



تفوق في اللغة الانجليزية وحقق العلامة الكاملة

LEVEL  
3

2019

الدكتور: سمير علي الجمال

0798803380

sameer\_jammal@yahoo.com

اكاديمية سمير الجمال للتدريب والتطوير / <https://www.facebook.com/>

0786398554 / 0790297011



## كيف ادرس لامتحان اللغة الانجليزية؟؟؟؟؟

الإجابة سهلة : وزع محتويات المادة على صفحات الامتحان الأربعة وبالأتماط الجديدة وعند إنهاء كل جزء والمطلوب منك فعله , بادر بحل الاسئلة المتوقعة على كل جزء ثم عند الانتهاء قم بحل الامتحانات المرفقة كاملة وتكون بهذا قد أنجزت المطلوب في المادة .....

وللتسهيل عليكم أضع هذه المراجعة الشاملة للمادة مقسمة الى 4 أجزاء , راجيا تنفيذ كل جزء مطلوب منك ثم حل الاسئلة المتوقعة والامتحانات المرفقة

### مراجعة (1)

## READING

## COMPREHENSION

الصفحة الأولى في الامتحان

مراجعة أهم قطع المستوى الثالث وكيفية التعامل مع الاسئلة

### مراجعة (2)

## VOCABULARY

الصفحة الثانية في الامتحان

مراجعة كلمات في فراغ + أفعال ظرفية + اشتقاقات

### مراجعة (3)

## Grammar

الصفحة الثالثة في الامتحان

مراجعة سؤال 3+4

### مراجعة (4)

## Writing

الصفحة الرابعة في الامتحان

مراجعة تحرير + إنشاء موجه وحر

# مراجعة (1) READING

الطريقة المساعدة لحل اسئلة اي قطعه

نمط التعداد النمط الاول

1. شكل السؤال :

-----write down two of them/ these اكتب اثنان منها

-----write down these two اكتب هذان الاثنان / give two examples from

.....

-----write them down اكتبهما

2. شكل التعداد في الفقرة : ويظهر بالفقرة على الشكل:

-----and/ or/ as well as / also----- ( اكثر من اثنان )

-----and----- . Also, ----- ( اكثر من اثنان )

-----and/ or/ as well as / also----- ( فقط اثنان )

-----Also,----- ( فقط اثنان )

3. تنزيلات الوزارة : 1. كتابة اثنان او 3 او 4 من المطلوب او كل الجملة التي تحتوي التعداد = علامة كاملة + ان

طلب 4 وكتب الطالب 3 ياخذ علامة كاملة

1. الإجابة: تحديد فقرة الإجابة : يحتوي النص المعطى بين 3-4 فقرات ولتحديد فقرة اجابة السؤال حاول البحث

عن كلمات مفتاحية في السؤال موجودة في الفقرات بطريقة كوم قش وذلك بالنظر عن بعد لكل فقرة باحثا وليس قارئا عن الكلمات المفتاحية وعند ايجادها تتحدد الفقرة

ب: تحديد شكل التعداد : ستجد الجواب غالبا بعد هذه الكلمات إما بجملة أو جملتان

إن كانت الكلمات موجودة في آخر الفقرة سيكون الجواب غالبا الجملة السابقة

(-النمط الثاني : نمط الاقتباس)

1. شكل السؤال :

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير تبين إن.....//Quote the sentence which indicates/shows that...

/ اكتب الجملة التي تشير تبين إن.....//Write down the sentence which indicates/shows that.....

Find out the sentence which indicates/shows that.....//

ملاحظة هامة :

(اكتب الجملة ذات الفكرة المطلوبة من النقطة إلى النقطة أو (!) او (?))

الإجابة : تعتمد الوزارة على اعطاء كلمة / كلمات مفتاحية موجودة في السؤال للمساعدة وفي 3 محاور :

1. اعطاء الكلمة المفتاحية مباشرة بعد that او خلال الفكرة وعلى الطالب البحث عنها بطريقة كوم قش وعند ايجادها ارسم الجملة على دفتر الاجابة كما هي .

2. اعطاء معنى الكلمة المفتاحية بالانجليزي بدلا منها بهدف التضييل مباشرة بعد that : اعتماد الطالب على حفظ معاني كلمات القطع الرئيسي يكون مساعدا

3. حذف that ووضع سؤال مقالي يبدأ ب -wh يحتوي كلمات مفتاحية تهدف لمساعدة الطالب في تحديد فقرة اجابة سؤال wh- : الاجابة ستكون للسؤال بجملة من الفقرة المحددة .

اخطاء الطلاب وزاريا :

1. عدم بداية الجملة بحرف كبير 2. عدم وضع علامة التوقف في نهاية الجملة 3. عدم ارفاق اي علامات ترقيم داخل

الجملة 4. اضافة حرف واحد بعد علامة التوقف 5. اي خطأ املائي في نقل الجملة 6. نقصان اي كلمة من الجملة 7.

كتابة اول كلمتان من الجملة ثم نقاط 8. الوزارة تختار جمل قصصية فان كان طول جملتك اكثر من سطرين

تكون جملة خاطئة = صفر

له 3 اشكال رئيسية : تعتمد على حفظ الطالب لكلمات القطع الرئيسية بالانجليزي + املاء وعلى تمارين خاصة بالكلمات

1. What does the underlined(word/ phrase / phrasal verb / expression )in paragraph one mean ?

ماذا يعني ( الكلمة / العبارة / الفعل الظرفي / التعبير ) الذي تحته خط في الفقرة الثانية

2. Find a word/.... In the text ...which means ..... التي ... في الفقرة الثانية و التي ...  
تعني.....

3. Replace the underlined .....in paragraph ....with a suitable .....that has a similar meaning

4. استبدل الكلمة التي تحتها خط ... في الفقرة .... ب..... لها نفس المعنى

النمط الرابع: نمط الضمانر

What does the underlined pronoun..... In paragraph one refer to الذي إلى ماذا يعود الضمير الذي  
تحت خط

الإجابة (الضمير عادة يعود إلى كلمة (اسم) قبله حسب التالي:

ابحث عن اسم مفرد مذكر قبله -----he,him,his

ابحث عن اسم مفرد غير عاقل -----it,its

ابحث عن اسم مفرد مؤنث -----she.her.hers

عن اسم جمع للعاقل و غير العاقل -----they,them.their/s

على الاسم قبلها مباشرة ----- who,which,...

Speaker/ speakers----- I, we

غالبا الجملة قبلها عادة ----- this

reader----- you

للتأكد من صحة الضمير ضع الاسم المختار مكان الضمير و اقرأ الجملة فان استوى المعنى فالإحلال صحيح.

اخطاء الطلاب : 1. ان ارتبط الاسم المرجع بصفه او محدد يجب ان توضع في الاجابة

النمط الخامس : نمط الاقتراح

اقترح / عدد 3 ..... suggest /mention three ways for ..... قضيه لها علاقة بالنص.....

الاجابة : يطرح الطالب سؤال : كيف ... حول الاقتراحات الممكنة وبالعربي او يفكر باي افكار تعدادية ويحول افضل 3 نقاط بانجليزي مبسط ويبدأ ب 3 اقتراحات/ تعدادات ويضعها تحت بعضها بارقام كالتالي : ing

Critical thinking التفكير الناقد

يركز السؤال التفكير الناقد على طرح قضية لها علاقة بالنص المعطى و يطلب إبداء الرأي فيها بجملتين:-

Think of this statement and , in two sentences write down your point of view . قضيه لها علاقة بالنص .....

- ا طرح سؤال اما ب why / how على القضية ثم فكر في نقطتين بالعربي و صغهما في جملتين بالانجليزي مراعياء البدء كالتالي :

I think this is true that .....القضية.....because .....(1)نقطة.....Also, ... نقطة(2).....  
(why)

I think this is true that .....القضية.....that .....(1)نقطة.....Also, ... نقطة(2).....  
(how)

**The writer thinks that.....Explain this statement, justifying your answer**

الكاتب يعتقد إن.....فسر ذلك مبررا إجابتك.  
الإجابة(ابحث عن اعتقاد الكاتب في النص واكتب الاعتقاد +أول جملتين بعده او حاول التفسير من عندك أو تلاعب بصيغة الكلام لأول جملتان بعد الاعتقاد

I think this is true that ---- because + اول جملتان بعده الاعتقاد

**#-The writer thinks that.....is he justified in this? Explain**

الكاتب يعتقد أن.....هل هو مبرر في اعتقاده"فسر"  
الإجابة(ابحث عن اعتقاد الكاتب في النص واجب.....أولا ب"yes" ثم ضع الاعتقاد وجملتان بعد الاعتقاد)

**Yes , because + اول جملتان بعد الاعتقاد**

النمط الثاني : نمط الاسئلة المقالية المباشرة : wh-

للتنخير / عن الفاعل غير العاقل  
which = أي  
للزمان ( next week ,ago,lastweek,1990,yesterday )  
when = متى  
أي وقت =  
what time =  
للمكان ( in the zoo,inAmman,at school )  
where = أين  
للسبب وجملة because.... , in order to, so as to  
why = لماذا  
للملكية ( Ali's car )  
whose = لمن  
للسؤال عن الفاعل والمفعول غير العاقل / والاشياء العامة  
what = ماذا  
للحال والكيفية ( well , on foot , by bus )  
how = كيف  
للتكرار : مؤشرات المضارع البسيط Five times a week , rarely, sometime, always  
how often= مرة كم مرة daily ،  
غير المعدود والاسعار much rice , JD400  
how much = كم كمية / كم سعر  
للمعدود الجمع والارقام : ... five books  
how many = كم عدد

النمط الثالث : نمط ايجاد العنوان المناسب لفقرة

**Find a suitable title for the text / paragraph one .....**

النمط الرابع : نمط التلخيص لفقرة

**Read paragraph one again , and summarize it ?** غالباً الجملة الاولى في ؟  
الفقرة

النمط الخامس : نمط اسئلة T/F مع تصحيح الخطأ

1. Read the article again, and decide if these sentences are **true or false**. Correct the false sentences.

النمط السادس : نمط اسئلة القواعد من ضمن اسئلة القطعه

**Find an example of the following :**

1. Passive construction
2. Article usage
3. Different tenses .....

النمط السابع : نمط اكمال نص ناقص بجمل معطاة

**Read the article and complete it with the missing sentences**

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

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

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

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

The study has been controversial. Some health professionals believe that bad lifestyle choices, such as smoking or lack of exercise, are the reasons for heart disease and other illnesses, and not an individual's attitude. The researchers, while agreeing, raise the question: why are people making bad lifestyle decisions? Do more **optimistic** people make better and healthier lifestyle choices?

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

**Question Number One (20points)**

1. There are possible effects of anger and stress on someone's health? Write down two of these effects?
2. Quote the sentence which indicates that the study about health and positivity was causing argument between health experts?
3. There are many factors which affect health. Write down two of them.
4. Two ways can help children improve their overall health. Write them down.
5. Replace the underlined phrase "**feel sad**" with a suitable colour idiom that has a similar meaning.
6. What does the underlined word "**optimistic**" mean
7. What does the underlined pronoun "**they**" refer to ?
8. According to the text bad life style can lead to diseases. Explain this statement, suggesting three ways to prevent bad lifestyles.
9. Positive feelings and attitudes can lead to good health .Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.

**Answers :**

1. *your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems*
2. *The study has been controversial.*
3. *positivity reduced the risk of heart disease. + a supportive network of family and friends, +and an optimistic outlook on life.*
4. *if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to 'bounce back' after a setback,*
5. *feel a bit blue*
6. *believing that good things will happen in the future*
7. *They The researchers* 8+9 free

## مراجعة (2)

### السؤال الثاني / 3 فروع (VOCABULARY)

تعتمد الوزارة على 7 بنود خاصة بالكلمات وبأنماط متنوعة / يجب تنفيذ المطلوب في كل بند لتحقيق الفرعين A+B

كلمات في فراغ (15 points) Question Number Two

**A** Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (8 points)

5 كلمات متنوعة / لا يشترط معرفة كل معنى لكل كلمة في الجملة فقط اربط بعلاقات بينها  
يعتمد السؤال على معرفة الطالب للكلمات الرئيسية المرفقة بالعربي / او اعتمد على طريقه  
الاشتقاق بالاختيار

Sponsor (يمول), Look around (يلقي نظرة), Red-handed (متلبس),  
calculation (حسابات), program (برنامج)

1. I need to make a few.....s before I decide how much to spend.
2. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught. ....
3. I've never visited that museum. I'd like to go in and.....
4. King Abdullah the second will ..... the expedition for stopping smoking In Jordan.

