

الرائد

في اللغة الانجليزية

مكتف وقطع مقترحه

للأستاذ

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ماجستير لغة انجليزية

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القطع المتوقعة

- 1- Using technology in classes
- 2- Internet of things
- 3- After school
- 4- Space school
- 5- Health in Jordan قطعه او موضوع انشاء
- 6- education in Jordan قطعه او موضوع انشاء

مواضيع الانشاء

- 1- Advantages and disadvantages of both face to face and distance learning program
- 2- health in Jordan

Simple present

He, she, it v1+s,es/ doesn't +v1
I, you, we, they v1 / don't +v1

الظروف الدالة:-

Every / each + time, Never, Always, Sometimes, Often, Usually, Seldom, Rarely, frequently Occasionally, Generally, twice a (day, week...), once a (day) daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, hourly,.

الاستخدامات (function)

1-Something that is true in the present.

I am a student.(be)

2- Things that are always true

The earth goes around the sun. (go)

3-Things that happen as a routine in the present.

He always eats a sandwich for lunch. (eat)

4-Schedual or fixed events in the future.

School starts at 8.15.(start)

جمل الكتاب

1-children often computers better than their parents (use)

2- today, most people their mobile phones everyday. (use)

3- these days, millions of families(have) one computer at home, and many people(carry) smartphones and people even (wear) them on their wrist.

Present perfect

He, she, it has/ hasn't + v-3
You, we, they, I have/ haven't +v-3

الظروف الدالة:-

For + time, since + time ,Already, so far just, Yet, recently/ lately , At last. All + time,

الاستخدامات (function)

1-something that was true in the past and continues to be true in the present

Mary has loved chocolate since she was a little girl.

2- discuss our experience up to the present.

My last birthday was the worst day I have ever had.

3- action that happened in the past but the consequences of which are important in the present.

I can't get in the house. I've lost my keys.

جمل الكتاب

1- scientists already.....glasses that can do as much as this and more. (develop)

Simple past

S + v-2 / didn't +v1

الظروف الدالة:-

Yesterday, in the past , time + ago,

Last + time, In + سنه فائته ,in the past, On + تاريخ فائت

Once, in the time, finally, in that time,

when I was,

الاستخدامات (function)

1- something that started and finished in the past

I met my wife in 1983.

2- Describe a routine in the past.

When I was a boy I walked a mile to school every day.

3- something that was true for an extended period of time in the past.

I lived in Canada from 1983 to 2000.

جمل الكتاب

1- during the early 2000s, people (buy) phones in different colours and different designs.

2- in 1943, the chairman of a business machines company(say)that the world only.....

(be) two or three computers.

Present perfect continuous

He, she, it has/ hasn't +been + v1-ing
You, we, they, I have/ haven't +been + v1-ing

الظروف الدالة:-

For + time (now) , since + time (now) , All + time how long ,for ages again

الاستخدامات (function)

1- Something that began in the past and continues in the present.

I've been working on this report since eight o'clock this morning

2- An action repeated many times from the past until the present.

She has been getting up at six for the last two weeks.

3- A longer action recently finished the results of which are visible in the present.

You look tired, have you been working all day.

جمل الكتاب

1-people smartphones since they were invented in the early 2000s. (use)

	<p>2-we are going to Aqaba again in the summer. I..... Forward to it since last year. (be, look) 3- people types of computers for thousands of years. (be, use) 4- Nadia has Her homework for two hours. (be, do)</p>
<p>Past perfect S + had + v-3 الظروف الدالة :- Before, after, when, by the time, already, never, until, because, as soon as actions that happened before a specific moment in the past. By the time, I got to school, the bell had rung جمل الكتاب 1-by the end of 2010 CE, companies more smartphones than PCs for the first time. (sell) 2-Mohammd his emails before he started work. (check) 3- by the 1940s, technology Enough for inventors to make the first generation of the modern computers. (develop)</p>	<p>Past perfect continuous S + had+ been + v-ing الظروف الدالة :- for, since, all + time نفس ظروف الملضي التام لكن بوجود الاسخدامات (function) to talk about actions or situations that were happening up to a specific moment in the past. نفس ظروف الماضي التام لكن تكون محددة بزمن By the time the bus arrived, we had been waiting for an hour. جمل الكتاب 1- by the time the bus arrived, we For an hour. (be, wait) 2- when I saw yesterday, you looked really tired. انظر الى التمارين في الدوسية Yes, I For half an hour. (be, run)</p>
<p>Present continuous He, she, it is We, they, you are + v1-ing I am الظروف الدالة :- Now ,Nowadays, At the moment, At the time being, At present, At this time, Look! , Be careful ! Be quiet! , Listen! Look out , watch out (function) الاستخدامات 1- to talk about something that is happening at the moment of speaking. We are learning English now. 2- to describe something temporary. she is learning a new language at the moment. 3- for actions that happen repeatedly in the present. We use it with <u>always</u>. It is <u>always</u> raining in London 4- to talk about the future, where something has been planned. I'm meeting Katie in the evening. جمل الكتاب 1- at the moment, people aged 16- 30the most expensive smartphones. (buy) 2- now, students the computers as</p>	<p>Past continuous He, she, it, I was+ v1-ing You, we, they were+ v1-ing الظروف الدالة :- When, while, as (function) الاستخدامات 1- something which was happening before and after another action in the past. 2- show that something happened for a long time in the past. I was walking down the street when it began to rain. جمل الكتاب 1- mahmoud was walking home when the rain(start) 2- I my email when my laptop switched itself off. (write)</p>

<p>phones. (not,use)</p> <p>Future with will S + will + v-1 الظروف الدالة :- Tomorrow, next , later , the following , soon, tonight, perhaps, maybe, probably , hope, think الاستخدامات (function) 1- We use will to talk about the future if we are predicting it without evidence. It will be a nice day tomorrow. 2- We use it to express spontaneous decisions. The phone rings, I'll answer it. 3- We can use it with perhaps, hope probably and maybe, think جمل الكتاب</p> <p>1- it is probable that this market In the future. (expand) 2- experts say there A growth in the number of older people buying smartphones in the future. (be) 3- experts say that one day soon we them to our skin (attach)</p>	<p>The Future Continuous Subject + will / won't + be + V1-ing الظروف الدالة :- tonight after 6 p.m, tomorrow night مع احدى الظروف الدالة على المستقبل on Friday afternoon, still this time tomorrow, in two years' time الاستخدامات (function) to talk about a continuous action in the future. This time next year, they will be preparing for their final exams. جمل الكتاب ارجع الى الدوسية صفحة 95 و96 و 97</p>
<p>Future with (be) going to S + (be) going to +v1 Tomorrow, next , later , the following , soon, tonight الاستخدامات (function) 1- future plans. It does not have to be for the near future. In ten years time, I'm going to be boss of my own successful company. 2- predictions that are based on evidence Look at those black clouds. It's going to rain soon. جمل الكتاب 1-look at that black sky. It soon (rain)</p>	<p>The Future Perfect المستقبل التام Subject + will / won't + have + V3 الظروف الدالة :- By the time وقت في المستقبل او المضارع + by By 2019 CE, the new motorway will have opened. We're late! By the time we get to the station, the train will have gone.</p>

