

# المنهاج القديم / الفروع المهنية الدوسية الشاملة في اللغة الانجليزية

## LEVEL 2

تفوق .. واصل على العلامة الكاملة مع

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# بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قَالَ رَبِّ اشْرَحْ لِي صَدْرِي<sup>٢٥</sup>  
وَيَسِّرْ لِي أَمْرِي<sup>٢٦</sup>  
وَاحْلُلْ عُقْدَةً مِّن لِّسَانِي<sup>٢٧</sup>  
يَقْقُوهَا قَوْلِي<sup>٢٨</sup>  
سورة طه

Huslena.tumblr.com  
Twitter.com/Huslena\_M

I AM NOBODY. NOBODY IS PERFECT . THEREFORE I AM PERFECT

سبحان الله وبحمده .. سبحان الله العظيم

كلمتان خفيفتان على اللسان ثقيلتان في الميزان  
حييتان إلى الرحمن

لا تشكوا للناس جرحاً أنت صائبة... لا يألم الجرح إلا من به ألم -

”-: الناس تعرف سعر كل شيء ولا تعرف قيمة أي شيء“

سيأتي يوم ينظر الجميع لأسمك ليجدوا بجانبه .Off line. ينتظرك أحببتك فلا تدخل ..! ويرسلون على بريدك فلا تجيب ..! ينتظرونك بالساعات على المسنجر ..! لا تدخل .ما زالت الحاله .Off line. يومها ستتوقف مشاركاتك عند عدد معين ..! لأنك ستكون قد رحلت عن الدنيا ..! لن تكون قادرا على الاتصال حتى ترد أو تعلق ..! أو حتى تعدل او تعتذر على ما فعلته يوما لمن اخطأت في حقهم ..! فأنت لست معنا ..! انك هناك في حفرة ضيقة ..! من غير أحد يؤنسك وحدك هناك ..! تتحسر على أعمالك ..! أو ربما تؤنسك أعمالك ..! رحلت عنا ولم يتبقى لنا سوى ما سطرته لنا يداك ..!! فأحرص و أحرصى ..! على أن تكون سطورك ..! حسنات جارية لك في قبرك ..! فكل إنسان محاسب ..! حاول بسرعة أن تغير وتعديل ..! لأنك ببساطة ..! أنت الان online

# Part (1)

## Reading comprehension

الطريقة المساعدة لحل اسئلة اي قطعه

ملاحظة : لا يوجد تحديد للفقرة التي تحتوي الاجابة كما

في السابق

### النمط الاول : نمط التعداد

يحتوي النمط تعداد من خلال: write down two of them / write them down و يظهر بالفقرة على الشكل:

-----، and/ or ،----- او

-----and/or-----

الإجابة) حاول البحث عن كلمات في السؤال موجودة في الفقرات ثم ستجد الجواب غالبا بعد هذه الكلمات إما بجملة أو جملتان) إن كانت الكلمات موجودة في آخر الفقرة سيكون الجواب غالبا الجملة السابقة

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

2. ان كتبت الجملة التي تحتوي الاجابة تأخذ علامة كاملة

3. ان احتوى السؤال why ابحث عن الاجابة التي تبدأ ب because/ to في الفقرة

النمط الثاني Find a word in the second paragraph which means.....

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

جد كلمة في الفقرة الثانية و التي تعني.....

او ماذا يعني ( الكلمة/القعل الظرفي / التعبير ) الذي تحته خط في الفقرة .....

الإجابة(ارجع للفقرة المعنية و حاول إيجاد اقرب معنى للكلمة المطلوبة و لا تترك الإجابة فارغة) او احفظ الكلمات الرئيسية الموجودة في بداية القطع الرئيسية

5-What does the underlined pronoun..... In paragraph one refer to

إلى ماذا يعود الضمير الذي تحته خط

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

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

2-it,its ابحث عن اسم مفرد غير عاقل

3-she.her.hers ابحث عن اسم مفرد مؤنث

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

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

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

\*العظيم من يبتسم عندما تكون دموعه على وشك الإنهيار

الدنيا بين قوسين - (....) -

القوس الاول هو ميلادك..

..والقوس الثاني هو موتك..

## UNIT 7

### LETTERS TO THE MOUNTAINS

#### KEY WORDS:

WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN ARABIC
<b>Traditional</b>	usual	تقليدي
<b>customers</b>	clients	زبائن
<b>combination</b>	Mixture/ grouping	توافقية/ تجميع
<b>destination</b>	Goal	وجهة
<b>uniforms</b>	Typical clothing	زي
<b>Predict</b>	foretell	يتنبأ
<b>Shelter</b>	Sanctuary	مأوى

#### Pronoun Reference

<b>their line 4</b>	postal authorities in Himachal Pradesh
<b>which L4,</b>	new service
<b>their L4+5</b>	people
<b>Them , they , their L 5+6</b>	letters
<b>Which L 8</b>	tornado
<b>them L 15</b>	people
<b>they L 16</b>	people

.. "الرجُل إن عشق روح المرأة" فلن يعشق إلا إمرأه واحده  
"أما إن عشق وجهها" فلن تكفيه جميع نساء الأرض

# Letters to the mountains

## رسائل للجبال

Not everyone in the world has a computer. This means that many people cannot use the internet or send emails, and have to write and post letters in the traditional way. But the postal authorities in Himachal Pradesh, a state in the north of India, have introduced a new service for **their** customers **which** is a combination of traditional mail and email. People write **their** letters then take **them** to **their** local office. There, **they** are copied then sent by email to post offices in other parts of the country. Here, the emails are printed out and taken by the postman to **their** correct addresses.

**1 What was the new service introduced by the postal authorities in Himachal Pradesh?**

*have introduced a new service for their customers which is a combination of traditional mail and email*

**2. What does it mean that not everyone in the world has a computer?**

*This means that many people cannot use the internet or send emails, and have to write and post letters in the traditional way*

**3. What was the service introduced by the postal authorities in Himachal Pradesh ?**

*a combination of traditional mail and email.*

**4. What happens when people write their letters ?**

*People write their letters then take them to their local office. There, they are copied then sent by email to post offices in other parts of the country. Here, the emails are printed out and taken by the postman to their correct address*

**5. Find words in paragraph 1 which mean: usual / clients/ Mixture, grouping/ Home/**

*Traditional , customers, combination, Shelter*

**6. What do the underlined pronouns refer to? Pronoun reference**

-----  
-ليس العار في أن نسقط ولكن العار ألا نستطيع النهوض  
-----

Some of these letters, however, which are addressed to very remote places, like the Himalayas, have to be taken by hand to **their** destinations. **They** are carried by mail runners' **who** travel long distances on foot, often through mountains or other very difficult areas. These postmen who wear special uniforms and carry a mailbag and bell, were introduced by the Indian post Office over 150 years ago. There are now over 1600 mail runners' in the state Of Himachal Pradesh.

**6. What happens to letters of remote places ?**

*have to be taken by hand to their destinations*

**7. Who carried the remote letters?**

*mail runners'*

**8. What is so special about mail runners ?**

*wear special uniforms and carry a mailbag and bell*

**9. How many mail runners are there in the state Of Himachal Pradesh?.** *over 1600 mail*

*runners*

People in remote villages get very excited when **they** hear the postmen's bell because **they** know that letters are coming for **them**. But the runners bring more than letters. **They** also bring news from other villages and from the outside world. Often runners also have to read letters to people because many of the villagers in these areas cannot read.

**10. Why do people get excited when hearing the bell ?** *bell because they know that letters are coming for them*

**11. Runners bring many things to the village. Write down two of them?**

*Letters+. They also bring news from other villages and from the outside world*

**12. Why do runners read letters to people?**

*because many of the villagers in these areas cannot read*

13. What do the underlined pronouns refer to? *They , they , them = people*

*They = runners*

## UNIT 8 (1)

### THE HISTORY OF WRITING

KEY WORDS:

WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN ARABIC
<b>Record</b>	Write down for other people to read	يسجل
<b>Communicate</b>	Give information	يتواصل
<b>Symbol</b>	Written sign which stands for somethin	رمز
<b>Trade</b>	Business / buying and selling	تجارة
<b>Combine</b>	Put together / join with	يجمع
<b>Represent</b>	Mean / stand for	يمثل
<b>Precious</b>	Valuable / worth a lot of money	ثمين

#### Pronoun Reference

<b>Which line 6</b>	cuneiform symbols
<b>They L12</b>	people
<b>They L17</b>	Most European countries
<b>It l 20</b>	the second most widely used alphabet
<b>It l 20</b>	Arabic

اسعد الناس ليسوا من يملكون الأفضل من كل شيء!..  
إنما هم من استخرجوا \*الأفضل\*  
من كل شيء!!!!

## THE HISTORY OF WRITING

Human beings have been writing their languages for over five thousand years ago. The methodology started in Mesopotamia in about 3000 BCE, when people living in the region developed a kind of writing to transcribe and pass on information. The Mesopotamians used pictograms mainly to communicate economic information, for example about crops and money. Gradually, these pictures became a system of cuneiform symbols **which** were scratched on blocks of clay with reeds. This system emerged in Sumer in southern Iraq.

**1. How long have human beings been writing their languages?**

*for over five thousand years ago*

**2. For what did the Mesopotamians mainly use pictograms?**

*to communicate economic information*

**3. Where were cuneiform symbols scratched?**

*on blocks of clay with reeds*

**4. When did the methodology of writing start?**

*in about 3000 BCE*

**5. Why did the Mesopotamians develop writing?**

*to transcribe and pass on information*

**6. Where did the system of cuneiform emerge?**

*in Sumer in southern Iraq.*

**7. Economic information was about different things write down two of them?**

*crops and money.*

**8. Where did writing first appear in ?**

*in Mesopotamia*



9. **Find words in paragraph one which mean** 1. Give information 2, **Written sign which stands for something.** *Key words*

10. **What does the underlined pronoun which refer to?** *Pronoun reference*

Only certain people knew how write, and for thousands of years, professional writers called scribes wrote about daily life and trade. Cuneiform gave countries of the ancient world a way of transcribing their history. At about the same time, another system based on pictures, or hieroglyphics, developed in Egypt.

11. **What were the professional writers called?**

*called scribes*

12. **What did the professional writers write about?**

*wrote about daily life and trade*

13. **How did cuneiform help ancient countries?**

*Cuneiform gave countries of the ancient world a way of transcribing their history*

14. **What was the bases of the system developed in Egypt ?**

*based on pictures, or hieroglyphics,*

15. **What system of writing was developed in Egypt?** *hieroglyphics*

16. **Find word in paragraph 2 which means Business / buying and selling.** *Key words*

17. **. What does the underlined pronoun their refer to?** *Pronoun reference*

In about 1500 BCE, Chinese scribes started writing on tortoise shells using a system of characters similar to those which Chinese people still use today. Characters represent words, so people have to learn to recognize thousands of characters before they can read even a simple story. Traditionally, the Chinese write with a brush and ink.

18. **Where did Chinese scribes write their characters?**

*On tortoise shells*

- 19What did Chinese use to write with?** *with a brush and ink.*

- 20. What did the Chinese characters represent ?**

*represent words*

**21. When did Chinese scribes start writing ?**

*In about 1500 BCE*

**22. . Find word in paragraph 3 which means Mean / stand for? Key words**

**23. . What do the underlined pronoun they/ which refer to? Pronoun reference**

The Phoenicians pioneered the alphabet, a system in which each letter signifies a sound, and letters are amalgamed to make words.