طريقة الحل : 1. اكتب معاني كلمات الصندوق بالعربي فوقها 2. اكتب معنى اي كلمة تعرفها في الجمل ادناه 3. اعمل افضل علاقه تربط  
كلمات الصندوق بكلمات الجمل وستحصل على الجواب ( ليس من الضروري معرفه معنى الجمله كامله )

**B.** Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET (3 points) ادرس الجملة التالية واجب عن السؤال الذي يتبع

كلمة تحتها خط / ماذا تعني؟ يعتمد على حفظ الطالب للأفعال الظرفية والمصطلحات اللونية  
ماذا تعني الكلمة التي تحتها خط؟ اهتم بالإملاء  
يعتمد النمط على حفظ الكلمات بالإنجليزي والإملاء ( يحسب للطالب اي معنى قريب ) ( اي خطأ املائي = صفر )

1. I got a phone call from a long lost cousin out of the blue last week.

What does the underlined colouridiom mean ?

**C** Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET (3 points) ادرس الجملة التالية واجب عن السؤال الذي يتبع

If you're free at the weekend, let's settle down and go shopping together.

Replace the underlined phrasal verb with the correct one .

: الجواب meet up

**D** Study the following sentences and answer the question that follows. Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET (3 points) ادرس الجملة التالية واجب عن السؤال الذي يتبع

1. The teacher should monitor what is happening
2. I can't find out what is happening.

What is the difference in meaning between the underlined phrases

: الجواب :

1. watch closely what is happening
2. discover what is happening

**e** :Study the following sentences and answer the question that follows. Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET (3 points) ادرس الجملة التالية واجب عن السؤال الذي يتبع

1. They are **feeling sad** for Tom these days. His wife has left him.”.....  
الاستبدال ( من ضمن اسئلة القطعة ) / سؤال منفصل اهتمام بالإملاء والمعنى والتصريف عند الاستبدال وما عدا ذلك = صفرا

**f. C** Complete each of the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)

الاشتقاقات

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (3 كلمات للاشتقاق)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (3 كلمات للاشتقاق)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (3 كلمات للاشتقاق)

**H** . Replace the words and phrases in bold with words from the box. استبدل الكلمات والعبارات التي تحتها خط بكلمة من الصندوق ادناه

coma ,out of the blue , limps , programs , sponsor , dental

1. In the accident, the young man lost one of his **legs**.
2. After Ali's accident, he lay in an **unconscious state** for two weeks

**I** : editing : تحرير نص من أخطاء

The government has given the red light to the building of a new airport. **Green** الحل : red تصيح

WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN ARABIC
1. Smartphone	advanced mobile	هاتف ذكي
2. Computer chip	A small storing piece inside a computer	رقاقة
3. Floppy disk	Storing disk	القرص المرن
4. Pc	A computer designed for one person use	كمبيوتر شخصي
5. Calculation	A way of using numbers	حسابات
6. Program	A set instructions for a computer	برنامج كمبيوتر
7. Programme	A content to be listened on radio and watched on TV	برنامج تلفزيوني / اذاعي
8. World Wide Web	An information system (internet )	الشبكة العالمية العنكبوتية
<b>9. Access</b>	<b>Find information on a computer</b>	الدخول لنظام الكمبيوتر
10. Filter	A program that allows and blocks frequencies	تصفية/يصفى
11. Identity Fraud	using the identity of someone to buy things	تزوير الهوية
12. Privacy setting	Controls available from the observation, of others	اعدادات الخصوصية
13. Security setting	Controls available to protect from viruses	اعدادات الامان
14. Blog	Online diary/	مفكرة على الانترنت
15. Email exchange	emails between people	تبادل معلومات بالبريد الالكتروني
16. Social media	Social interaction between people on websites	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
17. ICT	Information communication technology	تكنولوجيا التواصل المعلوماتية
<b>18.Rely on</b>	<b>Have trust in</b>	يعتمد عليه
19. Web hosting	The business of housing, serving and maintaining files for one or more websites	احتضان الملفات
<b>20. Communicate with</b>	<b>Speak to</b>	يتواصل مع
21. sat nav system satellite navigation system	a system of computers and satellites, used in cars and other places that tells you where something is, where you are or how to get to a place	نظام الملاحة الفضائية
22. post	put a message on the internet	يرسل رسالة على النت
23. homoeopathy,	Alternative medicine	الطب البديل
24. Acupuncture	medicine which uses thin needles	العلاج بالابر
25. Ailment	Illness	مرض
26. Arthritis	a disease causes pain and swelling in joints	الم المفاصل
27. Migraines	an extremely bad headache	الصداع النصفي
28. herbal remedy	Curing diseases with herbs (plants)	العلاج بالاعشاب
29. Allergy	conditions that make you ill when you eat, touch or breathe a particular thing	حساسية
30. Immunization	substance to prevent getting a disease	التطعيم
31. Malaria	a serious illness that is spread by mosquitoes	مرض الملاريا
32. Antibody	a substance produced by the body to fight disease	جسم مضاد
33. Viable	Effective and able to be successful	قابل للتطبيق
34. conventional	Usual and used for a long time	تقليدي
35. Skeptical	Having doubts	متشكك
36. Complementary medicine	Alternative treatment	الطب التكميلي
<b>37. Optimistic</b>	<b>Believing good things about future</b>	متفائل
38. Obese	Fat	بدين
39. Raise	Bring up a problem	يطرح
40. Strenuous	Needing much effort	مضني
<b>41.Dental</b>	<b>Relating to teeth</b>	يتعلق بالاسنان

<b>42. Sanitation</b>	<b>The systems which supply water and deal with human waste</b>	الصرف الصحي
43. Infant mortality	Deaths among babies or very young children	معدل وفيات الرضع
44. Work force	The people who are able to work	القوى العاملة
45. Life expectancy	Expected length of time to live	العمر المتوقع
46. apparatus	machinery needed for a particular purpose	جهاز
47. appendage	a body part, , connected to the main trunk of the body	طرف من الجسم
<b>48. Artificial</b>	<b>Un natural</b>	صناعي
49. Limb	arm or leg of a person	ذراع او رجل
50. prosthetic	an artificial body part;	اطراف صناعية
<b>51.sponsor (v)</b>	<b>to financially support a person or an event</b>	يرعى حدث
52. Coma	unconscious state	غيبوبة
53. Dementia	a mental illness with memory problems	الخرف
54. Drug	a medicine or a substance used for making medicines	دواء
55. Implant	a piece of tissue implanted in the body	عضو مزروع
56. medical trial	special tests on medications	تجريب طبي للأدوية
57. pill	Tablet	حبة دواء
58. Scanner	a medical instrument that uses radiography	الماسح الضوئي
59. side effect وزارة صيفي	Un expected results	تأثير جانبي
<b>60. Stroke</b>	<b>blocking of blood tube in brain</b>	السكتة الدماغية
<b>61. symptom</b> وزارة شتوي	<b>sign of illness</b>	اعراض مرض
<b>62. -Proof</b>	<b>A suffix means resistant</b>	مقاوم
63. Paediatric	Medicine of children	طب الاطفال
64. Bionic	Electronically powered limb	طرف الي
<b>65. Bounce back</b>	<b>Be successful again</b>	يسترد
66. Commitment	Promise to do something	التزام
67. Out patient	Treatment in hospitals without staying	عيادات خارجية
68. Ward	Special room in a hospital	جناح في مستشفى
69. MRI	Magnetic resonance imaging	الرنين المغناطيسي
70. Reputation	Common opinion about	سمعه
<b>71. Decline</b>	<b>Decrease in quantity</b>	يقل
72. Radiotherapy	Using radiation to treat diseases	العلاج بالاشعه
<b>73. Setback</b>	<b>A problem that stop progress</b>	نكسة
74. Cope with وزارة صيفي	Handle / deal successfully with	التعامل مع
75. Cancerous	Can cause cancer	سرطانية
76. Expansion	Making something bigger	توسيع
77. Health care	Treatment of illness by doctors	الرعاية الصحية
78. Cross	Angry	غاضب
79. arithmetic	The study of numbers	علم الحساب
80. geometry	the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, relationships ...etc	علم الهندسة
81. mathematician	a person who studies Mathematics	عالم رياضيات
82. philosopher	someone who studies and writes philosophy	فيلسوف
83. physician	someone qualified to practise medicine,	طبيب
<b>84. polymath</b>	<b>An expert in many subjects</b>	شخص متعدد الثقافة
85. Chemist	Scientist specializing in chemistry	كيميائي
86. Musical harmony	a pleasant sound of different notes in music,	تناغم موسيقي
87. composition	a piece of music that someone has written	تأليف موسيقي
88. founder	The person who starts something new	مؤسس
89. Scale	An instrument to measure weight	ميزان
<b>90. inoculation</b>	<b>an injection to protect you from a disease</b>	تلقيح

91. fountain pen	a pen which needs ink cartridge refills	قلم حبر سائل
92. windmill	a building to grind corn into flour	مطحنة حبوب
93. Laboratory	A room for scientific experiments	مختبر
94. Talent	Special ability	موهبة
95. Legacy وزارة صيفي	what someone leaves to the world after their death	تركة
<b>96. Irrigate</b>	<b>Supply land with water</b>	بروي
97. Outweigh وزارة شتوي	Be more important than	يفوق
98. megaproject	a very large, expensive, ambitious business project	مشروع ضخم
99. Artificially-created	Not real	غير حقيقي
100. <b>Hands-on</b>	<b>Practical</b>	عملي
101. energy grid	wires through which electricity is connected to different power stations across a region	شبكة الطاقة
102. Carbon -neutral	Not affecting the amount of co2 in the atmosphere	الكربون - محايدة
103. Algebra	Letters and symbols to represent numbers	علم الجبر
<b>104. Breathtaking</b>	<b>Wonderful</b>	خلاب / رائع
105. Camera obscura	Dark room in camera	الغرفة المعتمة داخل الكاميرا
<b>106. Ground breaking</b>	<b>New</b>	جديد
107. Pedestrian	A walker along a street	المشاة
108. ceramics	art made from clay or porcelain	اعمال الخزف
109. conservatory	a school where people are trained in music or acting	معهد موسيقي
110. <b>installation</b>	<b>an art exhibit often involving video or moving parts</b>	معرض فني
111. <b>textiles</b>	<b>types of cloth or woven fabric</b>	المنسوجات
112. visual arts	art such as painting or sculpture that you look at	الفنون البصرية
113. performing arts	a type of art that can combine acting, dance, painting & to express an idea	الفنون المسرحية
114. Glass blowing	Art of making glass by blowing	نفخ الزجاج
115. Ground -breaking	New	جديد
116. Hanging	A cloth hung as a decoration	معلقة
<b>117. Inheritance</b>	<b>Things you get others after death</b>	ميراث
118. Composition (music)	A piece of written music	تلحين موسيقي
119. craftsman	Someone skilled at a craft	الحرفي
120. Furnishings	Furniture and other things	تأثيث
121. Demonstration	Act of showing how things work	استعراض
122. Lifelike	Similar to the thing represented	نابض بالحياة
123. <b>Minaret</b>	<b>Tall, thin tower of a mosque</b>	منذنة
124. Musical harmony	Sound in music played or sung by different notes together	تناغم موسيقي
125. Qualify	Entitle to a benefit by fulfilling a necessary condition	التأهل
<b>126. Restore</b>	<b>Repair things</b>	ترميم/استعادة
<b>127. Revolutionize</b>	<b>Change the way people do or think</b>	يطور
128. Sand artist	One who models sand into an artistic form	الفنان الرمال
<b>129. Showcase</b>	<b>To exhibit</b>	معرض
<b>130. Sustainability</b>	<b>State to continue for ever</b>	الاستدامة
131. Translation	Change from language to another	الترجمة
<b>132. Underline</b>	<b>Emphasize</b>	يؤكد
<b>133. Vary</b>	<b>To differ</b>	تختلف

كلمات تحفظ بالعربي ركز زرز الغامق

Helmet	خوذة	Sightseeing	مشاهدة معالم سياحية	Cobalt	الكوبالتلون الازرق
Grateful	ممتن وشاكر	Robot	انسان الي	Passionate	عاطفي
Headlines	عناوين الاخبار	Heart monitor	جهاز مراقبة قلب	Profession	المهنة
Energy	طاقة	Fireproof helmet	خوذة مقاومة للنار	Major/وزارة صيفي	رئيسي

