not)

40. I got top marks because I worked really hard the day before the exam. (might not)

هنا تظهر لك النتيجة بالبداية، وبالتالي يجب ان تميز المعنى عند الحل. (مطالعة)
41. If Ali had his own computer, he need to use his friend's computer.
is will would wouldn't

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

If you press that button,

43. I couldn't climb Mount Everest someone carried my equipment for me!
even if as long as provided that when

ANSWERS:

1 don't get 2 buy 3 wouldn't need 4 hadn't invited 5 plants get enough sunlight, they die 6 plants had grown properly, they might have died 7 plants got enough sunlight, they would die 8 you didn't call, I wouldn't come./ you called, I would come. 9 press 10 get 11 have missed 12 will be 13 travel 14 when 15 unless 16 why don't you 17 if I were you 18 you could 19 When/ heat 20 unless/ study 21 when / finishes 22 as long as / are 23 even if 24 If I were you, I'd practise the presentation several times 25 I would send a text message 26 are captured 27 when 28 unless 29 unless 30 issues 31 I might have done well in the Maths test if I hadn't had a headache yesterday. 32 I could have been able to contact you if I had known your phone number. 33 If you hadn't had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on, I might not have noticed you in the crowd. 34 I might not have got top marks if I hadn't worked really hard the day before the exam. 35 If Sami had applied immediately for the scholarship, he could have got/gotten it. 36 I might not have got top marks if I hadn't worked really hard the day before the exam. 37 If Saleem hadn't left his wallet at home, he could have purchased his necessary items. 38 If Marwan hadn't worked really hard the day before the exam, he might not have got/gotten top marks. 39 If I had been sure about the results, I wouldn't have taken this step. 40 I might not have got top marks if I hadn't worked really hard the day before the exam. 41 wouldn't 42 If you press that button, the picture moves 43 even if

VOCABULARY القسم الثاني: المعاني

DERIVATION الاشتقاق

المبدأ الأول: اسئلة الاشتقاق مميزة من خلال خياراتها المتاحة التي تظهر فيها نفس الكلمة مشتقة كاسم، أو صفة، أو ظرف، أو فعل. وعليه، فإن كل المبادئ التالية هي خاصة بأسئلة اشتقاق المعاني فقط.

المبدأ الثاني: احفظ وافهم النمط التالي:

The extremely ugly duck moves quickly.

Adv. Adj. N V Adv.

1. تأتي الصفة غالباً قبل الاسم وتصفه (ugly duck)

2. يأتي الظرف قبل الصفة ويحدد مقدارها (extremely ugly)

3. أصبحت مدرجاً للنمط التالي: ظرف، صفة، اسم (extremely ugly duck)

4. يأتي الفعل غالباً بعد الاسم (duck moves)

5. يأتي الظرف قبل أو بعد الفعل (**moves quickly**) أو (**quickly moves**) كلاهما صحيح.
6. يأتي بعد أداة التعريف (**the**) اسم (**The duck**)، أو اسم مسبوق بصفة (**The ugly duck**)، أو اسم مسبوق بصفة وبظرف (**The extremely ugly duck**)
7. ما ينطبق على (the) بالنقطة السادسة، ينطبق على كل الأدوات التي تأتي سابقة للاسم مثل صفات الملكية، أو حروف الجر، الخ... (ستراها بعد قليل)

المبدأ الثالث: احفظ نهايات الأفعال التالية:

participate strengthen classify capitalise (ize) encourage

بعض الأفعال ليس لها نهاية تميزها وسنعمد هنا مبدأ أن الكلمة الأقل حروفًا = **فعل: inform**

حفظ نهايات الأفعال هو الأهم لأنك تستطيع من خلاله في بعض الأحيان أن تعرف ما هي الخيارات المتبقية، مثل:

1. Companies usually look for people to hire.

succeed successful successfully successes

1. بما انه الفراغ مسبق بحرف جر، فسيتبادر لذهنك أنك تحتاج **لاسم بعد حرف الجر**، لكن بما أنه بعد الفراغ هنالك اسم، اذن ستحتاج **لصفة تسبق الاسم**. (مهم جدًا النظر لما قبل الفراغ ولما بعده).
2. على مبدأ أن الكلمة الأقل حروفًا هي فعل، فعليك استثناء كلمة (succeed).
3. وبما أنك تعرف أن الكلمة المنتهية بـ (ly) هي ظرف، فعليك استثناء كلمة (successfully).
4. وما دمت تعرف أن إزالة الـ (ly) من الكلمة تجعلها صفة فعليك وضع كلمة (successful) على جنب حتى تستكمل استبعاد الخيارات الخاطئة كلها. (مهم جدًا أن تلتزم بتكتيك استبعاد الخيارات الخاطئة)
5. لم يتبقى عندك الا كلمة (successes)، وعليك استثناءها لأنها ستكون اسم غالبًا.
6. هكذا يكون الجواب هو (**successful**)

المبدأ الرابع: يُنصح بالتعرف على أشهر النهايات للأسماء والصفات:

educational

accessible

comfortable

ADJECTIVES

successful

cancerous

creative

prosthetic

teacher

translator

extraction

prosthetics

equipment

importance

confidence

appendage

knowledge

privacy

obesity

acupuncture

closure

NOUNS

linguist

enthusiasm

childishness

النهاية (ic) للصفة والنهاية (ics) للاسم **مهم**

المبدأ الخامس: أينما وجدت التصريف الثالث أو فعل (ing) في خيارات أسئلة الاشتقاق، فهما صفة غالبًا:

2. We were that everyone loved our performance.

amazed amazement amazingly amaze

3. The party was that we all enjoyed.

interested interesting interest interestingly

(التمرين 2 + 3) تذكر أن موقع الصفة غالبًا هو قبل الاسم، لكن أضف لذلك انه **بعد الفعل (be) تأتي صفة غالبًا**.

4. The new employee is as as me. He knows much about livestock.

know known knowledge knowledgeable

(التمرين 4) إذا ظهر لك بالخيارات صفة أصلية وأخرى غير أصلية، اختر الأصلية.

الصفة الغير أصلية: (اشتقت من خلال التصريف الثالث أو من خلال اضافة (ing) للفعل)، أما الأصلية، فهي باقي الصفات.

المبدأ السادس: كلمات خادعة

{function = v/n}

{succeed v1, succeeded ed v2/v3} مهمة

{remedy = v/n}

{proceed v1, proceeded ed v2/v3} مهمة

{recommend v1, recommended ed v2/v3} مهمة

{complement = v/n}

{expand v1, expanded ed v2/ v3}

{intend v1, intended ed v2/ v3}

الحالات التي يستخدم فيها الاسم

بعد أدوات التعريف والتكبير "a, an, the"

5. Fadi has now learned English well enough that he can perform interviews without an
interpret interpreted interpretable interpreter

بعد حروف الجر: "in, on, at, for, of, into, to, from, under, about, above, with, as"

6. My manager wrote me a letter of to apply for the new position.
recommend recommended recommending recommendation

كفاعل أو مفعول به أو بعد الفعل

7. We should prioritise in already existing cities, rather than creating new ones.
sustainability sustained sustain sustainable

8. gives people the ability to resist the infection temporarily or permanently.
immunise immunised immunisation immune

بعد ال(gerund) التي هي عبارة عن فعل + ing الذي يعمل كاسم

9. Mariam is in her second year of studying at the University of Jordan.
economics economical economically economic

10. In addition to teaching for students, Rasha teaches children's literature.
linguistics linguistically linguist linguistic

الاسم يصف الاسم الذي قبله (مهارات علما)

