



THE
G  **AL**
IN ENGLISH

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مراجعة

الفصل الأول

احصل على الحصة مجاناً عبر منصة
أيلا أكاديمي

معلومات أساسية

* المفرد والجمع :

*المفرد : أي اسم يدل على واحد (a book / an egg / a government /My parent)

* الجمع : أي اسم يدل على اثنين فأكثر ويضاف له حرف (s) (books / eggs /governments / parents)

- الجموع الشاذة : يجب الانتباه أنها لا تجمع بإضافة (s)

| | | | |
|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Person | People | Foot | Feet |
| Man | Men | Tooth | Teeth |
| Woman | Women | Mouse | Mice |
| Child | Children | Ox | Oxen |

- كلمات غير المعدود (تعامل على أنها أسماء مفردة)

| Food | Liquid | Material | Weather | Important | |
|--------|--------|----------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| Rice | Water | Wood | fog | homework | Advice |
| Flour | Tea | Glass | thunder | knowledge | Information |
| Cheese | Juice | Silk | lightning | money | Progress |
| Butter | Coffee | Metal | rain | permission | News |
| Sugar | Oil | Leather | snow | traffic | Baggage |
| | | | weather | | Light |

- المصدر (Gerund) : يعامل معاملة المفرد وله الأولوية في الحل .

- عند وجود أحرف الجر الأولوية لما قبل حرف الجر.

The students at school (is / are) smart.

The teacher of the students (is / are) smart.

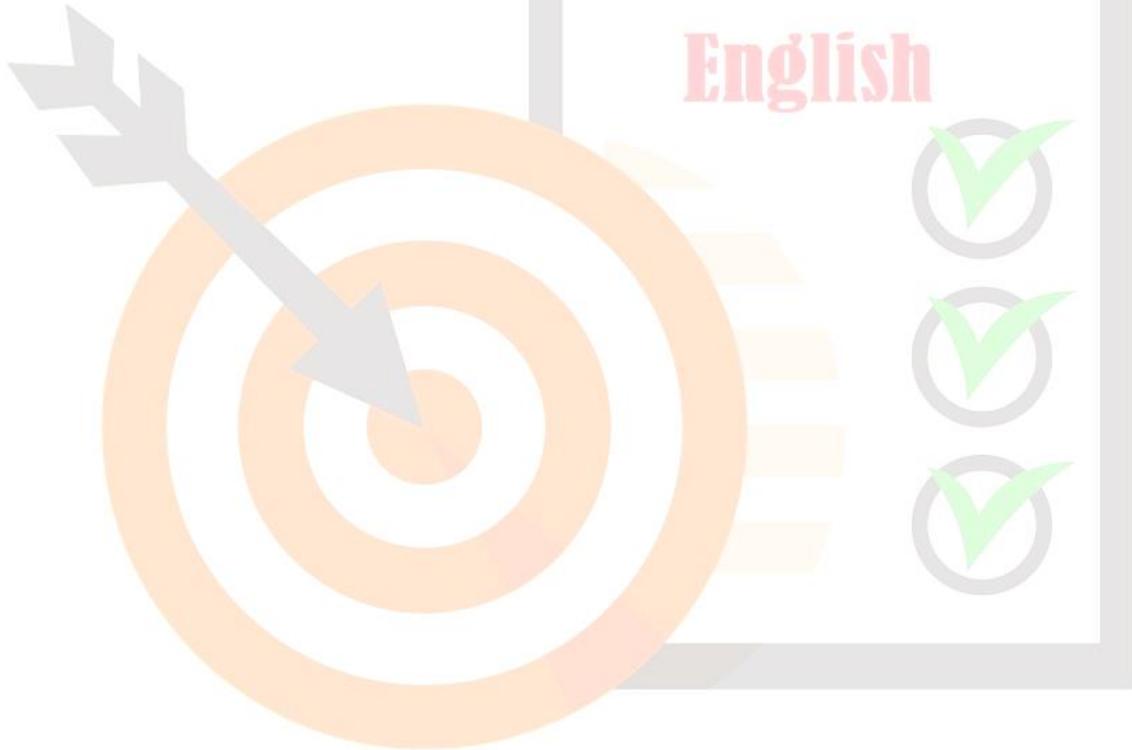
نعامل (The number of) على انها مفرد حتى لو جاء بعدها جمع ، ونعامل (A number of students) على أنها جمع

- The number of plants in each plot (is / are) 25.

- A number of students (is / are) present.

قواعد املاء مهمة

| (S) | (ed) | (ing) | (er/est) |
|---|---|--|---|
| <i>meets</i> (es) : x , o , z , s , ss , ch , sh <i>watch</i> <i>go</i> () y : <i>play</i> <i>Study</i> | <i>Worked</i> use: <i>used</i> () y : <i>play</i> : <i>study</i> : CVC: <i>Stop</i> <i>shop</i> | <i>Reading</i> use: <i>using</i> CVC : <i>swim</i> : <i>swimming</i> | <i>large</i> : () <i>tidy</i> CVC : <i>big</i> : |



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الأزمنة Tenses

1. المضارع البسيط (Simple present)

1. الحقائق الشخصية والكونية. (Facts)

2. الأحداث التي تحدث بتكرار. (Repeated actions)

3. الأحداث المجدولة. (Scheduled events)

every (time)/ always / usually / often / sometimes / hourly/ daily / monthly / weekly / yearly / generally/
normally / frequently/ seldom/ rarely / never,

• الصيغة :

1. The manager _____ the meeting daily at 3:00.

a. start b. starts c. started d. is starting

2. My Father _____ his car every weekend.

a. wash b. washes c. washes d. washed.

3. People sometimes _____ extra hours to earn extra money.

a. work b. works c. worked d. are working

4. Sami _____ many nice cars in his garage.

a. have b. has c. had d. is having

5. Sami and Ibrahim _____ good friends.

a. is b. are c. am d. was

6. How often _____ you go to the cinema?

a. is b. are c. do d. does

7. talking to people _____ important to understand them.

a. is b. are c. do d. does

8. Lina _____ English fluently.

a. don't speak b. isn't speak c. doesn't speaks d. doesn't speak

9. Nowadays, doctors _____ complementary medicine as well as modern one.

a. use b. uses c. are used d. were used

10. During Ramadan, Muslims _____ or drink during the day.

a. don't eat b. doesn't eat c. didn't eat d. aren't eating

11. The light through the curtains _____ us awake every night.

- a. keep b. keeps c. kept d. is keeping

12. Reading books _____ important to improve your knowledge.

- a. is b. are c. am d. were

2. المضارع المستمر (Present continuous)

- يستخدم المضارع المستمر للحديث عن فعل بدأ في الماضي وهو لا يزال مستمرًا حتى اللحظة.
Look, he is reading. / listen, I am talking to you.

- يستخدم للحديث عن شيء مؤقت. (Temporary events).
I am an English teacher, but I am teaching Maths today.

- يستخدم للحديث عن المستقبل حال وجود تخطيط. (Planned future).
I can't come with you, I am visiting my parents next week.

- قد تستخدم بعض الأحيان للحديث عن شيء يحدث بتكرار. (تكرار مزعج).
Our parents are always shouting at night.

now/ at this time / at the moment / nowadays / these days / at present/ today/ tonight / this (month),
(imperative sentences: look!, listen!, be carefull!, watch out!, look out!, don't make noise!, be quiet

1. Be quiet, your father _____.

- a. sleeps b. sleep c. is sleeping d. was sleeping.

2. They _____ in the pool right now.

- a. swimming b. are swimming c. are swimming d. swim

3. My colleagues are always _____ in the office.

- a. smoking b. are smoking c. is smoking d. smoke

4. Rami _____ to Canada next holiday.

- a. will travel b. travel c. is travelling d. travelled.

5. My parent _____ at the moment.

- a. isn't sleeping b. aren't sleeping c. don't sleeping d. doesn't sleeping.

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3. المضارع التام Present perfect

1. للحديث عن شيء انتهى من وقت قريب وآثاره لا تزال موجودة. (recently , lately , already , just , yet).
- I have painted the wall recently.
2. للحديث عن شيء حدث في الماضي (دون ذكر وقت الحدوث) (before, once , twice, ever, never , for , since)
I have travelled to London before.
3. للحديث عن الإنجازات والأسباب
He has passed the licensed exam | He has passed so he is happy.

(مضارع) since, for, so far, just, already, twice, yet, once, ever, never, before, lately, recently, so

1. I _____ Ali for a couple of years.
a. know b. knew c. have known d. had known
2. My father _____ for a well-known organization.
a. work b. works c. has worked d. had worked
3. Have you _____ the movie yet?
a. watch b. have watched c. watched d. watching
4. We _____ to the US twice.
a. went b. go c. has been d. have been
5. Sami has never _____ a lion.
a. see b. sees c. saw d. seen
6. Sami never _____ a lion..
a. see b. sees c. saw d. seen
7. Mohammad _____ him since last year.
a. didn't meet b. hasn't meet c. haven't meet d. hadn't meet

4. المضارع التام المستمر Present Perfect Continuous

- المضارع التام المستمر يشابه في الاستخدام المضارع التام ويفرقه { استمرارية الحدث }
- استخدام Since / for مشترك مع المضارع التام Present perfect لذلك عند وجود دلائل على أن الحدث لا يزال مستمرًا مثل (not finished – not complete – will be finished soon) فإننا نستخدم present perfect continuous
- بينما نستخدم المضارع التام فقط حال كان الفعل لا يقبل الاستمرارية

finish, arrive, graduate, believe, know, recognize, understand, imagine, promise, deny, appear, agree, disagree, be for / since / all { time } over { time } / lately / recently / how long?

1. She is angry because she _____ here for two hours for Sami. He hasn't come yet.
a. has waited b. has been waiting c. have waited. d. have been waiting
- 2- Manal is getting better. She _____ her medicine for three days now.
a. has been taking b. have been taking c. hasn't been taking d. haven't been taking
- 3- How long have you _____ in Amman?
a. been working b. work c. working d. worked
4. He _____ from university since 2011.
a. graduated b. has been graduating c. has graduated d. is graduating

5. الماضي البسيط Simple past

They worked in Saudi Arabia 10 years ago.

1. للحديث عن شيء حدث وانتهى في الماضي في وقت محدد.

When they lived in the Us they always went to the Central park.

2. للحديث عن روتين في الماضي.

(last +time), ago , in +past time , yesterday, B.C , wish, in the past, at that time..

إبراهيم الفيومي

• الصيغة

1. I _____ swimming when I was 7 years old.

- a. like b. likes c. liked d. is liking

2. What time did she _____ yesterday?

- a. get up b. gets up c. got up d. had gotten

3. They _____ for the exam last night.

- a. study b. studied c. studied d. had studied.

4. They _____ at home yesterday night.

- a. are b. were c. do d. did

5. He always _____ late when he was in Saudi Arabia.

- a. work b. works c. worked d. is working.