Lawyer	محامي	self-confidence	ثقة بالنفس	Cultural	ثقافي
Likely	من المحتمل	Inspire	يلهم	Ongoing	الجارية
Navy	القوات البحرية	Fine arts	الفنون الجميلة	Visual	مرئي
Boil	يسلق	risk	يخاطر	Appreciation	تقدير
Fry	يقلي	Tiny	صغير جدا	Archaeology	علم الآثار
Grill	يشوي	Facilities	مرافق	Novel	رواية
Melt	يذيب	Plant	مصنع	Awarded	منح
Mix	يخلط معا	Desalination	تحلية المياه	Festival	مهرجان
Roast	يشوي بالفرن	Resident	مقيم	Region	منطقة
Slice	يقطع الى شرائح	Institute	معهد	Craft	حرفة يدوية
Sprinkle	يرش	Global	عالمي	Gallery	معرض صور
Season	يبهر	Conservation	المحافظة	Heritage	التراث
		Monitor	يراقب	Sculpture	النحت
Contribute	يساهم	Priority	اولوية	Annual	سنوي
Decade	عقد (10 سنوات)	Blueprint	مخطط	Contemporary	معاصر
Generation	جيل (30 سنة)	Delicate	حساسة	Gallery	معرض صور
		Invention	اختراع	Swan	بجعه
Model	نموذج	Ingredients	المكونات	Fine	رفيع وضيق
Employment	توظيف	Ivory	العاج	Wall hangings	معلقات حائط
Leisure	وقت الفراغ	Pottery	صناعة الفخار	Wooden toys	العاب خشبية
User	مستخدم	Orchestra	أوركسترا	Handicrafts	اعمال يدوية
Sea bed	قاع البحر	Delicate	حساسة		
Furnace	فرن	Swan	بجعه		
Solidifying	يصبح صلب	Passionate	عاطفي		
Semi opaque	شبه معتمة	Profession	المهنة		
Transparent	شفاف	Turquoise	لون ازرق واخضر		

البند الثاني: مصطلحات لونية يحفظ غيبا بالعربي والانجليزي + املاء : Colour idioms

Feel a bit **blue** : sadness/ sad / feel sad يشعر بالحزن

See **red** : show anger/ rage , become angry , angry يصبح غاضب

The **green** light : permission, agree . approve , allow , accept , say yes , say O.K. يوافق

وزارة صيفي

\$\$\$**Red** –handed : in the act of doing something wrong متلبس

Out of the **blue** : unexpectedly من غير المتوقع

A **white** elephant: useless possession ممتلكات بلا فائدة وزارة شتوي

البند الثالث: تحفظ بالانجليزي والعربي + املاء : **Phrasal verbs:**

**Take place** : happen / occur تجري:

**Wake up** : cause to become awake استيقظ :

\$\$\$ **Settle down** : live orderly life يستقر

**Meet up** :to get together with somebody يلتقي

**Look around** :to look in several direction يلقي نظره

**Get started** : begin doing something يبدأ

البند الرابع : **Collocations:** (كلمات مرتبطة معا) تحفظ غيبا وبالعربي مع ما ترتبط به

1. *Economic growth* : نمو اقتصادي
2. *Zero –waste* : خالي من المخلفات
3. *Carbon –neutral* : خالي من الكربون
4. *Public transport* : النقل العام
5. *Urban planning* : تخطيط المدن
6. *Negative effect* : تأثير سيء
7. *Carbon footprint* : بصمة الكربون
8. *Biological waste* : النفايات البيولوجية
9. *Car-free zone* : منطقة خالية من السيارات
10. *Cycle-friendly* : صديقة لدورة الحياة
11. *energy source* : مصدر للطاقة
12. *industrial waste* : مخلفات صناعية
13. *environmentally friendly* : صديقة للبيئة
14. *wind farms* : مزارع الرياح
15. *renewable energy* : طاقة متجددة
16. *pedestrian friendly* : صديق للمشاة

البند الخامس: تحفظ المصطلحات التالية بالعربي ويركز على حروف الجر المرتبطة بها والافعال الموجودة معها

**catch someone's attention with smth** : يجلب انتباه وزارة شتوي

**travel to (place) on a tour**: يسافر لمكان في جولة

**take an interest in smth** : يهتم باحدهم

**attend a course on ...** : يحضر مساق في /وزارة صيقي

**learn about** : يتعلم عن

**connected with**: مرتبط ب

**get an idea** : يحصل على فكرة

**spend time doing smth.** : يقضي وقت في

**try out** : يجرب

**Look forward to +n/ ving** : يتطلع بشوق ل

**Have an operation** : يجري عملية

**Benefit from** : يستفيد من

**Cope with** : يتكيف مع

**Attracted by** : ينجذب

**Based on** : على اساس

**Benefit to smth.** : يفيد / **benefit from** : يستفيد من

**With regard to** : فيما يتعلق ب

**Built on** : مبني على

**Provide by/ with** : يزود ب

**Committed to** : ملتزم ب

**Available in** : متوفر في

**Related to** : مرتبط ب

**Learn from** : يتعلم من

**Translate from...to ...** : يترجم من...الى

**Lay on** : يضع على

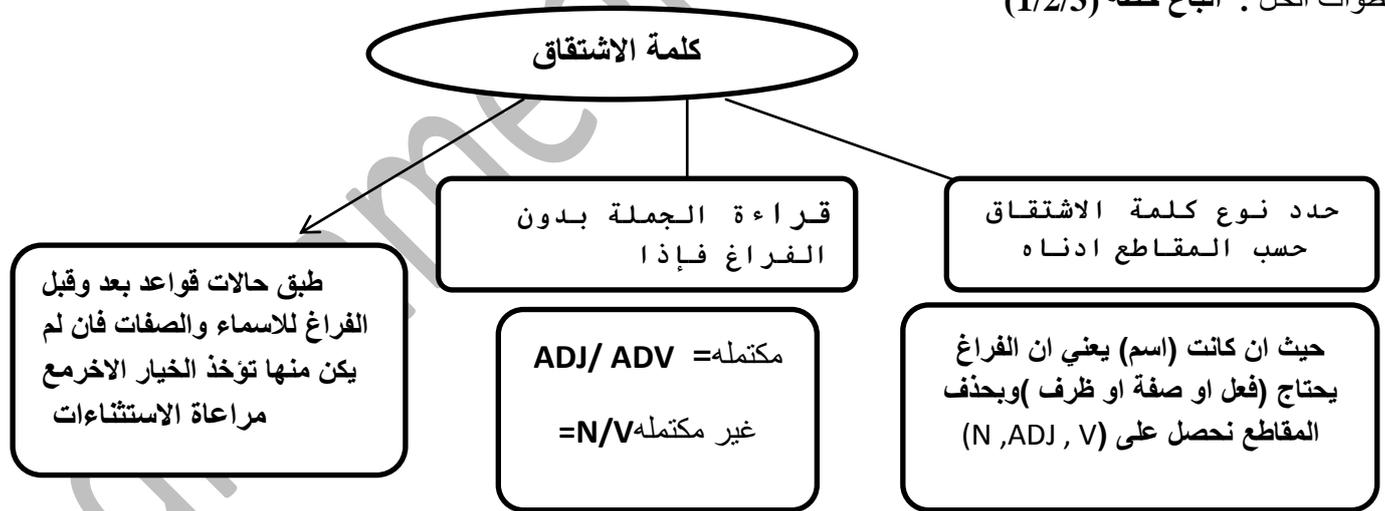
**Keen to / on** : متحمس ل

Study the following pairs of sentences and explain the differences in meaning of the underlined phrases: تحفظ الفروق بالانجليزي والعربي +املاء

1. Share ideas .: give ideas to others يشارك افكار
2. compare ideas : show differences يقارن افكار
1. create a website .: construct a new website ينشئء موقع
2. contribute to a website . : offer things to a website يساهم في موقع
1. research information . : find information needed يبحث في المعلومات
2. present information : give info.in a presentation يقدم معلومات
1. monitor what is happening : watch closely what is happening يراقب ما يحدث
2. find out what is happening . : discover what is happening يكتشف ما يحدث
1. to give a talk to people .:give a speech to يلقي خطاب
2. to talk to people: discuss things with people يتحدث مع ناس
1. show photos: display photos يعرض صور
2. send photos : post photos يرسل صور

### Derivations البند السابع : الاشتقاقات

بالنسبة لسؤال الاشتقاق : الذي يعتمد على ملء الفراغ بـ n أو adj أو v أو adv اعتمدت الوزارة الشكل التالي في الاشتقاق : ( كلمة الاشتقاق ) .....  
خطوات الحل : اتباع خطة (1/2/3)



ist / - ncy / - ant/ment /nce / - /-ity /-y / -ion / -ness / - -er /-or	مقاطع الاسماء
ic/ - -ive/ -ous/ -al/ -able/ -ing /-ed-d // ible/-less / - ful /-ent /	مقاطع الصفات
Ly	مقاطع الظروف
en/ fy / ize / ate	مقاطع الأفعال

حالات الاسماء

1. إن وجد بعد الفراغ اسم نضع صفة

قبل الفراغ	الفراغ	بعد الفراغ
صفة	N	.....
محددات ( the , a ,an , some , any , much , many all, ) (.few, this , that , either , no	N	.....
حروف جر (in, on ,of , at , with ...)	N	.....
صفات ملكية ( my, his , her , your , their, its , our )	N	.....
S الملكية	N	.....

حالات الصفات

قبل الفراغ	الفراغ	بعد الفراغ
1(very , too , so , more , ) (استثناء 1) مكثرات صفات	Adj	N /.....
مكثرات صفات ( very , too , so , more )	Adv	Adj
افعال معينة ( be, become ,get , see , taste , find , smell, sound, ) 2look , appear	Adj	.....
افعال معينة ( be, become ,get , see , taste , find , smell, sound, ) 2look , appear (استثناء 2)	Adv	Adj
3.	Adj	N
ظرف (be )Ly (استثناء 3) ظرف (modal )ly	Adj	.....
Be=(am, is , are, was, were, be , been, being )	Adj	N /.....
Be=(am, is , are, was, were, be , been, being ) (استثناء 4)	Adv	v/ adj

1. What was the most **important** .....ever ? (organize, **organization** , organized )
2. **The** .....of al kindi was noticed all over the world . (achieve , **achievement** , achieved )
3. Two minutes in silence were spent **in** .....of the author . (**memory**, memorise , memorable )
4. **My** .....was to pursue my study in the U.S.A. (ambitious, **ambition** , ambitiously )
5. Jordan's .....with Israel wasn't accepted .(agree , **agreement** , agreed )
6. Jordan valley has got a .....**soil** .(fertilization, **fertile** , fertilise ) #####

1. Living without smoking is **very** .....(ideally, **ideal** , idea)  
استثناء He was **very** .....**organized** in his project.(succeed, successful , **successfully** )
2. The issue **looked** .....for most of us . (particularly, **particular** , particulate )  
استثناء The girl **looked** .....**annoyed** with his attitude . (**particularly**, particular , particulate )
3. ....languages are a problem for most interpreters. (region, **regional** , regionally )
4. She **was fully** .....on her parents . (depend, **dependent** , dependence )  
استثناء He **can easily** .....this model . (**replicate**, replication , replicated )
5. The research about this issue **was** .....(sociology, **social** , socially )  
Ali **was** .....**boy** in English . (fluency, **fluent** , fluently )  
استثناء Jordan **is** .....**facing** a problem with International Monetary Fund.  
(economy , economise , **economically** )  
The issue **was** .....**difficult** .(cretic, criticise , **critically** )

It has been a ..... **food** for the patients .1 ( **nutrition, nutritious , nutritiously** ) (مثال تطبيقي)

1. حدد نوع الكلمات بين اقواس : حسب المقاطع ( **nutrition, nutritious , nutritiously** )

Noun          adj          adv

1. اقرأ بدون الفراغ : مكتملة المعنى : نحتاج **adv** او **adj**

2. حسب حالات الصفات : يوجد قبل الفراغ محدد وبعده اسم لذلك نحتاج **adj** وحسب المقاطع فان الصفة هي

**nutritious**

مثال2..... All the programms I watched were

education) ( **educational** , **educate** حدد نوع الكلمات بين اقواس : حسب المقاطع