11. Japan has taken the lead in car
productional producer production productive

الحالات التي تستخدم فيها الصفة

قبل الاسم

12. We are looking forward to a long and partnership with your company.
succeed successful successfully successes

13. The 20th century brought about changes in our lifestyle.
revolutionarily revolutionary revolutionise revolutionist

بعد أفعال الربط (أشهرها BE) "يمكن أن يأتي ظرف أيضًا" (become, seem, look, appear)

14. Wages were fixed at the time of recruitment and were not
negotiator negotiable negotiation negotiate

بعد المحددات more, most, so, too, very, quite

15. It's quite and useful to travel and work somewhere during and after your study. ★
recommend recommender recommendable recommendation

بعد الظرف

16. The land became wonderfully and produce more than enough food. ★
fertilise fertiliser fertilisation fertile

الحالات التي يستخدم فيها الفعل:

بعد الأفعال التالية: (لست بحاجة لتحفظها، فأنت تعرفها وتعرف أن الفعل بعدها مجرد)

{can, could, shall, should, may, might, will, would, must, have to, don't have to, has to, doesn't have to, had to, used to, be going to, ought to}

17. Suha studied hard. I'm sure she will

success successfully successful succeed

18. Experienced Jordanian doctors can easily human bodies using ultrasound devices.

scan scanned scannable scanner

19. When do you to receive your test results?

expect expected expectancy expectantly

بعد {to}

20. Scientists around the world are working to a cure for cancer.

discoverable discover discoverer discovery

الحالات التي يستخدم فيها الظرف

بعد {BE} وقبل الصفة

21. Because of traffic jam, it is impossible for me to get home in less than an hour.

practical practice practitioner practically

22. I avoid drinks which are prepared when having my main meals.

artifice artificially artificer artificial

في نهاية الجملة (يصف الفعل)

23. It is important to spend your time

produce production productively productive

قبل الفعل أو بعده

24. The students completed their science project.

success succeeded successful successfully

25. The doctors prevented the spread of the virus.

success succeeded successful successfully

26. There are many ways to keep our children engaged when stuck at home.

academically academy academic academies

تطلب تمارين الكتاب التالية منك أن تشتق الصفة بنفسك. (أسئلة مقالية لم تعد تأتي وزارياً لكنها موجودة بالكتاب ومطلوبة، ينصح بالاطلاع عليها)

27. The Middle East is famous for the of olive oil. (produce)

28. Ibn Sina wrote textbooks. (medicine)

29. Fatima al-Fihri was born in the century. (nine)

30. My father bought our house with an from his grandfather. (inherit)

31. Scholars have discovered an document from the twelfth century. (origin)

32. Do you think the wheel was the most important ever? (invent)

33. Al-Kindi made many important mathematical (discover)

34. Who was the most writer of the twentieth century? (influence)
35. Before you apply for a job, check that you have the correct (qualify)
36. The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a (recommend)
37. Congratulations on a very business deal. (succeed)
38. We should always be ready to listen to good (advise)
39. My father often talks about what he did in his (young)
40. It's important to have an of different countries' customs. (aware)

المبدأ السابع: ستضطر في بعض الأحيان للجوء للمعنى (دراسة الاشتقاق تفيدك من 60-70% بالحل فقط):

41. Anyone with heart, lungs or blood problems should ask for medical advice before flying.
circulate circulation circulated circulates

المبدأ الثامن: تقتبس بعض الجمل، أو العبارات من القطع والتمارين كما هي (بصمية)

42. Students can use to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams.

tablet computers identity fraud filter security settings

43. Be careful when you answer the question, and try not to
earn respect make a mistake make small talk join a company

44. Medicines that are not the normal, traditionally accepted treatments are known as
homoeopathy acupuncture complementary conventional

أفكار إضافية:

الأفعال {make, let, help} (يأتي مفعول به بعدها ومن ثم فعل مجرد)

45. I can make him
confession confessed confess confessing

46. She made him the exercise again.
do does doer did

47. She lets the students in class.
sing singer singing sings

48. I am trying to help him for a new bike.
look looking is looked looks

صفات الملكية التالية تأتي متبوعة باسم "my, our, your, his, her, its, their"

49. Our has thrived lately. It is the best investment ever.
investment invest invested investor

بعد محددات الكمية تأتي صفة غالباً

"little, a little, few, a few, much, many, most, lots of, some, any, no, enough"

50. Public areas and buildings are now more to people with disabilities.
access accesses accessibility accessible

المبدأ التاسع: ان أسئلة الاشتقاق هي نفس أسئلة المعاني، والفرق بينهم هو أن خيارات سؤال الاشتقاق هي نفس الكلمة لكن باشتقاقات مختلفة، بينما سؤال المعاني كلماته مختلفة عن بعضها (معلومة غير مفيدة)

51. Abeer teaches maths. She is a brilliant in my school. سؤال اشتقاق
 mathematician mathematical mathematics mathematically
52. Ahmad's job doesn't pay very well, but it is very, so he doesn't want to leave it. سؤال معاني
 seminar translation secure doctor
- أسئلة إضافية**
53. Some universities offer difference-in-pronunciation courses that suit individual needs.
 region regional regionalise regionally
54. I need a piece of on which computer to buy.
 advise advice advisor advised
55. Have you read about the importance of Islamic in history
 achieve achieved achieving achievements
56. Hani is a very competent worker. He looks also, and he can perform any task.
 adaptable adaptation adapt adapted
57. 4 Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is
 viable alien skeptical conventional
58. Not surprisingly, two of Jordan's largest exports are chemicals and
 fertile fertilised fertilise fertilisers
59. In order to turn the deserts into and productive land, engineers built an 800-mile canal.
 fertile fertilization fertilise fertiliser
60. Many serious diseases can be prevented by, which helps the body to build antibodies.
 immunised immunisation immunise immune
61. How quickly does blood round the body?
 circulate circulated circulation circulating
62. You can wear your watch when you go swimming if it's.....
 self-confidence waterproof inspire original
63. You must not take in medicine without consulting a
 philosopher physician chemist polymath
64. 2 Choose the correct meaning of a 'wake-up call'.
 an alarm clock a warning a telephone call a danger
65. The nature reserve uses recycled water, which helps the of the environment.
 sustainabil sustainably sustainabilise sustainability
66. One of the most important things that we give children is a good (educate)
67. If you work hard, I'm sure you will (success)
68. Congratulations! Not many people such high marks. (achievement)
69. My father works for an that helps to protect the environment. (organise)
70. It's amazing to watch the of a baby in the first year of life. (develop)

ANSWERS: 1 successful 2 amazed 3 interesting 4 knowledgeable 5 interpreter 6 recommendation 7 sustainability 8 immunisation 9 economics 10 linguistics 11 production 12 successful 13 revolutionarily 14 negotiable 15 recommendable 16 fertile 17 succeed 18 scan 19 expect 20 discover 21 practically 22 artificially 23 productively 24 successfully 25 successfully 26 academically 27 production 28 medical 29 ninth 30 inheritance 31 original 32 invention 33 discoveries 34 influential 35 qualifications 36 recommendation 37 successful 38 advice 39 youth 40 awareness 41 circulation 42 tablet computers 43 make a mistake 44 complementary 45 confess 46 do 47 sing 48 look 49 investment 50 accessible 51 mathematician 52 secure 53 regional 54 advice 55 achievements 56 adaptable 57 viable 58 fertilisers 59 fertile 60 immunisation 61 circulate 62 waterproof 63 physician 64 a warning 65 sustainability 66 education 67 succeed 68 achieve 69 organisation 70 development

compromise online distance learning headphones earn aware

Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences. There are more words than you need. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

- Please listen to the music through....., so that you don't disturb anybody.
- Are smokers well- of the dangers of smoking to their health?
- Parents should encourage their children to between what they want and what others want.
- Students can enroll onto courses in some Jordanian universities.