**24. Who invented the alphabet?**

*The Phoenicians*

**25. How is the alphabet of Phoenicians work ?**

*each letter signifies a sound, and letters are amalgamed to make words.*

The Roman alphabet, which has twenty-six letters, is an improved form of the Phoenicians alphabet. Most European countries have been utilizing this alphabet since they were part of the Roman Empire two thousand years ago.

**26. How many letters was the Roman alphabet?**

*twenty-six letters*

**27. Why did European countries use the Roman alphabet?**

*since they were part of the Roman Empire two thousand years ago.*

**28. . What does the underlined pronoun they refer to? Pronoun reference**

The written form of Arabic, which people have been using since the 4th century CE, is the second most widely used alphabet in the world. It is used throughout the Arab world and is also the basis of other forms of cursive writing such as Malay, Urdu and Persian. Unlike systems based on the Roman alphabet, Arabic is written from right to left. It has twenty-eight letters. Like Chinese, Arabic writing is a precious art form as well as a practical method of communication.

**29. When was the written form to Arabic used?**

since the 4th century CE,

### 30. What are the differences between Arab alphabets and Romans?

Arabic is written from right to left. It has twenty-eight letters.

### 31. What is in common between Arabic writing and Chinese?

Arabic writing is a precious art from as well as a practical method of communication.

### 32. Arabic alphabet is the basis of other cursive writing. Write down two of them?

Malay, Urdu and Persian.

### 33. What do the underlined pronouns it , it / which refer to? Pronoun reference

34. . Find word in paragraph 6 which means Valuable / worth a lot of money?- Key words

### 35. Mention the languages which based on Arabic letters in their writing?

Malay, Urdu and Persian.

- علمتني الحياة ، بأن لا أعتد على أحد غير " الله " ، فالصديق قد يكون " نادر " ، والحبيب قد يكون " غادر " ، والقريب قد يكون " عابر " ، و الله وحده " القادر " •

♥ هناك من يحبك سنين  
ويضع كل السنين في لحظة !  
وهناك شخص .. يحبك في لحظة  
فيجبرك أن تترك سنين الماضي  
ل تحبه كل لحظة ♥  
.....

♥ و ستظل أنت " الشخص " الوحيد الذي يكفيني عن كل أحد ! ... و لا يكفيني عنه أحد ♥

كان هناك 3 أصدقاء يمشون في طريق ، فشاهدوا رجلاً يحفر في جانب الطريق ...

فقال الاول لصاحبه: أنظر ... أرى رجلاً يحفر إلى جانب الطريق ، لا بد أنه قتل أحدهم ويريد دفنه في هذا الليل سأرحمه حجراً قاتلاً.

فقال له الثاني: لا لا هو ليس بقاتل ... لكنه شخص لا يأتمن الناس على شيء فيخبيء ماله هنا...

فنظر الثالث لهم وقال: لا هذا ولا ذاك .... إنه يحفر بئراً للماء هو رجل صالح.

الحكمة: كل شخص يفترض بالناس ما فيه .. فالصالح يرى الناس صالحين والطالح يراهم عكس هذا.

## UNIT 8 (2)

### Ballpoint pens : a short history

KEY WORDS:

WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN ARABIC
Altitude	Height above the ground	ارتفاع
Amazed	Very surprised	مدهش
Eventually	In the end	في النهاية
Instant	Immediate	فوري
Loose	Moving too freely	واسع
Process	Method /system	عملية / طريقة
Revolve	Go round	يدور
Socket	Hole where ball revolves	حدقة
Tight	Unable to move	ضيق
Transfer	Move from one place to another	يحول

#### Pronoun Reference

he line 1	Laszlo Biro
Which L 3	Pen
It/ its/ it L13+14+15	Ballpoint pen

السقوط  
.....درجات!! ...  
. أدناها  
السقوط من العين!! ...  
أوسطها  
السقوط من التفكير!! ...  
وأقصاها  
السقوط من القلب!! ...  
و أوجعها

السقوط في حفرة!!

هَذَا عَصْرُ الْأَحْزَانِ إِنْ أَحْبَبْتَ فَأَنْتَ مَجْنُونٌ وَإِنْ كَرِهْتَ فَأَنْتَ إِنْسَانٌ !..  
فَالْحُبُّ لَهٗ إِسْمَانٌ إِمَّا : إِنْ تَخَلَّصَ وَمَصِيرُكَ "إِلْخِيَانَهُ وَالنَّسْيَانُ" !..  
أَوْ أَنْ تُحِبَّ : وَفِي أَلْهَيْهِ كَرَامَتُكَ " تَهْآن "

## Ballpoint pens: a short history

In the early 1940s a Hungarian journalist called Laszlo Biro visited a newspaper office. **He** watched the production process and was amazed by how quickly the printing ink dried on drying ink the paper. It was then that Biro decided to design a pen **which** used quick ink instead of the normal ink which traditional pens used and which took a long time to dry.

### 1. When did Lazlo visit the newspaper office?

*In the early 1940s*

### 2. What amazed Biro when he watched the production process?

*by how quickly the printing ink dried on drying ink the paper.*

### 3. How are traditional pens different from what Biro decided to design?

*They used normal ink which took a long time to dry.*

In 1943, Laszlo and his brother, who was a chemist, produced the first ' biro '. The pens became an instant success – mainly because the ink dried quickly and **they** were stronger than normal ink pens, but also because **they** worked in planes at high altitude.

### 4. When was the first biro produced? *In 1943*

### 5. The first biro was an instant success for three reasons. Write them down?

*Because the ink dried quickly and they were stronger than normal ink pens, but also because they worked in planes at high altitude.*

## سأل الممكن المستحيل: أين تقيم ؟ فأجابه في أحلام العاجز

Two years later , an American company produced similar pens , but because of the technology involved ,these first ballpoint pens were very expensive at \$10 each .

### 6. Why were the first pens produced by the American company expensive?

*because of the technology involved*

In 1949, the first cheap ballpoint pens were produced in France by Marcel Bich . These " bic " pens eventually sold on the American market for only 10 cents each . The Bic company has been successfully making ballpoint pens since then .

### 7. When and where were the first ballpoint produced?

*In 1949 , in France*

### 8. For how much were the first "bic" sold in the American market? *10 cents each*

The most important part of a ballpoint pen is the ball .As it moves across a piece of paper, the ball revolves in its socket and transfer quick – drying ink on to the paper. This mechanism is very important. If the ball is too tight in the socket, the ball will not move. If it is too loose, the ink will dry up. Ballpoint pens can write in many different situations, but they cannot write upside down, because the ink needs gravity to move down on to the ball.

### 9. What is the most important part in the ballpoint pen?

*The ball*

### 10. What is the mechanism of the ballpoint pen ?

*As it moves across a piece of paper, the ball revolves in its socket and transfer quick – drying ink on to the paper.*

### 11. What will happen if the ball is too tight ?

*The ball will not move*

12. What will happen if the ball is too loose ?

*the ink will dry up*

13. Why can't ballpoint pens write upside down ?

*because the ink needs gravity to move down on to the ball.*

14. Who produced the first "biros"?

*Lazlo and his brother*

## UNIT 9

### ON THE PHONE

#### KEY WORDS:

WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN ARABIC
<b>Discount</b>	Price cut / reduction	خصم
<b>Broken</b>	Not working	معطل
<b>Recycled</b>	used	مدور / معاد تصنيعة
<b>Landfill sites</b>	Burial of waste material	مواقع دفن النفايات
<b>Disposable</b>	Designed to be thrown away	قابل للصرف
<b>Second – hand</b>	used	مستعمل
<b>Exchange</b>	Give soothing and get something	تبادل

#### Pronoun Reference

<b>their line 2+4+7+13 they line 3 +4</b>	people
<b>one L3</b>	phone
<b>Them L6+9</b>	phones
<b>They Line8 +9</b>	phones
<b>Who Line 12</b>	people
<b>It Line 17+18</b>	phone

إذا رأيت [ امرأة ] تبكي .. فهناك رجلاً تُحبه !

وإن رأيتها ... تتبسم فهناك رجلاً يحبها

\*\*\*\*\*

الاستغلال العظيم للحياة هو أن نقضيها في عمل شيء ما يبقى إلى ما بعد الحياة.  
تفكر في المفقود حتى لا تفقد الموجود

## Someone may want your old mobile.

Have you ever wondered what happens to old mobile phones when people buy new ones? Many people give **their** old phones to friends or to a younger brother or sister. Sometimes people can get a discount on a new phone if **they** return the old **one** to the shop. But a few people simply throw **their** old phones away because **they** don't work very well. In fact, many of these phones are not broken and could be repaired, cleaned and recycled.

### 1. What do people do with their old mobile phones when they buy new ones?

*1 give their old phones to friends or to a younger brother or sister*

*2 can get a discount on a new phone if they return the old one to the shop.*

*3 throw their old phones away because they don't work very well*

### 2. For who do people give their old phones?

*to friends or to a younger brother or sister*

### 3. Why do people throw their old phones?

*because they don't work very well*

### 4. What could happen to the thrown mobiles?

*could be repaired, cleaned and recycled*

### 5. Find words in paragraph one which mean 1. Price cut 2, Not working 3. used

*key words*

### 6. What does the underlined pronouns *their*, *they*, *one* refer to?

*Pronoun reference*

So why is it a good idea to recycle phones rather than throwing **them** away? There are two main reasons. First of all, it can damage the environment if people simply throw **their**



phones away. **They** may end up in landfill sites where **they** can be dangerous, especially if **they** still have disposable batteries in **them**.

**7. Why it is a good idea to recycle old mobile phones. Write down two reasons?**

*1 it can damage the environment ...*

*2 there is a big demand for second-hand mobile phones in some parts of the world.*

**8. When can mobiles in landfill sites be dangerous?**

*especially if they still have disposable batteries in them.*

**9. What can damage the environment?**

*if people simply throw their phones away.*

**10. Find words in paragraph 2 which mean 1. Burial of waste material 2. Designed to be thrown away.**

*key words*

**11. What do the underlined pronouns *them* / *their* / *they* refer to?**

*Pronoun reference*

Secondly, there is a big demand for second-hand mobile phones in some parts of the world. In some Eastern European countries, for example, a third of all phone users have recycled mobiles. Most of the people **who** buy a second-hand mobile are young people who have never had a mobile phone before. This is also good for the phone companies, because one day people with second-hand mobiles will exchange **their** old models with new ones. So, if you're thinking of getting your first mobile, look around for a good recycled phone, and if you decide to upgrade your mobile for a newer model, make sure that your old phone is recycled. Give **it** to a friend, send **it** back to the phone company or sell **it**. Don't just throw **it** away!

**12. How many people use recycled phones in Eastern European countries?**

*. a third of all phone users have recycled mobiles*

**13. Who buys second-hand mobiles in Eastern European countries?**

*young people who have never had a mobile phone before.*

**14. Why do phone companies benefit from using second –hand mobiles? ,**

*because one day people with second-hand mobiles will exchange their old models with new ones*

**15. What does the writer advise new buyers of mobiles.**

*Give it to a friend, send it back to the phone company or sell it. Don't just throw it away!*

**16. What things should be done if you don't throw your mobile ?**

*Give it to a friend, send it back to the phone company or sell it. Don't just throw it away!*

**17. Find word in paragraph 3 which means Give soothing and get something?**

*-key words*

**18. What do the underlined pronouns *who /their / it* refer to?**

Don't break anybody's  
heart, they have only  
one.