**adj**            **v**            **noun**

1. اقرأ بدون الفراغ : غير مكتملة المعنى : نحتاج **n** او **v**

هل يوجد اي استثناء من الاربعة : نعم وجود **be** لذلك نلغي السابق وحسب الاستثناء نختار **adj**

2. وحسب الجدول فان الصفة هي **educational**

# مراجعة (3) Grammar

## 1- أسئلة تصحيح فعل : تكون في المواضيع التالية

- الطريقة المثلى للتعامل مع تصحيح الفعل في كل الازمان :
1. اعتمد اولاً على ما قبل الفراغ لاستبعاد المواضيع السبعة في تصحيح الافعال
  2. اقرأ الجملة كاملة لتحديد اي زمن تكون فيه (present, past, future) وذلك من خلال وجود افعال في الحاضر او الماضي في الجملة ومن خلال الكلمات الدالة المساعدة
  3. عند ربط الموضوع باحد الازمان ابحث في تقسيمات الزمن الخاصة بالفعل مثلاً زمن present ابحث في (simple/continuous/ perfect/ perfect continuous )

1. Tenses	2. If- clauses	3. Modals of speculation
4. Gerund	5. Used to	6. Passive voice
7. Causative	8. Reported speech	

انماط اشكال التصحيح / ضع دائرة :

النمط المعتاد : : correct the verb between brackets :

1. \_\_\_\_\_ ( v , v , v )

كيفية معرفة موضوع التصحيح:

يجب ان يعرف الطالب لأي موضوع ينتمي تصحيح الفعل المعطى و ذلك حسب الاشكال التالية وحسب ما قبل الفراغ :

الموضوع	قبل الفراغ	الفراغ	بعد الفراغ	طريقة التصحيح
Passive voice	احد اشكال ال be +فاعل غير عاقل	.....	()By +sub	p.p
		.....	always/often /sometimes /usually /every .. by+s	Is/ are +p.p
	+فاعل غير عاقل	.....	(yesterday /ago / last / in +past time .. by+s	was/ were +p.p
Causative	Have/has / had / having + object	.....		p.p
Speculation	Must / cant / may / might / could	.....	موقف حاضر موقف ماضي	V1 Have +p.p
Used to	Used to/ didn't use to ركز زرزرز Be used to اشكال used	.....		V1 Ving To +v1
Reported speech	S+ said / told S+ said / told	.....	دلالات ماضي	V2 Had +p.p
	عند وجود جمل منقولة بالأفعال said / told ومحولة كلها إلا فعلها يصحح الفعل المعطى حسب تحويلات الافعال			
If – clauses (0)	If + (v1/v 1+s/ am/is/ are /has/have/don't +v1/ doesn't +v1)	.....	يجوز جواب الشرط في البداية	(v1/v 1+s/ am/is/ are /has/have/don't

				+v1/ doesn't +v1)
<b>If – clauses (1)</b>	If + (v1/v 1+s/ am/is/ are /has/have/don't +v1/ doesn't +v1)	.....	يجوز جواب الشرط في البداية	<b>Will (not) +v1</b>
<b>If – clauses (2)</b>	If + (v2/ were /had/ didn't +v1)	.....	يجوز جواب الشرط في البداية	<b>Would(not)+v1</b>
<b>If – clauses (3)</b>	If + (had /not+ p.p )	.....	يجوز جواب الشرط في البداية	<b>Would have p.p</b>
<b>Gerund (1 )</b>	avoid ,enjoy ,mind , risk can't standباي تصريف	.....		<b>Ving</b>
<b>Gerund (2 )</b>	afford, manage, need , offer, plan ,want, hope, intend expectباي تصريف	.....		<b>To + v1</b>
<b>Gerund (3 )</b>	Stop	.....	توقف مؤقت توقف دائم	<b>To+ v1 Ving</b>

The tunnel *was* .....*by* the government . (**build**) → built  
 Goods *can*~~be~~.....in Jordan by lorries . (**transport**) → transported  
 Trees .....**usually** .....at night . (**water**) → ~~are watered~~  
 New cars .....in Germany **in 2011** . (**produce**) → ~~were~~ produced

I didn't write the letter . I *had it* .....by my secretary. (**write**) → written  
 We aren't going to water the garden. We are going to *have the garden* ..... by someone .(**water**) --watered

- He *must*.....his work today. (**finish**) → finish  
 - She *can't*..... them about you yesterday. (**tell**) → have told

*I used to* ..... shopping in the local supermarket. (**go**) → go  
 There *didn't use to* ..... so much pollution . (**be**) → be  
 He says he *is used to*..... there now. (**live**) → living  
 He .....play chess at age 10. (**use to**) → used to  
 Our grandmother *used* .....us stories at bedtime . (**tell**) → to tell

*He said* he .....lunch early (**have**) → .had  
*He said* he .....Petra the previous day (**visit**) → had visited  
 “We always have a good social life “ “  
 He said they----- (**always have**) a good social life. Always had

If you boil water, it ..... (**evaporate**) → evaporates  
**If** Hamdan *doesn't leave* at nine, he ..... the plane. (**miss**) → will miss  
**If** Ali *had* his own computer, he .....his report now . (**type**) → would type  
**If I had encountered** any difficulties, I .....my teacher. (**consult**) → would have consulted

Do you *mind* .....- me with this difficult task. (**help**) → helping  
 I *want* ..... a tablet, but I am broke at the moment . (**get**) → to get  
 She *stopped* ..... to class when she got sick. (**go**) → to go  
 I had the car repaired because it *stopped*..... (**work**) → working

Simple present مضارع بسيط	present Continuous مضارع مستمر	Present perfect مضارع تام	Present Perfect continuous مضارع تام مستمر
△ + v1+s □ +v1	I +am + ving △ is + ving We /they / you + جمع + are +ving	□ +have+ p.p △ + has + p.p	□ +have+been +ving △ + has +been +ving
Always, often , sometimes , never , usually , every ...,seldom. +fact +time table	Now , at present , at the moment , today , look , listen , nowadays	Already , just , yet , , never , ever , recently , lately ,so far , up to now مفاتيح حصرية بشرط جملة منفردة	All+time , how long , the whole day مفاتيح حصرية سواء جملة منفردة او مزدوجة بشرط وجود فعل مضارع في الجملة الثانية
-She always <u>sleeps</u> early - water <u>boils</u> at 100C - The train <u>leaves</u> at 10:p.m	They <u>are watching</u> TV at the moment	I <u>have already written</u> the report	I <u>have been studying</u> all the night I <u>feel</u> tired because I <u>have</u> <u>been working</u> all day
Simple past ماضي بسيط	Past Continuous ماضي مستمر	Past perfect ماضي تام	Past Perfect continuous
△ □ v2	△ I +was + ving We /they / you + جمع + were +ving	△ +had + p.p □	△ +had been +ving □
Yesterday , ago , last ..., in + ماضي زمن ماضي	وقت محدد +زمن ماضي مستمر اي جملة مزدوجة تحتوي ماضي مستمر يصحح الشق الثاني بماضي بسيط والعكس صحيح (عند وجود المفاتيح أعلاه )	زمن + After , before , , by + زمن ماضي اي جملة مزدوجة تحتوي ماضي تام يصحح الشق الثاني بماضي بسيط والعكس صحيح (عند وجود المفاتيح اعلاه )	All+time , how long , the whole day مفاتيح حصرية بشرط جملة مزدوجة فعلها الثاني ماضي بسيط
We <u>went</u> to Petra last week	While I <u>was playing</u> , I <u>fell</u> down	After I <u>had cooked</u> the food , I <u>served</u> it	I <u>had been studying</u> all the night when she <u>left</u>
Simple future مستقبل بسيط	Future Continuous مستقبل مستمر	Future perfect مستقبل تام	
will +v1 تنبؤ بدون دليل /قرار فجائي be going to +v1 تنبؤ مع دليل /قرار مخطط له	I .we. he .she . you .they .it+ will +be + ving حدث سيكون يحصل في وقت محدد من المستقبل	I .we. he .she . you .they .it+ will +have+p.p حدث سينتهي في وقت محدد من المستقبل	
Tomorrow , next ..., in the future	This time + زمن مستقبل in two years time	زمن مستقبل By+ for .....من مستقبل ....	
I think it <u>will rain</u> tomorrow	I <u>will be driving</u> to London this time next week	I <u>will have studied</u> all the lessons by tomorrow .	

تنفي الأفعال بإضافة not لشقها الأول ماعدا : (v1= don't +v1) (v1+s= doesn't +v1) v2= didn't +v1)  
نكون الأسئلة بوضع الشق الأول قيل الفاعل ما عدا : v1(do+s+v1?) / v1+s (does +s+ v1?) v2(did +s v1?)

## مشاكل المفاتيح المشتركة

المفاتيح المشتركة	حل مشكلتها	امثلة
<p><b>Since /for</b></p> <p>Present perfect: <b>has/have +p.p</b></p> <p>present perfect continuous: : <b>has/have +been +ving</b></p> <p>/past perfect: <b>had +p.p</b></p> <p>/past perfect continuous : <b>had +been +ving</b></p>	<p>1. ان توأجدت في جملة منفردة يجوز الحلين مضارع تام وتام مستمر</p> <p>2. ان توأجدت في جملة مزدوجة انظر لفعل الجملة الثانية : #ان كان مضارع ضع مضارع تام او تام مستمر + لعبة الوزارة #ان كان ماضي ضع ماضي تام او تام مستمر + لعبة الوزارة 3. لعبة الوزارة لمنع حلين :</p> <p>1. <b>has/have /had + been+ .....</b> (v1) الحل ving</p> <p>2. <b>has/have /had..... +ving</b> (be) الحل Been</p> <p>3. <b>has/have /had.....</b> (be+v1) الحل been+ving</p> <p>4. .... (be+v1) الحل has/have +been+ving</p> <p>5. ....been +ving (have) الحل has/ have</p>	<p>1. I .....chess <b>for</b> an hour (<b>play</b>) : الحل have played /have been playing</p> <hr/> <p>2. I <b>feel</b> tired because I .....<b>for</b> 10 hours (<b>work</b>) : الحل have worked /have been working</p> <p>I <b>felt</b> tired because I .....<b>for</b> 10 hours (<b>work</b>) : الحل had worked /had been working</p> <hr/> <p>3. They <b>have been</b> .....chess for an hour . ( play ) الحل : playing They <b>have</b> .....<b>playing</b> chess for an hour . ( be ) الحل : been They <b>have</b> .....chess for an hour . ( <b>be, play</b> ) الحل : been playing They .....chess for an hour . ( <b>be, play</b> ) الحل : have been playing He .....<b>been playing</b> chess for an hour . ( <b>have</b> ) الحل Has</p>
<p><b>Already , just , never</b></p> <p>Present perfect: <b>has/have +p.p</b></p> <p>/past perfect: <b>had +p.p</b></p>	<p>1. ان توأجدت في جملة منفردة يكون الحل فقط مضارع تام . ان توأجدت في جملة مزدوجة انظر لفعل الجملة الثانية : #ان كان مضارع ضع مضارع تام #ان كان ماضي ضع ماضي تام</p>	<p>1. We ....<b>already</b> .....the film .(<b>watch</b>) : الحل have watched</p> <p>2. She <b>istiredbecause</b>she .....<b>never</b>.....hard . ( <b>work</b> ) : الحل <b>has never worked</b> She <b>wastiredbecause</b>she .....<b>never</b>.....hard . ( <b>work</b> ) : الحل <b>had never worked</b></p>
<p><b>When / by the time</b></p> <p>/past perfect: <b>had +p.p</b></p> <p>/past perfect continuous : <b>had +been +ving</b></p> <p>Past continuous : <b>was/were +ving</b></p> <p>/ simple present : <b>v1/v1+s</b></p>	<p>1. By the time /When -----+v2-----, <b>v2/was/were +ving /had+p.p /had been +ving</b></p> <p>2. By the time /When -----+ ( <b>was/were +ving /had+p.p /had been +ving</b> ), ----- v2</p> <p>By the time /When -----+v1/v1+s-----, <b>will +v1</b></p>	<p>1. when I arrived home , she .....the food . (<b>cook</b>) الحلول الممكنة : <b>cooked / was cooking / had cooked / had been cooking</b></p> <p>when I <b>was playing/had played / had been playing</b> chess , she ..... . ( <b>leave</b> ) الحل <b>left</b> الوحيد :</p> <p>When she comes , I .....her . <b>will tell</b> ( <b>tell</b> ) الحل الوحيد :</p>