ANSWERS: 1 headphones 2 aware 3 compromise 4 online distance learning

WORD FUNCTIONS وظائف الكلمات

CONSEQUENCE/ RESULT نتيجة

in this way وبهذه الطريقة
as a consequence نتيجة لذلك
therefore وبالتالي
so لذا
as a result نتيجة لـ
consequently بناء عليه

CAUSE

because لأن
because of بسبب
since بما أن
due to بسبب

OPPOSITION

however إلا أن
although بالرغم من
despite بالرغم من
whereas بينما

As a consequence, family members who are away from home can communicate well with their loved ones.

1. The underlined phrase indicates/ suggests

consequence opposition agreement cause

ANSWER: consequence

IDIOMS

- ★ **feel blue** يحزن
- ★ **see red** يغضب
- ★ **have the green light** يسمح
- ★ **red-handed** بالجرم المشهود
- ★ **out of the blue** بشكل مفاجئ
- ★ **a white elephant** مكلف دون فائدة
- ★ **get cold feet** ان تفقد الثقة في آخر لحظة
- ★ **get it off (your) chest** (تشكي همك) انك تطلع اللي بصدرك
- ★ **play it by ear** سرعة البديهة بالتعامل مع المواقف بحسب ما تتطور
- ★ **keep your chin up** ان تبقى متماسكاً بالمواقف الصعبة

★ **have a head for figures** ان تمتلك استثنائية بالتعامل مع الأرقام والحسابات

★ **put (my) back into it** يكرس جهده في شيء ما

1. What feeling does the idiom (feel blue) represent?
happiness sadness fear anger
2. What idiom represents (anger)?
see red a white elephant out of the blue feel blue
3. I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'llat the last minute.
get cold feet get it off my chest have a head for figures

ANSWERS: 1 sadness 2 see red 3 get cold feet

PHRASAL VERBS / VERB PHRASES الأفعال المركبة

know about يعرف عن	connect with يتواصل مع	turn on يُفَعِّل / يشغل
give out يعطي	fill in يملأ	take place يقع / يحدث
wake up يستيقظ	settle down يستقر	meet up يلتقي
look around يلقي نظرة	get started يبدأ / يستعد	rely on يعتمد على
focus on يركز على	bounce back ينهض مجددًا	cope with يتماشى مع
fond of مولع بـ		

1. Tell me about the novel you're reading. Where does the story take?
down up around place
2. When I graduate from university, I would like to buy a house and down.
turn get look settle
3. I've never visited that museum. I'd like to go in and
look around know about fill in meet up

ANSWERS: 1 place 2 settle 3 look around

COLLOCATIONS المتلازمات اللفظية

catch → attention يجذب انتباه	urban → planning تخطيط حضري
get → idea يخطر له فكرة	public → transport وسائل نقل عامة
take → interest يهتم	biological → waste مخلفات بيولوجية
spend → time يمضي وقتًا	carbon → footprint آثار كربون
attend → course يحضر دورة	negative → effect تأثير سلبي
economic → growth نمو اقتصادي	do → exercise (رياضة) يمارس تمرين
draw up → a timetable يضع جدولًا	make → a start يبدأ
take → a break يأخذ استراحة	do → a subject يدرس مادة
make → a difference يحدث تغييرًا	make → a mistake يرتكب خطأ
ask → questions يطرح سؤالًا	shake → hands يصافح باليد
earn → respect يكسب احترام	join → a company ينضم لمؤسسة
cause → offence يسبب إهانة	make → small talk يجري حديثًا قصيرًا

1. Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to
make a mistake shake hands make a difference earn respect

2. The boy Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention – a prosthetic limb for his father.
got caught took spent
3. If you want to lose weight, you should exercise every day.
make do earn cause

ANSWERS: 1 make a mistake 2 caught 3 do timetable

SYNONYMS المترادفات

- * angry = cross غاضب
- * costs = charges = fees أجور/ تكاليف
- * compulsory = obligatory الزامي
- * appendage = limb طرف
- * sponsor = fund يمول
- * tablets = pills أقراص دواء
- * growing warm = getting annoyed يشتت غضباً
- * wealthy country = developed nation دولة متقدمة
- * lessons = tuition دروس
- * ailment = illness مرض
- * speak = communicate يتواصل/ يتكلم
- * apparatus = equipment معدات
- * artificial = prosthetic صناعي
- * swift = fast سريع

Sami recites some verses from the Holy Quran whenever he feels cross.

1. What synonym can replace the underlined word in the sentence above?

- ill happy angry hangry

He will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.

2. Find a synonym to the word "equipment" in the text above.

ANSWER: 1 angry 2 apparatus

ANTONYMS المتضادات

- * natural >< artificial
- * majority >< minority

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.

Find a word that is the opposite of 'natural' in the text above.

ANSWER: artificial

SUFFIXES / PREFIXES

What does the suffix "proof" mean in the word "waterproof"?

A. to provide protection. B. to provide water. C. to provide arms. D. to provide accidents.

ANSWER: A

GERUNDS OR INFINITIVES

4. أفعال متبوعة بـ GERUNDS : risk
5. أفعال متبوعة بـ INFINITIVES : agree/ afford/ want
6. الأفعال المتبوعة بكليهما دون أن يتغير المعنى (غير مهمة): love /hate /prefer /like
7. الأفعال المتبوعة بكليهما مع تغير المعنى: start /stop (الفعل غير مهم)

1. We had the computer repaired because it had stopped.....
to work working work worked
 2. I want a tablet, but I can't afford to buy one at the moment.
getting to getting to get get
 3. I want to get a tablet, but I can't afford to one at the moment. انتبه
buy buying to buy will buy
 4. Please hurry up. Let's not risk the bus.
miss to miss missing missed
- ANSWERS: 1 working 2 to get 3 buy 4 missing

RHETORICAL DEVICES

تشبيه: Simile

يستدل على هذا الأسلوب عندما نقول أن هذا الشيء يشبه هذا الشيء. والكلمات التالية تدل على أن الحل هو (Simile)
يشبه resemble, نفس بعض like, as, as adj. as, similar, alike

استعارة: Metaphor

يستدل على هذا الأسلوب عندما نعتبر أن شيء ما هو هكذا. فمثلاً نقول: الحياة رحلة. Life is a journey.
هنالك تشابه وصعوبة أحياناً بالتمييز بين Simile و Metaphor لكن يسهل هذا الأمر عندما نجد الكلمات المفتاحية التالية: والتي تدلنا على أن الحل هو Simile. انظر للمثالين التاليين:

يشبه resemble, نفس بعض like, as, as adj. as, similar, alike

- Life is a journey. **Metaphor**
- Life like a journey. **Simile**

أسماء الأصوات: Onomatopoeia

سهلة جداً وتتمثل بأن لكثير من الأشياء حولنا أصوات تمثلها كلمات مثل:
صوت الشيء وهو قادم من بعيد ويصل لعندك ومن ثم يبتعد **Zooming** همهمة **Hum** طنين **Buzz**
تزمير **honk** ارتطام جسم صلب صغير بزجاج **Ping** صوت نزول المطر او قطرة الماء **Plop**
(نلاحظ أنه حفظهم ليس صعباً والسبب أنها تمثل نفس صوت الشيء)

تجسيد الجماد بصورة انسان: Personification

- من السهل تمييزها عندما يشبه الجماد بسلوك بشري مثل:
- The sun shone warm and welcoming. اشرفت الشمس دافئة ومرحبة.

Study the following sentences and identify the type of rhetorical device used.