Reported speech

الكلام المباشر

* هنالك عدة تحويلات تطرأ على الكلام المباشر عند تحويلها إلى غير مباشر وهي:-

تحويل الضمائر

يعتمد تحويل | وعائلتها على الفاعل في بداية الجملة مؤنث أم مذكر

الضمير	I	me	My	mine	myself
اسم مذكر / He	he	him	His	his	himself
اسم مؤنث / she	she	her	her	hers	herself

We	they
us	them
our	their
ours	theirs
Ourselves	themselves

This	That
These	Those
Here	There
Now	Then
Today	that day
Tonight	that night
yesterday	the day before
last year	the year before
Tomorrow	the day after
next week	the week after

تحويل الأفعال

* كل مضارع في الكلام المباشر يحول إلى ماضي

Is	was
Am	
Are	were / was
Was / were	had been
Has	
have	had
had	
don't + V1	didn't + V1
doesn't + V1	
didn't + V1	hadn't + V3
V1 (study)	V2
V1s (studies)	studied
V2	had + V3
Studied	had studied

Will	would
Can	could
Shall	should
May	might
must	
have to	had to
has to	
had to	
Would	would
Could	could
Should	should
Might	might

SB exercise 4 page 10

1- "Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites."

Toney said that

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

Sally said that.....

3- "On social media, you should only connect to people you know well."

The students said that.....

4- "Later we will give you, our dear listeners, information about websites where you can find more advice on internet safety."

Robert said that

المبني للمجهول Passive voice

- * They were written by him
* Ali is speaking

*المبني للمجهول: هو كل تصريف ثالث مسبوق باحدى أفعال to be
*المبني للمعلوم: هو كل فعل to be لم يتبع بتصريف ثالث.
English

طرق التحويل من المبني للمعلوم إلى المجهول

- 1- نضع المفعول به أولا 2- نحول الأفعال 3- نضع by 4- نضع الفاعل

تحويل الأفعال

الزمن	المعلوم	المجهول
Present perfect المضارع التام	has + v-3 have	has + been + v-3 Have
Past perfect الماضي التام	had + v-3	had + been + v-3
Present continuous المضارع المستمر	is + v-ing are am	is + being + v-3 are am
Past continuous الماضي المستمر	Was + v-ing Were	Was + being + v-3 Were
Present simple المضارع البسيط	v-1 + s,es v-1	is + v-3 are am
	don't + v-1 doesn't + v-1	isn't + v-3 aren't am not
Past simple الماضي البسيط	v-2	Was / Were + v-3
	didn't + v-1	Wasn't + v-3 Weren't
Future	(be) going to + v-1	(be) going to + be + v-3
Modals	Will, would, can, could, shall, should, may, might, must, ought to, has to, have to, had to + v-1	be + v-3 نفس الأداة
Future continuous	Will + be + v1-ing	Will + be + being + v-3
Future perfect	Will + have + v-3	Will _ have + been + v-3

تحويل الضمائر

ضمائر الفاعل	I	He	She	It	You	They	We
ضمائر المفعول به	me	him	her	it	You	them	Us

(2016) 11- My parents have saved enough money to fund our university courses.

Enough money

(2017/S) 12- Safwan usually discharges my laptop.

My laptop.....

تصريف الفعل في المبني للمجهول

Now, Every/each/always/usually/often....	O + is,are,am + V3
Last, ago ,in the past, yesterday, recently	O + was,were + V3
in/on + تاريخ ماضي / since + was,were +V3	O + was/were +recently+ V3
	O + was/were + first + V3

الأسئلة الوزارية

Last month, many students as members in the English club.

(was elected , were elected , are elected)

I am afraid that my laptop by someone else yesterday. (2019 W)

(was used , are used , will used)

Expers think that one day smartphones to our skins in the future. (2019 s)

(attached will be attached were attached)

Many galoons of fresh milk every day. (2019 s)

(are drunk is drinking drank are drinking)

Answer: 1- were elected 2- was used 3- will be attached 4- are drunk

السببية

وتدل على القيام بعمل ماء من قبل شخص آخر. حيث يتم تصريف الفعل الى V3 والقاعدة كالاتي

S + have / has / had / having + O + V3

حيث يأتي بعد الفاعل أحد أفعال have ثم المفعول به والذي يتكون من ضمير مفعول به أو اسم وبعد ذلك V3

I had my phone after I dropped it.

(repaired had repaired repair repairing) 2019S

I had my new apartment _____ before my birthday party.

(had decorated decorating decorated decorates) 2019 S

أما التحويل في السببية كالاتي :

- S + asked someone to + V1 + O

→ S + had + O + V3

-I asked someone to paint my room.

→ I had my room painted.

want Can't afford Start + to V1 intend plan hope	stop + Ving	modal can + V1 must
---	-------------	---------------------------

- We want to _____ in the sea. {swim}
- He can't afford _____ this expensive car.(buy)
- She stopped _____ fast.(drive)
- I want to get a new apartment but I cant affordmoney at the moment.
(borrow) (2017 W)

الجمل الشرطية

Zero conditional : If + S + present simple , S + present simple

First conditional : If + S + present simple , S + will + V1

Second conditional :If + S + past simple , S + would + V1

الاسئلة الوزارية

- 1- If a city Everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero waste.
(recycle) (2016 S)
- 2- the bus is late. If itsoon, we will get a taxi. (not, arrive) (2017 w)
- 3- If one presses that button, the picture (2019 W)
(moved , moves , would move)

Answer: 1- recycles 2- doesn't arrive 3- moves

If Ali had / has his own computers, he wouldn't / doesn't need to go to the library so often.

If you will play / play computer games all day, you won't have time to study.

had , wouldn't play

التحويل في الجملة الشرطية

I think you should + V1

→ if I were you, I would + V1

- I think you should see the doctor.

→ if I were you, I would see the doctor.

I think you should send a text message. (would)

If _____

تحويل الجملة الصفريّة

مجرد **to make + O + V1** + فعل أمر→ **if you + فعل الأمر** , **O + V1 / V1s**

Turn that bottom on to make the machine work. (works)

→ If you turn that button on, the machine works.

Tell a joke to make Omar laugh. (laughs)

If _____

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

If you _____

التحويل باستخدام افعال المودلز

Perhaps + S + V→ **S + might + V1** مجرد

Perhaps your friends are on the beach.

→ your friends might be on the beach.

It isn't necessary to + V1→ **you don't have to + V1**

It isn't necessary to work in the evening.

→ you don't have to work in the evening.

You are not allowed to + V1→ **you mustn't + V1**

You aren't allowed to show that terrifying film to anybody.

→ you mustn't show that terrifying film to anyone.