6. My father _____ a lot of money in 2000.

- a. have b. has c. had d. had had

7. The students _____ their homework last week.

- a. don't do b. didn't do c. don't did d. didn't did

8. The film _____ few minutes ago.

- a. start b. starts c. started d. is starting

6. الماضي المستمر (Past continuous)

- للحديث عن حدثين متزامنين في الماضي.
- للحديث عن حدث كان مستمر في الماضي وقام فعل آخر بقطعه.
- I was studying as my brother was watching the match.*
While I was walking I dropped my phone.

While – as

1. Reem _____ the report when I left the office.
a. is finalizing b. was finalizing c. finalized d. had finalized
2. While the teacher _____ the lesson, someone knocked at the door.
a. explains b. explained c. is explaining d. was explaining
3. As he _____ his mother was preparing the meal.
a. studies b. studied c. is studying d. was studying
4. The old man _____ the newspaper when the police came.
a. is reading b. wasn't read c. wasn't reading d. didn't read
5. She works as a teacher but she _____ as a counselor these days.
a. works b. is working c. was working d. worked
6. She works as a teacher but she _____ as a counselor when I met her.
a. works b. is working c. was working d. worked

7. الماضي التام past perfect

- عند الحديث عن حدثين في الماضي دون مراعاة الترتيب الزمني فإننا نستخدم الماضي التام للحديث عن الحدث الأقدم.
After the exams had finished, they had a party.
Before he arrived he had called me.

- إذا جاءت (never / until) في جملة واحدة نستخدم (never) مع الماضي التام و (until) مع الماضي البسيط
I had never spoken English until I was 15.

- للحديث عن السبب إذا كانت النتيجة في الماضي (ماضي، so)
He had broken his leg so he wasn't able to play the match.

- (by) + وقت أو فعل في الماضي

By the time I arrived the match had started.

By 2009, our factory had produced more than 10 million cars.

- يستخدم مع (since / for) شرط وجود جزء من الجملة في الماضي.
She asked for a promotion, she had worked with them for 20 years

| After Because | Past perfect | Simple past |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| <i>She did the exams after she had studied hard.</i> | | |
| After that Before And then Later Until By | Simple past | Past perfect |
| <i>Before she did the exams , she had studied hard.</i> | | |

1. She _____ in China before she went to Thailand.
a. lives b. lived c. has lived d. had lived.
2. Amer slept deeply after he _____ 10 Km.
a. run b. ran c. had run d. had ran
3. By 2011, he _____ from university.
a. graduates b. has graduated c. graduated d. had graduated
4. Reem _____ never _____ until she was 15.
a. have travelled b. has travelled c. had travelled d. was travelling
5. He _____ the match, so he really felt bad.
a. lost b. has host c. have lost d. had lost
6. He _____ the match, so he really feels bad.
a. lost b. has host c. have lost d. had lost

8. الماضي التام المستمر Past perfect Continuous

1. للحدث عن حدث كان مستمرًا قبل حدوث أمر آخر في الماضي أيضًا

They had been watching the match before their parents arrived.

* يمكن أن نظهر الاستمرارية في الجملة باستخدام (*all / since/ for + time*)

كما يمكن اظهار الاستمرارية باستخدام جملة بادئة مثل *He looked tired / You looked angry / She looked exhausted* .
* ملاحظة على الأدوات المشتركة بين المضارع التام المستمر والماضي التام المستمر .

| <i>Since , For , All , Every, Long , Still</i> | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| بدون دليل على شيء مضارع تام مستمر | مع دليل على الماضي ماضي تام مستمر |

- 1- Ahmad was very tired because he _____ for hours without a break.
a. has been working b- has worked c. had been working d. worked
- 2- Their clothes were dirty because they _____ the room all the day.
a. Painting b- had been painting c. have painted d. had painted
- 3- The tailor finished making the dress a week before the wedding. He _____ it for over a month.
a. made b. have made c. had been making d. had made
- 4- People _____ microwaves in their houses since they were invented.
a. have been used b. had used c. were using d. have been using
5. She didn't want to move. She _____ in Liverpool for 20 years.
a. has lived b. had lived c. have living d. lives
- 6- She doesn't want to move. She _____ in Liverpool for 20 years.
a. has lived b. had lived c. have living d. lives
- 7-. When Omar died, he and Reem _____ married for nearly fifty years.
a. have been b. has been c. had been d. were
8. Omar Loves his wife, he and Reem _____ married for nearly fifty years.
. have been b. has been c. had been d. were

9. المستقبل البسيط

| Will | Going to |
|--|--|
| * توقع بدون دليل * القرارات المفاجئة | * توقع مبني على دليل * الخطط المستقبلية |
| Think , probably , perhaps , maybe, | Next (time) , in (future date) , tomorrow , the following (time) / the coming (time) , in the future , soon , then / black sky (clouds) / According to , plan , evidence (proof) , conclude , intend , arrange , |

1. I'm not sure but I think it _____ soon today.

- a. rains b. will rain c. is going to rain d. was raining

2. It's cloudy and windy, I think it _____ soon today.

- a. rains b. will rain c. is going to rain d. was raining

| 11. المستقبل التام (Future Perfect) | 10. المستقبل المستمر (Future Continuous) |
|--|---|
| Will have + (V3) | Will be + (V ing) |
| للحديث عن شيء بحيث سوف يكون تام في وقت معين في المستقبل. | للحديث عن شيء بحيث سوف يكون مستمر في وقت معين في المستقبل. |
| By (time) / by the end of (time) / In (time) * إذا جاءت دلائل المستقبل المستمر لكن جاء معها - (Since / for / by) يكون الحل مستقبل تام - أفعال جامدة يكون الحل مستقبل تام finish , arrive , graduate , believe , know , recognize , understand , imagine , promise , deny , appear , agree , disagree , be. | أي تحديد وقت في المستقبل (at / until + time) , (between (8) and (10) , (from 8 to 10) next (week) on (Monday) , next year in (March) , next night at (9) p.m , ('time ') in four years time ' |

1. By the end of 2026, I _____ my bachelor degree.

- a. had finished b. will have finish c. will have finished d. will be finishing.

2. By the end of 2012, I _____ my bachelor degree.

- a. had finished b. will have finish c. will have finished d. will be finishing.

3. By the time we arrive to the station, the train _____.

- a. had left b. will have left c. will be leaving d. will have leave

4. By the time we arrived to the station, the train _____.

- a. had left b. will have left c. will be leaving d. will have leave

5. This time next year, I _____ in the US.

- a. will work b. will have worked c. will be work d. will be working

6. This time next year, I _____ in the US for 10 years.

- a. will work b. will have worked c. will be work d. will be working

7. In four years' time, I _____ Medicine at JU.

- a. am studying b. will be studying c. will have studied d. will be study

8. In four years' time, I _____ Medicine at JU.

- a. will graduate b. will be graduating c. will have graduated d. will have graduate

المبنى للمجهول Passive Voice

* يأتي السؤال بصيغة إعادة الكتابة أو تصحيح الفعل .

* يجب التمييز بينه وبين المبنى للمعلوم قبل البدء بالحل.

إبراهيم الفيومي

The Goal in

English

1. Many gallons of fresh milk _____ everyday.
a. are drunk b. is drinking c. drank d. are drinking
2. Now, about one billion smartphones ----- around the world each year.
a. sell b. are selling c. are sold d. were sold
3. Many Jordanian poems are now _____ into English, and people all over the world are able to read them.
a. translate b. translated c. are translated d. were translated
4. Aqaba which _____ south of Jordan is known for its tourists attractions.
a. locates b. is located c. located d. was located
5. Ibn Rushd who _____ in Cordoba is a famous Islamic polymath.
a. born b. is born c. was born d. were born
6. In 2010, the first tablet computer _____ .
a. produce b. produced c. is produced d. was produced
7. Three of my articles ----- last month in the local newspaper.
a. have published b. have been published c. will be published d. were published
8. Our final science project has _____ as the best project.
a. chose b. chosen c. been chosen d. being chosen
9. According to our teacher's instructions all of our compositions _____ in ink.
a. must write b. must written c. must be written d. must is written

10. Many wild animals become more aggressive when they _____.
a. capture b. are captured c. were captured d. had been captured
11. Experts believe that smart phones _____ to our bodies in the future.
a. attached b. will attach c. will be attached d. were attached
12. People have been using smartphones since they _____ in early 2000.
a. have invented b. invent c. are invented d. were invented
13. Is Petra _____ by thousands of tourists every year?
a. visits b. visit c. visited d. is visited
14. The news _____ this morning.
a. aren't watched b. weren't watched c. wasn't watched d. didn't watch.
15. Najeeb Mahfud wrote many novels.
a. Many novels are written by Najeeb Mahfud
b. Many novels is written by Najeeb Mahfud
c. Many novels was written by Najeeb Mahfud
d. Many novels were written by Najeeb Mahfud
16. My parents have saved enough money to buy a new car.
a. Enough money have been saved to buy a new car.
b. Enough money has been saved to buy a new car.
c. Enough money had been saved to buy a new car.
d. Enough money hasn't been saved to buy a new car.

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الكلام المنقول Reported Speech

* يأتي السؤال بصيغة إعادة الكتابة

1. تحويل الضمائر بالشكل الصحيح

| Subject pronoun | | Object pronoun | | Possessive adjective | | Possessive pronoun | |
|-----------------|------|----------------|------|----------------------|-------|--------------------|--------|
| I | he | me | Him | My | His | mine | his |
| | she | | Her | | Her | | hers |
| We | they | Us | Them | Our | Their | Ours | theirs |
| You | He | You | Him | Your | His | Yours | His |
| | She | | Her | | Her | | hers |
| | They | | Them | | Their | | theirs |
| | I | | me | | my | | mine |
| | we | | us | | our | | our |

* تحويل الأزمنة بالشكل الصحيح

| |
|-------------------------------|
| Simple present => simple past |
| Simple past => past perfect |
| modal 1 => modal 2 |

* تحويل الظروف

| Direct | Reported | Direct | Reported |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| This | That | tomorrow | the day after |
| these | those | tomorrow (morning) | the following (morning) |
| here | there | at the moment | at that moment |
| today | that day | now | then |
| tonight | that night | ago | before |
| yesterday | the day before | yet | up to till |
| last (week) | the (week) before / the previous week | | |
| next (week) | the (week) after | | |

1- "I went to the theatre with my friends."

- The correct reported speech of the sentence above is:

- a. Ibraheem said that he had gone to the theatre with his friends.
- b. Ibraheem said that he have gone to the theatre with my friends.
- c. Ibraheem said that he went gone to the theatre with her friends.
- d. Ibraheem said that he has gone to the theatre with his friends.

2- "I have been to Baghdad three times with my family."

- The sentence which has a 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.

3- "I visit my grandparents this morning."

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

- a. Huda said that she visited my grandparents this morning.
- b. Huda said that she had visited her grandparents this morning.
- c. Huda said that she visited my grandparents that morning.
- d. Huda said that she visited her grandparents that morning.

4- "We are visiting the museum today."