**Break their bones, they  
have 206. ;)**

قال تعالى: (ربك فكبر).!  
 ( ر ب ك ف ك ب ر ) .  
 لو قرأتها معكوسة تجد  
 (ربك فكبر)  
 اعجاز قرآني .!  
 سبحان الله .

## UNIT 10

### Accidents

KEY WORDS:

WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN ARABIC
<b>Collide</b>	Hit with force	يصادم بقوة
<b>Cushion</b>	Make an accident less painful	يخفف الصدمة
<b>Decrease</b>	Reduce /go	يقلل
<b>Disappear</b>	Exist no longer	يختفي
<b>Inflate</b>	Become full	ينفخ

#### Pronoun Reference

<b>They line 1</b>	Drivers and passengers
<b>Which L4</b>	airbags
<b>they L6</b>	airbags
<b>Them Lin6</b>	People
<b>Their Line 9</b>	people
<b>they Line 10</b>	people
<b>which/they /they L 12</b>	Smoke alarms
<b>Them Line 13</b>	people

Them/ they Line 15	Smoke alarms

\*\*\*\*\*

اذا قدرت على عدوك فاجعل عفوك عنه شكرا لقدرتك عليه

\*\*\*\*\*

لا حياة مع اليأس ولايأس مع الحياة

## Inventions that keep us secure

### Airbags

Airbags protect car drivers and passengers if **they** are involved in an accident. Most modern cars have a driver's airbag in the steering wheel, and another for the front seat passenger. Some cars also have side airbags fitted in the seats, and a few even have airbags **which** are released from behind the driver to protect people in the back seats.

Airbags **inflate** in less than a second when a car **collides** with something solid, like another vehicle or a building. **They cushion** the people in the car and stop **them** from bumping into dangerous objects such as the steering wheel. Since cars have had airbags, the number of serious car injuries has **decreased** dramatically.

#### 1. Where can modern cars have airbags?

*in the steering wheel, and another for the front seat passenger*

#### 2. Whom do airbags protect ?

*drivers and passengers*

#### 3. Why are airbags released from behind the driver ?

*to protect people in the back seats*

#### 4. How long do airbags need to inflate when a car collides ?

*less than a second*

#### 5. How do airbags protect people in the car ?

*They cushion the people in the car and stop them from bumping into dangerous objects such as the steering wheel*

#### 6. Why has the number of serious car injuries has decreased dramatically.? Since cars have had airbags

*had airbags*

### Smoke alarms

In the past, before the invention of smoke alarms, many people died in **their** homes,

not because of flames, but because **they** inhaled lethal smoke while **they** were sleeping. This is because most fires happen at night. However, it is now possible for people to buy inexpensive smoke alarms **which they** can fit themselves. Like alarm clocks, **they** are loud enough to wake sleepers and give **them** enough time to escape. The best place for a smoke alarm is at the top of stairs or in halls and corridors. Some smoke alarms are so sensitive that fumes from cooking can activate **them**, so **they** should not be installed in or near kitchens.

**7. Why did many people died in their homes, before the invention of smoke alarms?**

*because they inhaled lethal smoke while they were sleeping*

**8. When do most fires happen?**

*at night*

**9. How are smoke alarms like alarm clocks?**

*they are loud enough to wake sleepers and give them enough time to escape.*

**10. What is the best place for smoke alarms ?**

*at the top of stairs or in halls and corridors*

**11. Why shouldn't smoke alarms be installed in or near kitchens ?**

*Some smoke alarms are so sensitive that fumes from cooking can activate them,*

## **Vaccinations**

A vaccination is a medical treatment which can prevent people from catching serious diseases and stop these diseases from spreading to large numbers of people. Many childhood diseases, which were common in the past, have disappeared because of the mass vaccination of babies. When doctors vaccinate people, they are infecting them with a very weak solution of the disease they want to prevent. This helps the body to fight the disease in the future. Many vaccinations last for a whole lifetime.

**12 What is a vaccination ?**

*a medical treatment which can prevent people from catching serious diseases and stop these diseases from spreading to large numbers of people*

**13. Why have many childhood diseases disappeared ?**

*because of the mass vaccination of babies.*

**14. What happens when doctors vaccinate people ?**

*they are infecting them with a very weak solution of the disease they want to prevent*

## 15 For how long can vaccination last ?

*for a whole lifetime*

\*\*\*\*\*

الدموع ليست قطرات ..

بل هي كلمات ..

سقطت ..

فقط لأنها لم تجد من يقدر معنى هذه الكلمات

## ACCIDENTS

### *The cars are safe but what about the drivers?*

Road accidents kill and injure thousands of people every year, so car makers are always trying to think of new ways of improving safety for drivers and passengers. These are some improvements that have been introduced in recent years.

#### **1.What can road accident do to people?**

*kill and injure thousands of people every year*

#### **2. What do car makers trying to do ?**

*think of new ways of improving safety for drivers and passengers*

### **Seat belts**

Cars have had seat belts for many years, first in the front seats, then later in the back seats. Without seat belts a driver or front-seat passenger can be thrown through the windscreen in a head-on collision. Car makers say that seat belts cut the risk of death and injury by up to 50% .

#### **3. What is the advantage of having seat belts in cars??**

*Without seat belts a driver or front-seat passenger can be thrown through the windscreen in a head-on collision*

#### **4. What percentage can seat belts cut of death and injury??**

*up to 50% .*

### **Anti-lock braking system {ABS}**

Anti-lock brakes help drivers to avoid accidents, by making cars stop more quickly than cars with ordinary brakes. Ordinary brakes can lock if the driver presses his foot too hard or too suddenly. The ABS system prevents the wheels from locking and this means cars do not skid.

### **5. How can Anti-lock brakes help drivers avoid accidents??**

*to avoid accidents, by making cars stop more quickly than cars with ordinary brakes.*

### **6. What is the main advantage of ABS system in cars.??**

*prevents the wheels from locking and this means cars do not skid*

### **Stronger and weaker areas**

To protect the people in cars, manufacturers have strengthened the area where **they** sit. If the car is an accident, the people in this area will not be crushed. But the front and back parts of cars have been weakened, so that if a car in a crash, these "crumple zones" will take the force of the impact, not the people inside. There is no doubt that in the future, makers will continue to make **their** cars safer, but they cannot make drivers more careful. Only when everyone drives more carefully will road accidents become a thing of the past?

### **7. Why have manufacturers strengthened the area where people sit .??**

*To protect the people in cars,*

### **8. Why have manufacturers the front and back parts of cars.??**

*so that if a car in a crash, these "crumple zones" will take the force of the impact, not the people inside*

### **9. When can road accidents become a thing of the past??**

*Only when everyone drives more carefully*

أوصى بعض الحكماء ابنه، فقال له:

"يا بني أن من الكلام ما هو أشد من الحسام وأثقل من الصخر

وأنفذ من وخز الأبر وأمر من الصبر، فصن لسانك عن لغو

الكلام، وأعلم أن القلوب مزارع، فيها طيب الأحاديث، فإن لم

ينبت فيها كله، نبت بعضه، وإن صمتا تعقبه سلامة، خير من

نطق يسلب كرامة، وإن من قل كلامه، قلت آثامه ومن كثر  
لفظه، كثر غلظه وأن الرجل لا يزال مهيباً، مادام ساكناً، فإذا تكلم، زادت  
هيئته أو سقطت رتبته. "

## UNIT 11

### The planet in danger

KEY WORDS:

WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN ARABIC
<b>Approximately</b>	Not exactly /roughly / about	تقريباً
<b>Decreasing</b>	Getting smaller	يقل/ ينخفض
<b>Habitat</b>	Place where animals live	موطن
<b>Crops</b>	Plants that farmers grow for food	محاصيل
<b>Shelter</b>	Protection from the weather and animals	ملجأ/ مأوى
<b>Threat</b>	Danger	خطر /تهديد
<b>Aggressive</b>	Violent/ destructive	عدائي
<b>Survival</b>	Continued existence	البقاء حيا

#### Pronoun Reference

<b>Their line 6</b>	Farmers
<b>They L10+13</b>	Orangutans
<b>Their L12</b>	People
<b>They Lin15</b>	charity organizations
<b>Which Line 15</b>	Animals



لا تعطني سمكه بل علمني كيف اصطادها  
كوخ اضحك فيه خيراً من قصر ابكي فيه

- الصوت الهادئ "أقوى" من الصراخ ،
- والأدب "يهزم" الوقاحة ،
- والتواضع "يحطم" الغرور ،
- والأحترام "يسبق" الحب ،
- والصدق "يسحق" الكذب ،
- والتوبة "تحرق" الشيطان .

## A fight for survival

Orangutans once lived all over south-east Asia, but now are only found in the wild on the islands of Borneo and Sumatra. Ten years ago there were approximately forty thousand orangutans and this number is decreasing every year.

### 1- Where did orangutans use to live?

*once lived all over south-east Asia*

### 2. How many orangutans were there ten years ago ?

*approximately forty thousand orangutans*

The natural habitat of orangutans is the forest, but the forests themselves are in danger. Every year thousands of acres of trees are cut down for wood and to give farmers new land to grow **their** crops. Also, serious forest fires destroyed large areas of forest in the 1990s. Orangutans depend on the forest for shelter and food and need large areas to find insects and fruit to eat.

### 3. Why do people cut down the forests?

*for wood and to give farmers new land to grow their crops.*

### 4 Orangutans depend on forests for different reasons. Write down two of these reasons ?

*for shelter and food and need large areas to find insects and fruit to eat.*

**5. Forests are in danger for two reasons. Write them down ?**

*Every year thousand s of acres of trees are cut down for wood and to give farmers new land to grow their crops. Also, serious forest fires destroyed large areas of forest.*

**6. What is The natural habitat of orangutans ?**

*the forest*

عاند الدنيا و ابتسم ... ان بعد الليل فجر يرتسم  
لا تغل حظي عسير انما ... هذا قدر ربي و ما قسم

\*\*\*\*\*



For poor people living in these areas, orangutans can bring in money, but can also be a threat. Because of the reduction in the size of the forests where they live, orangutans now eat some of the crops that the farmers grow. So it is common for people to kill adult orangutans to protect their crops, and to kidnap and sell baby orangutans as pets. But as adults, they can be aggressive and difficult to keep.

**7. What do people do with baby orangutans?**

*kidnap and sell baby orangutans as pets*

**8. Why do people kill adult orangutans? (3 points)**

*to protect their crops,*

**9. Why can't people keep adult orangutans as pets ?**

*they can be aggressive and difficult to keep*

Several charity organizations are now working to save the orangutans of Borneo and Sumatra. They take in unwanted pets and animals which have been kidnapped, prepare them for a new life in the wild, then set them free. The work of these charities is expensive, but is making a difference to the survival of the orangutan.