التحويل في المضارع التام المستمر

S + started + V-ing + at ساعة . it's now + ساعة**----- S + has/have been Ving + since + الساعة**

He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 10 p.m., and he's still studying.

He _____ since 5 p.m.

Answer:

He has been studying since 5 p.m.

من أسئلة المراجعة

كان معتادا على used to

S + used to + V1

S + didn't use to + V1

Did + S + use to?

* to describe past habits or past states that have now changed.

نستخدم **used to** لوصف عادات أو حالات حدثت وتكررت في الماضي و تغيرت الآن . (لم تعد تحدث الآن)

My mother **used to buy** my clothes, but now I choose my own.

She **used to be** a teacher, but now she's retired.

هنالك بعض الظروف التي تدل على استخدام **used to**

When I was a child , children / Every day / in the past / once / but now / nowadays/ these days.

معتادا على be used to

(be) used to + v-ing / the + noun / ضمير / اسم شخص

* to describe things that are familiar or customary.

نستخدم **be used to** لوصف أشياء مألوفة أو اعتيادية (ليست جديدة أو غريبة)

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.

هنالك بعض الظروف التي تدل على استخدام **be used to** مثل (Now/ yet / for)

2018) when I was young, Ion foot to my school.

(are used to going used to go use to go am used to going)

be used to + Ving

It is normal for + اسم أو ضمير مفعول به + now + to + V1

—————> be used to + Ving
 الاسم أو الضمير محول الى ضمير فاعل

- It is normal for her now to shop at night.

—————> She is used to shopping at night.

- It isn't normal for your son now to make noise in front of our flat.

—————> Your son _____

- It was normal for me in the past to run long distance fast.

I _____

- It wasn't normal for Omar and Raid to eat meat when they were children.

—————> Omar and Raid _____

SB P 42

5 complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first.

3 It is normal for me now to get up early to study.

I am.....

Answer used to getting up early to study now.

The Future simple

Will + v-1

الظروف

Tomorrow / soon / later / the following /

I **think** It **will be** a nice day **tomorrow**.

The Future Continuous

Subject + will / won't + be + V1-ing

مع احدى الظروف الدالة على **tonight after 6 p.m. / tomorrow night / on Friday afternoon / still** **المستقبل**

this time tomorrow في مثل هذا الوقت غدا / **in two years' time** في غضون
in an hour في غضون ساعة

نفس ظروف المستقبل البسيط لكن تكون محددة بزمن

This time next year, they **will be preparing** for their final exams.

In an hour I..... stillmy clothes. (iron)

The Future Perfect **المستقبل التام**

Subject + will / won't + have + V3

الظروف الدالة

By the time + S + V1 , S + will have + V3

By 2020, S + will have + V3

وفي هذه الحالة فان الوقت يكون في المستقبل او المضارع

By 2020 CE, the new motorway **will have opened**.

The books that you ordered _____ by the end of the week. (not arrive)

This time + زمن مستقبل , S + will be Ving

This time + زمن مستقبل , S + will have V3 for + زمن

SB P 25

1 This time tomorrow, we'll **be celebrating** because we will have finished our exams. (finish)

2 This time next month, my parents will have been married for twenty years. (be)

SB P 17

Next + زمن , S + will be Ving

Next + زمن , S + will have V3 for + زمن

Next month, we will have lived in this house **for** a year. Let's celebrate!

Next Monday, I will be working in my new job.

If + S + V1 , S + will + V1

If + S + V1 next/tomorrow , S + will be + Ving (be,V)

1- If you need to contact me **next week**, we'll **stay / be staying** at a hotel in Aqaba.

2- If you need help to find a job, I will **help / be helping** you.

AB P 18

12 Read the predictions and tick the ones you agree with. Then rewrite the ones you disagree with, using the phrases in bold and your own predictions.

1 **Before long**, all prosthetics will be bionic.

Before long,.....

2 **By the end of this decade**, doctors will have discovered how to cure colds and flu.

By

3- **By the time I am fifty**, the average life expectancy will be 100.

.....

4 **In thirty years' time**, scientists will have found a cure for cancer.

.....

5 **Within fifty years**, scientists will invent a device that enables blind people to see.

.....

6 **By the end of this century**, there will be no diseases left.

.....

hope

S + intend + to V1

plan

1- I **intend to study** Medicine at university. Then I **hope to work** in hospital near my home town

التحويل باستخدام plan بدلا من intend

S + intend + to V1

→ **S + is/are/am + planning + to V1**

- Lamees intends to leave her town.

Lamees

- My friends intend to study abroad.

My friends

AB P 30

6 Write one sentence that means the same.

اكتب جملة لتعطي نفس المعنى

2 Ali intends to finish his project tonight.

Ali

Answers : 2 Ali is planning to finish his project tonight.

Defining relative clauses جمل الوصل المحددة

* جمل الوصل المحددة تربط عادة بالجملة الرئيسية عن طريق ضمير الوصل مثل **who, which, that, where or when**

1- **Who** (تستخدم بعد اسم عاقل) تعود على اسم عاقل

I thanked the man Helped me

2- **Which** (تستخدم بعد اسم غير عاقل) تعود على اسم غير عاقل

Ahmad sent the message Mr. barakat asked for.

3- **where** (تستخدم بعد اسم مكان) تعود على اسم مكان

The village he was born was big.

انتبه

..... + where + S + V

..... + where + there

..... + which + V (تستخدم بعد اسم مكان كاسم غير عاقل)

I like going to restaurants _____ my friends meet with each other.

I like going to restaurants _____ there are a lot of beautiful views.

I like going to restaurants _____ are luxurious.

إذا أتى اسم مكان وتبع بفراغ ثم بفعل فنستخدم **which**

4- **when** (تستخدم بعد اسم زمان) تعود على زمان

I will never forget the day I met you.

5- **whose** (تستخدم بين اسمين) تعود الملكية

He's the man daughter I met in Jordan.

إذا وقع قبل الفراغ اسمين بينهما **of** فإن ضمير الوصل يعود على الاسم الأول.

The manager of the bank was speaking, is a relative of mine.

AB P 30

6 Write one sentence that means the same. اكتب جملة لتعطي نفس المعنى

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

London, _____

Answers

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

Cleft sentences الجمل المنشقة

* تسمى بالجملة المنشقة لأنه يوجد جزئيين للجملة نبدأ الجمل المنشقة بالعبارات التالية, مع أمور أخرى:

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

Mohammad bought a car from Amman in 2008.

The person who bought a car from Amman in 2008 was Mohammad.

Mohammad was the person who bought a car from Amman in 2008.

It was Mohammad that bought a car from Amman in 2008.

The thing which Mohammad bought from Amman in 2008 was car.

Car was the thing which Mohammad bought from Amman in 2008.

It was a car that Mohammad bought from Amman in 2008.

The place where Mohammad bought a car from in 2008 was Amman.

Amman was the place where Mohammad bought a car from in 2008.

It was Amman that Mohammad bought a car from in 2008.