- The correct reported speech of the sentence above is:

- a. Marwan said that they are visiting the museum that day.
- b. Marwan said that we were visiting the museum this day.
- c. Marwan said that they were visiting the museum that day.
- d. Marwan said that we are visiting the museum today.

5- "I'd already been living in London for five years."

- The correct reported speech of the sentence above is:

- a. My friend said that he has already been living in London for five years.
- b. My friend said that he had already lived in London for five years.
- c. My friend said that he had already been living in London for five years.
- d. My friend said that he has already been lived in London for five years.

6- "He's seen Hasan recently"

- a. Ali said that he's seen Hasan recently.
- b. Ali said that he had seen Hasan recently.
- c. Ali said that he was seen Hasan recently.
- d. Ali said that he is seen Hasan recently

7- "You must do your homework"**The teacher told me that**

- a. I did my homework
- b. I had to did my homework
- c. I had to do my homework
- d. He had to do his homework

8- "The engineers are going to design the highway next month."

- a. The manager told me that the engineers were going to designed the highway the month after.
- b. The manager told me that the engineers were going to design the highway the month after.
- c. The manager told me that the engineers were going to design the highway the month before.
- d. The manager told me that the engineers were going to designed the highway the month before.

9- "I gave you the ticket of the play and you took it."

- a. Reem told Sami that she had given he the ticket of the play and him had taken it.
- b. Reem told Sami that she had given him the ticket of the play and he had taken it.
- c. Reem told Sami that he had given her the ticket of the play and she had taken it.
- d. Reem told Sami that she had given him the ticket of the played and he had taken it.

10. "You were tired when I saw you last night."

- a. The man told his wife that she had been tired when he had seen her the night before.
- b. The man told his wife that she were tired when he had seen her the night before.
- c. The man told his wife that she had been tired when he had seen her the night after.
- d. The man told his wife that he had been tired when she had seen him the night before.

Causative Verbs (Have something done)

نستخدم هذه القاعدة للحديث عن تكليف شخص آخر للقيام بعمل ما.

صيغة القاعدة : نستخدم الفعل (*have / get*) بتصريف يشابه فعل الأمر والذي يكون عادة (*ask*)

بدائل *ask* : (*ask, order, employ, take, arrange*)

Sub + (*has / have / having / had / will have / is going to have*) + Obj + V3

I will ask him to do my homework. → I **will have** my homework done.

I am asking him to paint my house. → I **am having** my house painted.

I asked him to repair my mobile phone. → I **had** my mobile phone repaired.

1. My brother is having his car _____ at the moment.

- a. fix b. fixed c. is fixing d. fixes

2. They had the new house _____ .

- a. paint b. painted c. is painting d. had painted

3. Samar will have her new dress _____ tomorrow.

- a. make b. will make c. makes d. made

4. I had my new apartment _____ before my birthday party.

- a. had decorated b. decorating c. decorated d. decorates

5. I had my phone _____ after I dropped it.

- a. repaired b. had repaired c. repair d. repairing

6. I asked someone to fix my computer.

One of the following sentences has a similar meaning to the one above.

- a. I have my computer fixed. c. I had fixed my computer
b. My computer was fixed. d. I had my computer fixed.

7. I asked someone to redecorate my house.

One of the following sentences has a similar meaning to the one above.

- a. I have my house redecorated. c. My house had been redecorated.
b. I had redecorated my house. d. I had my house redecorated.

8. I will employ Omar to clean my house.

One of the following sentences has a similar meaning to the one above.

- a. I will have my house cleaned b. I have my house cleaned.
c. I will clean my house. d. I had my house cleaned.

9. One of the following sentences is correct:

- a. I have sent my message c. My text message was sent.
b. I had my text message sent d. I had sent my text message

10. Ibrahim _____ his new dental clinic _____ last week.

- a. has / furnished b. had / furnished c. is / furnished d. was / furnished

11. Ibrahim _____ his house _____ every year.

- a. has / painted b. have / painted c. had / painted d. was / painted

12. he didn't paint the wall. He _____ it painted.

- a. has b. have c. had d. will have

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الاحتمالات والتوقع **SPECULATION/ POSSIBILITIES**

1. استخدام (modal verb) مناسب كما يلي:

- impossible, I don't believe, unlikely => **can't**
- probably, possible, maybe, think, if, look like, perhaps => **might**

| sure / certain/definite | | | Examples |
|-------------------------|-----|--------------|--|
| + | + | Must | I am sure he writes books. = He must ... |
| + | - | Can't | I am sure he doesn't write books. = He can't |
| - | +/- | might | I am not sure he writes books. = He might |

2. تعديل زمن الجملة بشكل مناسب (بعد إيجاد الفاعل المشترك) :

[present or future] => modal + base

[past] => have + V3

1. I don't believe Sami writes poems, he _____ do that.

- a. can't b. must c. might d. should

2. I am sure that Sami writes poems, he _____ do that.

- a. can't b. must c. might d. should

3. I am sure that Sami doesn't write poems, he _____ do that.

- a. can't b. must c. might d. should

4. I am not sure that Sami writes poems, he _____ do that.

- a. can't b. must c. might d. should

5. I'm sure Ali worked hard on this project.

- a. Ali must work hard on this project.
 b. Ali must worked hard on this project.
 c. Ali must have worked hard on this project.
 d. Ali must works hard on this project

6. I'm sure Ali didn't work hard on this project.

One of the following sentences has a similar meaning to the one above

- a. Ali must work hard on this project. b. Ali must have worked hard on this project.
c. Ali can't have worked hard on this project. d. Ali can't work hard on this project.

7. It's impossible that Reem bought this car.

One of the following sentences has a similar meaning to the one above

- a. Reem can't bought this car. b. Reem can't have bought this car.
c. Reem can't buy this car. d. Reem mustn't have bought this car

8. I'm certain that Lina has passed the exam.

One of the following sentences has a similar meaning to the one above

- a. Lina must have passed the exam. b. Lina must has passed the exam.
c. Lina must pass the exam. d. Lina must passed the exam.

9. Maybe Ibrahim will come to the meeting.

- a. Ibrahim might come to the meeting. b. Ibrahim might will come to the meeting.
c. Ibrahim must come to the meeting. d. Ibrahim can't come to the meeting.

10. Perhaps Issa's phone is broken.

- a. Issa's might phone be broken . b. Issa's phone might is broken.
c. Issa's phone must be broken. d. Issa's phone might be broken.

11. Mahmoud was walking home when the rain started. It was very heavy, so he have got very wet.

- a. must b. could c. can't d. might

12. I'm sure I did my homework carefully. It have been correct.

- a. must b. could c. can't d. might

13. I'm not sure how long is it ! It be 50 Km

- a. must b. could c. can't d. might

OBLIGATION & PROHIBITION الاجبار والمنع

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

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

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

1. You are not allowed to touch this machine. The sentence means that:

- a. You must touch this machine. b. You can't touch this machine.
c. You have to touch this machine. d. You should touch this machine.

2. It's necessary to wear this uniform. The sentence means that:

- a. You can wear this uniform. b. You should wear this uniform.
c. You has to wear this uniform. d. You have to wear this uniform.

3. You should study harder for your exams.

- a. If I am you, I will study harder. b. If I were you, I would study harder.
c. If I was you, I would study harder. d. If I were you, I would have studied harder.

4. It's not necessary to wear black for the meeting.

- a. You must wear black for the meeting. b. You mustn't wear black for the meeting.
c. You have to wear black for the meeting. d. You don't have to wear black for the meeting.

5. You are allowed to drive if you have a driving license.

- a. You must drive if you have a driving license. b. You should drive if you have a driving license.
c. You can drive if you have a driving license. d. You shouldn't drive if you have a driving license.

Infinitive & Gerund

إذا كان الفعل ضمن قائمة *infinitive* عندها يأتي بعده *to + base* ✓

hope, plan, intend, attend, afford, agree, want, wish, aim, arrange, attempt, choose, decide, demand, determine, expect, fail, forget, learn, manage, mean, offer, promise, refuse, threaten

We **want** *to pass* the English exam.

He **promises** *to come* early.

إذا كان الفعل ضمن قائمة *Gerund* فإننا نضيف *ing* على الفعل الذي يأتي بعده ✓

avoid, suggest, enjoy, finish, stop, defer, deny, dislike, escape, favour, include, mind, miss, practice, consider...

We **enjoy** *studying* English.

I **finish** *doing* my homework.

الفعل *stop* يأتي بعده *ing* إذا كان توقف دائم ، أما إذا كان توقف مؤقت فيأتي بعده *to + base* ✓
My computer had **stopped** *working*. He **stopped** *to have* a rest.

1. Ammar expected _____ the driving test.

- a. pass b. to pass c. passing d. passed

2. Ibrahim attempted _____ the top of Mount Everest last year.

- a. reach b. reached c. to reach d. reaching

5. I can't afford _____ a new phone at the moment.

- a. buy b. to buy c. buying d. am buying

5. People should avoid _____ in public places.

- a. smoke b. smokes c. smoking d. to smoke

6. Did you finish _____ the newspaper?

- a. read b. reading c. to read d. reads

7. Ali intends to finish his project tonight.

- a. Ali is planning to finish his project tonight. b. Ali planning to finish his project tonight.
c. Ali is planning finishing his project tonight. d. Ali was planning to finish his project tonight.

8. Ali intended to finish his project tonight.

- a. Ali is planning to finish his project tonight. b. Ali planning to finish his project tonight.
c. Ali is planning finishing his project tonight. d. Ali was planning to finish his project tonight.

حالة تحويل / before / after

إبراهيم الفيومي

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

Mohammad had _____

2. **Tala took three English courses in the Britch Council and then I went to Britain to study medicine.**

Before Tala _____

3. **Ibrahim studied hard for the exam, and then he passed it.**

- a. Before Ibrahim had passed the exam, he had studied hard.
- b. After Ibrahim had passed the exam, he had studied hard.
- c. Before Ibrahim passed the exam, he had studied hard.
- d. Before Ibrahim passed the exam, he studied hard.

4. **Saim worked day and night and then he bought a new house.**

- a. Sami had worked day and night before he bought a new house.
- b. Sami worked day and night before he had bought a new house.
- c. Sami had worked day and night before he had bought a new house.
- d. Sami worked day and night before he bought a new house.

5. **Ali moved to his new house and then he had a party.**

- a. Ali had a party after he moved to his new house.
- b. Ali had a party after he had moved to his new house.
- c. Ali had had a party after he had moved to his new house.
- d. Ali had a party after he moved to his new house.

Be used to / Used to

1. Be used to : We use be used to describe things that are **normal , familiar or customary.**

تستخدم لوصف القيام بالأشياء التي **اعتدنا** القيام بها ما زلنا نقوم بها لغاية الآن. ويتبعها **اسم** غالبا ما يكون مصدر أو ضمير

- We've lived in the city a long time, so **we're used to the traffic.**
- I didn't like getting up early, but **I'm used to it now.**
- She's lived in the UK for a year. **She's used to speaking** English now.