1. The world will be at your fingertips.
2. You were as brave as a lion.
3. The calm lake was a mirror.
4. The calm lake like a mirror.
5. Ticktock, ticktock... the sound of the clock was all that could be heard in my room.
6. Lightning danced across the sky.
7. Some robots will look and sound very like humans, because technology will have advanced a great deal.
8. Everywhere we go we will hear the constant buzz and hum of technology.
9. Our computers and mobile phones will take care of us, by telling us when to wake up, eat and sleep.

ANSWERS:

1 metaphor 2 simile 3 metaphor 4 simile 5 onomatopoeia 6 personification 7 simile 8 onomatopoeia 9 personification:

هذا التمرين يطلب تمييز الفرق بين كل زوج **ادرسها وافهمها** Explain/ Compare the difference in meaning

- **share ideas**: to give your ideas to another person
 - **compare ideas**: two or more people consider ideas if similar or different
 - **create a website**: to construct a website that currently does not exist
 - **contribute to a website**: offer your work to the website
 - **research information**: to use many sources to find the information
 - **present information**: to give the results of your research in a presentation
 - **monitor what is happening**: you know what is happening and following the developments
 - **find out what is happening**: you don't know what is happening and want to discover it
 - **give a talk to people**: formal speech
 - **talk to people**: informal discussion
 - **show photos**: show people photos
 - **send photos**: send photos to people
- 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

ANSWER: C

PREPOSITIONS

about حول / عن as كما at عند / في in في into الى / داخل on على

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

ANSWERS: 1 as 2 on 3 into 4 about 5 about 6 at

معاني الإنجليزى - إنجليزى

لا بد أن تكون حافظًا لمعاني هذه الكلمات بالعربي. /// تركت لك كتابة المعاني بالعربي لتأكيد وترسيخ حفظها (إلا إذا كنت حافظها) /// أنصح بإعادة كتابة المعاني بالإنجليزى من أجل تقوية الإملاء واجابة سؤال التحرير (ركز على الكلمات الغريبة فقط) /// انجز 10 كلمات كل يوم

1. **acupuncture** fine needles وخز بالابر
2. **allergy** reaction of the immune system حساسية
3. **antibody** a substance produced by the body
4. **appendage** body part
5. **arthritis** stiffness of the joints
6. **artificial** produced by human beings

7. **bionic** body part electronically powered
8. **bounce back** be successful again after a difficult time
9. **cancerous** something cause cancer
10. **career** job undertaken
11. **coma** state of unconsciousness
12. **commitment** promise to do something
13. **complementary** medicine alternative medical treatment
14. **conventional** having been used for a long time
15. **cope with** deal successfully with
16. **decline** decrease in quantity
17. **dementia** mental illness
18. **healthcare** the prevention of illness
19. **herbal remedy** extract or mixture prevent disease
20. **homoeopathy** herbs/ natural substances
21. **immunisation** immune system becomes protected against illness
22. **implant** device implanted in the body
23. **life expectancy** time that expected to live
24. **limb** arm or leg of a person
25. **malaria** a dangerous disease by mosquitoes
26. **medical** trial evaluate effectiveness of medications
27. **migraine** bad headache
28. **mortality** death on large scale
29. **obese** extremely fat
30. **optimistic** believing that good things will happen in the future
31. **paediatric** medicine deals with children illnesses
32. **pill** a small round piece of medicine
33. **prosthetic** an artificial body part
34. **publicise** information to public
35. **radiotherapy** radiation to treat cancer
36. **reputation** common opinion about someone
37. **scanner** medical radiography for images of body
38. **sceptical** not easily convinced
39. **setback** a problem that delays or stops progress
40. **side effect** effects of medicine on body
41. **sponsor** financially support a person or an event
42. **strenuous** needing a lot of effort
43. **stroke** blood tube in brain bursts
44. **symptom** a physical problem indicates a disease
45. **viable** to be successful
46. **ward** a room in a hospital
47. **algebra** mathematics system (letters represent numbers)
48. **arithmetic** mathematics branch
49. **camera obscura** dark room
50. **carbon-neutral** not affecting carbon dioxide

51. **composition** piece of music someone has written
52. **criticise** to judge/ evaluate/ analyse
53. **desalination** removing salt from sea water
54. **fountain pen** pen needs ink cartridge
55. **geometry** branch of mathematics (properties, measurement)
56. **ground-breaking** new, innovative
57. **inheritance** money you get from someone after they die
58. **inoculation** an injection to protect you from a disease
59. **irrigate** to supply land with water
60. **mathematician** Mathematics to a very complex level

61. **megaproject** very large, expensive
62. **minaret** tall, thin tower of a mosque
63. **musical harmony** a pleasant sound in music
64. **outweigh** to be more important than something else
65. **pedestrian** who is walking along a street
66. **philosopher** who studies philosophy
67. **physician** someone practise medicine
68. **polymath** someone who has a lot of knowledge
69. **qualify** entitled
70. **revolutionise** change the way people do something

71. **sustainability** being able to continue forever
72. **translation** converting documents from one language to another
73. **vary** differ according to the situation
74. **visual arts** art such as painting or sculpture
75. **windmill** a building uses wind to grind corn into flour
76. **zero-waste** producing no waste
77. **academic** connected with education
78. **Agriculture** the science of farming
79. **Astrophysics** study stars
80. **Business Management** study about running a company

81. **career advisor** who provides information to help people to make choices
82. **circulation** the movement of blood around the body
83. **colloquial** informal conversations
84. **compulsory** obligatory; required
85. **concentration** attention span
86. **contradictory** completely different
87. **degree** qualification given when completed a course
88. **dehydration** drunk too little water
89. **developed nation** rich country
90. **diet** food a person restricts themselves to eat

91. **diploma** document by educational institution
92. **Economics** the study of money and goods
93. **Engineering** the study roads, bridges, machines, are built
94. **enrol** officially join a school, university or course
95. **fluently** speaking a language very well
96. **red-handed** in the act of doing something wrong

97. **out of the blue** unexpectedly
98. **have the green light** a permission
99. **feel blue** feel sad
100. **focus on** direct your attention at something

101. **cope with** deal successfully with, or handle a situation
102. **bounce back** to be successful again after a difficult time
103. **rely on** to have trust/ confidence in something
104. **get cold feet** lose your confidence in something
105. **get it off (your) chest** to tell someone about something that worry you
106. **have a head for figures** natural mental ability for maths/numbers
107. **immerse** deeply involved in something
108. **keep your chin up** remain cheerful
109. **lifelong** existing throughout your life
110. **Linguistics** study of grammar/ language

111. **Marketing** study of selling products to customer
112. **Master's degree** one or two years study after Bachelor's degree
113. **memory** ability to remember things
114. **multilingual** speaking, reading or writing in more than two languages
115. **multitask** do several things at the same time
116. **nutrition** getting the right food for good health
117. **online distance learning** formalised learning system carried out remotely
118. **Pharmacy** study of drugs/ medicines
119. **Pharmaceuticals** companies produce drugs/ medicine
120. **PhD** a doctorate; the highest degree

121. **pioneering** introducing methods/ ideas for the first time
122. **play it by ear** to decide how to deal with a situation
123. **postgraduate** who finished first degree
124. **private university** a university not operated by a government
125. **proficiency** good standard of ability and skill
126. **Psychology** study of the human mind
127. **public university** a university funded government
128. **put back into it** put a lot of effort into something
129. **qualifications** official records awarded upon completion of course
130. **simulator** device simulates conditions/ characteristics

131. **Sociology** the study of societies/ behaviour of people
132. **tuition** teaching, especially in small groups
133. **tutorial** a period of intensive teaching given by a tutor
134. **undergraduate** who has not completed their first degree
135. **undertake** to do something and to start to do it
136. **utterance** something that is said
137. **vocational** providing skills/ education that prepare a student for job
138. **agreement** arrangement/ promise to do something
139. **be prepared for detailed questions** understand complicated questions
140. **corporate** big company/ group of companies acting as single organisation