	5. S+ would often +v1 , but now ----- S.....
9. Relative clauses	..... (wh-) N, .....
10. Cleft sentences	----- جملة تحتوي كلمات It .....  S+v----- What .....  ----- جملة تحتوي كلمات The person ..... The thing ..... The time ..... The place ..... The way ..... The reason ..... The event
11. Linkers (consequently/as a consequence /as a result /therefore/thus/ for this reason/ (however/ nevertheless/although/ despite /on the one hand...on the other hand /whereas)	الشكل الاول ..... ( اداة ربط ) الشكل الثاني ..... اداة ربط.....
12. If type 0	----- حدث يتبعه فعله باي تصريح ..... ----- حدث معين فعله باي تصريح ----- If .....
13. American / British English	..... جملة بالامريكي جملة بالبريطاني-----
14. Tenses	

## طرق الحل لكل موضوع ...

من المتوقع : ان تكون اعادة الجمل بوجود دليل بين اقواس لمساعدة الطلاب

### 1. Modals of speculation / تفسير الاحتمالات / افعال الاستنتاج

\* نحدد في البداية العبارة ثم نحدد الفعل بعد العبارة و نطبق حسب القواعد أدناه :-

مضارع مثبت ( am , is , are , v1 , v1+s , will+v1 )  
 مضارع منفي ( amn't , isn't , aren't , don't+v1 , doesn'tv1 , won't +v )  
 ماضي مثبت ( was , were , v2 , had , has/have +p.p )  
 ماضي منفي ( wasn't , weren't , didn't+ v1 , hadn't , hasn't /haven't +p.p )

<p><b>Sure , certain , Certainly , I know , definitely</b></p>	→	مضارع بأشكاله / مثبت ما عدا مضارع تام	= <b>Must + v1</b>
	→	مضارع / منفي	= <b>Can't + v1</b>
<p><b>Un Sure, not certain, possible, probable, look like, I doubt / believe / think, perhaps, may be, probably</b></p>	→	ماضي / مثبت	= <b>Must have + p.p</b>
	→	ماضي / منفي	= <b>Can't + have + p.p</b>
	→	مضارع بأشكاله / مثبت ما عدا مضارع تام	= <b>May, might , could + v1</b>
	→	مضارع / منفي	= <b>May, might , could + not + v1</b>
	→	ماضي / مثبت	= <b>May, might , could have + p.p</b>
	→	ماضي / منفي	= <b>May, might, could + not + have + p.p</b>

- Perhaps the exam is difficult. (**might**)  
 The exam ..... الحل ( *might be difficult* )
- I'm sure the exam was difficult. (**must**)  
 The exam ..... الحل *must have been difficult* )

### 2. Passive.

- اشطب المفعول في الجملة بوضع X فوقه
- نحدد الفعل في الجملة (يكون قبل المفعول)
- نكتب قاعدة الفعل حسب القواعد المرفقة والاهتمام ب 3 قواعد

#### Active

#### passive

- v2 \_\_\_\_\_ o+was,were+p.p  
 didn't+v1 \_\_\_\_\_ o+wasn't,weren't+p.
- v1/ v1+s \_\_\_\_\_ 0+ is/are +p.p
- has/have +p.p \_\_\_\_\_ 0 +has/have +been +p.p

#### مثال عام :

- They have transport goods hundreds of kilometers inside China since 1780. .  
 Goods have been transported hundreds of kilometers inside China since 1780

- اشطب المفعول goods
  - نحدد الفعل بوضع خط تحته . ( قبل المفعول ) ( have transported )
  - كتابة قاعدة الفعل :- 0 +has/have +been +p.p
  - قبل التطبيق مراعاة أي مشاكل :-
- هام : اخطاء الطلاب : ( 1. انزال المفعول ثانية 2. عدم اكمال الجملة بعد المفعول 3. اي خطأ في املاء او تصريف ال (p.p) = صفر

### 3. REPORTED

1- حدد الأفعال والضمائر والتعابير الزمنية في الجملة المعطاة بوضع خط تحتها وحولها حسب جدول التحويلات وإبقاء ما لا يتحول كما هو \*يجب أولاً حفظ تحويلات الضمائر و الأفعال و التعابير الزمنية أدناه :

#### Rules for changing the pronouns :

Direct	Indirect
I	He /she
Me	Him /her
My	His /her
We	They
Us	Them
Our	Their
This	That
These	Those
Here	There
You (sub)	I , we, he ,she ,they
→me , us , him , her , them	
You (obj)	Me, us ,him ,her , them
→me , us , him , her , them	
Your	My, our , his ,her , their
→me , us , him , her , them	

#### Rules for changing the verbs :

Direct	Indirect
v1, v1+s	V2
Am/ is	was
are	were
Don't /doesn't +v1	Didn't +v1
Has /have	had
Will/ shall/ may /can/ must ..+v1	Would/should/might /could /had to +v1
Was/ were	Had been
V2	Had +p.p
Didn't +v1	Hadn't +p.p

#### Rules for changing time expressions :

Direct	Indirect
Today	That day
Tonight	That night
Tomorrow	The day after
Next...	The .....after
Last ...	The ...before
Yesterday	The day before
Now	Then
ago	Before

" **I will** do **my** best **tomorrow** to achieve **my** goals "

He said that -----

I → he :الحل

Will → would

My → his

Tomorrow → the day after

My → his

He said that **he would do his best the day after to achieve his goals .**

اخطاء الطلاب : 1. بداية الجملة بحرف كبير 2. عدم تحويل اي كلمة مطلوبة 3. عدم انزال اي كلمة غير محولة 4. اي خطأ املاني في الكلمة المحولة /التصريف 5. عدم وضع نقطة في نهاية الجملة ---- كل الاخطاء =صفر

مشكلة / : you/ your

قد تكون فاعل او مفعول حسب موقعها من الفعل لذلك قبل البدء في الحل حدد ان كانت احدهما وذلك بوجودها قبل الفعل فهي فاعل وبعده فهي مفعول ثم حدد المخاطب حسب جدول الضمائر وحول

--	--	--

You+v فاعل	V+ You+مفعول	your
You -----me = <b>I</b>	You -----me = <b>me</b>	You -----me = <b>my</b>
You ----- --us = <b>we</b>	You ----- --us = <b>us</b>	You ----- --us = <b>our</b>
You ----- him = <b>he</b>	You ----- him = <b>him</b>	You ----- him = <b>his</b>
You -----her = <b>she</b>	You -----her = <b>her</b>	You -----her = <b>her</b>
You ----- --them = <b>they</b>	You ----- --them = <b>them</b>	You ----- --them = <b>their</b>

“I saw **you** as **you** were in **your** garden .”

He told me *he had seen **me** as **I** had been in **my** garden .*  
 He told us *he had seen **us** as **we** had been in **our** garden .*  
 He told him *he had seen **him** as **he** had been in **his** garden .*  
 He told her *he had seen **her** as **she** had been in **her** garden .*  
 He told them *he had seen **them** as **they** had been in **their** garden .*  
 He told Ali *he had seen **him** as **he** had been in **his** garden .*  
 He told Muna *he had seen **her** as **she** had been in **her** garden .*  
 He told the girls *he had seen **them** as **they** had been in **their** garden*  
 He said *he had seen **him** as **he** had been in **his** garden .*

#### 4. Causative (have)

المطلوب فقط : الشكل التالي :

S+ ask / باي تصريف + O1+to +v1 +O2

S.....

S +have/ تناسب ask +O2+P.P

(ask=have) (asks=has) (asked=had) (be asking=be having) (have asked =have had) (mod+ask =mod+have)

I **asked** someone to fix my computer. (**had**)

I .....

الحل I had my computer fixed.

#### 5. Modal (have to)

Have to+v1

Has to +v1     it's necessary to +v1

Don't have to +v1      $\implies$      it's not necessary to +v1 / **احفظ /يجوز العكس**

Doesn't have to

1. You **don't have to** sleep early. (**have**)

It .....

: الحل is not necessary to sleep early

2. **It is necessary to** study hard for exams. (**have**)

You .....

: الحل have to study hard for exams .

#### 6. Modal (mustn't)

**Mustn't +v1**      $\implies$      **be not allowed to +v1** / **احفظ /يجوز العكس**

You **aren't allowed to** smoke in patients' rooms . (**must**)

You .....

: الحل mustn't smoke in patients' rooms .

#### 7. Modal (should)

**Should +v1**      $\implies$      **if I were you, I would +v1** / **احفظ**

You **should start** revision before exams. (**would**)

If .....  
: الحل I were you , I would start revision before exams .

## 8. after / before

حدد اي جملة حصلت قبل الاخرى واربط كما هو ادناه :  
After + (قبل) had+p.p ..... , .....(بعد) v2  
Before + (بعد) v2 ..... , .....(قبل) had+p.p

The volcano began to erupt. All the people left the island. (**after**)

**After** .....

**Before** .....

After the volcano **had begun** to erupt, they **left** the island . الحل

Before they **left** the island, the volcano **had begun** to erupt,. الحل

## 9. Used to / be used to

Used to +v1 = past habit تدل على عادة في الماضي

be used to +ving /noun = present habit تدل على عادة في الحاضر

الشكل المتوقع في الاعادة :

1. -----v2----- فعل مثبت , but now ----- (فعل منفي)

S.....used to +v1.....

Rashed **went** swimming every morning, but now he doesn't. (**use**)

**Rashed** .....

: الحل **used to go** swimming every morning.

2. -----v2----- فعل منفي , but now ----- (فعل مثبت)

S.....**didn't use to** +v1.....

2.My grandparents **didn't send** emails when they were my age. (**use**)

My grandparents.....

: الحل **didn't use to send** emails when they were my age.

3. S+ **was/ were in the habit of** +ving

s + **wasn't / weren't in the habit of** +ving

#**it was/wasn't normal/usual/a habit for** +s to +v1

S.....**used to** +v1.....

S.....**didn't use to** +v1.....

Ali **was** in the habit of smoking .(**use**)

Ali ..... : الحل **used to smoke**

Ali **wasn't** in the habit of smoking .(**use**)

Ali ..... : الحل **didn't use to smoke**

It was normal for Ali to sleep early

Ali ...../used to sleep early .

4. S+ **is /are /am in the habit of** +ving

**It is/isn't +normal/usual/ a habit** .....to +v1

S..... **is/isn't /are/aren't /am/amn't used to** +ving

1. Ali is in the habit of smoking .(**use**)

Ali ..... : الحل **is used to smoking**

2. It is **normal** for me to study until late .

I am ..... : الحل **used to studying until late** .

It is normal for students to revise before exams .

Students ..... الحل **are used to revising before exams**

5. S+ **would often** +v1 , but now -----

S.....used to+v1.

Students would often walk to school , but now most of them take a bus .

Students ..... : used to walk to school .

## 10. Relative clauses: اشباه جمل الوصل

هي عبارة عن اشباه جمل تبدأ بضمائر الوصل ( relative pronouns ) وتهدف لاعطاء معلومات اضافية حول شيء بدون الحاجة لتكوين جملة جديدة . وهي نوعان تشمل ضمائر الوصل :

Who للفاعل والمفعول العاقل  
Which للفاعل والمفعول غير العاقل  
Whose للملكية  
When للفاعل والمفعول الزمني  
Where للفاعل والمفعول المكاني  
That للفاعل والمفعول العاقل غير العاقل

هام : اشكال الاعادة :

1. .... (wh-)

2. .... (wh-)

N, .....

3. ....

Who which when

4. Who which when

1. ....

2. ....

الربط بضمائر الوصل : الربط حسب موقع الاسم المتكرر في الجملتين :

N1/فاعل ..... N2فاعل

N1/فاعل ..... او ..... N2/مفعول

N1/فاعل + Wh- يناسب (N2) + جملة N2 + بقية جملة N1

مثال:

The woman was young . The woman gave him the money .  
The woman *who gave him the money* was young.

The woman was young . I met her in the club.  
The woman *who / whom I met in the club* was young.

(1) N1/مفعول ..... N2/فاعل (2)

N1/مفعول ..... N2/مفعول

N2 جملة بقية + (N2) يناسب Wh- + الجملة الاولى كما هي

او

بدونها N2 جملة, + (N1) يناسب Wh- فاعل/ N1

I cut down **the tree** . **The tree** was fruitless .

I cut down the tree **which was fruitless**

او The tree **which I cut down** was fruitless

I bought **the car** . I gave **it** my father.

I bought the car **which I gave to my father** .