2. Used to: We use it to describe **past habits** or **past states** that have now changed.

تستخدم لوصف ما كنا معتادين على فعله في الماضي ، أما الآن فقد توقفنا عن القيام به بحيث يتبعها فعل مجرد

- My mother **used to buy** my clothes, but now I choose my own.
- She used to be a teacher**, but now she's retired.
- I used to like cartoon** films when I was younger. These days I prefer action films.

* لاحظ أننا نستخدم الفعل {used to} كفعل ماضي ، ولذلك عندما نقوم بنفيه نستخدم {didn't} وللأسؤال نستخدم {did} ويعود الفعل مجرد {use to} .

- My brother didn't use to train kids. Did you use to work at school ?

1. It is normal for me now to work from home.

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

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

2. It is normal for most doctors now to treat patients in their clinics. The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- a. Most doctors used to treating patients in their clinics.
- b. Most doctors are used to treating patients in their clinics.
- c. Most doctors used to treat patients in their clinics.
- d. Most doctors are used to treat patients in their clinics.

3. It was a **past habit** for me to drive fast.

- a. I used to drive fast. b. I am used to driving fast.
c. I used to driving fast d. I am used to drive fast.

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

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

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

5. Most Jordanian _____ the hot weather that they have in the summer.

- a. are used to b. used to c. is used to d. didn't use to

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

- a. use to b. are used to c. used to d. didn't use to

7. I _____ understand English, but now I do.

- a. didn't use to b. am used to c. didn't used to d. am use to

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

- a. is used to b. didn't use to c. used to d. use to

9. We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We _____ the cold weather.

- a. weren't used to b. were used to c. are used to d. aren't used to

10. When I was young, I _____ fishing with my dad every weekend. Now I don't, unfortunately!

- a. used to go b. am used to go c. use to go d. used to going

11. Rana has lived in the UK for two years. She _____ English now.

- a. used to speak b. are used to speaking c. is used to speaking d. use to speak

12. When I was a student, I _____ very hard.

- a. use to study b. am used to studying c. used to study d. are used to studying

13. They are used to _____ because they have been in London since 2010.

- a. speak b. spoke c. have spoken d. speaking

14. He used to _____ daily when he was a child.

a. study b. studied c. studies d. studying .

15. Where did they _____ at the weekend?

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

16. Are you _____ in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.

a. used to living b. used to live c. use to live d. use to living

17. My grandparents didn't _____ emails when they were my age.

a. used to send b. used to sending c. use to send d. use to sending

18. They aren't _____ English! They have been in London for 10 years, however.

a. used to speak b. used to speaking c. use to speak d. use to speaking

19. I usually went to school on foot but now I drive.

a. I did not use to go to school on foot but now I drive.

b. I am used to going to school on foot.

c. I used to go school on foot but now I drive.

d. I used to drive to school.

20. I had difficulties in driving cars, but now I drive cars well!

a. I'm used to driving cars well b. I used to drive cars well.

c. I'm used to drive cars well. d. I used to driving cars well.

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Relative Pronouns

إبراهيم الفيومي

1. The students _____ cleaned the street, are from our school.
a. who b. which c. when d. whose
2. The students _____ teacher is Ibrahim achieve full marks.
a. who b. which c. when d. whose
3. The prize _____ Huda won was for art.
a. who b. which c. when d. where
4. The country _____ Jabir ibn Hayan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.
a. who b. which c. when d. where
5. I work in a farm _____ sells fresh fruits and vegetables.
a. who b. which c. when d. where
6. Masdar Institute of Science and Technology, a university _____ students are fully committed to finding solutions to the world's energy problems.
a. who b. which c. whose d. where
7. The person _____ my brother bought a new mobile from was his friend.
a. who b. which c. whose d. where
8. The 10th of Thu Alheja _____ Muslims celebrate Eid Aladha is a nice day.
a. who b. which c. whose d. where
9. He also wrote Al Qanun fi-Tibb, _____ became the most famous medical textbook, in 1020 CE.
a. who b. which c. whose d. that
10. He also wrote Al Qanun fi-Tibb _____ became the most famous medical textbook.
a. who b. when c. whose d. that

Cleft Sentences

Function: We use cleft sentences in order to emphasise certain pieces of information.

ملاحظة: إذا كان التركيز على المكان أو الزمان فإننا نحذف حرف الجر المتعلق بها.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--|--|------------|-----|----------|------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|--|
| 1 | <p>Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century in Iraq.</p> <p>The (noun) + (ضمير وصل مناسب) + [التكلمة ما عدا المؤكد عليه] + (is/was) + [المؤكد عليه]</p> <p>The person _____</p> <p>The time _____</p> <p>The place _____</p> <p>The thing _____</p> | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | <p>Queen Rania opened the Children's Museum in Amman in 2007 CE</p> <p>It + (is/was) + [المؤكد عليه] + that + [تكلمة الجملة]</p> <p>It _____</p> <p>It _____</p> <p>It _____</p> <p>تذكر : نحذف حرف الجر المتعلق ونستخدم (when) أو (where) لكن عند عدم حذف حرف الجر المتعلق يجب استخدام (that)</p> | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | <p>Noun + (is/was)+</p> | <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">The person</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Who</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">The time</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">When</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">The place</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Where</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">The thing</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Which</td> </tr> </table> | The person | Who | The time | When | The place | Where | The thing | Which | <p>تكلمة الجملة</p> <p>Marie Curie won Nobel prize in physics in 1903.</p> <p>Mari Curie _____</p> <p>Nobel Prize _____</p> <p>1903 _____</p> |
| The person | Who | | | | | | | | | | |
| The time | When | | | | | | | | | | |
| The place | Where | | | | | | | | | | |
| The thing | Which | | | | | | | | | | |

1. The correct cleft sentence that emphasises the underlined information in the following sentence.

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

- a. The person who did his research in a laboratory in Iraq was Jabir ibn Hayyan.
- b. It was Jabir ibn Hayyan who did his research in a laboratory in Iraq.
- c. The thing that Jabir ibn Hayyan did in a laboratory in Iraq was his research.
- d. The country where Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.

2. **Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.**

- a. The person who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century was Al-Jazari.
- b. The time when Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock was in the twelfth century.
- c. The time when Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock was the twelfth century.
- d. The twelfth century was the time where Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock.

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

- a. Al-Kindi is the person who contributed to inventing was the oud.
- b. It was Al-Kindi contributed to the invention of the oud.
- c. The person who contributed to the invention of the oud is Al-Kindi.
- d. The person who contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi.

4. **The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.**

- a. The city where the Olympic Games were held in 2012 CE was London..
- b. The city where the Olympic Games were held in 2012 CE was in London.
- c. The city where the Olympic Games were held in 2012 CE is in London.
- d. The city where the Olympic Games were held in 2012 CE is London.

5. The correct cleft sentence from the following sentence is.

Prophet Mohammad has influenced me the most.

- a. The person who has influenced me the most was prophet Mohammad.
- b. The person who has influenced me the most is prophet Mohammad.
- c. Prophet Mohammad was the person who influenced me the most.
- d. Prophet Mohammad is the person influenced me the most.

6. **Fatimah al- Fihri built a learning centre in Morocco.**

- a. The country when Fatimah al- Fihri built a learning centre was Morocco.
- b. The country where Fatimah al- Fihri built a learning centre is Morocco.
- c. The country where Fatimah al- Fihri built a learning centre was in Morocco.
- d. The country where Fatimah al- Fihri built a learning centre was Morocco.

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

- a. The person who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century is Aljazri
- b. It was Al Jazri whose invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.
- c. Al-Jazari was the person who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.
- d. Al-Jazari is the person who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

8. Tamim Albarghouthi writes three poems every year.

- a. The Poet who writes three poems every year was Tamim.
- b. The Poet who writes three poems every year were Tamim.
- c. The poet who writes three poems every year are Tamim.
- d. The Poet who writes three poems every year is Tamim.

9. The year when

- a. the first athletic event for disabled athletes took place was London.
- b. took place in London in 1948 was the first athletic event for disabled athletes.
- c. the first athletic event for disabled athletes took place was in 1948 CE.
- d. the first athletic event for disabled athletes took place was 1948 CE.

10. The event that

- a. the first athletic event for disabled athletes took place was London.
- b. took place in London in 1948 was the first athletic event for disabled athletes.
- c. the first athletic event for disabled athletes took place was 1948 CE.
- d. the first athletic event for disabled athletes took place was London.

11. Francis Crick and James Watson won the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1962.

- a. The scientists who won Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1962 were Francis Crick and James Watson.
- b. The scientists who won Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1962 are Francis Crick and James Watson.
- c. The scientists won Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1962 were Francis Crick and James Watson.
- d. The scientists who won Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1962 was Francis Crick and James Watson.

12. Abu Ghoush won the gold medal in Rio in 2016.

- a. It was 2016 when Abu Ghoush won the gold medal in Rio.
- b. It was 2016 where Abu Ghoush won the gold medal in Rio.
- c. It was 2016 who Abu Ghoush won the gold medal in Rio.
- d. It was 2016 whose Abu Ghoush won the gold medal in Rio.

13. The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.

- a. It was in 2012 CE when the Olympic Games were held in London.
- b. It was in 2012 CE where the Olympic Games were held in London.
- c. It was in 2012 CE who the Olympic Games were held in London.
- d. It was in 2012 CE that the Olympic Games were held in London.

14. One of the following cleft sentences is correct

- a. The person did his research in a laboratory in Iraq was Jabir ibn Hayyan.
- b. It was Iraq when Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory.
- c. The country where Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was in Iraq.
- d. The thing that Jabir ibn Hayyan did in a laboratory in Iraq was his research.

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

- a. The Queen who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE is queen Rania.
- b. The year when Queen Rania opened the Children's Museum of Jordan was in 2007 CE.
- c. The place that Queen Rania opened in 2007 CE was the Children's Museum of Jordan.
- d. The year when Queen Rania opened the Children's Museum of Jordan was in 2007 CE.

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

- a. Abd al Rahman I was the person who built the Great Mosque in Cordoba.
- b. Abd al Rahman I is the person who built the Great Mosque in Cordoba.
- c. Abd al Rahman I was the person who was built the Great Mosque in Cordoba.
- d. Abd al Rahman I is the person who was built the Great Mosque in Cordoba.

17. It was Queen Rania who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

- a. open
- b. opens
- c. opened
- d. will open

18. The year when Petra was made a world heritage site _____ 1985.

- a. was
- b. be
- c. are
- d. been

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Comparative & Superlative

Comparative [A (more / er) than B]

[**short adj**] Ibrahim is taller than Reem.

Reem is shorter than Ibrahim.

[**long adj**] Eva is more beautiful than Leen.

Leen is less beautiful than Eva.

[**Count nouns**] Ibrahim has more books than Sami.

Sami has fewer books than Ibrahim.

[**U nouns**] Ibrahim knows more information than Sami.

Sami knows less info than Ibrahim

Superlative [A *** the (most / -est)]

[**short adj**] Ibrahim is the tallest .

