



# THE GOAL IN ENGLISH

T. IBRAHIM ALFAIOMY

إبراهيم الفيومي

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 Flour Cheese Butter Sugar	Water Tea Juice Coffee Oil	Wood Glass Silk Metal Leather	fog thunder lightning rain snow weather	homework knowledge money permission traffic	Advice Information Progress News Baggage 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.

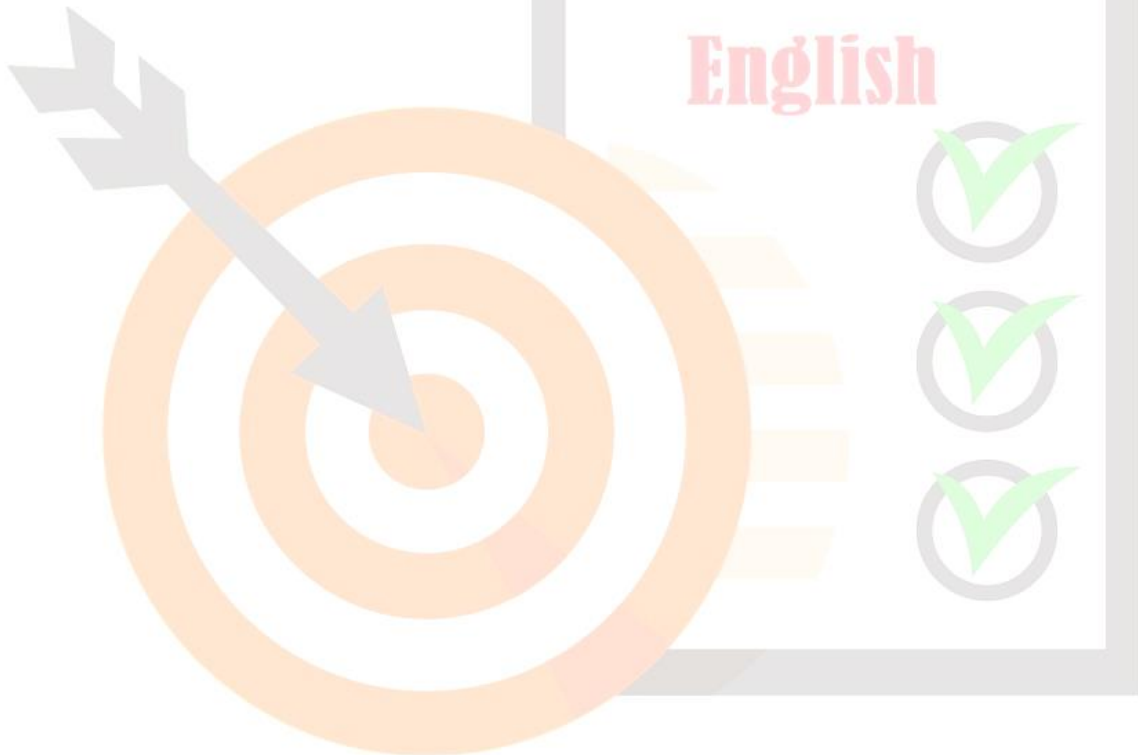
نعامل ( The number of ) على انها مفرد حتى لو جاء بعدها جمع ، ونعامل ( A number of students ) على أنها جمع

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



079 23 97 25 4

## 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.

079 23 97 25 4



## 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 الحدث) (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..

• 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)

I was studying as my brother was watching the match.

- للحديث عن حدثين متزامنين في الماضي.

While I was walking I dropped my phone.

- للحديث عن حدث كان مستمر في الماضي وقام فعل آخر بقطعه.

## 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
She did the exams after she had studied hard.		
After that Before And then Later Until By	Simple past	Past perfect
Before she did the exams , she had studied hard.		



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. للحديث عن حدث كان مستمراً قبل حدوث أمر آخر في الماضي أيضاً

*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 .

Since , For , All , Every, Long , Still	
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

## المبني للمجهول Passive Voice

\* يأتي السؤال بصيغة إعادة الكتابة أو تصحيح الفعل .

\* يجب التمييز بينه وبين المبني للمعلوم قبل البدء بالحل.

إبراهيم الفيومي

The Goal in

English

1. Many galloons 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.

079 23 97 25 4

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



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

079 23 97 25 4

## SPECULATION/ POSSIBILITIES التوقع والاحتمالات

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
+	+	<b>Must</b>	I am sure he writes books. = He must ....
+	-	<b>Can't</b>	I am sure he doesn't write books. = He can't .....
-	+/-	<b>might</b>	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) وللسؤال 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.