The car **which I bought** I gave to my father .

هام : قد يعطى الطالب جملتان منفصلتان وتبدأ الإعادة باسم متبوعا بفاصلة وهنا يجب وضع فاصلة أخرى عند الانتهاء من الجملة الثانية

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

London,.....

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

## 11. Cleft sentences

1. It –clefts 2. What –cleft 3. Wh- clefts : جملة تستخدم لتأكيد احد اطراف الجملة (emphasis) ولها 3 انواع :  
احفظ الطرق التالية للتأكيد بالانواع الثلاثة :  
ملاحظه هامة : سيوضع الطرف المؤكد بين قوسين / تحته خط / او بلون غامق

1. *it*-clefts : الجمل الفاصلة التي تبدأ ب *it*

باقي الجملة بدون المؤكد + ضمير وصل مناسب + WH- + الطرف المراد تأكيده + مناسب **IT + BE**

The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.

It .....(London )

It was **London** where The Olympic Games were held in 2012 CE

2. . (wh- cleft sentences) (التأكيد بضمائر الوصل)

The person **who** ..... + be ... + اسم الفاعل

The thing **that** ..... + be ... + اسم الشيء/ الحدث

The time **when** ..... + be ... + اسم الزمان

The place **where** ..... + be ... + اسم المكان

The way **in which** ..... + be ... + اسم الطريقة

The reason **why**..... + be ... + السبب

The event **that** ..... + be + الحدث

ملاحظة هامة : يجوز استبدال الكلمات person/thing/ place/ time بكلمات تدل عليها

ملاحظة هامة : يجوز البدء بالاسم المركز عليه بالشكل التالي :

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ الجملة غير المركز عليها + wh- + the person/ place /time /reason + be + الاسم المركز

Huda won the prize for Art last year .

The person .....

: **who** won the prize for Art last year

Huda was .....

: **the person who** won the prize for Art last year

## 12. Linkers ادوات الربط

تربط سبب ونتيجة حسب الاشكال التالية :السبب دائما قبلها واهتمام بعلامات الترقيم

نتيجة متوقعه \_\_\_\_\_ - سبب \_\_\_\_\_ .

As a result,  
Therefore,  
Consequently ,  
In this way,  
Thus ,  
In consequence ,  
For this/ that reason ,

Contradicting clauses: ادوات ربط التناقض

تربط سبب ونتيجة غير متوقعه حسب الاشكال التالية :

1. \_\_\_\_\_ - نتيجة غير متوقعه

However ,  
Nevertheless ,

The lecture was boring and irrelevant. **However** , some of the students began to participate.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ - سبب

although  
despite  
,whereas

(على الرغم ان) Although \_\_\_\_\_ سبب (S+V) \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ نتيجة متوقعه -  
(على الرغم ان) Despite \_\_\_\_\_ سبب (n/adj+n/ving) \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ نتيجة غير متوقعه  
(وفي حين) Whereas, \_\_\_\_\_ سبب (S+V) \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ نتيجة غير متوقعه

2. On the one hand, -----fact/way of thinking .On the other hand,----- fact/way of thinking

نمط 1 : اربط الجمل التالية مستخدما اداة الربط بين اقواس

حدد السبب والنتيجة (المتوقعه /غير المتوقعه ) ثم اربط حسب اعلاه

Many people were rescued easily. All houses were flooded by the heavy rain. (Nevertheless)

All houses were flooded by the heavy rain. **Nevertheless**, many people were rescued easily.الحل

We should be careful. The 'Internet of Things 'sounds exciting

**Although** .....

:الحل **Although** The 'internet of things 'sounds exciting, we should be careful.

لا تنسى الحصول على نسخة الأسئلة المتوقعة من الأكاديمية وجميع المكتبات

نمط 2: Functions:

1. : Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows

Using internet can be useful. **However**, if we use it wrongly , it could be dangerous

What is the function of **using however** in the above sentence ?

: showing opposition ادوات التناقض

: showing results ادوات النتائج

(The exam was easy, **Therefore**, the students passed . . . . .

X = ,Therefore الصحيح .Therefore

**13. if clause type o )**

----- حدث يتبعه فعله باي تصريف ----- . ----- حدث معين فعله باي تصريف -----

If .....(v1/v1+s).....,.....v1/v1+s.....

You **press** the button and the computer **will work** .

If .....

If you **press** the button , the computer **works**

**14. American English (AE) vs. British English (BE)**

British English (BE)	American English (AE)
1. Present perfect : <b>has/have +p.p</b> 2. Hasn't /haven't +p.p 3. Has/have+فاعل+p.p? <i>I <b>have written</b> the letter</i> <i>I<b>haven't written</b> the letter</i> <i><b>Have you written</b> the letter ?</i> <i><b>Have you been to +place ?</b> نكشة</i>	1. Simple past : <b>v2</b> 2. <b>didn't +v1</b> 3. <b>Did +فاعل + v1 +?</b> <i>I <b>wrote</b> the letter</i> <i><b>I didn't write</b> the letter</i> <i><b>Did you write</b> the letter?</i> <i><b>Did you go to +place ?</b></i>
1. Has + <b>already /just+ p.p</b> 2. Hasn't /haven't +p.p <b>yet.</b> 3. Has/have+فاعل+everp.pyet? <i>I <b>have justseen</b> the film .</i> <i>I <b>haven't seen</b> the film <b>yet</b> .</i> <i><b>Have you seen</b> the film <b>yet?</b></i> <i><b>Have you everseen</b> the film?</i>	1. <b>already /just+V2</b> 2. <b>didn't +v1yet</b> 3. <b>Did +فاعل+v1 + yet?</b> <i>I <b>just saw</b> the film</i> <i><b>I didn't see</b> the film <b>yet</b> .</i> <i><b>Did you see</b> the film <b>yet?</b></i>
Get got <b>got</b> (ليس بمعنى يملك)  <i>He had <b>got</b> us some ice cream</i>	Get got <b>gotten</b>  <i>He had <b>gotten</b> us some ice cream</i>
1. has/have + <b>got</b> التملك 2. Hasn't /haven't + <b>got</b> 3. Has/have+فاعل+ <b>got ?</b> <i>I <b>have got</b> a sister.</i> <i>I <b>haven't got</b> a sister</i> <i><b>Have you got</b> a sister?</i>	1. <b>Has /have</b> 2. <b>Doesn't have / don't have</b> 3. <b>Does +فاعل +have +?</b> <b>Do +فاعل + have?</b> <i>I <b>have</b> a sister</i> <i><b>I don't have</b> a sister</i> <i><b>Do youhave</b> a sister?</i>

British	our	ise	re	ogue	mme	ae	oe	ise	doubling
American	or	ize	er	og	m	e	e	ice	No doubling

(colour, , recognise, centre, dialogue, programme, archaeology, homoeopathy ,practise(v)/practice(n) Jeweller)

(color, , recognize, center, dialog, program, archeology, homeopathy, practice (v/n), Jeweler )

5. Have	Take
Have a look It's <b>time to have a break</b> Have a rest Have a look	Take a look It's <b>time for recess</b> Take a rest Take a look
مصعد lift رصيف pavement حلويات sweets اجازة holiday الخريف autumn زبالة rubbish بنزين petrol معهد conservatoire شقة flat صيدلية chemist's بنطلون trousers صندوق السيارة Boot (of a car) بسكويت biscuit مدير مدرسة Head teacher Goodness	Elevator Sidewalk Candy Vacation Fall garbage, trash gas conservatory apartment drugstore pants Trunk Cookie Principle of a school Gosh

**Rewrite the following in American English :**

1. I have just returned from a holiday in the centre of Cyprus./ **I just returned from a vacation in the center of Cyprus .**
2. 'Goodness, you've got very tall!' said my aunt.// **'Gosh, you've gotten very tall!' said my aunt.**
3. Have you ever been to an aquarium? // **Did you go to an aquarium yet?**
4. We're too late - the bus has just left. // **We're too late - the bus left already**
5. I think it's time to have a break. /// **I think it's time for recess**
6. I haven't done my homework yet. // **I didn't do my homework yet.**

لا تنسى الحصول على نسخة الاسئلة المتوقعة من الاكاديمية وجميع المكتبات

### 15. \$\$\$\$\$\$ يعتمد على فهم وظائف الافعال (tenses)

ركز على التالي :

1. Muna started writing the essay at 5p.m . it's 10 p.m and she's still writing . \$\$\$\$  
الحل Muna .....since 5p.m (**has been writing the essay**)
  2. S + intend to +v1 \$\$\$\$  
S .....  
الحل be +planning to /going to +v1
  3. It's expected in the end of this century no diseases will be left.  
By .....
- الحل By the end of this century no diseases **will have been** left .
4. Within fifty years scientists will invent a device that enables blind people to see .  
In fifty years time .....

In fifty years time scientists **will be inventing** a device that enables blind people to see الحل  
5. before long , all cars will be environmentally friendly

Before long, .....

Before long all cars **will have been** environmentally friendly. الحل

6. You can borrow this book tomorrow because I will finish it by then .

By tomorrow .....so you can borrow it .

By tomorrow **I will have finished** the book

7. It's 3 o'clock now, so Ali's flight arrived at Queen Alia International Airport .

It's 3 o'clock now.....

It's 3 o'clock now Ali's flight **will have arrived** at Queen Alia International Airport.

8. My mother lost her purse yesterday. She shopped in the market all day .

Before my mother .....

Before my mother lost her purse yesterday, she **had been shopping** in the market all day.

## 16. Articles

### A/ AN

تحفظ الاستخدامات بالانجليزي + املاء

1. **not knowing what/who is being spoken about** مع الاسم النكرة

I bought a car.

2. **before countable nouns when mentioned for the first time** عند ذكر شيء / شخص اول مرة

Ali lives in a big house. There is a garden next to it with an apple tree .

### THE

1. **Knowing what/who is being spoken about.** للتخصيص وليس للتعميم

ان وجد حروف جر او ضمائر وصل بعد الاسم فهو مخصص

The book on the table is mine / The car which I bought was expensive

2. **With unique nouns :** مع الاسماء الفريدة من نوعها

The Earth goes round the Sun

3. **Talking about seas, oceans, rivers, groups of islands, mountain ranges and**

**countries that include the in their name.** اسماء البحار والمحيطات والانهار ومجموعات الجزر وسلاسل الجبال ودول الاتحاد

The Mediterranean Sea , the river Nile , the Indian Ocean , the Balearic Islands , the Rocky Mountains , the United States

4. **With superlatives :** The + adj + est // The + most + adj صيغ المقارنة

He bought **the most expensive** clothes in the shop

She was **the tallest** girl in Amman

5. **Musical instruments :** الآلات الموسيقية the piano

### X/ZERO

1. **with uncountable and plural nouns, and for general statements**

مع الاسماء غير المعدودة والجمع والتعميم

**Chocolate** tastes good. That shop sells sweets.

2. **before most countries, languages, continents, individual mountains**

**lakes, waterfalls, towns, streets, days, months and years**

قبل اسماء الدول و اللغات والقارات والجبل لوحده والبحيرات والشلالات والبلدات والشوارع والايام والشهور والسنوات

### أنماط الأسئلة المتوقعة :

**Correct the mistakes in the following sentences by correcting the usage of the underlined article**  
صحح الاخطاء في الجمل التالية بتصحيح استخدام اداة التعريف التي تحتها خط

1. He climbed the Mount Everest at the age of 20.
2. He lived in the London in 1999.

**Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows :**

The first mobile phone I bought cost over a hundred dinar

What is the **function** of using the underlined article in the above sentence ?