Reem is the shortest .

[**long adj**] Eva is the most beautiful girl.

Leen is the least beautiful student.

Adverbs

We practice music as **often** as possible.

I like football as **much** as you like swimming.

Irregular adjectives

| | | | |
|------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| many /much | more | Most | as (many/much) as |
| Little | Less | least | |
| good/well | Better | Best | as good as |
| bad/ill | Worse | Worst | as bad as |
| Far | farther / further | farthest / furthest | as far as |

1. The bus is too late. We'll have to wait in the station a little _____

- a. the longest b. longer than c. longer d. longest

2. Yahiya didn't enjoy the book. In fact, it was _____ Interesting story he has ever read.

- a. the less b. the least c. the more d. the most

3. They want to interview as _____ candidates as possible for the new.

- a. much b. many c. the most d. more

4. I'm not interested in football as _____ as you.

- a. many b. more c. much d. less

5. Yahiya didn't enjoy the book. In fact, it was _____ Interesting story he has ever read.

- a. the less b. the least c. the more d. the most

6. Yahiya enjoyed the book very much. In fact, it was _____ Interesting story he has ever read.

- a. the less b. the least c. the more d. the most

7. English is _____ for me than Chinese.

a. easier b. very easy c. easier d. the easiest

8. What continent is _____: America or Africa?

a. large b. very large c. larger d. the largest

9. visit my parents _____ possible.

a. as hard as b. as much as c. as often as d. as popular as

10. English is _____ studied subject.

a. the most b. more c. most d. least

11. _____ studied subjects are Music and Art.

a. most b. more c. less d. the least

12. There are not _____ students studying Science as Maths.

a. as much b. as many c. as often d. as popular

13. Maths is more popular than Science, but _____ popular than English.

a. most b. more c. less d. the least

14. Students don't like doing Music and Art _____ as they like doing Maths.

a. as much b. as many c. as often d. as popular

15. Neither Maths nor Science are _____ as English.

a. as much b. as many c. as often d. as popular

16. Portuguese and Turkish children have _____ compulsory schooling.

a. the most b. more c. most d. least

17. Portuguese children have to go to school for _____ than children in Japan.

a. the longest b. the shortest c. longer d. long

18. Children in Jordan start school a year _____ than English children.

a. late b. later c. early d. the latest

19. Japanese and Jordanian children have _____ compulsory schooling.

a. less b. least c. the least d. less than

20. Jordanian children can leave school one year _____ than English children

a. early b. earlier c. earlier d. the earliest

21. My sister doesn't eat as _____ as I do. She always puts _____ on her plate than I do.

a. many/ fewer b. less/ much c. fewer/many d. much/less

22. I'm tired today because I went to bed _____ than usual last night.

a. further b. later c. least d. less

الكلمات والمصطلحات

كلمات الوحدة الأولى

| The word (s) | English Meaning | Arabic Meaning |
|-------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| access | to find information , especially on a computer | الوصول للمعلومات |
| Blog | a regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style | مدونة |
| calculation | a way of using numbers in order to find out an amount , price or value | عملية حسابية |
| computer chip | a small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric current | رقاقة حاسوبية |
| email exchange | a series of emails between two or more people , each email generally a reply to the previous one email | تبادل رسائل الكترونية |
| Filter | a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer | تنقية / فلترة |
| floppy disk | a flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information | قرص مرن |
| ICT | Information and Communication Technology | تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات |
| identity fraud | illegal actions using the identity of someone else | انتحال الشخصية |
| PC | an abbreviation for personal computer , a computer that is used by one person at a time | حاسوب شخصي |
| Post | to put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it | نشر |
| privacy settings | controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information | اعدادات الخصوصية |
| program | a set of instructions enabling a computer to function | برنامج حاسوبي |
| programme | content which is intended to be listened to on radio or watched on television | برنامج إذاعي أو تلفزيوني |
| rely on | to have trust or confidence in something or someone depends on | يعتمد على |
| sat navy 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 | قمر نظام الملاحة GPS |
| security settings | controls available on computer programs protect your computer from viruses. | إعدادات الأمن |
| smartphone | a mobile phone with advanced computing technology | هواتف ذكية |

| | | |
|----------------------|--|------------------------|
| social media | social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs | التواصل الاجتماعي |
| Tablet computer | a mobile computer , with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit | حاسوب لوحي |
| User | a person who uses a product or service, especially a computer or another machine | مستخدم |
| web-building program | a software that helps you to create a website | برنامج انشاء المواقع |
| web hosting | the business of housing , serving and maintaining files for one or more websites | استضافة مواقع الانترنت |
| whiteboard | a touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students | لوح ذكي |
| World Wide Web | an information system, known as the Internet , which allows documents to be connected to other documents, and for people to search for information by moving from one document to another | شبكة الانترنت |

- a very small piece found inside every computer** _____
 a. computer chip b. calculation c. floppy disk d. smartphone
- a small square piece of plastic that was used to store information from computers**
 a. computer chip b. calculation c. floppy disk d. smartphone
- Modern computers can run a lot of _____ at the same time.**
 a. programs b. models c. computer chips d. calculations
- From 1990 CE to 2000 CE was a _____ .**
 a. decade b. generation c. century d. era
- Although they are pocket-sized, _____s are powerful computers as well as phones.**
 a. computer chip b. laptop c. tablet d. smartphone
- The television was first _____ by John Logie Baird.**
 a. invented b. developed c. discovered d. found
- _____ is a crime which means using the identity of someone else**
 a. identity fraud b. web hosting c. privacy settings d. Security setting

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1 | Share ideas | to give your ideas to another person or to a group | مشاركة الأفكار |
| | Compare ideas | consider how the ideas are similar or different. | مقارنة الأفكار |
| 2 | Create a website | to construct a website that currently does not exist | ينشأ موقع |
| | Contribute to a website | offer your writing and work to the website | يساهم في موقع |
| 3 | Research information | to use a variety of sources to find the information you need | يبحث عن معلومات |
| | Present information | to give the results of your research in a presentation. | يقدم معلومات |
| 4 | Monitor what is happening | you know what is happening and you are following the developments | يراقب |
| | To find out what is happening | You don't know what is happening and you want to discover it | يكتشف |
| 5 | Give a talk to people | you have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it | يخطب (يلقي خطاب) |
| | Talk to people | an informal discussion | يتكلم |
| 6 | Show photos | you show people photos that you have in person | يعرض صور |
| | Send photos | you send photos to someone over the internet or by post | يرسل صور |

| | | | |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|---------|
| Get started | يبدأ | Know about | يعرف عن |
| Look around | يلقي نظرة | Connect with | يتصل مع |
| Settle down | يستقر | Turn on | يشغل |
| Take place | يحدث | Give out | ينشر |
| Meet up | يقابل | Fill in | يعيئ |
| Wake up | يستيقظ | | |

8. One of the following expressions means “to give your ideas to another person or to a group”

- a. Share ideas b. Compare ideas c. Create an idea d. Contribute to an idea

9. One of the following expressions means “consider how the ideas are similar or different”

- a. Share ideas b. Compare ideas c. Create a website d. Contribute to a website

10. One of the following expressions means “to construct a website that currently does not exist”

- a. Share ideas b. Compare ideas c. Create a website d. Contribute to a website

11. It's important to know _____ dangers of the Internet.

- a. about b. in c. on d. out

12. Don't give _____ personal information to people you don't know.

- a. about b. in c. on d. out

13. While you are surfing the net, turn _____ privacy settings.

- a. about b. in c. on d. out

14. It's important to _____ this application form.

- a. fill in b. meet up c. give out d. turn on

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>(expressing opposition) لإظهار التناقض However, Whereas On the other hand, On one hand, ... On the contrary, In spite of this, Conversely, Despite this, Although....</p> | <p>(Conclusion – Recommendations) الخاتمة / التوصيات In appears that This results in It is recommended that The best course of action would be to ...</p> |
| <p>(expressing continuation or addition) لإضافة بعض المعلومات Furthermore, Likewise, One reason for this is, In addition,</p> | <p>(Introduction of a report) مقدمة التقرير The aim of this report ... In this report will be examined</p> |
| <p>(Indicating consequence) تقديم النتائج As a consequence As a result ... Therefore, In this way So ...</p> | <p>(Reporting information) تقديم المعلومات There are more than Almost three quarters of the population... The number of</p> |

15. "The movie got good reviews; however, it was very long." the underlined expression shows

- a. consequence b. opposition c. Conclusion d. Reporting information

16. He is lazy, furthermore, he has no sense of responsibility. the underlined expression shows

- a. consequence b. opposition c. Conclusion d. Reporting information

17. The spent a lot of money on the project. As a result, they made a fortune.

- a. consequence b. opposition c. Conclusion d. Reporting information

كلمات الوحدة الثانية

| The word (s) | English Meaning | بالعربي: |
|------------------------|--|----------------|
| acupuncture | a system of complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin at specific points | وخز الابر |
| ailment | Illness | مرض |
| allergy | a reaction of the immune system when it is sensitive to something ; this reaction comes in the form of sneezing, itchy eyes or a skin rash | حساسية |
| homoeopathy | a system of complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs and other natural substances | علاج تماثلي |
| arthritis | a disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints | التهاب المفاصل |
| immunisation | the process by which an individual's immune system becomes protected against an illness | تطعيم |
| malaria | a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes | ملاريا |
| migraine | a very bad headache which often comes with a feeling of sickness and problems with vision | شقيقة |
| viable | effective and able to be successful | فعال |
| herbal remedy | an extract or mixture of a plant used to prevent, alleviate, or cure disease | علاج عشبي |
| alien | Strange | غريب |
| conventional | having been used for a long time and is considered usual | تقليدي |
| sceptical | Suspicious | متشكك |
| career | a job undertaken for a significant period of a persons' life and with opportunities for progress | مهنة |
| complementary medicine | medical treatment which provides an alternative to scientific medical practices | طب تماثلي |
| infant mortality | death among babies , especially on a large scale (e.g. infant mortality); the rate of deaths that occur (mortality rate). | وفيات الأطفال |
| antibody | a substance produced by the body to fight disease | أجسام مضادة |
| option | something that is or maybe chosen | خيار |
| practitioner | someone who is qualified or registered to practise a particular occupation or profession | ممارس |
| setback | a problem that delays or stops progress , or makes a situation worse. | يتراجع |
| raise (a question) | to bring up a problem or cast doubt on something. | زيادة |
| optimistic | believing that good things will happen in the future. | متفائل |
| commitment | a promise to do something or to behave in a particular way. | التزام |
| healthcare | the prevention or treatment of illness by doctors, dentists, psychologists, etc. | عناية صحية |
| life expectancy | the length of time that a person or animal is expected to live. | معدل الأعمار |

| | | |
|------------|---|-------------|
| decline | <u>to decrease in quantity or importance.</u> | رفض / تقليل |
| obese | <u>extremely fat</u> , in a way that is dangerous to your health. | سمنة |
| strenuous | using or <u>needing a lot of effort.</u> | منهك |
| reputation | the <u>common opinion</u> that people have about someone | سمعة |
| dental | <u>relating to teeth</u> | سني |
| sanitation | the systems which <u>supply water and deal with human waste</u> | صرف صحي |
| workforce | the <u>people who are able to work</u> | قوى عاملة |