**10. How do charity organizations deal with unwanted pets and animals which have been kidnapped?**

*prepare them for a new life in the wild, then set them free.*

**11. What do the underlined pronouns refer to)**

Pronoun reference

Find words in the first paragraph that has the same meaning as "getting smaller" /  
Not exactly

عفواً : فأنا رجلٌ كالزجاج

لا أجرح إلا إذا كنت مكسوراً

## Progress Test 4

### Safety at home

KEY WORDS:

WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN ARABIC
flames	Fire / blaze	توهج / لهب
Cheap	Not expensive	رخيص
Fit	Install/ put in	يثبت
Steam	Vapor	بخار
Go off	Suddenly (start to )make a noise	ينطلق فجأة
Empty	Un filled	فارغ

### Pronoun Reference

which line 2	smoke
Themselves L5	People
They /they/them /they L5,6, 7,10	Smoke alarms

عندما تعجز النفس عن رؤية الاحبة  
..... فإنها تشتاق لهم بصمت مؤلم  
إياك أن تظن ان الصمت نسيان  
فالارض صامتة ولكن  
ففي جوفها الف بركان

## Safety at home

It is well- known that most house fires start at night and that it is smoke not flames **which** is the real danger to people . It is for this reason that many homes now have smoke alarms in two or three important places . Schools , hospitals , offices and other public buildings have these alarms.

### 1. Smoke alarms can be found in many places . Write down two of them ?

*Schools , hospitals , offices and other public buildings have these alarms.*

### 2. When do most house fires start ?

*at night*

### 3. What is the real danger to most people?

*smoke not flames*

Smoke alarms are cheap and easy for people to fit **themselves**. **They** should be stuck on the ceiling in places where **they** can easily be heard all over the building. Good places are at the top of stairs , and in hallways and corridors. It is a good idea not to put **them** in or near to a kitchen or bathroom , where smoke or steam may make the alarm go off accidentally , which can be frightening , especially for children and elderly people .

### 4. Why can people fit smoke alarms themselves?



# Part (2)

## Vocabulary

WORD	ENGLISH	ARABIC	WORD	ENGLISH	ARABIC
<i>Traditional</i>	<i>usual</i>	تقليدي	<i>scratch</i>		يخدش
<i>customers</i>	<i>clients</i>	زبائن	<i>character</i>		حرف رمزي
<i>combination</i>	<i>Mixture/ grouping</i>	توافقية/ تجميع	<i>Brush</i>		فرشاة
<i>destination</i>	<i>Goal</i>	وجهة	<i>clay</i>		فخار
<i>uniforms</i>	<i>Typical clothing</i>	زي	<i>ink</i>		حبر
<i>Predict</i>	<i>foretell</i>	يتنبأ	<i>reed</i>		قصبة
<i>Shelter</i>	<i>Sanctuary</i>	مأوى	<i>Envelope</i>		مغلف رسالة
<i>Record</i>	<i>Write down for other people to read</i>	يسجل	<i>Stamp</i>		طابع بريدي
<i>Communicate</i>	<i>Give information</i>	يتواصل	<i>stuck</i>		يلصق
<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Written sign which stands for something else</i>	رمز	<i>modern</i>		حديث
<i>Trade</i>	<i>Business / buying and selling</i>	تجارة	<i>complicated</i>		معقد
<i>Combine</i>	<i>Put together / join with</i>	يجمع	<i>impractical</i>		غير عملي
<i>Represent</i>	<i>Mean / stand for</i>	يمثل	<i>amateur</i>		غير ناضج
<i>Precious</i>	<i>Valuable / worth a lot of money</i>	ثمين	<i>simple</i>		بسيط
<i>Altitude</i>	<i>Height above the ground</i>	ارتفاع	<i>precious</i>		ثمين
<i>Amazed</i>	<i>Very surprised</i>	مندعش	<i>ancient</i>		قديم
<i>Eventually</i>	<i>In the end</i>	في النهاية	<i>practical</i>		عملي
<i>Instant</i>	<i>Immediate</i>	فوري	<i>Break up</i>		يقطع
<i>Loose</i>	<i>Moving too freely</i>	واسع	<i>professional</i>		محترف
<i>Process</i>	<i>Method /system</i>	عملية / طريقة	<i>switch off</i>		يطفيئ
<i>Revolve</i>	<i>Go round</i>	يدور	<i>charger</i>		شاحن
<i>Socket</i>	<i>Hole where ball revolves</i>	حدقة	<i>code ,</i>		رمز

<b>Tight</b>	Unable to move	ضيق	<b>disconnect</b>		يفصل
<b>Transfer</b>	Move from one place to another	يحول	<b>socket</b>		سوكة
<b>Altitude</b>	Height above the ground	ارتفاع	<b>screen</b>		شاشة
<b>Discount</b>	Price cut / reduction	خصم	<b>worthless</b>		غير ثمين
<b>Broken</b>	Not working	معطل	<b>recharge ,</b>		يعيد شحن
<b>Recycled</b>	used	مدور / معاد تصنيعه	<b>signal</b>		اشارة
<b>Landfill sites</b>	Burial of waste material	مواقع دفن النفايات	<b>ring tone</b>		نغمة رنين
<b>Disposable</b>	Designed to be thrown away	قابل للصرف	<b>pollution ,</b>		تلوث
<b>Second – hand</b>	used	مستعمل	<b>global</b>		عالمي
<b>Exchange</b>	Give soothing and get something	تبادل	<b>persuade</b>		يقنع
<b>Discount</b>	Price cut / reduction	خصم	<b>, difficulty</b>		صعوبة
<b>Broken</b>	Not working	معطل	<b>Destruction,</b>		دمار
<b>Collide</b>	Hit with force	يصادم بقوة	<b>Climate</b>		مناخ
<b>Cushion</b>	Make an accident less painful	يخفف الصدمة	<b>exhaust fumes</b>		دخان عادم السيارة
<b>Decrease</b>	Reduce /go	يقلل	<b>factory ,</b>		مصنع
<b>Disappear</b>	Exist no longer	يختفي	<b>smoke</b>		دخان
<b>Decrease</b>	Reduce /go	يقلل	<b>vehicles</b>		مركبات
<b>Inflate</b>	Become full	يبتنفخ	<b>waste</b>		فضلات
<b>Approximately</b>	Not exactly /roughly /about	تقريبا	<b>warm</b>		دافئ
<b>decrease</b>	Getting smaller	ينخفض	<b>violent</b>		عنيف
<b>habitat</b>	Place where animals live	موطن	<b>moisture</b>		رطوبة
<b>crops</b>	Plants that farmers grow for food	محاصيل	<b>frequent</b>		متكرر
<b>Shelter</b>	Protection from the weather and enemies	مأوى	<b>strong</b>		قوي
<b>Threat</b>	danger	خطر			
<b>Aggressive</b>	Violent / destructive	عدائي			
<b>Survival</b>	Continued existence	بقاء			

## 1. Wear / يلبس / يحمل / carry

يرتبط كل فعل من الافعال السابقة باسمااء معينة تحفظ غيبا :

<b>Wear</b>		<b>Carry</b>	
glasses	يلبس نظارات	A baby	يحمل طفلا
a hat	يلبس قبعة	a mobile phone	يحمل خلوي
jeans	يلبس جينز	a personal stereo	يحمل ستيريو
shoes	يلبس حذاء	a shopping bag	يحمل حقيبة تسوق
		a suitcase	يحمل حقيبة

**2.**

كلمات هامة

**Choose the best word to fill the blanks:**

Envelope, Letter, Notepapers, Pen, Post box, Stamp, stuck, write.

1. Fawzia decided to \_\_\_\_\_ to her aunt .
2. she asked for three pieces of \_\_\_\_\_
3. She wrote with her favorite black \_\_\_\_\_.
4. When she'd finished writing, she put the \_\_\_\_\_ into a long white \_\_\_\_\_
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ the stamp on the envelope.
6. She took the letter to the .....

Answers : 1. Write 2. Paper 3. Pen 4. Letter /envelope 5. Stuck 6. Post box

advice, Letter, pieces , , item , slices ,bar

- 1) I want to write a letter. Can you pass me.....of paper ?
- 2) I read an interesting \_\_\_\_\_of news about volcanoes in the paper this morning.
3. Can I give you a piece of----- ? I think you should apologies to him.
4. For breakfast Ann usually has two ..... of bread with butter and honey.
5. I take a\_\_\_\_\_of chocolate to School in case I get hungry.

Answers : 1. Pieces 2. Item 3. Advice 4. Slices 5. Bar

**3.**

**\*Phrases of quantities**

عبارات الكميات

\*الاسم غير المعدود:- هو اسم لا جمع له و يكون دائما مفردا.



Tea, sugar, cake.

\*لجعل الاسماء غير المعدودة اسماء معدودة نستخدم قبلها احد عبارات الكميات التالية:-

A bar of = قضيب/لوح من + chocolate

A grain of = حفنة من +rice +salt +

An item of = مادة +clothing +news

A lump of = قطعة + sugar

A pane of = لوح من + glass

A piece of = جزء/قطعة + information +advice +bread +cake +cheese+ +lemon +

A slice of = شريحة من +bread +toast +lemon +cake +cheese

### EXERCISE 1

1. I just need a \_\_\_\_\_ of information.  
( pane, slice, piece )
2. She ate my \_\_\_\_\_ of chocolate.  
( bar, grain, pane )
3. Do you want a \_\_\_\_\_ of bread ?  
( item, slice, grain )
4. There were only a few \_\_\_\_\_ of rice.  
( lumps, grains, items )
5. I gave her a piece of \_\_\_\_\_  
(advice, glass, clothing )
6. I want you to put two \_\_\_\_\_ of bread in my case.  
(slices, bars, panes )
7. I'm so hungry I could eat a whole \_\_\_\_\_ of chocolate.  
(grain , bar , item )
8. Ali kicked a ball through our window and broke three \_\_\_\_\_.  
(bars , panes , slices )

Modal answers : 1.piece 2. Bar 3.slice 4. Grains 5. Advice 6. Slices 7. Bar 8. Panes

### نمط جديد

**Correct the mistakes in the following sentences by adding the correct quantity word of the underlined words and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET .**

1. I bought **three..... meats** yesterday .
2. Can you pass me **two..... paper** .
3. Can I give you **one..... advice** .?I think you should apologise to him .
4. She usually has **two..... bread** with butter and honey .
5. I read **two..... news** about volcanoes in the paper .
6. Would you buy me **three .....chocolates** , please ?

Answers : 1. Slices of 2. Pieces of 3. Piece of 4. Slices / pieces of 5. Items of 6. Bars of

## 4. Vocabulary

**Choose the suitable word to fill the spaces :**

**Brush character clay ink paper pencil reed scratch**

- a. The name for a letter in Chinese writing is a .....
- b. The Chinese used to write or paint their letters with a .....and.....
- c. Mesopotamians wrote on Blocks of ..... instead of paper
- d. The Mesopotamians used a..... instead of a pen or pencil.
- e. Artists can use..... to draw with.

*Answers : a) character b) brush /ink c) clay d) reed e) pencil f*

**draw, paint, scratched, write brush, clay, ink, paper, pen, pencil**

- a) Traditionally, the Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ their characters using a \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) The Mesopotamians \_\_\_\_\_ their pictograms on blocks of \_\_\_\_\_ with a reed.
- c) Today most people write on \_\_\_\_\_ with a ball-point \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) Artists \_\_\_\_\_ pictures with a \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ with a paintbrush.