141. **do a deal** agreement in business
142. **domestic** happening in one country
143. **export** goods sold to another country
144. **extraction** obtaining something from something else
145. **fertiliser** a substance put on the land to make crops grow
146. **goods** things to be sold
147. **Gross Domestic Product** total output of goods and services
148. **import** goods bought from other countries
149. **intentional** done on purpose
150. **knitwear** clothing from wool

151. **machinery** machines/ set of processes for doing something
152. **make small talk** informal chat
153. **mineral** substance in foods / substance found in earth
154. **negotiate** discuss something to reach an agreement
155. **reserve** something kept back for future use
156. **sales pitch** persuade someone to buy something
157. **shake hands** to move someone's hand up and down
158. **tell a joke** something makes people laugh
159. **track record** person's/ organisation's past achievements
160. **adaptable** able to adapt to new conditions

161. **ambitious** desire for success
162. **attribute** a quality or feature considered to be good
163. **competent** enough skill/ knowledge
164. **conscientious** showing a lot of care and attention
165. **curriculum vitae** CV a short, description of qualifications
166. **enclosed** placed in an envelope with a letter
167. **enthusiastic** interest and excitement about something
168. **fond of** like something
169. **headphones** equipment you wear over your ears to listen
170. **intern** who works for a short time

171. **interpreter** translate words from one language into another
172. **keen** eagerness or interest
173. **reference** information about your character and abilities
174. **rewarding** giving personal satisfaction
175. **seminar** a class on of training
176. **surveyor** measure the conditions of a building/ land
177. **voluntary** done or given by choice

LITERATURE SPOT B الأدب

Read the following lines from around the world in eighty days, then answer the questions that follow.

"Phileas Fogg, without getting in the least flurried, then proposed to purchase the animal outright, and at first offered a thousand pounds for him. The Indian, perhaps thinking he was going to make a great bargain, still refused."

What idea do the above lines represent?

سؤال بسيط جدًا وبحسب الفقرة التي تعطى لك، اكتب الفكرة (idea) المطلوبة بنفس هذه الطريقة. (مش مطلوب منك تحفظ شي)

ANSWER: money

Find a line in the story that represents the following ideas.

فكرة السؤال بنفس مبدأ فكرة الاقتباس (اقتبس الجملة أو السطر أو العبارة التي تمثل الأفكار التالية):

1 time 2 money 3 transport

سؤال بسيط جدًا وبحسب الفقرة التي تعطى لك، اكتب الفكرة (idea) المطلوبة بنفس هذه الطريقة. (مش مطلوب منك تحفظ شي)

ANSWERS:

1 ('Mr Fogg, this is a delay greatly to your disadvantage.') ('No, Sir Francis; it was foreseen.')

2 Phileas Fogg, without getting in the least flurried, then proposed to purchase the animal outright, and at first offered a thousand pounds for him. The Indian, perhaps thinking he was going to make a great bargain, still refused.

3 Kiouni – this was the name of the elephant – could doubtless travel rapidly for a long time, and, in default of any other means of conveyance, Mr Fogg resolved to hire him.

احفظ المعاني التالية: (معرفتك للمعاني التالية ستساعدك بشكل كبير في فهم الأسئلة والاجابة عليها)

speck بقعة	gay accord تناغم ايجابي	soared يحلق
sank يغوص	tender green اخضر يانع	nest عش
stalks ساق النبتة	swift سريع	slid ينزلق
mate رفيق	alliteration تكرار الحرف الأول	pattern نمط
content راض	visible مرئي	companion رفيق
stanza مقطع	verse بيت شعر	rhythm ايقاع
palings سياج	bargain يساوم	hamlet قرية صغيرة
howdahs هودج	foreseen متوقع	obstacle عائق
fence سياج	hut كوخ	Kiouni اسم الفيل
Parsee فارسي	steamer باخرة	enclosed مغلق عليه
aggressive عدواني	wry grimace كآبة ساخرة	
means of conveyance وسيلة نقل	growing warm = getting annoyed يشتاط غضبًا	
facial expression تعبير الوجه	bungalow بيت ذو طابق واحد	
rhyming words كلمات بنفس القافية	rhyme scheme مخطط القافية	

فيما يتعلق بسؤال القصيدة المتعلق بتكرار الاحرف ومخطط القافية... كل ذلك تم توضيحه بالدوسية وحصة اليوتيوب بإمكانك مشاهدة الفيديو وورق الدوسية المتعلق بهذا الشأن. ارسل واتس ل 0775557300

القسم الثالث: الكتابة WRITING

يركز امتحان الوزارة على نوعين من الكتابة: كتابة موجهة (Guided Writing) وكتابة حرة وتشمل كتابة المقال (Essay)، والتقارير (Report)، وغيرها. وسترى كل ذلك بعد قليل.

بكل الأحوال، ان معرفتك لكتابة فقرة قصيرة، هي المدخل الأساسي لكل ما ذكر أعلاه.

• كيف تكتب فقرة؟ (انظر للسؤال التالي:)

Write a paragraph about how you or your family use modern technology. Try to discuss at least one advantage and one disadvantage. Write about 80 words.

- اعرف ماذا يطلب السؤال منك.
- اعمل فراغ بمقدار كلمتين ببداية السطر. (انظر نموذج الفقرة أدناه)
- اكتب جملة مفتاحية (Topic Sentence). (هذه جملة عامة جدًا عن موضوع الكتابة وستكون هذه الجملة مستقبلاً) هي المقدمة (Introduction) للمقال (Essay) والتقارير (Report) (انظر الجملة الأولى بالفقرة أدناه)
- التزم بالمضارع البسيط. (الا إذا كنت متمكن، فبإمكانك التنقل بين الأزمنة)
- التزم بأدوات الترتيم.
- ابدأ بسرد جمل مترابطة منطقياً بالجملة المفتاحية. (ستكون هذه الجمل مستقبلاً هي المتن (Body))
- استخدم مرادفات بدلاً من تكرار الكلمة. (لا بأس من تكرار الكلمة ان لم تعرف مرادفات لها)
- وظّف معرفتك بالقواعد التي تعلمتها. (التم على الأقل بالمضارع البسيط بشكل صحيح)

- ابدأ بحرف كبير بالبداية وبعد كل نقطة وعند الأسماء الصحيحة.
- استخدم كلمات الربط أينما احتجتها.
- استخدم أبسط الكلمات والتراكيب. (لا مانع من استخدام كلمات أقوى ان كنت متمكنًا)
- اختتم فقرتك بجملة عامة ختامية (**Conclusion**). (ستستخدم هذه الجملة مستقبلاً بالمقال والتقارير)
- الفقرة التالية مكونة من 76 كلمة.

Technology is necessary (~~essential~~) in our life. Most of my tasks are depend on technology. This advantage allows (~~allowed~~) me to achieve my duties (~~tasks~~) easily. I am used to studying through distance learning, and that gives me more space of time. Although technology eases (our/ my) life, it has some disadvantages such as lack of movement. Because (~~As~~) I spend most of my time studying at home, I now suffer (~~am now suffering~~) of obesity. I advise every one to use technology carefully.

الكلمات المحذوفة هي عبارات وتراكيب ينصح بالابتعاد عنها ان لم تكن متمكن بالكتابة...
يتوفر شرح لهذا الدرس وبإمكانك مشاهدة الفيديو وورق الدوسية المتعلق بهذا الشأن. أرسل واتس لـ 0775557300

FREE WRITING

ESSAY / ARTICLE المقال

عليك الالتزام وعدم تجاهل جميع الأفكار التي درستها بكتابة الفقرة وتطبيقها بالمقال والتقارير وكل الكتابة.