- _____ is a serious illness that is spread by mosquitoes.
a. acupuncture b. homoeopathy c. ailment d. malaria
- _____ is a disease that causes pain and swelling in joints.
a. arthritis b. immunisation c. allergies d. migraine
- _____ which is an illness or disease which is not very serious.
a. arthritis b. immunisation c. allergies d. ailment
- _____ means to give a drug to protect against illness.
a. arthritis b. immunisation c. allergies d. ailment
- He suffer from _____ which is an extremely bad headache.
a. acupuncture b. arthritis c. ailment d. migraine
- The _____ is a form of complementary medicine which uses thin needles.
a. acupuncture b. arthritis c. ailment d. migraine
- conditions that make you ill when you eat, touch or breathe a particular thing.
a. arthritis b. immunisation c. allergies d. migraine
- My grandfather has _____ in his fingers, so he sometimes finds it difficult to write.
a. acupuncture b. arthritis c. ailment d. migraine
- _____ to nuts and milk are becoming more common.
a. arthritis b. immunisation c. allergies d. migraine
- Many diseases can be prevented by _____, which helps the body to build antibodies.
a. arthritis b. immunisation c. allergy d. migraine

11. Headaches and colds are common _____, especially in winter.
 a. arthritis b. immunisation c. allergies d. ailment
12. If you have a _____, you should take some medicine and rest somewhere quiet.
 a. arthritis b. immunisation c. allergies d. migraine
13. If you would like to deal with _____, you should try to relax and get some exercise.
 a. stress b. optimistic c. setback d. bounce back

Colour idioms

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------|
| feel blue | To feel sad | يشعر بالحزن |
| see red | To feel angry | يشعر بالغضب |
| White elephant | something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose./ a useless possession | مكلف دون فائدة |
| have/get the green light | to have or give permission to go ahead with something or for something to happen. | يسمح / يوافق / يأذن |
| red-handed | in the act of doing something wrong | متلبسا بالجرم |
| out of the blue | unexpectedly / apparently from nowhere | بشكل مفاجئ |

* The underlined expression in each sentence means.

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

- a. in the act of doing something wrong b. unexpectedly
 c. to have or give permission to do something d. To feel angry

2. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught red-handed.

- a. in the act of doing something wrong b. unexpectedly
 c. to have or give permission to do something d. To feel angry

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

- a. in the act of doing something wrong b. unexpectedly
 c. to have or give permission to do something d. To feel angry

4. Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a white elephant.

- a. in the act of doing something wrong b. unexpectedly
 c. cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose. d. To feel angry

* Fill the sentence with the suitable expression.

1. Nobody lives in this villa. It's a _____ .

- a. a white elephant. b. get the green light c. red handed d. out of the blue

2. I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely _____ .

- a. a white elephant. b. get the green light c. red handed d. out of the blue

3. It's OK to _____ from time to time, you can't be always happy.

- a. feel blue b. get the green light c. out of the blue d. red handed

4. All his relatives travelled abroad so he lives alone, that why he _____ .

- a. gets the green light b. out of the blue c. White elephant d. feels blue

5. The sentence in which the colour idiom is used correctly is :

- a. the minister gave the white elephant to catch the thief.
 b. Nobody plays in the new stadium, it sees red.
 c. The firm was giving red-handed to start a new project.
 d. It's normal to me to feel blue specially in autumn.

Phrasal verbs

| | | |
|-------------|---|------------------|
| cope with | to deal successfully with , or handle a situation. | يتعامل مع |
| set back | problem that delays or stops progress , or makes a situation worse | |
| bounce back | to start to be successful again after a difficult time. | النهوض بعد الفشل |
| focus on | to direct your attention or effort at something specific. | يركز على |
| feel cross | feel tired | يشعر بالاجهاد |

Introduction

The aim of this report is to ... / This report examines ... / In this report, [...] will be examined.

Reporting information

There are more than [...] well-equipped health centres in [name of town].

Almost three-quarters of the population are regular users of ...

The number of [...] has declined/increased since [date].

Conclusion/Recommendations

It appears that ... / This results in ... / It is recommended that ... / The best course of action would be to

1. This report examines the reasons of violence at schools. the sentence indicates:

a. Introduction b. Reporting information c. Conclusion/Recommendations d. suggestions

2. Almost three-quarters of the population are regular users of the Internet. the sentence indicates:

a. Introduction b. Reporting information c. Conclusion/Recommendations d. suggestions

3. The best course of action would be to stop logging in the Amazon. The sentence indicates:

a. Introduction b. Reporting information c. Conclusion/Recommendations d. suggestions

7  Listen to the words. Match them with their phonetic transcriptions.

1 /'æŋɡri/

a importance

2 /kɑ:m/

b school

3 /sku:l/

c exercise

4 /'eksəsaɪz/

d angry

5 /ɪm'pɔ:təns/

e calm



كلمات الوحدة الثالثة

| Word | Meaning | Arabic |
|--------------|--|-----------------|
| apparatus | the technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular purpose | أداة / جهاز |
| appendage | a body part , such as an arm or a leg, connected to the main trunk of the body | طرف ملحق بالجذع |
| bionic | describing a limb or body part that is electronically or mechanically powered | ذو أطراف آلية |
| artificial | made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally | صناعي |
| cancerous | something that has or can cause cancer , a very serious disease in which cells in the body begin to grow abnormally | سرطاني |
| coma | a state of unconsciousness caused by a certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time | غيبوبة |
| cross | angry or annoyed | غاضب / مزعج |
| dementia | a mental illness the symptoms of which are problems with memory, personality changes and problems with reasoning | جنون |
| drug | any natural or artificially made chemical that is used as a medicine | دواء/ عقار |
| expansion | the act of making something bigger | توسع |
| radiotherapy | the use of controlled amounts of radiation (a form of energy) to treat disease , especially cancer | علاج اشعاعي |
| scanner | a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body | ماسح اشعاعي |
| side effects | effects of medicine on your body in addition to curing pain or illness | أعراض جانبية |
| sponsor | to financially support a person or an event | يمول / يدعم |

| | | |
|---------------|---|----------------------------|
| symptom | a physical problem that might indicate a disease | اعراض |
| ward | a room in a hospital , especially for patients needing similar kinds of care | جناح / قسم |
| implant | a piece of tissue, prosthetic device, or other object implanted in the body | زرعة الأعضاء |
| limb | arm or leg of a person | طرف/ذراع, رجل |
| MRI | (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) a scan that uses strong magnetic fields to make a picture of the inside of someone's body for medical reasons | التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي |
| medical trial | trial to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of medications | دواء تجريبي |
| outpatient | someone who goes to a hospital (patient) for treatment but does not stay for the night | مريض غير مقيم |
| Paediatric | describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses | متعلق بطب الاطفال |
| pill | a small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole | حبة/ قرص دواء |
| prosthetic | an artificial body part | طرف صناعي |
| publicise | to give information about something to the public , so that they know about | نشر / تعميم |
| stroke | an illness when a blood tube in your brain is blocked and your brain will be unable to function normally | سكتة دماغية |
| reputation | the common opinion that people have about someone or something | سمعة |

helmet inspire monitor reputation risk seat belt self-confidence tiny

1. You can wear your watch when you go swimming if it's _____ .

- a. waterproof. b. helmet c. monitor d. risk

2. It's amazing how huge trees grow from _____ seeds.

- a. waterproof. b. helmet c. artificial d. tiny

3. The Olympic Games often _____ young people to take up a sport.
a. inspire b. monitor c. reputation d. risk
4. Please hurry up. Let's not _____ missing the bus.
a. inspire b. monitor c. reputation d. risk
5. You must always wear a _____ in a car, whether you're the driver or a passenger.
a. waterproof. b. helmet c. monitor d. seat belt
6. When my grandfather had a heart attack, the doctors attached a special _____ to his chest.
a. waterproof. b. helmet c. monitor d. seat belt
7. It's important to encourage young people and help them develop _____.
a. risk b. medical trial c. self-confidence d. side effects
8. Petra has a _____ as a fascinating place to visit.
a. reputation b. medical trial c. self-confidence d. monitor
9. Doctors look at the signs of illness before they decide how to treat the patient.
a. dementia b. medical trials c. pills d. symptoms
10. Before doctors prescribe drugs to patients, scientists perform special tests to make sure the drugs are safe.
a. dementia b. medical trials c. pills d. symptoms
11. After Ali's accident, he lay in an unconscious state for two weeks.
a. dementia b. medical trials c. coma d. symptoms
12. My grandfather has to take a lot of medicine – he takes six different tablets every day.
a. dementia b. medical trials c. pills d. symptoms
13. a mental illness the symptoms of which are problems with memory, personality changes and problems with reasoning
a. dementia b. medical trials c. coma d. symptoms

Synonyms:

One of the following words is a synonym to _____ :

| | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| apparatus | equipment | آلة / اداة |
| appendage | limb | طرف |
| artificial | prosthetic | صناعي |
| sponsor | fund | يمول / يدعم |
| obese | Fat | سمنه |

14. One of the following words is a synonym to apparatus:

- a. equipment b. limb c. prosthetic d. appendage

15. One of the following words is a synonym to appendage :

- a. equipment b. limb c. prosthetic d. appendage

15. One of the following words is a synonym to artificial :

- a. equipment b. limb c. prosthetic d. appendage

Collocations:

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

1. It's important to _____ someone's attention in the beginning of the conversation

- a. catch b. take c. get d. spend

2. He _____ the idea of the invention.

- a. got b. caught c. took d. spent

3. The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy.

- a. has gotten b. has caught c. has taken d. had spent

4. I _____ 10 hours studying English .

- a. got b. caught c. took d. spent

5. It's important to _____ a course in marketing before you start selling things.

- a. catch b. take c. get d. attend

Using Rhetorical Devices

Simile التشبيه:

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

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

Metaphor المجاز:

The world will be at your fingertips.

Onomatopoeia المحاكاة الصوتية:

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

Personification التجسيد:

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

1. Treatment and medicines will taste as delicious as real food. the underlined rhetorical device

- is: a. Simile b. Metaphor c. Onomatopoeia d. Personification

2. The world will be at your fingertips. the underlined rhetorical device is:

- a. Simile b. Metaphor c. Onomatopoeia d. Personification

3. And suddenly the car crashed. the underlined rhetorical device is:

- a. Simile b. Metaphor c. Onomatopoeia d. Personification

4. The trees danced in the storm. the underlined rhetorical device is:

- a. Simile b. Metaphor c. Onomatopoeia d. Personification

* Listen to these words. Write them using the IPA. Check your answers in a dictionary.