079 23 97 25 4

## 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><b>Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century in Iraq.</b></p> <p><b>The (noun) + (ضمير وصل مناسب) + [التكملة ما عدا المؤكد عليه] + (is/was) + [المؤكد عليه]</b></p> <p>The person _____</p> <p>The time _____</p> <p>The place _____</p> <p>The thing _____</p>											
2	<p><b>Queen Rania opened the Children's Museum in Amman in 2007 CE</b></p> <p><b>It + (is/was) + [المؤكد عليه] + that + [تكملة الجملة]</b></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><b>Noun + (is/was)+</b></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>تكملة الجملة</p> <p><b>Marie Curie won Nobel prize in physics in 1903.</b></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

079 23 97 25 4

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



social media	<b>social interaction</b> between people and communities on websites or blogs	التواصل الاجتماعي
Tablet computer	<b>a mobile computer</b> , with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit	حاسوب لوحي
User	a <b>person</b> who <b>uses</b> a product or service, especially a <b>computer</b> or another machine	مستخدم
web-building program	a <b>software</b> that helps you <b>to create a website</b>	برنامج انشاء المواقع
web hosting	the business of <b>housing</b> , serving and maintaining files for one or more <b>websites</b>	استضافة مواقع الانترنت
whiteboard	a <b>touch screen computer</b> 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 <b>Internet</b> , 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

1. a very small piece found inside every computer \_\_\_\_\_

- a. computer chip      b. calculation      c. floppy disk      d. smartphone

2. a small square piece of plastic that was used to store information from computers

- a. computer chip      b. calculation      c. floppy disk      d. smartphone

3. Modern computers can run a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ at the same time.

- a. programs      b. models      c. computer chips      d. calculations

4. From 1990 CE to 2000 CE was a \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a. decade      b. generation      c. century      d. era

5. Although they are pocket-sized, \_\_\_\_\_s are powerful computers as well as phones.

- a. computer chip      b. laptop      c. tablet      d. smartphone

6. The television was first \_\_\_\_\_ by John Logie Baird.

- a. invented      b. developed      c. discovered      d. found

7. \_\_\_\_\_ 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	يعي
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

(expressing opposition) لإظهار التناقض

However, ....

Whereas .....

On the other hand, On one hand, ...

On the contrary, ....

In spite of this, ....

Conversely, .....

Despite this, ....

Although....

(Conclusion – Recommendations)

الخاتمة / التوصيات

In appears that

This results in

It is recommended that

The best course of action would be to ...

(expressing continuation or addition)

إضافة بعض المعلومات

Furthermore, .....

Likewise, ....

One reason for this is, ....

In addition, .....

(Introduction of a report)

مقدمة التقرير

The aim of this report ...

In this report .... will be examined

( Indicating consequence) تقديم النتائج

As a consequence ....

As a result ...

Therefore, ....

In this way ....

So ...

(Reporting information)

تقديم المعلومات

There are more than ....

Almost three quarters of the population...

The number of .....

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

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a serious illness that is spread by mosquitoes.

- a. acupuncture      b. homoeopathy      c. ailment      d. malaria

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a disease that causes pain and swelling in joints.

- a. arthritis      b. immunisation      c. allergies      d. migraine

3. \_\_\_\_\_ which is an illness or disease which is not very serious.

- a. arthritis      b. immunisation      c. allergies      d. ailment

4. \_\_\_\_\_ means to give a drug to protect against illness.

- a. arthritis      b. immunisation      c. allergies      d. ailment

5. He suffer from \_\_\_\_\_ which is an extremely bad headache.

- a. acupuncture      b. arthritis      c. ailment      d. migraine

6. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of complementary medicine which uses thin needles.

- a. acupuncture      b. arthritis      c. ailment      d. migraine

7. conditions that make you ill when you eat, touch or breathe a particular thing.

- a. arthritis      b. immunisation      c. allergies      d. migraine

8. My grandfather has \_\_\_\_\_ in his fingers, so he sometimes finds it difficult to write.

- a. acupuncture      b. arthritis      c. ailment      d. migraine

9. \_\_\_\_\_ to nuts and milk are becoming more common.