يأتي السؤال بالامتحان بهذا الشكل

In your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a composition of about 120 words on ONE of the following:

اكتب تعبير بدفتر الإجابة لغاية 120 كلمة بأحد المواضيع التالية.

1. Homework is supposed to help students retain information they have learnt during classroom hours. Write an article discussing the necessity of having homework, possible ways for making homework more helpful and examples of homework you like to do.
2. Every morning, so many people navigate the internet to read news while others prefer to buy newspapers for the same purpose. Write an essay expressing your point of view, discussing the advantages and disadvantages of each one

1. اختار الموضوع الاسهل لك من ناحية الأفكار والمعاني.

2. إذا طلب منك كتابة (**article**) اذن المقصود نفسه ال(**essay**). (لنفرض انه اخترنا النموذج الثاني)

3. نبدأ بالعنوان. وسهل اختياره هنا، فمممكن نكتب (**Internet and Newspapers**) أو ممكن نكتب العنوان على هيئة

سؤال (**Which one is better Internet or Newspapers?**)

(اعلم انه جزء كبير من العلامة متعلق بالتزامك بتضمين كل أفكار السؤال)

4. الآن نبدأ بالفقرة الأولى ولازم أن نبدأ بجملة عامة جدًا متعلقة بنفس الموضوع. ويفضل الاستفادة من كلمات السؤال في صياغة الجملة. ممكن نكتب:

So many people navigate the internet to read news while others prefer to buy newspapers.

5. اتبعها بجملة عامة ثانية مثل:

This article is going to highlight the advantages and disadvantages of each one.

لاحظ كيف نأخذ الأفكار من السؤال ونزيد عليها لضبط الصياغة. (لا تنسخ ونكتب من السؤال دون تصرف)

6. الان ننقل لكتابة فقرة جديدة وبإمكاننا هنا كتابة السلبيات (**disadvantages**) والايجابيات (**advantages**) بنفس الفقرة، او نقسمهم لفقرتين. ولنجعلهم فقرة واحدة.

Using internet has so many advantages such as, it is cheap, and all the news around the world is at your finger tip. However, using internet may harm your eyes and may distract you, as you don't focus on one topic. On the other hand, using newspapers is not as cheap as internet because you

need to buy a newspaper every day. **Although** newspapers are more expensive than internet, they don't harm your eyes. Also they don't distract you with many topics to read.

(لاحظ كيف تم تضمين كل أفكار السؤال وكيف استخدمنا القواعد التي درسناها وكيف استخدمنا كلمات ربط مفيدة جدًا.)
7. والآن سنقوم بكتابة آخر فقرة وهي النتيجة أو الخاتمة (**Conclusion**) وكونه نستطيع إعطاء رأينا بالمقال وهذا ما طلبه السؤال أساسًا منا، فمممكن أن نبدأ بعبارة (**I think...**)

I think using newspapers **is much better than** internet because you keep your eyes healthy and rest assure that the news are true.

(احتوت هذه المقالة على (143) كلمة).

النقاط التالية هي ما تميز المقال (**Essay/ Article**)

1. بإمكانك إعطاء رأيك. 2. لا يتم تضمين أرقام. 3. قسمها لثلاثة أجزاء (مقدمة و متن وخاتمة) مع العلم انه بإمكانك عمل أكثر من ثلاثة أجزاء 4. اعطي رأيك أو نصيحتك بالفقرة الأخيرة.
انظر للمقال بشكلها كاملة:

Which one is better Internet or Newspapers?

So many people navigate the internet to read news while others prefer to buy newspapers. This article is going to highlight the advantages and disadvantages of each one.

Using internet has so many advantages **such as**, it is cheap, and all the news around the world is at your finger tip. **However**, using internet may harm your eyes and may distract you, as you don't focus on one topic. **On the other hand**, using newspapers **is not as cheap as** internet **because** you need to buy a newspaper every day. **Although** newspapers are more expensive than internet, they don't harm your eyes. Also they don't distract you with many topics to read.

I think using newspapers **is much better than** internet because you keep your eyes healthy and rest assure that the news are true.

FREE WRITING

REPORT التقرير

عليك الالتزام وعدم تجاهل جميع الأفكار التي درستها بكتابة الفقرة وتطبيقها بالمقال والتقرير وكل الكتابة

طبق كل ما تعلمته بالمقال باستثناء التالي: (النقاط التالية خاصة بالتقرير (**Report**))

1. استخدام عناوين فرعية (**subheadings**) (عنوان فرعي لكل فقرة)

a. فقرة المقدمة مثلًا (**introduction**)

b. ما بعد المقدمة أعط كل فقرة عنوان خاص بها مثل (**Hospitals in Jordan**)

c. أما الفقرة الأخيرة فمممكن تسميتها (**conclusion**)

2. استشهد بأرقام/نسب مئوية/كسور.

3. لا تعطي رأيك بأخر فقرة وبإمكانك تضمين توصية، أو نتيجة، أو اقتراح لخطوات مقبلة واستخدم التعداد النقطي ان أردت.

انظر لنموذج التقرير (**Report**) التالي:

Participation in the arts in London, England

Introduction

The aim of this report is to provide information concerning participation in the arts in London, England. It will include factors which discourage people from taking part, and suggest ways to increase participation.

Current situation

I interviewed people between the ages of **15** and **50** who live in London. Just under half of the people who were interviewed said they took part in music, drama or art. The most popular activity was taking music lessons, followed by going to art galleries and concerts. Drama and dance classes were popular with people in their thirties, because classes are social occasions.

Factors preventing fuller participation

About **40 per cent** of people asked said that they did not enjoy the arts, giving reasons such as boredom for this. The other **60 per cent** said that most arts-related activities were too expensive, such as theatre visits or music lessons. Some people said that finding a good teacher was difficult.

Recommendations

It is important to focus on those who currently do not participate in the arts at all by

- arranging a subsidised program for those who want to study music or dance but do not have enough money
- publicising and presenting cheaper theatre performances
- further research into reasons why people do not enjoy the arts.

INTRODUCTION

BODY

CONCLUSION

FREE WRITING

SUMMARY التلخيص

مطالعة فقط

التالي هو تلخيص لقطعة (مصدر) ومن الممكن استخدام عبارات مثل:

The author concludes that... some [people] argue that...; others insist that...;

The Masdar City megaproject

The article discusses Masdar City, which is an example of a 'megaproject'. A megaproject is a large-scale investment project designed to stimulate the economy and benefit the population. **The author states that** this project is currently being undertaken in Abu Dhabi and has attracted a lot of both positive and negative attention.

The author goes on to say that, whilst it has been praised for its environmentally-friendly status, some people argue that we should prioritise sustainability in already existing cities, rather than creating new ones.

Whatever the opinion, it is clear that the project is a landmark of urban planning and a precursor of megaprojects to come.

EMAIL/ LETTERS الرسائل والبريد الإلكتروني

مطالعة فقط

★ سواء كان الإيميل رسمي (formal) أو غير رسمي (informal)، ابدأ بعبارة مثل:

Dear {Name}/ Dear fellow students.

★ نستخدم غالباً بالإيميل لغة أقل رسمية وعبارات مثل (Hello / Hi)

★ لا مانع من استخدام الاختصارات مثل (I'm/ don't)

★ من الممكن استخدام هكذا عبارات لإنهاء الإيميل.

★ Best wishes/ See you soon/ Looking forward to hearing from you.