The time when Mohammad bought a car from Amman was 2008.

2008 was the time when Mohammad bought a car from Amman.

It was 2008 that Mohammad bought a car from Amman

طريقة التحويل بالتأكيد على اسم العاقل

The person + who + نكتب الجملة من بدايتها دون ذكر الاسم العاقل + was + اسم العاقل
نكتب الجملة من بدايتها دون ذكر الاسم العاقل + the person who + was + اسم العاقل
It was + اسم العاقل + that/who + نكتب الجملة من بدايتها دون ذكر الاسم العاقل

Omar made a terrible accident in Irbid in 2008.

- The person who made a terrible accident in Irbid in 2008 was Omar.
- Omar was the person who made a terrible accident in Irbid in 2008.
- It was Omar that/who made a trrible accident in Irbid in 2008.

طريقة التحويل بالتأكيد على اسم المكان

اسم + was + نكتب الجملة من بدايتها دون ذكر الاسم المكان + where + The place/country + اسم المكان

نكتب الجملة من بدايتها دون ذكر اسم المكان + where + the place/country + was + اسم المكان

نكتب الجملة من بدايتها دون ذكر اسم المكان + that/where + اسم المكان + It was

Raid built a successful company in Jordan in 2005.

→ The country where Raid built a successful company in 2005 was Jordan.

→ Jordan was the country where Raid built a successful company in 2005.

→ It was Jordan that/ where Raid built a successful company in 2005.

طريقة التحويل بالتأكيد على الزمن

اسم + was + نكتب الجملة من بدايتها دون ذكر الزمن + when + The time/period/year/day + الزمن

نكتب الجملة من بدايتها دون ذكر الزمن + when + the time/period/year + was + الزمن

نكتب الجملة من بدايتها دون ذكر الزمن + that/when + الزمن + It was

The computer was invented in the twentieth century.

→ The time/the period when the computer was invented was in the twentieth century.

→ The twentieth century was the time/the period when the computer was invented.

→ It was in the twentieth century that/ when the computer was invented.

طريقة التحويل بالتأكيد على الاسم الغير عاقل

اسم غير عاقل + was + نكتب الجملة من بدايتها دون ذكر الاسم الغير عاقل + which + The thing

نكتب الجملة من بدايتها دون ذكر الاسم الغير عاقل + which + the thing + was + الاسم الغير عاقل

نكتب الجملة من بدايتها دون ذكر الاسم الغير عاقل + that/which + اسم الغير عاقل + It was

I bought a laptop from Carrefour.

→ The thing which I bought from Carrefour was a laptop.

→ A laptop was the thing which I bought from Carrefour.

→ It was a laptop that/which I bought from Carrefour.

طريقة التحويل بالتأكيد على اسم التخصص

اسم التخصص + was + نكتب الجملة من بدايتها دون ذكر اسم التخصص + which/that + The subject

اسم التخصص + which + the subject + was + نكتب الجملة من بدايتها دون ذكر اسم التخصص

نكتب الجملة من بدايتها دون ذكر اسم التخصص + that/which + اسم التخصص + It was

1. I studied chemistry at Yarmouk university.

→ The subject that I studied at yarmouk university was chemistry.

جمل الوصل المحددة Defining relative clauses

Function : - To identify which particular person , thing or place is being talked about

جمل الوصل الغير محددة Non-defining relative clauses

Function :- it gives additional information.

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

هذه الجملة تعني ان جميع الاطفال يحبون الحلوى

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

هذه الجملة تعني بعض الأطفال يحبون الحلويات، والبعض الآخر لا يحبونها.

المقارنة Comparative

المقارنة :- وهي ذكر أوجه الشبه/ المقارنة بين شيئين أو شخصين وهناك نوعان من الصفات .

1- الصفة القصيرة : وهي التي تتكون من مقطع مثل (short , big , tall , small,) نضيف الى هذه الصفات er وبعدها
than

Short / shorter than Big / bigger than Tall / taller than Small / smaller than

الصفة التي تنتهي ب y وأردنا اضافة er لها فإننا نحذف y ونضع بدلها i (pretty / prettier)

1- Rana is than waad.

(tall taller tallest)

2 الصفة الطويلة : وهي التي تتكون من مقطعين فاكثر مثل (beautiful , interesting) نضيف قبلها less /more وبعدها .than

Beautiful more beautiful than Interesting more interesting than

* Do you think Geography is **more** interesting than History, or **less** interesting?

1- Waad is than Rama.

(more beautiful most beautiful beatifuller)

وتستخدم أيضا المقارنة لذكر المساواة بين شيئين أو شخصين باستخدام as as

1- I can't run as as you.

(fast faster fastest)

* نستخدم as many و as much لمقارنة الأرقام والكميات.

as many تتبع باسم معدود بينما as much تتبع باسم غير معدود

There are not **as many** people in our class as in yours.

I don't eat **as much** fast food as my brother.

التفضيل Superlative

وهو أن نفضل واحد على مجموعة وهناك نوعان من الصفات.

1 الصفة القصيرة مثل (short , big , tall , small) نضيف الى هذه الصفات قبلها the وبعدها est

Short / **the shortest** big / **the biggest** Tall / **the tallest** Small/ **the smallest**

*Sami is theboy in our class.

(small **smallest** smaller)

2-الصفة الطويلة مثل (beautiful , interesting) نضيف قبلها **the most / the least**

Beautiful / **the most** beautiful Interesting/ **the most** interesting

* Walaa is the girl in our village.

(beautiful **most beautiful** more beautiful)

* Which subjects are **the most** popular, and which are **the least** popular?

الرجاء الرجوع الى الدوسية في طرق التحويل اشتقاق Derivation

قبل البدء في اشتقاق الكلمة يجب أولاً النظر الى ما بعد الفراغ (المحددات البعدية)

- 1- اذا اتى اسم بعد الفراغ نضع صفة بغض النظر عما قبل الفراغ
- 2- اذا اتى of بعد الفراغ نستخدم اسم بغض النظر عما قبل الفراغ
- 3- اذا اتى صفة بعد الفراغ نستخدم ظرف بغض النظر عما قبل الفراغ
- 4- اذا اتى and / or بعد الفراغ نعطف ما بعدها على ما قبلها والعكس

1. Their house is an _____ building. (attraction , attractive , attractively))

2- The Middle East is famous for the _____ of olive oil.

(produce , productive , production)

3. I am _____ sorry for being late. (extreme , extremely , extremeness)

2- Entrepreneurship is _____ important among young people.