- a. arthritis      b. immunisation      c. allergies      d. migraine

10. 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 بالجريمة
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 <b><u>deal successfully with</u></b> , or handle a situation.	يتعامل مع
set back	<b><u>problem that delays</u></b> or <b><u>stops progress</u></b> , or <b><u>makes a situation worse</u></b>	
bounce back	to start to <b><u>be successful again</u></b> after a difficult time.	النهوض بعد الفشل
focus on	to <b><u>direct</u></b> your <b><u>attention</u></b> or effort at something specific.	يركز على
feel cross	<b><u>feel tired</u></b>	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 <b>equipment</b> or machinery needed for a particular purpose	أداة / جهاز
appendage	a <b>body part</b> , such as an arm or a leg, connected to the main trunk of the body	طرف ملحق بالجذع
bionic	describing a limb or <b>body part</b> that <b>is electronically</b> or mechanically <b>powered</b>	ذو أطراف آلية
artificial	<b>made</b> or produced <b>by human</b> beings rather than occurring naturally	صناعي
cancerous	something that has or <b>can cause cancer</b> , a very serious disease in which cells in the body begin to grow abnormally	سرطاني
coma	a state of <b>unconsciousness</b> caused by a certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time	غيبوبة
cross	<b>angry</b> or annoyed	غاضب / مزعج
dementia	a <b>mental illness</b> the symptoms of which are problems with memory, personality changes and problems with reasoning	جنون
drug	any natural or artificially made chemical that is <b>used as a medicine</b>	دواء / عقار
expansion	the act of <b>making something bigger</b>	توسع
radiotherapy	the use of controlled amounts of <b>radiation</b> (a form of energy) <b>to treat disease</b> , especially cancer	علاج إشعاعي
scanner	a medical instrument that uses <b>radiography to produce images</b> of the insides of the human body	ماسح إشعاعي
side effects	<b>effects of medicine</b> on your body in addition to curing pain or illness	أعراض جانبية
sponsor	to <b>financially support</b> a person or an event	يمول / يدعم

symptom	a <b><u>physical problem</u></b> that might indicate a disease	اعراض
ward	a <b><u>room in a hospital</u></b> , especially for patients needing similar kinds of care	جناح / قسم
implant	a piece of tissue, prosthetic device, or other <b><u>object implanted in the body</u></b>	زراعة الأعضاء
limb	<b><u>arm or leg</u></b> of a person	طرف/ذراع, رجل
MRI	(Magnetic Resonance Imaging) a <b><u>scan</u></b> that <b><u>uses</u></b> strong <b><u>magnetic</u></b> fields to make a picture of the inside of someone's body for medical reasons	التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي
medical trial	<b><u>trial</u></b> to evaluate the effectiveness and safety <b><u>of medications</u></b>	دواء تجريبي
outpatient	someone who goes to a hospital ( <b><u>patient</u></b> ) for treatment but <b><u>does not stay for the night</u></b>	مريض غير مقيم
Paediatric	describing the area of medicine that <b><u>deals with children</u></b> and their <b><u>illnesses</u></b>	متعلق بطب الاطفال
pill	a small round piece of <b><u>medicine to be swallowed</u></b> whole	حبة/ قرص دواء
prosthetic	an <b><u>artificial body part</u></b>	طرف صناعي
publicise	to <b><u>give information</u></b> about something <b><u>to the public</u></b> , so that they know about	نشر / تعميم
stroke	an illness when a <b><u>blood tube in your brain is blocked</u></b> and your brain will be unable to function normally	سكتة دماغية
reputation	the <b><u>common opinion</u></b> 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 / أداة
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 <b>numerical calculations</b> such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division	الحساب
algebra	a type of mathematics system where <b>letters and symbols are used to represent numbers</b>	الجبر
geometry	the branch of mathematics concerned with <b>the properties, relationships and measurement of points, lines, curves and surfaces</b>	الهندسة
mathematician	<b>a person who studies Mathematics</b> to a very complex level	عالم رياضيات
philosopher	<b>someone who studies and writes philosophy</b> professionally, or an undergraduate student of Philosophy	فيلسوف
physician	<b>someone qualified to practise medicine</b> , especially one who specializes in diagnosis and treatment ( <b>doctor</b> )	طبيب
polymath	<b>someone who has a lot of knowledge</b> about many different subjects	موسوعي
composition	a piece of <b>music that someone has written</b>	التلحين
musical harmony	<b>pleasant sound in music</b> , made by playing or singing a group of different notes together	النسق الموسيقي
revolutionise	to <b>completely change</b> the way people do something or think about something	ثوري
windmill	a <b>building</b> that uses its sails and wind power <b>to grind corn into flour</b>	طاحونة
inoculation	an <b>injection</b> you can have to protect you from a disease	حقنة
artificially -created	<b>not real</b> or not made of natural things but made to be like something that is real or natural	مصنع
carbon - neutral	<b>not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere</b>	متعادل كربونياً
criticize	<b>to judge</b> (something) with disapproval; to evaluate or analyse	ينتقد
desalination	the process of <b>removing salt from sea water</b> so that it can be used	تحلية
grid	[energy grid] <b>a system of wires</b> through which electricity is connected to different power stations across a region	شبكة
megaproject	<b>a very large, expensive, ambitious business project</b>	مشاريع ضخمة
out weigh	to be <b>more important</b> than something else	أكثر أهمية
pedestrian	<b>someone who is walking</b> , especially along a street or another place that is used by cars	مشاة

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