بالرسائل الإقناعية Persuasive Letter نستخدم لغة رسمية وعبارات مثل:

★ To whom it may concern/ Yours sincerely/ Yours faithfully

استخدم بالرسائل الرسمية لغة رسمية

★ Dear [TITLE (Mr, Mrs, Dr, etc.) + SURNAME]

- ★ اكتب عنوان قصير وجاذب واذكر اسم المدون (اسمك)
 - ★ ناشد القارئ بالمقدمة من خلال طرح سؤال او نصيحة
 - ★ وفي المتن اطرح المشكلة وناقشها بعمق اكثر
 - ★ وبالخاتمة أعد طرح سؤالك الذي قدمته بالمقدمة واطلب من القراء ان يتفاعلوا
 - ★ بإمكانك الكتابة بنفس آلية الفيس وان تذكر مثلاً (you/ your)
- (Posted by: Hiba J) ☺

Decisions, decisions

CURRICULUM VITAE السيرة الذاتية**مطالعة فقط**

Name: [YOUR FULL NAME]

اجعل فراغ كاف بين العناوين

Address: [STREET NUMBER AND NAME], [CITY/TOWN NAME]

اجعل العناوين بلون غامق

Education: Degree in English (2009) (Tawjihi 2004)

Work experience: Teacher of English, [SCHOOL NAME], [CITY/TOWN NAME]

Skills and achievements: Voluntary work for children's charities; excellent piano accompanist

Personal attributes: I am a dedicated, ambitious worker. I have high expectations of myself and the students I teach.

Reference: [FULL NAME], head teacher at [SCHOOL NAME], [CITY/ TOWN NAME]

GUIDED WRITING الكتابة الموجهة

ملاحظات عامة:

- ★ اجعل الحرف الأول كبيراً (أول الجملة والاسماء الصحيحة)
- ★ استخدم أدوات الترقيم بشكلها الصحيح
- ★ الكلمات التالية يتبعها اسم (such as/ like) وتذكر أن إضافة (ing) للفعل تجعله اسمًا.
- ★ تحتاج كلمة why لإجابة فيها reason/ reasons
- ★ تحتاج كلمة how لإجابة فيها way/ ways
- ★ تحتاج كلمة what لإجابة فيها things/ thing

مصطلحات مفيدة

Besides / علاوة على ذلك Moreover / بالإضافة الى In addition / الى جانب ذلك

Furthermore / (الكثير من many of - plenty of) هنالك There are / بالإضافة الى

.....

2016 Read the information below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about the **benefits of studying abroad**. Use the appropriate linking words (such as: and, too, also, etc.) (4 Points)

قد يأتي العنوان مع نص السؤال أو قد يأتي مع المعلومات المعطاة

- build valuable job skills.
- be self – confident.
- make friends.
- understand own and other cultures.

Studying abroad **has many benefits such as** building valuable job skills **as well as** being self-confident. **It also allows** making friends **and** understanding own and other cultures.

2017 Read the information below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about **why people should read more books**? Use the appropriate linking words (such as: and, too, also, etc.) (4 Points)

قد يأتي العنوان مع نص السؤال أو قد يأتي مع المعلومات المعطاة

why people should read more books?

- develop verbal abilities
- increase focus and concentration
- refresh memory
- improve imagination skills

There are so many reasons that make/ motivate people to read more books **such as** developing verbal abilities **plus** increasing focus and concentration. **Also**, refreshing memory **and** improving imagination skills

Extra Ex. One Read the information in the table below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences using all the given notes below about **The ideal city**. Use the appropriate linking words (such as: and, too, also, etc.)

Location	South of Jordan
Facilities	Electricity, internet, transportation

The ideal city **is located** in the south of Jordan. **Some of its** facilities **are** electricity, internet **and** transportation.

2016 Read the information below, and then in your answer booklet, write a brief biography using all the given notes below about **Mahmoud Darwish**. Use the appropriate linking words.

Name	Mahmoud Darwish
Date (born and died)	1942 – 2008
Profession	poet and author
Achievements	Leaves of Olives and Wingless Birds

Mahmoud Darwish **who was a** poet and an author **was** born in 1942 **and** died in 2008. **He has many** achievements **such as** "Leaves of Olives and Wingless Birds".

.....

2016 Read the information below, and then in your answer booklet, write two sentences comparing and contrasting **compulsory education in deferent countries** using all the given notes and the appropriate liking words.

compulsory education in deferent countries	
England	5-16 years
Jordan	6-16 years
Turkey	6-18 years
Japan	6-15 years

Compulsory education differs in many countries. **For instance, (For example)** Jordan, Turkey and Japan start education at the age 6 and their students **end (leave)** at the age 16. **Unlike** England **where** the students **start** at age 5 and **leave** at age 16. **Although** the **aforesaid (above mentioned)** three countries their students start at the same time, Jordanian students leave at age 16, Turkish students leave at age 18 **and finally** Japanese students leave at age 15.

.....

Extra Ex. Two Read the information in the table below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about **The internet things** using all the given notes below. Use the appropriate linking words (such as: and, too, also, etc.)

Advantages	Disadvantages
ease performing everyday tasks	leads to lose jobs
monitor our health	assist criminals to commit cyber crimes

The internet of things **has many** advantages **such as** easing performing everyday tasks **also** monitoring our health. **(However/ On the other hand)** it **(has many** disadvantages) leads to lose jobs and assists criminals to commit cyber crimes.

توزيع العلامات:

احاطة لكل المعلومات وربطها بشكل سليم = 4 علامات
احاطة للمعلومات وربطها بشكل مقبول مع بعض الأخطاء الاملائية أو القواعدية = 2-3 علامات
ربط الأفكار بشكل سيء والعديد من الأخطاء الاملائية والقواعدية 0-1 علامة
يعني ذلك ان لا تترك السؤال فارغاً
اطلب الحصة على اليوتيوب (واتس 0775557300)

التحرير EDITING

صيغة السؤال التالية هي صيغة قديمة تطلب منك ان تتخيل انك موظف بوكالة الأنباء الأردنية (Jordan Times) وامامك نص تريد تحريره (تعديل الأخطاء فيه) ويخبرك أن الأخطاء تحتها خط
Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have **four underlined mistakes**. Correct these mistakes and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

At international conferences, people from different countries talk to each other through **interpreters**. They listen to the words which **is said** through headphones and then **translate** them into the listener's native language while the speaker is talking !

ANSWERS: 1 interpreters 2 are said 3 translate 4 (.) (نقطة وليس علامة تعجب)

وهذه صيغة أخرى للسؤال

Edit the following text. There are two grammar mistakes and three spelling mistakes. Find and correct them.

In the near future, a new 'bionic eye' will have helped people with failing eyesite to see again. A devise inside the eye picks up an image from a small camera attached to a pair of sunglasses and send it to the brian, which interprets it as vision.

ANSWERS: 1 will help 2 eyesight 3 device 4 sends 5 brain

وهناك صيغ موضوعية أحدث لصيغ التحرير مثل:

- After each lesson at the laboratory, we always help the teacher to put the away.
epparatus apparatos apperatus apparatus
- is it to do after-school activities in Japan and south Korea
compulsory/? campulsory/. compulsary/. compulsory/?

ANSWERS: 1 apparatus 2 compulsory/?