*Answers : a) write /brush / ink b) scratched/ clay c) paper /pen d) draw /pencil/paint*

**amateur, complicated, impractical, modern, worthless**

- 1) I thought the ring I'd found was real gold, but it turned out to be \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ sportsmen and woman do not earn any money from their sport.
- 3) I couldn't understand that film- it had a very \_\_\_\_\_ plot.
- 4) Suggesting people stop using email and return to traditional letters is an \_\_\_\_\_ idea.
- 5) The Roman alphabet is a more \_\_\_\_\_ system of writing than pictograms.

*Answers : 1. Worthless 2. Amateur 3. Complicated 4. Impractical 5. Modern*

**ancient, practical, precious, simple,**

1. The -----Egyptians used hieroglyphics.
2. Gold is a -----metal .
3. I don't like -----jokes .
4. I like to live .-----life.

*Answers : 1. Ancient 2. Precious 3. Practical 4. Simple*

**impractical, modern, professional, complicated, precious**

1. When he became a .....footballer, he gave up his job at the bank.
2. It's ..... for me to go to work on foot. It would take three hours.
3. The questions in the maths exam were so ..... that I couldn't even understand them.
4. Gold and silver are ..... metals
5. Air travel is a ..... from of transport.

*Answers : 1. Professional 2. impractical 3. complicated 4. Precious 5. Modern*

## 5. Vocabulary

**Left, sent, an email, a fax, a message(for someone), a text message**

1. Hamid wasn't in, so I \_\_\_\_\_ for him on answer phone.
2. Muna \_\_\_\_\_ zeina \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday, but zeina hasn't emailed her back.
3. Jabber didn't answer his mobile, so I \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_. He's just texted back.
4. If he needs the document now and he hasn't got email, you could \_\_\_\_\_ him a \_\_\_\_\_.

**MODAL ANSWERS : 1.left a message 2. Sent an email 3. Sent a text message 4. Fax a message**

**switch off, charger, code, disconnect, screen, socket**

1. Dial the number you want. Always include the international and/or the national \_\_\_\_\_
2. You will see the number you have dialled on the \_\_\_\_\_
3. When you have finished using your phone, don't forget to \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_
4. Connect the lead from the \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_ on the phone.

**MODAL ANSWERS : 1.code 2. Screen 3. Switch off 4. Charger /socket**

**Break up , fax , message , security number , recharge , ring tone, weak signal**

1. I can't hear what you're saying – I'm getting a very .....
2. To stop other people making calls on your phone, you should use a .....
3. The noise your phone makes when someone is calling you is a .....
4. You have to ..... Your phone from time to time when the battery is low.
5. Can you say that again? You're starting to .....
6. If someone doesn't answer their mobile phone, you Can leave them a ..... or send them a .....

MODAL ANSWERS : 1.weak signal 2. Security number3. Ring tone 4. Recharge 5. Break up 6. Message /fax

## 6. Vocabulary

**Destruction, pollution , global , persuade , difficulty**

- a. People are worried about the threat of environmental.....
- b. The.....of the forests of Borneo is threatening orangutans
- c. Some expert believe that.....warming affects our climate
- d. Some people have..... Looking after adult orangutans
- e. Charities try to..... people to give money to their causes

**ANSWERS:** a)pollution b)destruction c)global d)difficulty e)persusde

**Climate , exhaust fumes , factory , smoke , vehicles , waste**

What usually comes out of chimneys? .....

- a. What is put in a landfill site? .....
- b. What comes out of the back of cars, buses, taxis, etc? .....
- c. Which word means cars, buses, taxi, lorries, etc? .....
- d. Where are cars and other things made? .....
- e. Which word means the weather system of a region?.....

**ANSWERS:** a)smoke b)waste c)exhaust fumes d)vehicles e)factory f) climate

اعرف أن الأمس هو شيك تم سحبه والغد هو شيك مؤجل أما الحاضر فهو السيولة الوحيدة المتوفرة

لذلك اصرفه بحكمة...

تصبحُ الخسارةُ  
شيئاً عادياً في حياتنا  
بعدها  
♥ نفقد أعلى ما نملك –

\*\*\*\*\*

## الرسول يصفُ حالنا في حديثه

قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم :

ياتي زمان على امتي يحبون خمس ويتسبون خمس  
يحبون الدنيا ويتسبون الآخرة ، يحبون المال ويتسبون  
الحساب ، يحبون المخلوق ويتسبون الخالق ، يحبون  
التصور ويتسبون الخبور ، يحبون المحسوسة ويتسبون التوبة  
فإن كان الأمر كذلك ابتلاه الله بالفناء والوباء والموت  
الفجأة وجور الحكام .



إذا رأيتَ [ امرأة ] تبكي .. فهناك رجلاً تُحبه !

وإن رأيتها ... تبتسم فهناك رجلاً يحبها

## Part (3)

### اللفظ () Pronunciation

#### Pronunciation of (the)

The= ði

إذا بدأت الكلمة بعدها بحرف علة ( a,e,i, o, u )

The (answer, old place , empty bottle )

The = ðə

إذا بدأت الكلمة بعدها بحرف ساكن (بقية حروف الأبجدية)

The ( longer river , next day , reply button )

Ex1

1. The underlined letters (**the**) in the phrase “**the** old man ” are pronounced the same as the underlined letters in the phrase :

a) **the** empty bottle

b) **the** next day

c) **the** reply button

2. The underlined letters (**the**) in the phrase “ **the** next day ” are pronounced the same as the underlined letters in the phrase :

a) the empty bottle

b) the old man

c) the reply button

3. The underlined letters (the) in the phrase "the ink" are pronounced the same as the underlined letters in the phrase :

a) the man

b) the atom

c) the reply button

4. The underlined letters (the) in the phrase "the table" are pronounced the same as the underlined letters in the phrase :

a) the evening

b) the atom

c) the same

answers : 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. C

## Pronunciation: ough : (U: ,aʊ, ɒf , əʊ, Af)

U: (*through*), ⇒ too

aʊ (*bough* , ) ⇒ how

ɒf (*cough* , ) ⇒ off

əʊ (*though* , *although* , ) ⇒ no

Af (*tough* , *enough* , *rough*) ⇒ puff

1. The underlined letter (ough) in the word "though" are pronounced the same as the underlined letters in the word:

a) through

b) cough

c) although

2. The underlined letter (ough) in the word "tough" are pronounced the same as the underlined letters in the word:

a) rough

b) cough

c) although

3. The underlined letter (ough) in the word "enough" are pronounced the same as the underlined letters in the word:

a) tough

b) cough

c) although

عش في الدنيا كأنك عابر سبيل

\*\*\*\*\*

قال لقمان الحكيم لولده: يا بني.. إذا افتخر الناس بحسن كلامهم فافتخر أنت بحسن صمتك.

أصحاب العقول العظيمة لديهم أهداف وغايات، أما الآخرون فيكتفون بالأحلام

\*\*\*\*\*

كن أنت التغيير الذي تريد أن تراه في هذا العالم ... "غاندي"

\*\*\*\*\*

لماذا يجب أن أكون فرشاة وألوان وبيدي أن أكون أنا الفنان؟ ...  
"فريدريك فون شيلر"

## Pronunciation (U: , ʊ, ʌ)

طويلة → u:

قصيرة → ʊ

طويلة u:

*food, tooth, mood.*

قصيرة ʊ:

*took, look, foot, good.*

ʌ: ( flood )

طريقة الاسئلة :

1. The underlined letters (oo) in the word "**took**" are pronounced the same as the underlined letters in the word ..... (2 Points)  
a) tooth                      b) mood                      c) foot
2. The underlined letters (oo) in the word "**foot**" are pronounced the same as the underlined letters in the word ..... (2 Points)  
a) tooth                      b) mood                      c) took
3. The underlined letters (oo) in the word "**good**" are pronounced the same as the underlined letters in the word ..... (2 Points)  
a) tooth                      b) mood                      c) foot
4. The underlined letters (oo) in the word "**food**" are pronounced the same as the underlined letters in the word ..... (2 Points)  
a) tooth                      b) flood                      c) foot

5. The underlined letters (oo) in the word "tooth " are pronounced the same as the underlined letters in the word .....

(2 Points)

- a) look                      b) mood                      c) foot

6. The underlined (oo) in the word "mood" are pronounced the same as the underlined letter in the word:

- a) food                      b) took                      c) look

7. The underlined (oo) in the word "flood" are pronounced the same as the underlined letter in the word:

- a) mood                      b) look                      c) mud

## Grammar

### ARTICLES ( a , an , the ,x)

ادوات التعريف

**A, AN:**

1. تستخدمان قبل الاسم المفرد, المعدود, النكرة.

I bought **a** car.

There is \_\_\_ beautiful bird in that tree.

( **a** , the , an )

An= مع الاسم المفرد المعدود الذي يبدأ بحرف علة \*

An umbrella, an ink, an egg.

او صوت حرف علة مثل u

A uniform, a unicorn, a university.

He is wearing \_\_\_ uniform.

( **a** , an , the )

\*مع الاسم المفرد الذي يبدأ بحرف ساكن **A**=

A book ,a car .....

\* **a , an** ان وجد بعد الفراغ اسم جمع معدود او غير معدود نستبعد

1. I ate \_\_\_ **apples** in that tree.

(a, an, x, **the** )

2. \_\_\_ **sugar**, we bought is expensive.

(a, an, **the** )



## 2: مع اسماء المهن \*

she is \_\_\_ doctor.

(a, an , the)

(an) optician , (an) engineer , (a) doctor , (a) teacher , (an) accountant : المهن المطلوبة :

He is \_\_\_ engineer.

(a, an, the)

## 3| عند ذكر شيء / شخص اول مرة

We saw \_\_\_ elephant in the zoo.

(a, an, the)

\_\_\_\_\_ policeman stopped me in my car.

(a, an , the)

## 4 مع شيء / شخص لكن غير مميز (نكرة)

To write **a** letter , I need **a** piece of paper, **a** pen, and **an** envelope.

## 5 مع الاعداد لتعني one

**A** hundred, **a** thousand, **a** million.

Ex. I gave him \_\_\_ hundred JD

(a, an, the)

## 6 مع عبارات الكميات: - عبارة تبدأ ب (a) و تنتهي ب of

A box **of**, a slice **of**, a pair **of**, a page **of**, a tin **of**, a dozen **of**....

I gave her a thousand JD.

This means:

(one thousand, not two, three or four )

## استخدام THE

### \*1 مع الاسماء المعدودة المفردة والجمع والاسماء غير المعدودة.

The book, the books, the tea.

Ex. \_\_\_\_\_ cake in the bakery look delicious.

(a, an, the)

### \*2 تستخدم للتخصيص وليس للتعميم: و التخصيص يكون بوضع حروف جر بعد الاسم او ضمائر وصل.

Ex. \_\_\_\_\_ car **which** I bought is expensive.

(a , an , the)

\_\_\_\_\_ book **on** the shelf is mine.

(a, an, x, the)

\*قد نحذف ضمير الوصل و نضع the

Ex. \_\_\_\_\_ dog I raised was big.

(a, an, the)

3. عند ذكر الاسم النكرة مرة ثانية

Ex. We saw **an elephant** in the zoo. \_\_\_\_\_ *elephant* was big.  
(a, an , **the**)

I bought **a pen**, but I can't find \_\_\_\_\_ *pen*.  
(a , an , *the* )

\*4. مع صيغ المقارنة العليا

The + adj + est

The + most + adj

Ex. She is \_\_\_\_\_ *best* teacher.  
(a , an , **the**)

He bought \_\_\_\_\_ *most expensive* clothes in the shop.  
(a , an , **the**)

She was \_\_\_\_\_ *tallest* girl in Amman.  
(a , an , **the**)

\*5. مع الاسماء الفريدة من نوعها.