(particular , particularly , particularity)

Answers: 1- attractive 2- production 3- extremely 4- particularly

4- اذا اتى فعل بعد الفراغ نستخدم اسم ما لم يأتي أحد المحددات القبلية للفعل والظرف كما في الجدول التالي:

<p>to اسم كفاعل ضمير فاعل (I,we,they,he.....) افعال المودلز <u>فعل</u> (will, must,can....) don't,doesn't , didn't do,does,did really, always,usually...</p>	+	<p>to اسم كفاعل ضمير فاعل (I,we,they,he.....) افعال المودلز <u>V1</u> (will, must,can,should....) don't,doesn't , didn't do,does,did</p>	+	<u>ظرف</u> +
				+
				<u>ظرف</u> + V3
				+
				<u>ظرف</u> +
				V3/Ving

اذا لم يأتي أحد المحددات القبلية السابقة قبل الفراغ وأتى فعل بعد الفراغ فنستخدم اسم

1. The school my parents had chosen my _____ was one of the best schools in my city.
(educate , education , educational , educationally)

2. _____ have been set up to guide young people through the process of business creation. (organise , organised , organisation , organisations)

Answer: 1- education 2- organisations

اشتقاق الفعل Verb derivation

(ise, ize , ve , ide, ate , en)

تم شرح الفعل في البداية بالاضافة الى :

- يستخدم بعد (let's , had better , would rather)

- يستخدم بعد الافعال التالية اذا تبعت بمفعول به (help , make , let)

1. I don't _____ to get a job. (expectancy , expect , expectant)

2. Thank you for your help, I really _____ it.

(appreciate , appreciation , appreciative)

3. When do you _____ to receive your test results?

(expectantly , expectancy , expect)

4. If you work hard, I'm sure you will..... . (success , succeed , successful)

5. Congratulations! Not many peoplesuch high marks.

(achievement , achieved , achievable)

Answers: 1- expect 2- appreciate 3- expect 4- succeed 5- achieve

اشتقاق الظرف Adverb derivation

نضيف للصفة ly لتصبح ظرفا

تم شرح الظرف في البداية بالاضافة الى :

- اذا اتى فراغ في بداية الجملة ويبعده فاصلة, او فراغ بين فاصلتين

ظرف ,
ظرف .
ظرف ,

في بداية الجملة

1. _____, the whole process is done by hand. (traditional , tradition , traditionally)

2. If they cannot find jobs, they can create their own and then, _____, generate jobs for others. (ideal)

Answers: 1- traditionally 2- ideally

اشتقاق الاسم Noun derivation

(ion/ ment/ er/ or/ ing/ ence/ance/ ess/ ism/ ture/ tude/ dom/ age/ ship/ry /gy / ity/ ist/ ency/ancy/is /ice /ic /ian /)

المحددات القبلية للاسم

my	no	in	صفة
his	much	at	فعل
her	little	with	of
its	few	for	's
your	any	by	الملكية
our	many	from	one
their	another	without	two
	other	on	a
this	some	into	an
that	only	through	the
these	all	under	
those	enough	between	
	lot	after	
		before	

لكن إذا أتى بعد الفراغ اسم نستخدم صفة ولا ننظر إلى ما قبل الفراغ

my
in + _____ + اسم
the

نضع في الفراغ صفة

اسم +

لا يوجد محددات
بعديّة بعد الفراغ

1. My father bought our house with an _____ from his grandfather.

(inherit , inheritance , inheritable)

2. Do you think the wheel was the most important _____ ever?

(invent , invention , inventively)

3. I will be going to university to continue my _____.

(educate , education , educationally)

4. It was a strong _____ that what they were doing would be successful.

(believe , belief , believable)

5. one of the most important things that we give children is a good

(educate , education , educationally)

6. My father works for anthat helps to protect the environment.

(organise , organised , organisation)

Answers: 1- inheritance 2- invention 3- education 4- belief 5- education 6- organization**اشتقاق الصفات Adjective derivation**

(ble, ful, ive, less, ect, ing, ed, ant, ent, an, al, ary, ory, ous, ic)

المحددات القبلية للصفة

as (be/get) more most	look feel grow get seem become prove taste smell appear soundly absolutely extremely	
so too a bit very well			لا يوجد محددات بعديّة بعد الفراغ
be is are am was were			

لكن اذا اتى بعد الفراغ صفة نستخدم
ظرف ولا ننظر الى ما قبل الفراغ

very

is + _____ + صفة

seem

نضع في الفراغ ظرف

ليس من الضروري أن تنتهي الصفات والاسماء والافعال فقط بالمقاطع السابقة ويعتمد التمييز في معرفة معنى الكلمة

الكلمات التالية صفات لا تنتهي بالمقاطع السابقة:

Strong / ضخم / large / كبير / big / قديم / old / آمن / safe / طويل / long / جديد / new / سيئ / bad / جيد / good / قوي / Strong
small / صغير / short / قصير / correct / صحيح / great

1. It would be _____.

(succeed , success , successful , successfully)

2. Is one side of the brain more _____ than the other?

(dominance , dominant , dominate)

Answers: 1- successful 2- dominant

قد يتبع الاسم اسما آخر (في الاسماء المركبة) وفي هذه الحالة لا نطبق قواعد الاشتقاق

- قد يتبع الصفة بصفة اخرى

- يأتي بعد الفعل الرئيسي اما اسما او ظرفا ويعتمد على المعنى (ما لم ياتي محددات بعديّة)

1- Organizations have been set up to guide young people through the process of business

_____. (create , creative , creation)

2- They had all used different treatments such as _____ Radiotherapy.

(surgeon , surgery , surgical)

Answer: 1- creation 2- surgery

Indirect questions

الأسئلة الغير مباشرة

Function : To ask questions in a polite and formal way

نستخدم الأسئلة الغير مباشرة لطرح الأسئلة بطريقة مؤدبة, ورسمية.

نبدأ الأسئلة الغير مباشرة في العبارات التالية:

Could you tell me	هل يمكنك إخباري	Do you know	هل تعرف
Do you mind telling me	هل تمنع إخباري	Could you explain	هل يمكنك التوضيح
I wonder	اتساءل		

يوجد هنالك نوعان من الأسئلة الغير مباشرة

السؤال الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد Yes / No questions

إذا بدأ السؤال بفعل مساعد من افعال be/have/modals , نقلب الفاعل مع الفعل المساعد واكمل الجملة:

فعل رئيسي + فاعل + فعل مساعد

→ Could you tell me
Do you know + If/ whether + فاعل + الفعل المساعد

Can Khaled drive faster?

→ Could you tell me if Khaled can drive faster?

Have you written a novel?

→ Could you tell me if you have written a novel?

بوجود Do/Does/Did في بداية السؤال يتم حذفهن واتباع القاعدة التالية:

Do → v1	Did → v-2	Does → v1 + s ,es
---------	-----------	-------------------

Do + S + V1 ?

→ Could you tell me if + S + V1? نلاحظ حذف do واكمل الجملة

Do they speak English?

Could you tell me if they speak English?

Does she speaks English?

Could you tell me if she speaks English?

Did they speak English?

Could you tell me if they spoke English?

ملاحظة: نستخدم whether اذا اتى في نهاية الجملة or

Does Mohammad go to Irbid weekly or not?

Do you know **whether** Mohammad goes to Irbid weekly or not?

WH questions

(What, Who, Why, When, Where, How, What time , How much sleep... etc.)