FORMAL LANGUAGE / INFORMAL LANGUAGE

- Formal language doesn't have contractions. (~~isn't~~ / is not)
- اللغة الرسمية (FORMAL LANGUAGE) لا تحتوي على هكذا اختصارات (~~isn't~~)
- Formal language's sentences are quite long, with **relative pronouns**, etc.
who/ that/ which
- جمل اللغة الرسمية (FORMAL LANGUAGE) أطول وفيها ضمائر وصل مثل: who/ that/ which
- Formal language's vocabulary has **no phrasal verbs**. ولا تحتوي الرسمية على أفعال مركبة.
 - The balloon was **blown-up**. / The balloon was **inflated**.
- Formal language has linking expressions such as (**As a result** of, **According to** and **Although**).
تحتوي اللغة الرسمية على كلمات ربط مثل المذكورة أعلاه.
- Including **statistics** adds formality. إضافة الأرقام للكتابة يجعلها رسمية.
- Formal language uses **passive voice** more.
يستخدم المبني للمجهول والمبني للمجهول غير الشخصي باللغة الرسمية

أسئلة متنوعة

اتركهم إذا بغلبوك // احتمالية ورودهم ضئيلة ولم يردوا من قبل

1. Jaber looked as if / **only** he hadn't slept very well.

2. Find a sentence that acts as an introduction. جد جملة تمثل مقدمة

جاء هذا السؤال على القطعة الثانية بالوحدة الأولى (SB Page 8) واجابته هي الجملة الأولى... وهذا ما اعطيتمكم سابقا فيما يتعلق بجملة الموضوع في بداية كتابة الفقرة Topic Sentence.

3. How many planes did Royal Jordanian airline have in 1964 CE?

4. What was the former name of "Royal Jordanian Airlines"?

- It was called Alia, after the King's daughter.
- It was called Samia, after the King's daughter.
- It was called Arabia.

5. What is an IPA?

- A. is a set of phonetic symbols that are used to transcribe words in order to know how they are pronounced.
B. is a set of phonetic symbols that are used to transcribe words in order to know how they are written.
C. is a set of phonetic symbols that are used to transcribe words in order to know how they are shaped.

6. What is the purpose of the sub-headings before different sections?

7. What is the function of the “opening sentence”?

هي نفسها جملة ال topic sentence التي نبدأ الكتابة فيها.

8. How many syllables does each word below have?

{secondary/ compulsory/ organization/ development/ tuition/ achievement/ academic/ contradictory}

9. Which subject fit into the category Sciences?

Physics Translation Marketing Economics

10. Which option is more formal?

- A. Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.
B. People claim that speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.

The teacher said, ‘It is not a good idea to study late at night. **This** is because your brain is tired then, and it is unlikely to retain the information as well.

11. What does the pronoun in bold refer to?

- A) the reason why you shouldn’t study late at night. B) good idea
C) night D) The teacher

12. Why don’t you call after 12:00?

Could you tell me

ANSWERS: 1 if 2 Young people love learning, but they like learning even more if they are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way. 3 Two 4 A 5 A 6 They tell the reader what the section will be about. If it is a very long report, they are very useful in helping the reader to find particular pieces of information and making the text easier to read. 7 It tells the listener what you are going to talk about. 8 {secondary(4)/ compulsory(4)/ organisation(5)/ development(4)/ tuition(3)/ achievement(3)/ academic(4)/ contradictory(5)} 9 Physics 10 A 11 A 12 why don’t you call after 12:00?

لا أقول لك احفظها! لكن اعلم ان من يبحث عن 200/200 اساسًا حافظها وحافظ لما هو أكثر منها معاني مهمة

punctuation أدوات الترميم

quote اقتبس

heading عنوان رئيسي

keep an eye/ يخلي عينه (يُنْتَبِه)

contrast تناقض

opposition تعارض

article مقال

side جانب

find/ locate اوجد

replace استبدل

appropriate ملائم

in bold بلون غامق

overcome يتغلب على

spelling إملاء

sub-heading عنوان فرعي

recall يتذكر

vocational مهني

suggests يوحي

cause سبب

essay مقال

effect تأثير

refer to تعود لـ

misused اسيء استخدامه

aspect جانب

state يصرح/ يقول

both كلاهما

editing تحرير

sub-title عنوان فرعي

introduction مقدمة

occupation وظيفة

represent يمثل

result نتيجة

report تقرير

explain يشرح

due to نتيجة لـ

item عنصر

underlined تحته خط

factors عوامل

value قيمة

in order من أجل	agree يوافق	disagree لا يوافق
present يقدم	including بما في ذلك	opinion رأي
point of view رأي	reason سبب	form شكل / نموذج
aim هدف / يهدف	convince يقنع	alongside جنبًا إلى جنب
among ما بين	neglect تجاهل	figures ارقام
statistics إحصائيات / أرقام	formal رسمي / لغة فصحي	informal غير رسمي / لغة عامية
consist of يحتوي على	rather than بدلاً من	inspire يلهم
evaluate يقيم / يوضح	prove يثبت	outcome مخرجات
exaggerate يبالغ	facilities مرافق	similarity تشابه
per لكل	concerned متعلق بـ	recognize يميز / يعترف
vivid واضح	concept مفهوم	in terms of من ناحية / من حيث
prioritise يعطي الأولوية	arrange يرتب	indicate يشير لـ
related to متعلق بـ	name اذكر	cite استشهاد (اذكر)
determine يحدد	element عنصر	alternative بديل
identify يتعرف	distinguish يميز	classify يصنف
illustrate يشرح / يوضح	exclude يستثني	vary يختلف
spelling mistake (املاء) خطأ بالهجاء		
feature / characteristic مزايا / خصائص		
answer booklet دفتر الاجابة		
What does the word (....) suggest? لماذا تشير الكلمة (.....) ؟		
IPA = International Phonetic Alphabet الابدجية اللفظية / الصوتية العالمية		
factual information معلومات واقعية		
find (v1) (فعل شاذ) // found (v1) (فعل منتظم) يؤسس		

معلومات مهمة

جميعها يتبعها مفرد **everyone / each / each one / anyone / someone / no one / nobody**
There متبوعة بمفرد او جمع (There are apples) (There is an apple)
evidence / advice / information / homework / money / news / time كلها غير معدودة
تذكر انه بالتوجيهي الفعل بعد **to** يأتي مجرد دائماً
تذكر انه أفعال **have** اذا سبقت الفعل، فيجب ان يكون الفعل بعدها **v3**
إذا استصعبت فهم عبارة وبدأت بـ **(gerund)** فستكون **مفردة** وليست جمع مثل **eating almonds**

معلوم لدينا أن أسئلة الأزمنة والمعاني وكثير من القواعد تأتي موضوعية، لكن بسبب تصريحات الوزارة برفع نسبة المقالي، قمت بذكر بعض الأسئلة المقالية.

أهم الأفعال الشاذة IRREGULAR VERBS

become	became	become	.....
break	broke	broken	.....
bring	brought	brought	.....
build	built	built	.....
buy	bought	bought	.....
choose	chose	chosen	.....
come	came	come	.....
cut	cut	cut	.....
eat	ate	eaten	.....

feel	felt	felt	.....
find	found	found	.....
get	got	got/gotten	.....
go	went	gone	.....
have	had	had	.....
hurt	hurt	hurt	.....
keep	kept	kept	.....
know	knew	known	.....
leave	left	left	.....
lose	lost	lost	.....
make	made	made	.....
mean	meant	meant	.....
meet	met	met	.....
pay	paid	paid	.....
put	put	put	.....
read	read	read	.....
run	ran	run	.....
say	said	said	.....
see	saw	seen	.....
sell	sold	sold	.....
send	sent	sent	.....
sleep	slept	slept	.....
speak	spoke	spoken	.....
spend	spent	spent	.....
swim	swam	swum	.....
take	took	taken	.....
teach	taught	taught	.....
tell	told	told	.....
think	thought	thought	.....
understand	understood	understood	.....
win	won	won	.....
write	wrote	written	.....
learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt	.....
show	showed	showed/shown	.....
prove	proved	proved/proven	.....
smell	smelled/smelt	smelled/smelt	.....
rise	rose	risen	.....
ring	rang	rung	.....

تم بحمد الله