The sun, The moon, The earth, The sky, The holy quran ,the king , the queen .

Ex. You can hurt your eyes if you look at \_\_\_\_\_ *sun*.  
(a , an , **the**)

Did you see \_\_\_\_\_ *king* on Tv last night ?  
(A, **the**, an)

\*6 مع اسماء الدول التي تشكل اتحاد:

*The United States, the united Arab emirates, the united kingdom.*

Ex. I went to study in \_\_\_\_\_ *United States*.  
(a, an, **the**)

\*7 مع اسماء الانهار, البحار, المحيطات.

*The Nile, the Amazon, the Volga, the Thames, The Mississippi.  
The Dead Sea, the Red Sea, the Black Sea. The Mediterranean  
The Atlantic ocean, the pacific ocean, the Indian ocean.*

Ex. I swam in \_\_\_\_\_ *Dead Sea*.  
(a , an , **the**)

\*8. مع مجموعات الجزر وسلاسل الجبال.

The Himalayas, The Alps, The Indies, The Atlas.

The Philippines, The Canary islands, The West Indies.

Ex. I climbed \_\_\_\_\_ *Himalayas*.

(a, an, the)

\*استخدام X

1. للتعميم وليس للتخصيص

\_\_\_\_\_ milk is good for you.

(a, an, x, the)

2- مع اسم الجزيرة لوحدها

\_\_\_\_\_ Crete is an island in the Mediterranean.

(the, a, x)

\*مع اسماء المدن و الدول.3

Amman, Jordan, India.

Ex. It has borders with \_\_\_\_\_ *Canada*.

(a, an, x, the)

4 مع اسم الجبل لوحده .

Mount Everest

ex. \_\_\_\_\_ *Toubkal* is the highest mountain in Africa.

(a, an, x)

5 مع اسماء القارات \*

Africa, Asia, North America, Europe.

China is in \_\_\_\_\_ *Asia*.

(a, an, x)

## Exercise 1

Choose the right answer:

1..... **Crete** is an island in the Mediterranean sea. (a , an , the , x )

2..... **United States** has borders with us . (a , an , the , x )

3 I like ..... **Canada** and..... **Mexico**. (a , an , the , x )

3 I swam in ..... **Amazon** .. (a , an , the , x )

4..... **Toubakal** is the highest mountain in ..... **North Africa**. (a , an , the , x )

5. I climbed ..... **Atlas Mountains**. (a , an , the , x )

6. a. What does your father do?

b. He's ..... **accountant**. (a , an , the , x )

7. Does he work in ..... **Office**? ( a , an , the , x )
8. I wrote ..... **email** to one of my friend this morning. ( a , an , the , x )
9. At ..... **weekend** I wrote a letter. ( a , an , the , x )
10. I can't remember ..... **last letter** I wrote. ( a , an , the , x )
11. Have you got .... **pen** I could borrow, ? ( a , an , the , x )
12. Do you need ... **sheet** of paper? ( a , an , the , x )
13. Do you have .....**envelope** ? ( a , an , the , x )
- 14 . We shook hands with .....**king** . ( a , an , the , x )
15. If I'm writing to ..... **friend**, I prefer letters.( a , an , the , x )
- 16.) I can't remember .....**last normal letter** I wrote. ( a , an , the , x )
17. I'm .....**accountant**. ( a , an , the , x )
18. Traditional letters are .....**most polite** way of contacting clients. ( a , an , the , x )
19. We've been writing to each other for .....**year**. ( a , an , the , x )
- 20 Fawia's father is ..... **teacher**. ( a , an , the , x )
21. He's .....**best teacher** in ..... school. ( a , an , the , x )
22. I've just sent ..... **text** message to .....**friend** in Athens. ( a , an , the , x )
23. It took me less than ..... **minute** to write. ( a , an , the , x )
24. ....**best** thing about sending text messages is that you can get a reply very quickly  
( a , an , the , x )
25. There is.....**beautiful bird** in that tree. ( a , an , the , x )
26. He is wearing ..... **uniform**. ( a , an , the , x )
27. She is .....**optician** . ( a , an , the , x )
28. We saw.....**elephant** in the zoo. ( a , an , the , x )
29. ....**policeman** stopped me in my car. ( a , an , the , x )
30. I gave him .....**hundred JD**. ( a , an , the , x )
31. .... **car which** I bought is expensive. ( a , an , the , x )
32. We saw an **elephant** in the zoo. .... **elephant** was big. ( a , an , the , x )

33. He bought..... **most expensive** clothes in the shop. (a , an , the , x )
34. You can hurt your eyes if you look at ..... **sun**. (a , an , the , x )
35. Did you see ..... **king** on TV last night? (a , an , the , x )
36. I went to study in .....**United States**. (a , an , the , x )
37. I swam in .....**Mediterranean** . (a , an , the , x )
38. I climbed ..... **Himalayas**. (a , an , the , x )
39. When I leave school, I want to be ..... **language teacher**. (a , an , the , x )
40. I got ..... **letter** from my brother in Jordan this morning. (a , an , the , x )
41. Have you got ..... **photograph** of your father? (a , an , the , x )
42. If .....**phone** rings, I'll answer it. (a , an , the , x )
43. ....**best** way to contact him is to ring his mobile phone. (a , an , the , x )
44. .... **first** mobile phone I bought cost over a hundred dinar. (a , an , the , x )

MODAL ANSWERS :1.x 2. the 3. x 4.x you 5. can he 6. don't you 7. an 8. an 9. the 10. the 11. a 12. a 13. an 14. the 15. a 16. the 17. an 18. the 19. a 20. a 21. the/the 22. a/a 23. a 24. the 25. a 26. a 27. an 28. an 29. a 30. a 31. the 32. the 33. the 34. the 35. the 36. the 37. the 38. the 39. a 40. a 41. a 42. a 43. the 44. the

## نمط جديد :

**Correct the mistakes in the following sentences by correcting the usage of the underlined article**

1. He climbed the Mount Everest at the age of 20.
2. He lived in the London in 1999.
3. A best way to study is to study early in the morning .
4. There is the beautiful bird on that tree .
5. He is a engineer
6. He is wearing an uniform
7. A first mobile phone I bought cost over a hundred dinar
8. . Did you see a king on TV last night?

never get so busy  
making a living  
that you forget  
to make a life.

## Grammar File

### المضارع التام **Present perfect:**

△ + **has/not** + p.p *Finished action / achievement is more important / no repetition /*

□ + **have/not**

**Main key words :** *already , just , yet , how many , how much , never , ever , since , for , this +time, so far*

### المضارع التام المستمر **Present perfect continuous:**

*Continuous action / time is more important / repetition /*

△ + **has/not** +been + ving

□ + **have/not**

**Main key words:** *all day ..., because , since, for , how long , every...this ,*

## مشكلة : since / for

يجوز ان تستخدم مع المضارع بنفس الطريقة الا ان كان الفعل المعطى من افعال الثبات مثل , think , have , be  
love , feel , , own ....etc فيجب ان يصحح الفعل بالمضارع التام مع بعض الاستثناءات للافعال think , have

She .....the meal **for** two hours . ( **prepare** )  
الحل : *has prepared / has been preparing*

e.g I .....in this country since 1998 . ( **be** )  
الحل : *have been* لان الفعل فعل ثبات

تعتمد الوزارة 4 اشكال لأجبار الطالب على التصحيح بالمضارع التام المستمر :

They **have been**.....chess for an hour . ( **play** ) playing : الحل

They **have** .....**playing** chess for an hour . ( **be** ) been : الحل

They **have** .....chess for an hour . ( **be, play** ) been playing : الحل

They .....chess for an hour . ( **be, play** ) have been playing : الحل

ملاحظة 1 : ان كان الفعل المعطى **think** وكان بعد الفراغ **of / about** يصحح الفعل مضارع تام مستمر

الحل *has been thinking* ( **think** ) of going to London for three weeks. She .....

ملاحظة 2 : ان كان الفعل المعطى **have** وكان بمعنى ( **ياكل , يشرب , يأخذ** ) يصحح الفعل مضارع تام مستمر وما عدا ذلك يصحح مضارع تام

She .....this car for 2 years . ( **have** )

الحل : **has had**

She .....lunch for 20 minutes. ( **have** )

الحل : **has been having**

يجب التفريق في الاستخدام بين :

**Since** + اسم / ساعة, يوم, شهر, سنة, جملة

**For** + عدد / ساعة, يوم, شهر, سنة

**Yet** + نهاية جملة منفية او سؤال

**Just** + بين شقي جملة مثبتة

**Already** + في نهاية جملة او بين شقي جملة مثبتة

**Never** + بين شقي جملة مثبتة

**Ever** + بين شقي سؤال

لا تعطني سمكه بل علمني كيف اصطادها  
كوخ اضحك فيه خيراً من قصر ابكي فيه

\*\*\*\*\*

- الصوت الهادئ "أقوى" من الصراخ ،
- والأدب "يهزم" الوقاحة ،
- والتواضع "يحطم" الغرور ،
- والأحترام "يسبق" الحب ،
- والصدق "يسحق" الكذب ،
- والتوبة "تحرق" الشيطان .

\*\*\*\*\*

عاند الدنيا و ابتسم ... ان بعد الليل فجر يرتسم  
لا تغل حظي عسير انما ... هذا قدر ربي و ما قسم

\*\*\*\*\*

## EXERCISE 1

### CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER:

1. Have you ----- a busy morning?  
( *been having , had , has* )
2. ----- your homework yet?  
( *Have you done , have you been-doing, you have done* )
3. I -----my finger.  
( *have cut , have been cutting , has cut* )
4. What -----you ----- since we last met?  
( *have do , have been doing , has done* )
5. I have been ----- the newspaper for the last half hour.  
( *read , reading , reads* )
6. She looks tired. She has .....films all night.  
( *watch, watched , been watching* )
7. I have .....about our relationship. Shall we get married?  
( *think, thought , been thinking* )
8. It has .....snowing a lot this week.  
( *been , be , was* )
9. Ali .....been studying hard this week .  
( *have , has , is* )
10. Ahmad.....just..... in the river .  
( *has swum , has been swimming , have swum* )
11. Have you .....a. holiday yet this year?



( *had, been having, has* )

12. I .....just ....my lunch .

( *have finished , have been finishing , has been finished* )

13. They .....house twice this year .

( *moved , have moved , have been moving* )

14. That's the third banana you .....today .

( *have eaten , have been eating , ate* )

15. He .....his driving test, so he can drive on his own .

( *passed , has passed , has been passing* )

16. I .....at this school for four years .

( *have been , was , has been being* )

17. She ....the newspaper all morning .

( *has read , has been reading , read* )

18. Human beings have been .....their languages for 5000years .

( *written , writing . wrote* )

## Since /for

A long  
time

**FOR or SINCE**  
**Present Perfect**

A couple  
of days

The  
70s

We use **for** in the present perfect with a period of time, for example: **a few days, half an hour, two years.**

We use **since** in the present perfect with the time when the action started, for example: **last year, June 8, I met you.**

**Do we use for or since with the following time references?**

1. I haven't phoned home \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas.
2. We've been here \_\_\_\_\_ nine o'clock
3. I have worked for International House \_\_\_\_\_ more than eight years.
4. I haven't visited my home town \_\_\_\_\_ I left school.
5. I haven't been to the cinema \_\_\_\_\_ ages.

then

Last  
month

August

Ten  
seconds

6. I have studied non-stop \_\_\_\_\_ 9.15.
7. I have had a driving licence \_\_\_\_\_ I was eighteen.
8. She hasn't had a day off \_\_\_\_\_ 1999.
9. Johan has been in England \_\_\_\_\_ more than two weeks now.
10. Peter has been my best friend \_\_\_\_\_ we were nine.