Could you tell me

Do you know

Do you mind telling me

Could you explain

..... الفعل + الفعل المساعد + فاعل + نفس اداة السؤال

- نطبق نفس قاعدة yes/no question السابقة ولكن ننزل نفس اداة السؤال بدل استخدام if

Where has Tom gone? -

Do you know where Tom has gone -

Who is that man?

Do you know who that man is?

What time does the bank open?

Do you know what time the bank opens

Where did you travel last year?

Could you tell me where you travelled last year?

what do you mean?

Could you explain what you mean

Do you mind + v-ing

Do you mind telling me.....

Do you mind helping me

Do you mind giving me

Do you mind suggesting me بدون

Do you mind explaining why.. me بدون

انتبه -: **Do you mind** تتبع بفعل مضاف اليه ing

والفعل المضاف اليه ing نأخذه من الجملة المراد تحويلها وقد لا نطبق قواعد التحويل السابقة حيث نضيف ing للفعل
help/give/tell/suggest والتي نحصل عليها تلك الافعال من الجمل المراد تحويلها، وإذا لم يوجد فعل منهن في الجملة
فنستخدم الفعل telling me

1- Can you suggest a healthy breakfast?

Do you mind _____?

2- Please tell me where you found that information.

Do you mind _____?

3- Please help me to plan my revision.

Do you mind _____?

4- Where's the post office, please?

Do you mind _____?

Answer:

1- Do you mind suggesting a healthy breakfast?

2- do you mind telling me where you found that information?

3- Do you mind helping me to plan my revision?

4- Do you mind **telling me** where the post office is? نلاحظ قلب الفاعل مع الفعل المساعد لان where اتت في بداية الجملة

ملاحظة: اذا بدأت جملة التحويل بـ wonder | نضع في النهاية . وليس ؟

The impersonal passive المبني للمجهول الغير شخصي

Function : A formal way of reporting thoughts, sayings, beliefs and opinions in a formal way.

المبني للمجهول الغير شخصي هو طريقة رسمية للإبلاغ عن الأفكار والأقوال والمعتقدات والآراء.

نستخدم المجهول الغير شخصي مع أفعال القول التالية: Say / think/ claim/ believe/assume/prove/know

Scientists say that dolphins are highly intelligent.

→ It is said that dolphins are highly intelligent.

→ Dolphins are said to be highly intelligent.

Scientists said that dolphins were highly intelligent.

→ It was said that dolphins were highly intelligent.

→ Dolphins were said to have been highly intelligent.

Scientists have said that dolphins are highly intelligent.

→ It has been said that dolphins are highly intelligent.

→ Dolphins have been said to be highly intelligent.

people believe that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.

It is believed that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.

Solving puzzles is believed to keep the brain active.

طريقة التحويل العكسي

من Active الى impersonal passive

الطريقة الأولى: اذا بدأت الجملة بـ it

It is believed that + S + V

→ People / they believe that + S + V

It was believed that + S + V

→ People / they believed that + S + V

نحول فقط is believed الى believe – و was believed الى believed و اكمال الجملة دون تغيير (وقس على ذلك جميع أفعال التحويل)

1- It is thought that the earth was flat.

→ Scientists _____.

Scientists think that the earth was flat.

الطريقة الثانية: اذا بدأت الجملة بفاعل غير it

S + is believed + to + V1 مجرد

People/They + believe that + S + V1/V1s

نحول is believed الى believe --- ثم نضع that ثم الفاعل الموجود في بداية جملة التحويل ثم حذف to , ثم تحويل V1 للمجرد الى V1/V1s حسب الفاعل مفردا أم جمع

1- The story is believed to be true

→ They _____.

2- Speaking a foreign language is claimed to improve the functionality of your brain in several different ways.

→ People _____

1- They believe that the story is true.

2- people claim that Speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.

Unreal past forms for past regrets

أشكال الزمن الماضي الغير واقعي للتعبير عن الندم في الماضي

If only = S + wish

1) We use wish or If only + Past Simple **to express wishes about the present that are impossible or unlikely to happen.**

نستخدم هذه القاعدة للتعبير عن الندم في الحاضر والذي يكون مستحيلا أو من غير المحتمل حدوثه

2) We use wish or If only + Past Perfect **to express regrets about the past.** We might use it to reflect on past actions if we are trying to improve our work or our behaviour.

نستخدم هذه القاعدة للتعبير عن الندم في الماضي. أو نستخدمها لتنعكس على أفعال ماضية عندما نحاول أن نحسن عملنا أو سلوكنا.

مضارع البسيط	→	ماضي بسيط	→	ماضي تام
V1 +s,es / v1		v-2		had + v-3
Don't / doesn't +v1		didn't + v1		hadn't +v-3

تصحيح الفعل

إذا كان الفعل المتواجد بين قوسين مثبت يبقى مثبت وإذا كان منفي يبقى منفي.

المضارع البسيط يحول إلى ماضي بسيط والماضي البسيط إلى ماضي تام.

1. Ali **did** not pass his exams. If only he _____ harder **last year**.

(studied **had studied** studies)

2- He was running very fast when he had a heart attack. If only he _____ so fast.

(hadn't run didn't run runs)

is	متعب tired	S + wish + S + (past perfect) ↓ had+v3
are	صعب difficult	
am	متأخر late	
feel	جيعان hungry	
regret	مريض ill	
	cold	
	hot	
	sick	

1 - We're late. If only _____ the earlier bus. (**catch**)

2- I feel ill. I wish I _____ so many sweets! (**not eat**)

Answer: 1- had caught 2- hadn't eaten

SB Page 65, exercise 5

5. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

أكمل الجمل بالشكل الصحيح من الأفعال بين الأقواس.

1. Ali **did** not pass his exams. If only he _____ harder **last year**. (**study**)
2. Ziad **did** not know about Chinese culture when he **went** on a business trip to China. He wishes he _____ a cultural awareness course. (**do**)
3. It **was** too hot to go to the beach yesterday. If only it _____ cooler. (**be**)
4. I feel ill. I wish I _____ so many sweets! (**not eat**)

Answers

1 had studied 2 had done 3 had been 4 hadn't eaten

Page 68, exercise 4

4 Choose the most suitable verb form to complete these sentences.

اختر الفعل المناسب لإكمال الجمل.