1. technology : / tek'nɒl.ə.dʒi /

2. audience : /'ɔ:.di.əns/

3. healthy: /'hel.θi/

4. carrying: /'kær.i/

كلمات الوحدة الرابعة

| words | English Meaning | بالعربي |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------|
| arithmetic | the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division | الحساب |
| algebra | a type of mathematics system where letters and symbols are used to represent numbers | الجبر |
| geometry | the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, relationships and measurement of points, lines, curves and surfaces | الهندسة |
| mathematician | a person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level | عالم رياضيات |
| philosopher | someone who studies and writes philosophy professionally, or an undergraduate student of Philosophy | فيلسوف |
| physician | someone qualified to practise medicine , especially one who specializes in diagnosis and treatment (doctor) | طبيب |
| polymath | someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects | موسوعي |
| composition | a piece of music that someone has written | التلحين |
| musical harmony | pleasant sound in music , made by playing or singing a group of different notes together | النسق الموسيقي |
| revolutionise | to completely change the way people do something or think about something | ثوري |
| windmill | a building that uses its sails and wind power to grind corn into flour | طاحونة |
| inoculation | an injection you can have to protect you from a disease | حقنة |
| artificially -created | not real or not made of natural things but made to be like something that is real or natural | مصنع |
| carbon - neutral | not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere | متعادل كربونياً |
| criticize | to judge (something) with disapproval; to evaluate or analyse | ينتقد |
| desalination | the process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used | تحلية |
| grid | [energy grid] a system of wires through which electricity is connected to different power stations across a region | شبكة |
| megaproject | a very large, expensive, ambitious business project | مشاريع ضخمة |
| out weigh | to be more important than something else | أكثر أهمية |
| pedestrian | someone who is walking , especially along a street or another place that is used by cars | مشاة |

| | | |
|-------------------|--|------------|
| sustainability | the state of being able to continue forever , or for a very long time; for example, the sustainability of the environment involves emitting less pollution and using less water | استدامة |
| irrigate | to supply land with water so that crops and plants will grow | الري |
| zero waste | producing no waste , or having parts that can be reused | دون نفايات |
| inheritance | money or things that you get from someone after they die | ميراث |
| ground - breaking | new, innovative | جديد |
| fountain pen | a pen which needs ink cartridge refills and the nib of which takes ink from these cartridge to write. | قلم حبر |
| commitment | a promise to do something or to behave in a particular way | التزام |
| talent | special ability | موهبة |
| scale | an instrument to measure weight | ميزان |
| laboratory | a room for science experiments | مختبر |
| founder | a person who starts something new | مؤسس |
| legacy | what someone leaves to the world after their death | ارث |
| fertile land | produced more than enough food | أرض خصبة |
| hands on | field working / working by hand/ practical | يدوي |

- My father teaches Maths. He's a _____
a. mathematician b. philosopher c. physician d. mathematics
- You must not take in medicine without consulting a _____
a. mathematician b. philosopher c. physician d. mathematics
- We learn about shapes, lines and angles when we study _____ .
a. arithmetic b. polymath c. chemist d. geometry
- Mr. Shahin is a true _____ working in all kinds of creative and scientific fields.
a. mathematician b. philosopher c. physician d. mathematics
- Ramzi is very good with numbers and calculations. He always scores high in _____
a. mathematician b. philosopher c. physician d. mathematics
- A _____ is someone who thinks and writes about the meaning of life
a. mathematician b. philosopher c. physician d. Chemists
- Jaber Ibn Hayyan was the founder of _____ .
a. chemistry b. philosopher c. physician d. Chemists
- Jaber Ibn Hayyan a great _____ who invented the scales.
a. chemistry b. philosophy c. physics d. Chemists

9. He invented the _____ which is an instrument to measure weight.
a. scales b. polymath c. arithmetic d. laboratory
10. He did many scientific experiments in his _____ .
a. scales b. polymath c. arithmetic d. laboratory
11. Arithmetic is the study of _____ .
a. numbers b. carves c. lines d. measurements
12. In hot countries, solar _____ is an important source of energy.
a. power b. renewable c. waste d. farms
13. 'Green' projects are environmentally _____
a. freely b. friendly c. neutrally d. completely
14. Wind _____ are an example of energy.
a. power b. renewable c. waste d. farms
15. If a city recycles everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero-_____
a. power b. free c. waste d. benefit
16. We burn carbon whenever we use oil, coal or gas. This is known as our carbon_____
a. footprint b. free c. friendly d. neutral
17. If we replace as much carbon as we burn, we are carbon-_____
a. footprint b. free c. friendly d. neutral
18. A place where no cars are allowed is a car- zone, and it is _____ friendly.
a. footprint b. environmentally c. pedestrian d. neutral

Collocations:

| | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| carbon footprint | آثر الكربون |
| biological waste | نفايات حيوية |
| economic growth | نمو اقتصادي |
| urban planning | تخطيط حضري (عمراني) |
| negative effect | تأثير سلبي |
| public transport | مواصلات عامة |

1. When people talk about _____ they can mean either an improvement in the average standard of living, or an increase in the value of a country's products.

- a. economic growth b. urban planning c. negative effect d. public transport

2. Pollution has some serious _____ on the environment, such as the death of wildlife .

- a. carbon footprint b. urban planning c. negative effect d. public transport

3. We can all work hard to reduce our _____ by living a more environmentally-friendly.

- a. carbon footprint b. urban planning c. negative effect d. biological waste

4. If we take _____ more often, there will be fewer cars on the roads.

- a. carbon footprint b. urban planning c. negative effect d. public transport

5. Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of _____, and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous.

- a. industrial waste b. biological waste c. negative effect d. public transport

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

- a. carbon footprint b. urban planning c. negative effect d. public transport

| | | | |
|-----|-----------------|-----|---------------------|
| /p/ | pen, pack, rope | /b/ | bend, back, robe |
| /n/ | sun, India, win | /ŋ/ | song, singing, wing |

7. One of the following words has / ŋ / sound

- a. sun b. moon c. strong d. listen

8. One of the following words has / p / sound

- a. back b. park c. boy d. back

Derivation

يجب معرفة شكل الكلمة (كيف أعرف أن الكلمة اسم (Noun) أو فعل (verb) أو صفة (adjective) أو حال (adverb) و الترتيب العام للجملة في اللغة الإنجليزية. و ما يسبق وما يلحق كل كلمة والاستثناءات الحاصلة .

➤ شكل الكلمة:

نهايات الاسم (Noun suffixes)

| | | | |
|------|-------------|---------|--------------|
| tion | education | ity | necessity |
| ness | sadness | age | shortage |
| ment | development | ship | friendship |
| ure | adventure | hood | neighborhood |
| dom | freedom | ing | freezing |
| ism | realism | logy | biology |
| ance | importance | er | reader |
| ence | difference | verb+ y | delivery |

نهايات الفعل (verb suffixes)

| | | | |
|-----|-----------|-----|-------------|
| ise | Advertise | Ate | communicate |
| ize | Organize | En | strengthen |
| ify | Beautify | Ide | provide |

نهايات الصفة (adjective suffixes)

| | | | |
|------|-------------|-----|---------------|
| ful | Careful | Ive | sensitive |
| less | Careless | Ous | dangerous |
| en | Golden | Ish | selfish |
| able | capable | Al | environmental |
| ible | Responsible | Ic | economic |
| ant | Important | Ate | compassionate |
| ect | Perfect | Ent | different |
| y | primary | Ary | revolutionary |
| ing | Boring | Ed | bored |

نهاية الحال \ الظرف (adverb): تكون بإضافة (ly) إلى الصفة.

| كلمات يجب مراعاتها | | | |
|--------------------|------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| verb | Noun | Adjective | adverb |
| succeed | success | successful | successfully |
| discover | discovery | discovered | |
| produce | production | produced /productive | productively |
| diagnose | diagnosis | Diagnostic | |

الترتيب العام للجملة الإنجليزية

Noun <==> Verb <==> adverb <==> adjective <==> noun

Ahmed reads slowly a nice book

ملاحظات على موقع كل قسم من الكلام.

* إذا وجد اسم بعد الفراغ فإن الحل يكون صفة *

1. مواقع الاسم (Noun)

1. بداية الجملة وتعتبر الفاعل في الجملة

1. is the process by which a person becomes protected against a disease through vaccination.

A) immunise B) immune C) immunisation D) immunised

2. in English course increases your ability to communicate in English.

A) enrollment B) enrolled C) enroll D) enrolls

3. Many doctors believe that supports brain development.

A) repetition B) repeated C) repeat D) repeatedly

4. Don't write your pass word, it.

A) memory B) memorable C) memorise D) memorably

2. بعد الفعل كمفعول به للجملة (object) ويكون تركيب الجملة كالتالي :-

5. Doing activities provides for your body.

A) protect B) protected C) protection D) protectively

6. It's important to drink a lot of water in order to avoid

A) dehydrates B) dehydrated C) dehydrate D) dehydration

3 . بعد محددات الكمية (**quantifiers**) ومحددات الكمية هي التالية:-

a few, few, a little, little, some, any, all, many, much, a lot of, plenty of, no, several

7. Do you mind giving me some about studying?

- A) advise B) advice C) advised D) advisable

8. There isn't anyabout the accident.

- A) inform B) information C) informative D) informational

4 - بعد أسماء الإشارة (**demonstratives**) وأسماء الإشارة هي التالية :-

(this , that , these, those)

9.This allowed me to start my own business.

- A) qualification B) qualify C) qualified D) qualifying

5 - بعد الصفة (**adjective**) يأتي اسم ومن الامثلة على الصفة:-

10 . It is the most strong that you must study harder this year

- A) recommend B) recommended C) recommendation D) recommends

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

- A) qualify B) qualifies C) qualified D) qualifications

12. We should always be ready to listen to good

- A) advise B) advice C) advisably D) advisable

6 - بعد أحرف الجر (**prepositions**) يأتي اسم وأحرف الجر هي :-

for, from, at, in, on, of, with, under, before, after, through , over , without, against

13. Imagination is the source of

- A) create B) creation C) creative D) creatively

14. Knowing information about is for our healthy lifestyle.

- A) nutrition B) nutritious C) nutritional D) nutritionally

7 - بعد أدوات التعريف والتنكير (**a , an, the**) يأتي اسم

15. My father bought our house with the from his grandfather.

- A) inherit B) inherited C) inheritance D) inheriting

16. Jordan has a of being a friendly and welcoming country.

- A) repute B) reputation C) reputational D) reputationally

17. A is someone who works with numbers.

- A) mathematics B) mathematical C) mathematician D) mathematically

8 - بعد صفات الملكية (possessive adjectives) يأتي اسم صفات الملكية هي التالية :-
(my, our, your, his, her, its, their, your)

18. Adeb al-Balooshi rightly deserves his as one of the youngest inventors .

- A) repute B) reputation C) reputational D) reputationally

19. I will travel to London to continue my

- A) educate B) educational C) education D) educationally

20. When you get up early in the morning to revise, you feel most awake and your
is at its best.

- A) memory B) memorable C) memorise D) memorably

9. بعد (s', 's) الملكية يأتي اسم :

21. Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East due to the country's
..... to making healthcare for all a top priority.