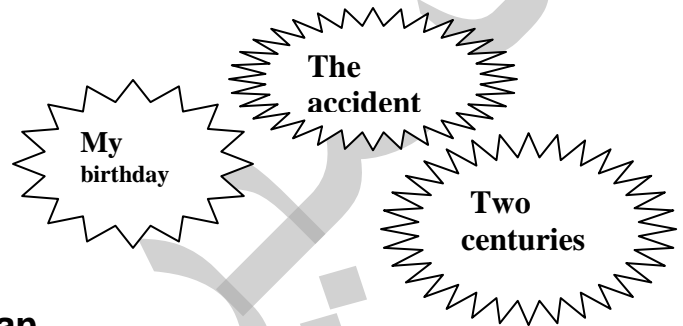
2. Correct the following sentences.

\*. I've lived here **since ten years.**

2. I've studied English **for 1998.**

3. I've known her **since a long time.**

4. I haven't eaten sushi **for I lived in Japan.**



1. Choose the right answer.

- a. We've lived in this flat ..... 2002  
(since , for , from )
- b. I've been reading this novel..... nearly three weeks.  
(since , for , from )
- c. My father has worked for the same company ..... nearly twenty years.  
(since , for , from )
- d. We've been waiting here..... 7 o'clock this morning.  
(since , for , from )
- e. He's been able to swim .....he was three years old.  
(since , for , from )
- f. The children have been playing on the beach ..... half an hour.  
(since , for , from )
- g. Mark has been my friend \_\_\_\_\_ we were ten years old.  
(since , for , from )
- h. I've only attended this school \_\_\_\_\_ two semesters.  
(since , for , from )
- i. Have you been here in the rain \_\_\_\_\_ three o'clock?  
(since , for , from )
- j. They've known each other \_\_\_\_\_ ages.

(since , for , from )

k. I've been at the bus stop \_\_\_\_\_ half an hour and the bus still hasn't come!

(since , for , from )

l. He has been on holiday \_\_\_\_\_ a week.

(since , for , from )

m. She hasn't visited me \_\_\_\_\_ last Tuesday.

(since , for , from )

n. We've sent it three times \_\_\_\_\_ March.

(since , for , from )

o. The volcano hasn't erupted \_\_\_\_\_ 1915.

(since , for , from )

p. He has had my car \_\_\_\_\_ two days (since , for , from )

## انماط جديدة (1)

**Correct the verb between brackets then write your answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET .**

1. I .....this novel for nearly three weeks. (**be, read** )
2. She .....just .....the letter . (**write** )
3. I .....in London for three years . (**be**)
4. Ali .....this car since 2001 (**have** )
5. Human beings have been .....their languages for 5000years . (**write**)
6. He has .....playing chess for two hours . (**be**)
7. I .....my home town yet. (**not visit** )
8. We..... been waiting here since 7 o'clock this morning.(**have**)
9. I .....the washing up, so we can watch Tv now . (**do**)
10. We .....a car together . We hope to finish it next year . (**make** )
11. She .....the newspaper all morning . (**read** )
- 12.How long .....you ..... chess ? ( **play**)
- 13.I have .....about our relationship. Shall we get married? ( **think** )

Answers : 1. Have been reading 2. Has written 3. Have been 4. Has had 5. Writing 6. Been 7. Haven't visited 8. Have 9. Have done 10. Have been making 11. Has been reading 12. Have been playing 13. Been thinking

## انماط جديدة (2)

Correct the underlined mistakes in the following sentences then write your answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET .

1. I've only attended this school since two semesters.
2. We've sent it three times for March.

لأن كلام القواميس مات ♥♥♥♥♥  
لأن كلام المكاتيب مات  
لأن كلام الروايات مات  
أريد اكتشاف طريقة عشق  
أحبك فيها .. بلا كلمات

## Question tags

### الأسئلة الذيلية

هي أسئلة تكون في نهاية الجملة وتهدف لتأكيد معلوماتها . ( أليس كذلك )

القاعدة العامة :

{ إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة يكون السؤال منفي }  
{ إذا كانت الجملة منفية يكون السؤال مثبت }

- |  |
|--|
| 1. S + be — , be + not + S ?<br>Mod Mod not<br>Have Have not |
|--|

الجملة المثبتة :

- She is happy, isn't she ?  
She can swim, can't she ?  
She has cooked , hasn't she ?

- |  |
|--|
| 2. S + V1 — , don't + S ?<br>V1+S doesn't<br>V2 didn't |
|--|

- She loves him , doesn't she ?  
She cleaned it , didn't she ?

They **sleep** early , **don't she** ?

S + be + not ,	be + S	?
Have + not	Have	
Mod + not	Mod	
Don't	Do	
Doesn't	Does	
Didn't	Did	

الجملة المنفية :

حذف not من القواعد

She **wasn't** tired , **was she** ?

She **hasn't** cooked , **has she** ?

She **can't** cook , **can she** ?

She **doesn't** speak E , **does she** ?

She **didn't** come , **did she** ?

كن كالثمرة ترمى بالأحجار وتعطي أطيب الثمار

ملاحظات:

\*1 إذا كان الفاعل اسم يجب تحويله لضمير في سؤال Tag يتناسب مع الاسم :

**Ali** isn't happy , **is he** ?

\*2 إذا كان الفعل في الجملة احد التالية يجب ان يكون السؤال الذي كما هو ادناه :

**have to**

[**has to** +v1]

[**had to**

[s + have to + v1, don't + s ]

[s + has to + v1, doesn't + s ]

[s + had to + v1 , didn't + s ]

ex. They have to do it, \_\_\_\_\_?

( haven't they , **don't they** , have they )

She **has to cook**, \_\_\_\_\_?

( hasn't she , has she , **doesn't she** )

She **has** cooked, \_\_\_\_\_?

( **hasn't she** , doesn't she , has she )

[S + don't have to , do + s ]  
[S + doesn't have to , does + s ]  
[S + didn't have to , did + s ]

1. They **don't have** to come, **do they**?

3. الاختصارات:

'd = would +v1  
Had + p.p

's = is + ving  
Has + p.p

He's **playing** chess , **isn't he** ?  
He 's **played** chess , **hasn't he** ?

He'd **visit** them , **wouldn't he** ?  
He'd **visited** them , **hadn't he** ?

لا تقل قد فشلت قل لم انجح بعد

ESICREXE1

gat noitseuq ddA (نمط جديد)

- 1-You're allergic to cats,-----?
- 2-She lives near the bank,-----?
- 3-Tom works at the hospital ,-----?
- 4-Peter hasn't got a new car ,-----?
- 5-They're journalists, -----?
- 6-She's in France at the moment ,-----?
- 7-He didn't lose the keys ,-----?
- 8-She won't help you,-----?
- 9-The boys weren't hurt ,-----?
- 10-They've already painted the house ,-----?

MODAL ANSWERS :1.arent you 2 doesn't she 3. doesn't he 4. has he 5. aren't they 6. isn't she 7. did he 8. will she  
9. were they 10. didn't she 10. haven't they

ESICREXE2

- 1-Ann called Sam -----?
- 2-She won't tell us the truth -----?
- 3-They aren't going to pars -----?
- 4-She can sing will-----?
- 5-Paul will do the shopping-----?

6-John spoke to nick -----?

7-Helen wears contact lenses -----?

Modal ANSWERS : 1..didn't she 2. will she 3 are they 4. cant she 5. won't she 6. didn't he 7. doesn't she.

### EXERCISE 3

1 : Salma sleeps at hotels , \_\_\_\_\_ ?

( isn't she , is she , does she , doesn't she )

2. You haven't brought your phone with you, \_\_\_\_\_?

(have you, haven't you , do you )

3. She won't be vary happy,? \_\_\_\_\_?

(will she , won't she , is she )

4. We are playing football after school, \_\_\_\_\_?

(are we , aren't we, we are)

5. You told her this morning, \_\_\_\_\_?

(did you , are you , didn't you)

6. We can't walk from here, \_\_\_\_\_?

(can we , we can , do we )

7. We haven't got any choice, \_\_\_\_\_?

(have we , haven't we , do we )

8. You use your mobile mainly for work, \_\_\_\_\_?

(do you , don't you , you do )

9. it's sometimes difficult to get a signal, \_\_\_\_\_?

(is it , isn't it , has it )

10. You don't work here , \_\_\_\_\_?

(do you , don't you , you do )

MODAL ANSWERS :1. doesn't she 2 have you 3. will she 4. aren't we 5. didn't you 6. can we 7. have we 8. don't you 9. isn't it 10. do you

### EXERCISE 4

Choose the correct question tags to end these sentences.

1.He phoned last night, didn't he / doesn't he?

2. They promised to visit, did they / didn't they?

3.You're buying a new mobile ,aren't you / isn't you?

4.You'll give your old one away, will you / won't you?

5.He can't borrow your phone, can he / can't he?

6. You do take sugar in tea, do you / don't you?

MODAL ANSWERS :1. didn't he 2 didn't they 3. aren't you 4. won't you 5. can he 6. don't you

### EXERCISE 5

1. Add question tags to these sentences.

- Fahd was in a serious car accident , .....
- After the accident he couldn't use his hands, .....
- He is still a computer programme,..... ?
- He uses a speech recognition programme .....
- Early speech recognition software didn't translate speech, .....
- Speech recognition programmes have to be trained by one user, .....

\*\*\*\*\*

اجعل قلبك كالقبر يدخله واحد ولا تجعله كالبنر يشرب منه من يشاء

\*\*\*\*\*

طريقك مليء بالاحجار فلا تتعثر بها بل اجمعها وابني بها سلماً تصعد به الى القمة.

## GIVING ADVICE AND CRITISISING (Should / should have/ shouldn't have)

تقديم النصيحة والانتقاد

[Should + v1 → Personal advice

[Shouldn't + v1

Should, shouldn't + v1 → → نصيحة في وقتها)للنصيحة المباشرة

ex. You **should study** hard.

You **shouldn't smoke**.

Should= it is important

[Should & shouldn't + have + p.p → late advice

\* should, shouldn't + have + p.p → → نصيحة متاخر

You **should have studied** hard. كان يجب ان تدرس جيداً

طريقة الاسئلة :



\* في الامتحان اختيار **should have or shouldn't have** مربوط بوجود جملة قبلها فعلها ماضي.