- 1 Ziad is not very good at basketball. He wishes he _____ taller! (is / were / was)
- 2 I **can't** do this exercise. I wish I _____ (understood / understand / understanding)
- 3 Mr Haddad **does not** understand the Chinese businessman. If only he _____ Chinese. (speak / spoke / had spoken)
- 4- Jordan **needs** to import a lot of oil. If only it _____ larger oil reserves. (has / had / had had)

Answers: 1 were 2 understood 3 spoke 4 had

طريقة التحويل باستخدام wish / if only

- المضارع البسيط المثبت يحول الى ماضي بسيط منفي ؟ والمضارع البسيط المنفي يحول الى ماضي بسيط مثبت
- الماضي البسيط المثبت يحول الى ماضي تام منفي والماضي البسيط المنفي يحول الى ماضي تام مثبت-
- المثبت نفيته والمنفي نثبته. أو نبقى الجملة مثبتة ولكن نقوم بعكس الصفة
- قد تبدأ الجملة ببعض العبارات مثل (I am sorry, I regret , it is a pity) فعند التحويل يتم حذفهن

V1 / V1s	→	didn't + V1	→	had + V3
don't/doesn't + V1	→	V2	→	hadn't + V3
is / are / am	→	weren't	→	had been
isn't / aren't / amn't	→	were	→	hadn't been
		have, has + V3	→	hadn't + V3
		should have been	→	had been
		should be	→	were
		regret + Ving	→	hadn't + V3
very good/ very well	→	better / old enough	→	older

- Newspapers and magazines contain too many adverts.

→ I wish newspaper and magazines didn't contain so many adverts.

- I regret I bought an old car.

→ I wish I hadn't bought an old car.

- I regret I didn't help my neighbours.

→ If only I had helped my neighbours.

- should have been → had been

1- Nader should have been more careful with his essay. He didn't get a good mark. 2016 (W)

Nader wishes

1- he had been more careful with his essay

S + regret + Ving

→ S + wish + S + hadn't + V3

→ S + wish + S + had + V3 عكس الصفة

- I regret going to bed late last night.

→ I wish I had gone earlier. نلاحظ عكس الصفة

→ I wish I hadn't gone to bed late last night.

have / has + V3

hadn't + V3

- I regret I have slept late.

→ I wish I hadn't slept late.

→ if only I had slept earlier.

AB Page 45, exercise 6

1. Read the situations and complete the sentences. The first one is done for you.

اقرأ الحالات وأكمل الجمل.

1. Sultan **forgot** to do his Science homework. If only he **hadn't forgotten** to do it.

نسي سلطان أن يعمل وظيفة العلوم. لو انه لن ينسى أن يعمل

2. I regret going to bed late **last night**. I wish I _____ earlier.

اندم على الذهاب للنوم متأخرا الليلة الماضية. أتمنى لو ذهبت أبكر.

3. Nahla **could** not find her way round the city very easily. If only she _____ a map.

لن تستطع نهلة إيجاد طريقها حول المدينة سهل جدا. لو كان معها خارطة / أحضرت الخريطة

4. Oh no! I've forgotten my library book. I **left** it at home. I wish I _____.

لقد نسيت كتاب المكتبة. تركته في البيت. أتمنى لو لم أنساه/ لم اتركه في البيت.

5. Our team **didn't** play very well yesterday. If only they _____ better.

لن يلعب فريقنا البارحة جيدا. لو أنهم لعبوا أفضل.

Answer

1 hadn't forgotten 2 had gone 3 had had/ had brought

4 hadn't forgotten it/ hadn't left it at home 5 had played

SB P10

3- Complete the verb phrases and phrasal verbs with the correct words. Then listen again and check. اكمل الجمل الفعلية واشباه الجمل في الكلمات المناسبة. ثم استمع مرة اخرى وصحح.

- 1-To know----- dangers of the internet. لتتعرف عن مخاطر الانترنت
 2- to connect ----- people on the internet. لتتواصل مع الناس على الانترنت
 3- to turn ----- privacy settings. لفتح إعدادات الخصوصية
 4- to give ----- personal information. يوزع/يعطي المعلومات الشخصية
 5- to fill ----- a form. يعبئ النموذج

Answers 1- about 2- with 3- on 4- out 5- in

(حفظ)

Know about عن / يعرف / connect with يتواصل مع / turn on يشغل, يفتح / give out يوزع / fill in يعبئ

مصطلحات الألوان Colour idioms

SB p 17

Idiom	English meaning	Arabic meaning
Feel blue	To feel sad	يشعر بالحزن
See red	To be angry	يغضب
The green light	to have or give permission to go a head with something or for something to happen.	يسمح أو يأخذ الأذن
Red-handed	in the act of doing something wrong	يفعل شيء خاطئ
Out of the blue	Apparently from nowhere, unexpectedly	بشكل مفاجئ
White elephant	something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose/a useless possession	مكلف بدون فائدة

4- a What feeling does each of the idioms in bold from the text refer to?

أي من المصطلحات الموجودة في النص في اللون الغامق تعود على

- A) happiness B) sadness = feel blue C) fear D) anger = see red

b What do the following colour idioms in brackets mean? ماذا تعني مصطلحات الألوان التالية

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

هل سمعت الأخبار الجديدة؟ لدينا الأذن لبدء مشروعنا

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

لحسن الحظ, وصلت الشرطة ومسكت اللص متمسك في الجريمة

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

صدمت عندما سمعت الأخبار. أتت بشكل مفاجئ

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

لا احد يذهب إلى النادي الرياضي الخاص الجديد. انه مكلف بدون فائدة

SB P 20

2- Read the words in the box and form pairs of **synonyms**. Two words have their synonyms in the newspaper article. Find them.

اقرأ الكلمات في الصندوق وشكل زوج من المرادفات. كلمتين لديهن نفس المرادفات في المقالة. جدهن.

اصطناعي prosthetic طرف (عضو) limb اصطناعي artificial طرف appendage جهاز Apparatus
يكفل (v) sponsor

Answers

apparatus – equipment

appendage – limb

حفظ

artificial – prosthetic

sponsor – fund

2- Choose the correct verb to complete the collocations. Then, write two sentences of your own, using two collocations of your choice. The first one is done for you.

اختر الفعل المناسب لإكمال المجموعات. ثم اكتب جملتين من اختيارك

1- catch / take someone's attention

يجذب انتباه شخص معين

2- get / catch an idea

يحصل على فكرة

3- take / get an interest in something/ somebody

يهتم بشيء أو شخص

4- spend / do time doing something

يمضي الوقت في عمل شيء

5- make / attend a course

يحضر دورة

Answers 1 catch

2 get

3 take

4 spend

5 attend

Collocation

1 urban planning التخطيط الحضري 2 public transport المواصلات العامة

3 biological waste النفايات الحيوية 4 carbon footprint اثار الكربون

5 negative effect اثر سلبي 6 economic growth النمو الاقتصادي

SB P 33

5 Complete the sentences with the correct collocations from exercise 4.

اكتب الجمل مع المركب الصحيح من التمرين 4

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

عندما يتحدث الناس عن النمو الاقتصادي, فيقصدون اما تحسن في متوسط مستوى المعيشة, أو زيادة في قيمة منتجات البلد

2 **Pollution** has some serious _____ **on the environment**, such as the death of wildlife and plant life. لدى التلوث بعض التأثيرات السلبية الخطيرة على البيئة, مثل موت الحياة البرية وحياة

النبات

3 We can all work hard to reduce our _____ by living a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle. نستطيع كلنا العمل بجد نحو اثار الكربون عن طريق العيش نمط حياة صديقة بيئية اكثر

4 If we take _____ more often, there will be fewer cars on the roads, which will result in cleaner air in our cities. عندما نركب المواصلات العامة، سيوجد سيارات اقل على الطرق، والتي ستنتج هواء انقى في مدننا.