- A) commit B) commitment C) committed D) commits

22. Have you seen the students' of postcards? They've got hundreds!

- A) collect B) collection C) collective D) collector

10. بعد الأرقام (numbers) يأتي اسم :-

23. It took 25 minutes to complete one.....

- A) calculate B) calculation C) calculated D) calculating

ملاحظة : قبل أن تبدأ بالحل انظر أمام الفراغ وبعده إذا وجدت احد الأشياء المذكورة سابقا وجاء بعدها
فراغ تم بعد الفراغ أي اسم فإن الحل يكون صفه . I see a beautiful girl in the park .

24. We can see many places in Jordan.

- A) attract B) attraction C) attractive D) attractively

25. Amazing advances are constantly taking place in these days.

- A) medicine B) medication C) medical D) medically

2. مواقع الفعل (Verb)

✓ أهم عناصر الجملة وله الأولوية في الحل

26. Services, mostly travel and tourism the majority of our economy.

- A) dominate B) dominance C) dominant D) dominantly

1. بعد الفاعل سواء أكان اسم أو ضمير

27. Students to receive their results very soon.

- A) expect B) expectancy C) expectant D) expectedly

28. I think the developed nations the global economy.

- A) dominate B) dominance C) dominant D) dominantly

2. بعد (so as to \ in order to \ to+ v inf) to

29. Make sure to attend the meeting in order to your duties .

- A) organise B) organization C) organised D) organizational

30. It is important to good marks in Tawjihi exams.

- A) achieve B) achievement C) achievable D) achievably

31. It is said that the best way to acquire language is to yourself into it.

- A) immersion B) immersive C) immersed D) immerse

3. بعد أفعال modals

(will ,can ,could , must ,may, might , would , should , shall, have to, has to, had to,..

32. Bank customers can their checking accounts through the bank application.

- A) access B) accessed C) accessibility D) accessible

33. Anas couldn't his father's business after his retirement.

- A) inherit B) inherited C) inheritance D) inheriting

34. He had to..... a text from Arabic into English.

- A) translate B) translation C) translated D) translating

35. If you work hard, I'm sure you will

- A) succeed B) success C) successful D) successfully

4. بعد أفعال (Do) شرط أن يكون فعل مساعد وليس رئيسي.

35. Does the government any new work opportunities?

- A) create B) creation C) creative D) creatively

36. Reem didn't her exam because she didn't study well.

- A) succeed B) success C) successful D) successfully

37. My cousin is an electrician. Instead of going to university, he did a course at a local training college.

- A) vocation B) vocational C) vocations D) vocationally

5. بعد التعبيرات (had better, 'd better, would rather, 'd rather)

38. I would rather hard work than big talks.

- A) expect B) expectation C) expectant D) expectantly

6. بعد (let's \ let us)

39. Let's our roles before going on the trip.

- A) organise B) organization C) organised D) organizational

7. بعد الأفعال Subject + (help, make , let) + object+ verb

40. My manager let me the new employee.

- A) train B) training C) trained D) trainer

8. الجملة الأمرية imperative sentences

41.these pills to those patients so they can feel better.

- A) prescribe B) prescribed C) prescription D) prescript

9. قبل الأحوال أو الظروف (adverbs)

42. The writer perfectly the new poet.

- A) criticise B) criticism C) critic D) critical

3. مواقع الصفة (adjective)

1. بعد أفعال (Be) شرط ألا يكون هنالك فعل آخر بعدها

43. It's to take regular breaks when revising.

- A) benefit (v) B) benefit (n) C) beneficial D) beneficially

44. Many kinds of complementary medicine were in the past.

- A) viable B) viably C) viability

45. This idea has proved to be to the community.

- A) benefit (v) B) benefit (n) C) beneficial D) beneficially

2- بعد بعض الأفعال تأتي الصفة وهذه الأفعال هي :-

(taste / feel / sound / seem / look / become/appear / get)

46. It's essential not to become , so drink lots of water.

- A) dehydrates B) dehydrated C) dehydrate D) dehydration

47. It is important to appear even if you're nervous.

- A) confide B) Confidence C) confident D) confidently

48. This idea sounds , I hope you can achieve it .

- A) create B) creative C) created D) creation

3- قبل الاسم (Noun) تأتي الصفة -الصفة دائما توصف الاسم وتأتي قبله ومثال ذلك :-

49. Teachers can use the Internet to show programmes.

- A) educate B) educational C) education D) educationally

50 people don't waste their time.

- A) succeed B) success C) successful D) successfully

4- بعد الكلمات التالية تأتي الصفة :-

(جداً | extremely | بلا ريب definitely | جداً very | جدا too | تماماً quite | جداً so)

51. Congratulation on a very Project.

- A) succeed B) success C) successful D) successfully

52. Most of the questions have been answered very

- A) succeed B) success C) successful D) successfully

5- تراكيب المقارنة والتفضيل والمساواة.

More/less (adj) // the most/ the least (adj) // as (adj) as

53. Who was the most..... writer of the twentieth century?

- A) influence B) influential C) influences D) influentially

54. Is one side of the brain more than the other?

- A) dominate B) dominance C) dominant D) dominantly

55. The new employee is as as the previous one.

- A) qualify B) qualification C) qualifying D) qualified

56. Adeb al-Balooshi deserves his as one of the youngest inventors in the world.

- A) repute B) reputation C) reputational D) reputationally

57. I think the Internet is the most important ever.

- A) invent B) invention C) inventive D) inventively

6. بعد الأحوال (adv) قد تأتي صفة

58. About 98 percent of Jordan children are fully

- A) immunize B) immunity C) immunisation D) immunized

59. To be a doctor, you need to be fully to hard study.

- A) commit B) commitment C) committed D) committee

60. Masdar City will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zero- waste artificially- city.

- A) create B) creation C) created D) creatively

4. مواقع الظرف/ الحال (adverb)

1. بعد الفعل حيث يقوم بوصفه

61. If you think, you can solve your problems.

- A) create B) creation C) creative D) creatively

2. قبل الصفة

62. The answers of the exam are impossible.

- A) mathematics B) mathematical C) mathematician D) mathematically

3- بين الفعل المساعد والفعل الرئيسي

63. Dawood has made some magnificent shapes of glass.

- A) create B) creation C) creative D) creatively

64. People with disabilities use arms and legs which are made of plastic.

- A) artifice B) artificial C) artificially D) artificialism

4- أحياناً نستخدم حال بداية الجملة؛ لكن عندها يجب أن يأتي بعدها فاصلة

65. , the process of producing rugs, bags and other beautiful items is done by hand.

- A) Tradition B) Traditional C) Traditionalism D) Traditionally

5- نهاية الجملة التامة والمكتملة المعنى

66. The student solved the problem

- A) create B) creation C) creative D) creatively.

67. Most of the questions have been answered very

- A) succeed B) success C) successful D) successfully

5. ملاحظات مهمة :

1. انتبه على الأسماء المركبة (Noun + Noun)

من أهم الأمثلة على هذا النمط من كتابنا المدرسي (يجب حفظها)

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| irrigation system | immunization teams |
| expansion programme | infant mortality |
| life expectancy | appreciation letter |
| heart surgery | business creation |
| language proficiency | language competence |
| blood circulation | desalination planet |
| extraction industry | awareness course |

68. The employee received an letter from the manager for his hard work.

- A) appreciate B) appreciation C) appreciated D) appreciatively

69. Jordan's infant rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world.

- A) mortalize B) mortal C) mortality D) mortally

70. We thank the teams for their efforts during the pandemic.

- A) immunise B) immune C) immunisation D) immunised

71. Don't sit still for too long – move around frequently to increase your.....

- A) circulation B) circulate C) circulated D) circulatory

72. Dose the blood round the body in 16 seconds?

- A) circulation B) circulated C) circulating D) circulate

73. Anyone with heart , lungs or blood problems should ask for medical advice.

- A) circulation B) circulated C) circulates D) circulate

- عند وجود أحد أدلة الاسم لكن يوجد اسم قبل الفراغ نستخدم صفة

74. My lack of experience is a disadvantage.

- A) practice B) practical C) practitioner D) practically

75. Photography and painting are two examples of the arts.

- A) vision (v) B) vision (n) C) visual D) visually

- عند وجود أحد أدلة الصفات قبل الفراغ ويوجد بعد الفراغ صفة نستخدم (صفة أو حال)

75. Keep in your mind that these questions are chosen.

- A) care B) careful C) careless D) carefully

- كن حذراً عند وجود أدوات الربط (or , and) .

76. Would you like to do an or vocational course if you have a chance?

- A) academy B) academically C) academic D) academies

77. Artists usually meet to discuss ideas and each other's work.

- A) criticise B) critical C) criticism D) critically

78. Frequent breaks will help the brain to recover and to return.

- A) concentration B) concentrated C) concentrate D) concentrates

- الكلمات الآتية مع أنها تحتوي (to) لكن يأتي بعدها اسم .

I look forward to , be used to , due to , adapt to , according to

79. I look forward to from you.

- A) hear B) heard C) hearing D) hears

- لا تستعمل باختيار adj عند رؤية أفعال (be) وتأكد مما بعد الفراغ

80. Olives which are----- grown in the world, have been cultivated for over 6.000 years.

- A) extend B) extensive C) extensively

- الانتباه على المعنى عند الحل

81. The person who is known as the founder of.....is probably Jabir ibn Hayyan.

- A) chemist B) chemistry C) chemical D) chemically

82. Jabir ibn Hayyan was a famousin the Arab World's history.

- A) chemist B) chemistry C) chemical D) chemically

83. Ali ibn Nafi' was a gifted pupil of a famous _____ from Baghdad.

- A) music B) musician C) musical D) chemically

84. This device provides a of the medical operations.

- A) simulate B) simulator C) simulation D) simulated

85. This device is a _____ which helps pilots to train.

- A) simulate B) simulator C) simulation D) simulated

- قد يأتي أكثر من صفة متكررة ، لذلك اذا نظرت بعد الصفة لا تضع اسم دون أن تتأكد أنه لا يوجد اسم بعد الفراغ.

86. The students' high achievements do suggest that the longer you study, the better you do in final exams.

- A) academy B) academically C) academic D) academise

87. There are Amazing advances taking place these days.

- A) medicine B) medication C) medical D) medically

- نغض الطرف عن وجود الظروف عند الحل ونكمل الحل كما لو أنها غير موجودة

(always , sometimes , often , never , really , only , actually)

88 . you should always _____ your writing.

- A) improve B) improved C) improving D) improvement

89. It is widely _____ in this area.

- A) important B) importance C) importation D) importantly

89. Children frequently on the experience they get from their parents.

- A) dependence B) dependent C) depend D) dependently

90. I'd strongly anyone to study Business management. It is a very popular degree.

- A) advising B) advisable C) advise D) adviser