**Read the following dialogue/ paragraph and add the necessary article (a, an , the or where necessary )** و أقرأ الحوار التالي / الفقرة واضف اداة التعريف المناسبة حيث يكون ضروريا

### PRONUNCIATION

#### Consonants

p      pip  
b      bib  
t      ten  
d      den  
k      cat  
g      get  
f      fish  
θ      thigh  
ð      this  
s      set  
z      zoo  
ʃ      ship

ʒ      measure  
h      hen  
tʃ      church  
dʒ      judge  
m      man  
n      now  
ŋ      sing  
l      let  
r      ride  
w      wet  
j      yet

#### DIPHTHONGS

/eɪ/ as in 'take'  
/aɪ/ as in 'buy'  
/ɔɪ/ as in 'boy'  
/ɪə/ as in 'fear'  
/eə/ as in 'care'  
/əʊ/ as in 'go'  
/ʊə/ as in 'poor'  
/aʊ/ as in 'cow'

**SHORT VOWELS**

i: see /si:/  
 i happy /'hæpi/  
 ɪ sit /sɪt/  
 e ten /ten/  
 æ cat /kæt/  
 ɑ: father /'fɑ:ðə(r)/  
 ɒ got /gɒt/  
 ɔ: saw /sɔ:/  
 ʊ put /pʊt/  
 u actual /'æktʃuəl/  
 u: too /tu:/

ʌ cup /kʌp/  
 ɜ: bird /bɜ:d/  
 ə about /ə'baʊt/  
 eɪ say /seɪ/  
 əʊ go /gəʊ/  
 aɪ five /faɪv/  
 aʊ now /naʊ/  
 ɔɪ boy /bɔɪ/  
 ɪə near /nɪə(r)/  
 eə hair /heə(r)/  
 ʊə pure /pjʊə(r)/

**LONG VOWELS**

/ɑ:/ as in 'car'  
 /i:/ as in 'key'  
 /u:/ as in 'do'  
 /ɜ:/ as in 'bird'  
 /ɔ:/ as in 'four'

/æ/ as in 'cat'  
 /e/ as in 'pet'  
 /ɪ/ as in 'ship'  
 /ʌ/ as in 'bus'  
 /ɒ/ as in 'dog'  
 /ʊ/ as in 'put'  
 /ə/ as in 'the'

1. Read the following dictionary entry and answer the questions that follows:

**in-no-va-tion** /,ɪnə'veɪʃən/ n [C;U] the introduction of something new: *recent innovations in printing methods* | *an attempt at innovation* - **innovative** /'ɪnə'veɪtɪv/ *adj: innovative ideas*

1. The syllable that carries the **main stress** in the word "innovation" is on the syllable ...  
 a) in                      b) no                      c) va                      d) tion
2. The syllable that carries the **secondary stress** in the word "innovation" is on the syllable ...  
 a) in                      b) no                      c) va                      d) tion

**Language functions**

**(الوظائف اللغوية)**

هي استخدام عبارات معينة (توظيفها) لنقل معانٍ معينة:

**Introduction of a report : تقديم تقرير**

- the aim of this report is to ....
- This report examines ....
- In this report .....will be examined

**conclusion خلاصة**

1. It appears that ...
2. This results in ...

**Recommendations: توصيات**

1. It's recommended that ....
2. The best course of action would be to.....

**.indicating consequence:/ showing results اظهار نتائج**

- In this way, .....
- As a consequence , .....
- Therefore , .....
- As a result , .....
- thus

**Indicating opposition:/ contradiction اظهار المناقضة/**

- However, .....
- Whereas , ....., .....

- Despite .....,.....
- On the one hand , ....On the other hand , .....
- In spite of this ...
- On the contrary ....
- Conversely, .....

**Continuation or addition : استمرارية او اضافة**

- Furthermore,.....
- Likewise , .....
- One reason for this is .....
- In addition , .....

**Emphasis : التاكيد**

- The **thing** that ...
- The **person** who ...
- The **time** when ...
- The **place** where ...
- The **way** in which ...
- **What**...
- **It** ...

**Expressing past habit: عادة في الماضي تعبير عن**

S+ used to +v1 .....

**Expressing present habit (customary) : عادة في الحاضر تعبير عن**

S+ be+ used to +ving .....

**Giving essential information : اعطاء معلومات اساسية/ضرورية**

اي جملة وصل تبدا بضمائر وصل وبدون فواصل

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

**Giving additional information: اعطاء معلومات اضافية**

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

**Knowing what/who is being spoken about : معرفة**

The first mobile phone I bought cost over a hundred dinar

What is the **function** of using the underlined article in the above sentence ?

**Not knowing what/who is being spoken about: نكرة**

I bought a car last week.

What is the **function** of using the underlined article in the above sentence ?

ارجع الى وظائف ازمان الافعال السابقة واحفظها بشكلها المختصر وليس كما هو مكتوب في الكتاب

ارجع الى ادوات البلاغه السابقه وادرسها جيدا مع جملها

الطريقه : دراسة جملة واعطاء وظيفة .....

1. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows :

-----جملة تحت احد كلماتها خط-----

What is the function of the underlined word .....in the above sentence ?

مثل much pollution will harm environment. This result in increasing diseases

Function : conclusion

1. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows :

-----جملة كاملة-----

What is the function of the above sentence ?

مثل It was John who kidnapped the old man

## مراجعة (4) Writing

**Editing :** تحرير النص من الأخطاء

يعطى الطالب فقرة ويحدد له الأخطاء التي فيها بوضع خط تحتها :

**\*Spelling mistakes :** اخطاء املائية

تركز على تبديل بعض الحروف في الكلمات :

( b → p) ( c → k) ( j → g) ( i → e) ( s → t) ( o → u) ( s → z) او العكس

(arthretis=arthritis) (taplet =tablet ) (privasy = privacy) ( allerjy = allergy)(Akcess = acces )

**\*punctuation mistakes :** اخطاء ترقيمية

تركز على موضوع تكبير الحرف / والفواصل في مواضع الدوات الربط واشباه جمل الوصل وغيرها

طريقة السؤال الجديدة : تحديد الأخطاء

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

Scientists will say that exercise is not only important for general fitness; but that it is also good for the brain,  
It helped us concentrate better? As a result, we perform better in exams.

طريقة الحل :

X	✓
Will say	say
Fitness;	Fitness,
Brain,	Brain.
helped	helps
Concentrate better?	Concentrate better.

ملاحظة هامة : عند تحديد الخطأ في علامات الترقيم يجب كتابة الكلمة المرافقه  
لعلمه الترقيم كما هو اعلاه

### GUIDED WRITING

يركز على ترجمة معلومات معطاة بشكل فقرة من جملتين احرص على كتابة جملتين بسيطتين واستخدام أدوات ربط مناسبة  
نماذج متوقعة :

1. نموذج تعداد خصائص /مزايا لشيء :

Title .. (1)and (2) .It/They also (3)./ and (4)

### Characteristics of web pages

- give link to other web pages
- allow people to contact the author
- have adverts on them .
- interactive with others

Web pages give link to other web pages *and* allow people to contact the author. *They also* have adverts on them *and* interactive with others .

2. نموذج The importance of / فوائد / اهمية Advantages / benefits/ حسنات

Title is good because of (1+ing)and (2+ing) . Title is also good because of (3+ing)./ and (4+ing)

### The advantages of having a Smartphone

- take it out with you
- surf the net
- listen to music
- watch films

Having a Smartphone is *good because of* taking it out with you *and* surfing the net. Having a Smartphone is *also good because of* listen to music *and* watch films

3. نموذج Disadvantages سيئات

Title is bad because of (1+ing)and (2+ing) . Title is also bad because of (3+ing)./ and (4+ing)

### Disadvantages of using computers

- ✓ -hurt eyes
- ✓ -cause headache
- ✓ - damage hands and arms
- ✓ -waste time

Using computers is *bad because of* hurting eyes and causing headaches . Using computers is *also bad because of* damaging hands and arms and wasting time .

4. نموذج سؤال why .....? /purposes/ reasons

There are many reasons that make why such as : (1+ing) and (2+ing). Also , why + because of (3+ing) and (4+ing) .

### Purposes of building Madaba Mosaic School ?

- ✓ -train Jordanian craftspeople to make mosaic .
- ✓ -preserve the mosaic floors in Jordan .
- ✓ Provide new work opportunities for artists .
- ✓ Make people aware of the importance of mosaic

There are many reasons that make people build Madaba Mosaic School such as: training Jordanian craftspeople to make mosaic and preserving the mosaic floors in Jordan . Also, people build Madaba Mosaic School because of providing new work opportunities for artists and making people aware of the importance of mosaic.

### \$\$\$\$\$ Why do many wild animals disappear around the world ?

- ✓ -cut down the forests more than planting new ones .

- ✓ -over fishing and hunting .
- ✓ Pollute the environment .
- ✓ Make more land for agricultural areas

There are many reasons that make many wild animals disappear around the world such as : cutting down the forests more than planting new ones and over fishing and hunting . Also, many wild animals disappear around the world because of polluting the environment and Making more land for agricultural areas .

### 5. نموذج سؤال How/ Ways to / suggestions

You can ++ **by** (1+v-ing) **and** (2+v-ing) . You can also + (3+v1) ./ **and** (4+v1)

#### How to use modern technology ?

- organize time of using it.
- use it for good purposes .
- depend on it in learning.
- Share its benefits with others

You can use modern technology by organizing time of using it **and** using it for good purposes. You can **also** depend on it in learning **and** share its benefits with others.

#### Suggestions to use digital information

- listen to podcasts .
- watch lectures on line .
- find information on subjects of study.
- educate people

You can use digital information by listening to podcasts **and** watching lectures on line . You can **also** find information on subjects of study **and** share its benefits with others.

### نموذج مقارنة (1) comparison

**Although** A is/ are **and** صفة, It/ They is/ are **and** صفة. B is/ are **and** صفة , **but** it/ they is /are صفة **and** صفة.

Journeys	Advantages	Disadvantages
Train journeys	Fast , comfortable	Stop at a station , crowded
Car journeys	Drive right to wanted places ,personal	Uncomfortable , expensive

**Although** train journeys are fast **and** comfortable, they are crowded **and** you have to stop at a station . Car journeys are personal **and** you drive right to wanted places , **but** they are uncomfortable **and** expensive .

### نموذج مقارنة (2) comparison

A is/ are **whereas** B is/ are **معاكسة** صفة. A is/ are **while** B is/ are **معاكسة** صفة

Travelling by cars	Travelling on trains
Fast , uncomfortable	Slow , comfortable
expensive	cheap

Travelling by cars is fast and uncomfortable, whereas travelling on trains is slow and comfortable. Travelling by cars is expensive, while travelling on trains is cheap.

### نموذج مقارنة (3) comparison

## Internet

### Advantages

Facilitate learning , entertain people

### Disadvantages

Waste time , cause problems

Title *is good because of* (1+ing) *and* (2+ing) . On the other hand, *it/they/you can* (3+vI) / *and* (4+vI)

Internet *is good because of* facilitating learning *and* entertaining people. On the other hand, It *can* waste time *and* cause problems

## 7 نموذج سيرة غيرية biography

Name of person + was born in (time) + *and died in* (time). *In addition* , he/she is a (occupation) *with many achievements such as: (he /achievement1) and (he /achievement2)* .

### ziryab

- **Date of birth** : 798
- **date of death** : 857
- **Occupation** : musician
- **achievements** : established first music school, introduced the oud to Europe

ziryab *was born in* 798 *and died in* 857 . *In addition*, he is a musician *r with many achievements such as: he* established first music school and introduced the oud to Europe .

## 8 نموذج وصف مكان :

### Any place

- **location** : .....
- **date of construction** : .....
- **purpose of building** : .....
- **parts of building** :

*is located in* ..... *and was built in* ..... *for the purpose of* ..... *It also consisted of* ..... *and* .....

# LITERATURE SPOT A

## Rhetorical devices أدوات البلاغة

1. **Alliteration:** تكرار الاصوات الساكنة (اول حرف) لكلمات بجانب بعضها ويستخدم للتأكيد

The zoo kept several selfish seals

2. **Onomatopoeia:** المحاكاة الصوتية: هو استخدام الكلمات التي تحاول محاكاة صوت  
Everywhere we go we will hear the constant **buzz** and **hum** of technology

3. **Simile:** التشبيه: يقارن كائن واحد لآخر

Some robots will **look and sound very like** humans  
Treatment and medicines will **taste as delicious as** real food

4. **Personification:** التجسيد / اعطاء صفات وقدرات انسانية لاشياء مجردة وجماد

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

5. **Sensory Description:** الوصف الحسي

يصف الأشياء بطريقة أن الشخص يمكن أن يتعرف على الأشياء عن طريق حواسهم الخمس: الشم والتذوق والبصر واللمس والسمع.

While heading for the meat department, I **smelled** the stench of seafood, which made my appetite disappear

6., **Metaphor:** الاستعارة / استخدام الكلمات او العبارات ليس بمعناها الحرفي بل المجازي

The world will be **at your fingertips**

المادة الادبية : سيعطى الطالب مقتطف من احدى القصائد او القصة وعليه سؤاليين يمكن اجابتهما من المقتطف او حسب فهم الطالب السابق لذلك ركز على هذه الاسئلة النتقاة بعناية والاجابات المرفقه ويمكن صياغتها بلغتك

اسئلة على قصيدة "I remember, I remember by Thomas Hood

### Stanza: 1

1. What two things were remembered in this stanza?
2. Find two examples of personification?\$\$\$
3. Why does the poet describe the sun as peeping in?\$\$
4. What was the poet's wish?