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

المستشفيات تحتاج إلى التخلص من الكثير من النفايات البيولوجية، وأنه ينبغي أن تدار بعناية لأنه يمكن أن تكون خطيرة.

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

الحاجة إلى التخطيط الحضري أكثر فعالية واضحة عندما نأخذ في الاعتبار مشاكل العصر الحديث مثل الازمة المرورية

Answers

1 economic growth 2 negative effects 3 carbon footprint 4 public transport 5 biological waste 6 urban planning

AB P 23

10 Complete the sentences with words from the box. One word is not needed.

اكمل الجمل بالكلمات من الصندوق.

Benefit فائدة	farms مزارع	footprint اثر	free خالي	friendly صديق	neutral محايد
pedestrian مشاه	power طاقة	renewable متجدده	waste فضلات		

1- In hot countries, solar _____ is an important source of energy.

2- 'Green' projects are environmentally _____.

3- Wind _____ are an example of _____ energy.

4- If a city recycles everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero- _____.

5- We burn carbon whenever we use oil, coal or gas. This is known as our carbon _____.

6- If we replace as much carbon as we burn, we are carbon _____.

1- A place where no cars are allowed is a car- _____ zone, and it is _____ friendly.

Answers

1 power 2 friendly 3 farms; renewable 4 waste 5 footprint 6 neutral 7 free; pedestrian

متلازمات حفظ

solar power الطاقة الشمسية

environmental-friendly صديق للبيئة

wind farms مزارع الرياح

renewable energy طاقة متجددة

zero- waste خالي من النفايات

carbon footprint انبعاثات الكربون

carbon neutral خالي من الكربون

free-car zone منطقة خالية من السيارات

pedestrian friendly صديق للمشاة

مصطلحات الجسم Body Idioms

Idiom	English meaning	Arabic meaning
Get it off your chest	to tell someone about something that has been worrying you	يتحدث بصراحة
get cold feet	to lose your confidence in something at the last minute	فقد الثقة بشيء
play it by ear	to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops	يجب الانتظار
keep your chin up	to remain cheerful in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement	يبقى متفائلا في المواقف الصعبة
have a head for figures	to have a natural mental ability for maths /numbers	ماهر في الحسابات
put my back into it	tried extremely hard	يبذل ما بقصارى جهده

AB P 34

11- Complete the sentences with the following body idioms. Work in pairs and check that you understand their meanings.

أكمل الجمل بالتعبير التالية . اعمل بشكل جماعي وتأكد انك فهمت المعنى

- I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll..... At the last minute.
أنا متوتر جدا للقيام بالقفز بالمظلة . أعتقد أنني سوف أفقد الثقة بنفسى في الدقيقة الأخيرة.
- If you've got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to.....
إذا لديك مشكلة, تحدث مع شخص عنها. سيساعدك على التحدث بصراحة
- I don't think I'd be a very good accountant. I don't really
لا أعتقد بأننى سأكون محاسب جيد جدا . لست حقا ماهر في الرياضيات
-! I'm sure everything will be fine in the end.
ابقي ذقنك مرفوعا. متأكد أن كل شيء سيكون جيد في النهاية
- I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to.....
لست متأكدًا إذا سوف تكون دافئة بما فيه الكفاية للشواء . يجب أن ننتظر

Answers: 1 get cold feet 2 get it off your chest 3 have a head for figures
4 Keep your chin up 5 play it by ear

phrases	English meaning	Arabic meaning
Write a schedule	draw up a timetable	يكتب جدول زمني
keep fit	do exercise	يبقى لائقا
begin	make a start	يبدأ
relax	take a break	يرتاح
study	do a subject	يدرس
change something	make a difference	يغير شيء ماء

AB 35

3 Use the collocations from exercise 2 to complete the sentences. The first one is done for you.

استخدم التعبير من التمرين الثاني لإكمال الجمل. الجملة الأولى حلة من أجلك.

- If you want to **lose weight**, you should _____ every day.
إذا أردت إنقاص وزنك, يجب عليك أن تتمرن كل يوم.
- The deadline is tomorrow, and you **haven't done anything** yet! You really must _____.

غدا هو الموعد النهائي، وأنت لم تفعل شيئا حتى الآن! حقا يجب أن تبدأ.

3 If you send money to charity, you will _____ to a lot of lives.

إذا أرسلت نقود إلى الجمعيات، فانك سوف تحدث تغيير للكثير من حياة الناس

4 You look **tired**. Why don't you _____? تبدو متعب لماذا لا تستريح؟

5 I need to **organise my time** better. I think I'll _____ .

إنني بحاجة لتنظيم وقتي بشكل أفضل. اعتقد إنني ساكتب جدولاً زمنياً

Answers:

1 do exercise 2 make a start 3 make a difference 4 take a break 5 draw up a timetable

AB Page 44, exercise 1

1. Complete the collocations with the verbs in the box. One verb is not needed. The first one is done for you.

أكمل التراكيب بالأفعال في الصندوق

make	a mistake. small talk	يخطيء يلقي خطاباً قصيراً
ask	Questions	يسأل أسئلة
shake	Hands	يصافح
earn	Respect	يكسب احترام
join	a company	ينضم لشركة
cause	Offence	يسبب اهانة

AB Page 44, exercise 2

2. Complete the sentences with collocations from exercise 1. The first one is done for you.

أكمل الجمل بالمركبات من التمرين 1

1. Be **very careful** when you answer the questions, and try not to _____.

كن حذراً جداً عندما تجيب عن الأسئلة، وحاول أن لا تعمل أخطاء.

2. If you are **polite**, you won't _____ or **upset** anybody.

إذا أنت ستكون مهذباً، لا تتسبب في إهانة أو إزعاج أي شخص

3. Before the **serious discussion** starts, we always _____; it's often about the **weather**.

قبل أن تبدأ مناقشة جدية، نحن دائماً نعمل حديث صغير؛ انها غالباً تكون عن الطقس!

4. Nasser has **applied to** _____ the _____ where his father works.

قدم ناصر للانضمام للشركة حيث يعمل والده.

5. In business, when you meet someone for the first time, it's **polite** to _____.

في مجال الأعمال التجارية، عندما تقابل شخص للمرة الأولى، فمن المهذب أن تصافح باليد.

6. After the talk, there will be a chance for you to _____ about anything you **don't understand**.

بعد الحديث، سوف يكون هناك فرصة لكم لطرح الأسئلة حول أي شيء أنتم لا تفهمونه.

7. By working hard, you will _____ the _____ of your **boss**.

من خلال العمل الجاد، سوف تكسب احترام رئيسك في العمل

Answer 1 make a mistake 2 cause offence 3 make small talk 4 join, company 5 shake hands 6 ask questions 7 earn, respect

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