### Stanza:2

5. How did the poet make a contrast between the long tree and peoples' lives? \$\$\$
6. What did the nature stands for according to the poet? \$\$\$\$
7. Why was the poet amazed of the tree is still living yet?
8. What is the theme of this poem?

### Stanza 3:

9. How does the poet contrast his memories of the past with the present day? \$\$
10. Two things show that a swallow must be a bird. What are they ?\$\$

### Stanza 4:

11. The poet refers to his 'childish ignorance'. What was he ignorant about?\$\$
12. Why do you think the poet might be "farther off from heav'n" now? Discuss all possible meanings of this statement\$\$\$

الاجابات :

1. The house where I was born, +The little window and the sun
2. The sun came **peeping** in at morn + **he** never came a wink too soon
3. it slowly got brighter and brighter; at first it wasn't very bright
4. To go back to his childhood
5. Long trees represent nature which stays and people come and go .
6. Stands for **pleasure**
7. Long trees represent nature which stays and people come and go .
8. To reflect the sentiments of life with his childhood
9. His past : happy , full of energy , high spirits , no pains  
His present : unhappy , no energy , low spirits , ill
10. Wing + feathers
11. The size of the world

12. He is concerned that as a child he was closer to heaven than he is now.

### "all the world's a stage" اسئلة على قصيدة

1. What are the five stages of a human's life, according to the speech? Describe each one
2. Which stage of life is represented as the most positive
3. What are the similarities between the first stage and last stage
4. Find examples of simile / onomatopoeia / metaphor

الاجابات :

1. **babyhood (the infant)**: helpless/dependent on others  
, **childhood (the schoolboy)**: reluctant / lazy  
, **early adulthood (the soldier)**: brave /ambitious/ jealous on honour/arrogant /full of energy/seeks fame  
**Late adulthood/middle age (the justice)**: more grounded in life / balanced /wealthy /content / good appearance /mature  
**Old age (second babyhood/childhood)**: physically weaker /silly and funny /thin// forgetful /helpless/ loses senses
2. is the justice. This is because the adjectives that are used portray a positive character: 'fair, round' (line 16) describe the speaker's belly; 'formal' (line 17) describes the cut of his beard; and 'wise' (line 18) describes the things he says
3. They are both like young children - the first one is a baby, but the second is an old person.
4. Simile: 1 The poet uses 'creeping **like** snail' in line 8, meaning going very slowly.  
2 'bearded **like** the pard' in line 11 - Shakespeare is comparing a soldier to a leopard.  
Onomatopoeia: whistle  
Metaphor: His youthful hose, well saved, **a world too wide**

### 5. اسئلة على قصة the old man and the sea

1. Why do you think Santiago risks his life for the marlin?
2. What is the importance of Santiago's dreams of his youth, and of the lions in Africa?
3. What is the reason for the tourists' misunderstanding about what the skeleton was?
4. Strength is represented in many ways. Choose one example of strength and explain its importance.

الاجابات

1. He has already put a lot of effort into catching it. +It is possibly also something that could help him feel young again.+ He may also feel ashamed that he has failed to catch anything for the past eighty-four days+ to prove to the rest of the village that he is still a good fisherman

2. Perhaps he is remembering his youth and wishing that he was young again so that he had the strength to deal easily with the problems at sea. Lions also signify strength. So, as well as the theme of memory, the dreams relate to the theme of strength.
3. The waiter couldn't speak their language and was trying to explain about the sharks. However, the tourists only understood 'shark' and assumed that the skeleton was the skeleton of a shark.
4. The fish is an important representation of strength within the story. After it bites the line, Santiago is constantly in competition with it, needing to use 'all his strength' (line 14) to stay in his boat. It is also significant, since even though it is stronger than Santiago, he manages to catch it.

dr. Sameer al-jammal

كتابة المقالة العامة

**WRITING ESSAYS/ ARTICLES**

**Title العنوان**

## INTRODUCTION مقدمة ثابتة

Starting with such a subject is very important to be discussed in all the aspects it deals with .  
As a result , I will focus in this essay on the issue of اسم الموضوع taking into consideration these aspects ..... المطلوب الثالث ..... , ..... , المطلوب الثاني ... , ..... , المطلوب الاول .....

## BODY

يتألف الموضوع على الأقل من 3 فقرات حسب المطلوب في موضوع المقالة ويجب ان تبدأ كل فقرة بجملة رئيسية (المطلوب الاول) و3 جمل داعمة للجملة الرئيسية مع شرح لها ولو بجملة واحدة على الشكل التالي:

I. Topic sentence : يعاد صياغة المطلوب الاول على شكل جملة تسمى الجملة الرئيسية للفقرة والتي تلخص الفقرة

شرح لها + .....جملة داعمة 1.....  
شرح لها + .....جملة داعمة 2.....  
شرح لها + .....جملة داعمة 3.....

II. Topic sentence : يعاد صياغة المطلوب الثاني على شكل جملة تسمى الجملة الرئيسية للفقرة والتي تلخص الفقرة

شرح لها + .....جملة داعمة 1.....  
شرح لها + .....جملة داعمة 2.....  
شرح لها + .....جملة داعمة 3.....

III. Topic sentence : يعاد صياغة المطلوب الثالث على شكل جملة تسمى الجملة الرئيسية للفقرة والتي تلخص الفقرة

شرح لها + .....جملة داعمة 1.....  
شرح لها + .....جملة داعمة 2.....  
شرح لها + .....جملة داعمة 3.....

## CONCLUSION خلاصة ثابتة

Finally, I will sum up what have been discussed by saying that the issue of اسم الموضوع was deeply discussed in all the aspects it deals with mainly ..... المطلوب الثاني ... , ..... , المطلوب الاول .....

مثال هام:

Many people face road accidents daily which can lead to a disastrous effects . Write an essay about accident prevention , discussing the causes , the bad effects of these accidents and suggest ways to prevent such accidents .

استخراج اسم الموضوع من المعطيات :

Write an essay **about** accident prevention about اسم الموضوع بعد كلمة يكون اسم الموضوع

..... Write an essay **discussing** ..... قبل يكون اسم الموضوع

استخراج المطالب من المعطيات :

بعد about واسم الموضوع

بعد discussing ملاحظة : هذا القالب يناسب اي مقالة / تقرير تطلبه الوزارة

مثال هام:

Many people face road accidents daily which can lead to a disastrous effects . Write an essay about accident prevention , discussing the causes , the bad effects of these accidents and suggest ways to prevent such accidents

## Accident prevention

## INTRODUCTION مقدمة ثابتة

Starting with such a subject is very important to be discussed in all the aspects it deals with . As a result , I will focus in this essay on the issue of *accident prevention* taking into consideration these aspects *the causes of these accidents , the bad effects , ways to prevent such accidents*

Topic sentence : **There are many reasons which can lead to road accidents in general .**

**Sd1:** The main reason is the drivers' behavior while driving. For example some drivers don't obey the traffic signs on roads , and show carelessness .

**Sd2:** Another reason is the weather conditions , especially in winter . Some drivers might slip on slippery roads and cause damage to pedestrians and properties .

**Sd3:** The structure of the road can also lead to deadly accidents . For example, some roads have invisible holes which can lead to confusion for most drivers and lack of controlling

Topic sentence : **All these reasons can lead to bad effects on both the drivers and pedestrians .**

**Sd1:** Death is one of these bad effects on both drivers and pedestrians . Most accidents can lead to death instantly .

**Sd2:** Another bad effect is having injuries . Some drivers might have broken bones and much bleeding

**Sd3:** Damage to properties can be very costly is another bad effect for accidents. . For example, most vehicles will cost much money to be repaired .

I. Topic sentence : **All these accidents can be prevented following different ways .**

**Sd1:** One good way is to control drivers' behavior. This can be achieved by educating drivers through the mass media and school textbooks .

**Sd2:** Another good way would be through rehabilitating roads once a month . These repairs to roads will help in reducing many accidents .

**Sd3:** Having a good drainage system can be also a good way to prevent accidents . the heavy rain on roads can sometimes lead to different troubles in driving and cause accidents .

## **CONCLUSION** خلاصة ثابتة

Finally , I will sum up what have been discussed by saying that the issue of *accident prevention* was deeply discussed in all the aspects it deals with mainly *the causes of these accidents , the bad effects , ways to prevent such accidents*.

مواضيع مقترحة :

1. Life in the future would more advantageous for most people. write an **essay** about the role of technology in improving future life , discussing its role in education, in medical matters .
2. The increase of population in Jordan has affected different aspects of life. Write an **essay** discussing its effects on housing, education and health facilities.

## جديد اسئلة ضع دائرة

عزيزي الطالب من المتوقع ان تكون الاسئلة الموضوعية في امتحان اللغة الانجليزية في اسئلة القواعد والكلمات

س (2+3+4) وضمن التالي :

1. من مادة الكلمات في كل وحدة :

**: Colour idioms**

1. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught.....  
(out of the blue , **red -handed** , white elephant )

2. Study the following dictionary entry and answer the question that follows :  
What does the underlined colour idiom **out of the blue** mean in the following sentence?  
I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely **out of the blue**  
.....

-unexpectedly  
-useless possession

**: Phrases with prepositions :**

If you want to **give** .....money to the poor , find the right ones  
(on , in , **out** )

Most students can't **cope** .....difficult exams easily .  
(for , up , **with** )

We should .....**interest** in genius students in our school .  
(**take** , catch , attend )

**: Phrases with different meanings :**

Teachers should .....what is happening in class and follow the developments.  
(find out , **monitor** , share )

**Phrasal verbs**

1. Tell me about the novel you're reading.  
Where does the story .....? (settle down , **take place** , look a round )
2. If you're free at the weekend, let's **meet**.....and go shopping together. (**up**, down , around )

**Verbs of cooking**

When you heat cheese, it.....s. (boil , **melt** , roast )

**Derivation الاشتقاقات**

Choose the answer from those given to complete the following sentences and write it down in your answer booklet

1. Petra is an important .....site .  
(archaeology , **archaeological** , archaeologist)
2. The low infant..... rates have been contributing factor to Jordan's healthy population growth  
(mortal , **mortality** , mortally)

2. من مادة القواعد :

المواضيع الأكثر توقعا :

**1. Articles (a, an , the ,x)**

Amman 's one of..... oldest cities in the world.(a, an , **the** ,x)

## 2. Relative pronoun ( who, which .....)

The Giralda tower, .....is one of the most important buildings in Seville,Spain, stands at just over 104 metres tall. (where , **which** , who )

## 3. Cleft sentences

The ..... which I like most of all is Geography. (person, **subject** , time )

## 4. Linkers

Lights will go off automatically....., we will save energy. ( However , Despite , **Therefore**)

## 5. Used to / be used to

1. There .....beso much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.

(**didn't use to** , wasn't used to , used to )

2. My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year. He says he .....living there now.

(**is used to**, didn't use to, used to )

3. Where did they .....to school? ( used to going , used to go , **use to go** , use going)

4. When we were younger, we used to ..... in a village. We moved to the city when I was about ten years old. ( **live** , living , lived )

## 6. reported speech

zein : “ I am studying hard to become a teacher .”

zein said that she .....hard to become a teacher .

(study , studied , **was studying** )

## 7. Passive voice

1. In the past , most letters .....by hand .

(wrote , **were written** , write )

2. Now , about one billion smartphones are .....the world .

(sell , **sold** , sells )

## 8. Gerund +to –infinitive (plan , intend , hope , want , afford )

I want ..... a new car , but I can't buy it now . (buy ,buying , **to buy** )

My car stopped .....so I had it fixed . (**working** , to work , works )

## 9. If –clause

If I had much money , I .....a new car . ( will buy , **would buy** , would have bought )

## 10. Different tenses especially future forms

Rami has broken his leg . it .....a long time to get better .

(will take , **is going to take** , takes )

## 11. Language functions

Study the following pair of sentences and answer the question that follows :

**Muna** : I think people can't resist evil

**Nuha**: Some have little power to do good, and have likewise little strength to resist evil

which sentence indicates **addition**

تم بحمد الله متمنيا لكم التوفيق والنجاح في امتحاناتكم والدعاء لنا  
د. سمير الجمال