\*ان وجد بعد الفراغ v1 نختار **should/ shouldn't**

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ **help** the poor.  
(**should** , should have , shouldn't )

2. They \_\_\_\_\_ **smoke** in hospitals.  
(**shouldn't** , should have , shouldn't have )

\*ان وجد بعد الفراغ p.p نختار **should have / shouldn't have**

p.p should have & shouldn't have =

3. Ali made an accident, He \_\_\_\_\_ **driven** fast.  
( should , should have , shouldn't have )

4. You \_\_\_\_\_ **invited** her because she was very rude.  
(should have, **shouldn't have** , should )

### EXERCISE 1

Choose the best answer:

1. You .....always wear a seat belt. ( shouldn't , should , should have )
2. You .....*use* your mobile while driving. (( shouldn't , should , should have )
3. The motorist *shouldn't have* .....fast. ( drive , drove , driven )
4. You .....driven fast. It *was* dangerous. ( should , shouldn't have , shouldn't )
5. She *failed* the exam. She \_\_\_\_\_ *studied* hard. ( should, should have, shouldn't have )
6. The thief *stole* the house. You \_\_\_\_\_ *locked* the door. (Should, shouldn't, should have )
7. She *didn't pass* the exam. She *should have* \_\_\_\_\_ hard. ( study, studied, studies )
8. Children should \_\_\_\_\_ their teeth before sleep. ( clean , have cleaned , cleans )
9. They should \_\_\_\_\_ their best. (do, done, did )
- 10.He *hasn't got* any credit left in his mobile.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ *sent* many messages. ( should, shouldn't have, shouldn't )
- 11.He can't have his glasses.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ *taken* them off. (should, shouldn't have, should have )
- 12.This food is burnt. You \_\_\_ *cooked* it for so long. ( should, shouldn't have, should have )

13.- My brother is really tired this morning, he \_\_\_\_\_ *stayed* up until late.

( should, shouldn't have, should have )

14.They *got lost* in the hills yesterday, they \_\_\_\_\_ *taken* a map.

( should, should have , shouldn't have )

15.He *didn't have* any money, he \_\_\_\_\_ *borrowed* some.

( should, shouldn't have, should have )

16.He *had* a terrible toothache at the weekend, he \_\_\_\_\_ *gone* to the dentist.

( should, should have, shouldn't have )

**MODAL ANSWERS** : 1. Should 2. shouldn't , 3. Driven 4. shouldn't 5. should have 6. should have 7. Studied 8. Clean 9. do, 10. Shouldn't have 11. Shouldn't have 12. Shouldn't have 13. Shouldn't have 14. Should have 15. Should have 16. Should have

### نمط جديد

Complete the following mini – dialogue by giving advice about the past using **should have** or **shouldn't have** and the given phrases between brackets . write your answers down in your **ANSWER BOOKLET** .

1. Ali : I failed my driving test .

Sami : you ..... (miss so many lessons )

2. Ahmad : I can't find my glasses .

Hani : you ..... (keep them in your pocket )

3. Nancy : Ali didn't have any money .

Maha : He .....(borrow some )

4. Fadi : They didn't know what time the film started .

Sameer : They .....( look in the news paper )

5. John : The runners were all thirsty after the match .

George : They .....( drink some water )

6. Salman : The food is burnt and I ate it

Maha : you .....( eat it )

**Answers :** 1. Shouldn't have missed so many lessons 2. Should have kept them in your pocket 3. Should have borrowed some 4. Should have looked in the news paper 5. Should have drunk some water 6. Shouldn't have eaten it



ما زلت تسألني عن عيد ميلادي سجل لديك إذن .. ما أنت تجهله  
.. تاريخ ميلادي.....تاريخ حبك لي

لا تتخيل كل الناس ملائكة فتنهار احلامك...ولاتجعل ثقتك بالناس عمياء...لانك ستبكي على  
سداجتك يوما ما..

## PLURAL ( جمع الأسماء )

1. تجمع الأسماء بشكل عام باضافة **S** الى مفردها

Boy ....boys  
Car .....cars  
Cat.....cats  
Fork .....forks  
Chopstick.....chopsticks

2. اذا انتهى الأسم باحد الحروف التالية ( o, x, ss, sh , ch ) يضاف **es**

Church----churches  
Brush-----brushes  
Stress-----stresses  
Box-----boxes  
Tomato----tomatoes

**But : piano-----pianos**  
**Radio ----radios**

3. اذا انتهى الأسم ب **y** قبلها احد حروف العلة ( e, o, I, a , u ) يضاف **s** مباشرة  
اذا انتهى الأسم ب **y** قبلها احد الحروف الساكنة تقلب **y** الى **i** و يضاف **es** مباشرة

Play -----plays  
Ferry ----ferries  
Family -----families

Country -----countries

4. إذا انتهى الأسم ب **f/fe** تقلبان ال **v** ويضاف **es**

Wife -----wives

Thief -----thieves

Knife -----knives

**But: roof -----roofs**

**Hoof -----hoofs**

**Cliff-----cliffs**

5. الجمع الشاذ : يحفظ غيبا

رجل Man	Men
امرأة Woman	Women
فأر Mouse	Mice
شخص Person	People
طفل Child	Children
سن Tooth	Teeth
خروف Sheep	Sheep

### Exercise 1

**Choose the right answer :**

1. Some .....don't like burger. ( **person , persons , people** )
2. I bought three ..... . ( **knife , knives , knifes** )
3. Some .....in Jordan go to Aqaba in holidays . ( **families , family , familys** )
4. My cat chased five .....in my yard . ( **mouses , mice , mouse** )
5. I broke three .....while playing football .( **tooths, teeth , tooth** ) .
6. It is traditional in many .....to help the poor . ( **countries , country , countrys** )
7. I saw five ..... fighting together . ( **mans , men , man's** )
8. We have thirty .....in our farm . ( **sheep , sheeps , sheep's** )
9. Most .....look after their young patiently. ( **women , womans , woman** )
10. We slaughtered twenty .....in Eid . ( **cow , cows , cows'** )
11. Some ..... forget to clean their hands before eating. ( **child , children , childs** )

12. Three husbands and their ..... were injured in the accident. (wife, wives ,wifes)
13. While being in London I watched three .....(play , plaies , plays )
14. I put five .....on the cake . ( strawberries , strawberries , strawberry )
15. Last week three .....fell on me . ( boxes ,box , boxs)
16. . Some people are afraid of spiders and..... ( mice, mouses , mouse )
17. Some people believe that .....watch too much television.  
(child , children , childs )

**Answers :** 1 people 2. Knives 3. Families 4. Mice 5. Teeth 6. Countries 7. Men 8. Sheep 9. Women 10. Cows 11. Children 12. Wives 13. Plays 14. Strawberries 15. Boxes 16. mice, 17. children

### نمط جديد

**Correct the mistakes in the following sentences by using the correct plural form of the underlined nouns and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET .**

1. It is traditional in many countrys to help the poor .
2. I saw five mans fighting together .
3. My cat chased five mouse in my yard .
4. I bought three knife
5. Most womans look after their young patiently.

### قصة اعجبني ....

سألت أختها الكبرى وهي ممدده على فراشها تراقب شجره بالقرب من نافذتها :

كم ورقة باقية على الشجره ؟؟

فأجابت الأخت بعين ملؤها الدمع : لماذا تسألين يا حبيبتي؟!؟

أجابت الطفلة المريضة :

لأنني أعلم أن أيامي ستنتهي مع وقوع آخر ورقه !

ردت الأخت وهي تبتمس : إذن حتى ذلك الحين سنستمتع بحياتنا ونعيش اياماً جميله .

مرت الايام ...وتساقطت الأوراق تباعاً ..

وبقيت ورقة واحده...

ظلت الطفلة المريضة تراقبها ظناً منها أنه في اليوم الذي ستسقط فيه هذه الورقه سينهي المرض حياتها

انقضى الخريف ..وبعد الشتاء ..ومرت السنة ولم تسقط الورقة  
والفتاة سعيدة مع أختها وقد بدأت تستعيد عافيتها من جديد! ..  
حتى شفيت تماماً...فكان أول ما فعلته أنها ذهبت لتري معجزة الورقة التي لم تسقط!!  
فوجدتها ورقه بلاستيكيه ثبتتها أختها على الشجره ...

الامل ...روح أخرى ، إن فقدتها فلا تحرم غيرك منها ..  
الامل .. يصنع المعجزات!! ويغير شكل المستقبل و يقذف في القلب الرضا والسعادة .. ونحن هنا نتكلم عن الامل في الله والتوكل عليه

## STATIVE AND DYNAMIC VERBS

### الأفعال الثابتة والمتحركة

الأفعال المتحركة (dynamic) يمكن ان تستخدم مع كل ازمان الأفعال  
الأفعال الثابتة (stative) لا يمكن ان تستخدم مع ازمان الأستمرارية (ing) الا في حالات معينة وتقسم الى مجموعتين :

**Thinking verbs:** افعال عقلية

( *know, realise, suppose, agree, expect, believe, suspect, think , understand, need* )

**Feelings verbs:** افعال المشاعر

( *fear, hate, like, love, prefer, dislike* )

- في الأمتحان عند رؤية هذه الأفعال بين اقواس , استبعد اي خيار فيه ing واختر ( , v1, v1+s , don't+v1 )  
doesn't+v1 حسب فاعل الجملة وكالتالي :  
He , she , it , v1+s / doesn't+v1 = مفرد  
We , I , you , they , v1 / don't+v1 = جمع

#الأفعال **feel / look/ think / expect** /يجوز فيهما ing عند اختلاف المعنى كالتالي :

Think = **believe** / يعتقد/ لا يجوز ing

Think = **consider/have in mind** / يعتبر / يجوز ing ( بعد الفراغ of / about )

ing لا يجوز / يعتقد / expect = **believe**

(/about /from بعد الفراغ ) ing يجوز / يعتبر / expect = **wait for**

ing لا يجوز / يبدو / look = **seem/ appear**

(at بعد الفراغ ) ing يجوز / ينظر/يشاهد / look = **see/ watch**

ing لا يجوز / يعتقد / feel = **believe**

ing يشعر يجوز / feel = **experience something**

### EXERCISE 1

- 1- We \_\_\_\_\_ what to do.  
( don't know, aren't knowing, weren't knowing )
- 2- Do you \_\_\_\_\_ how disappointed I am?  
( realize, realized, are realizing )
- 3- I \_\_\_\_\_ she spent all her money.  
( suppose, supposed, an supposing )
- 4- I \_\_\_\_\_ with you now  
( agree, am agreeing, agrees )
- 5- I \_\_\_\_\_ much about science.  
( don't understand, am not understanding, doesn't understand )
- 6- He \_\_\_\_\_ everything he reads in the news paper.  
( believe, believes, is believing )
- 7- I \_\_\_\_\_ she has caught cold.  
( suspect, suspects, am suspecting )
- 8- I \_\_\_\_\_ the world is becoming a more dangerous place.  
( fear, fears, am fearing )

- 9- Some animals \_\_\_\_\_ the rain.  
( hate, hates, is liking )
- 10- He \_\_\_\_\_ activity holidays.  
( love, loves, is loving )
11. He \_\_\_\_\_ we should protect wild animals.  
( Think, thinks, is thinking)
- 12- He \_\_\_\_\_ *about* getting a cat.  
( think, thinks, is thinking )
- 13 . I \_\_\_\_\_ *of* going to Aqaba.  
( think, thinks, am thinking )
14. I \_\_\_\_\_ things will improve.  
( expect, expects, am expecting )
- 15 . I \_\_\_\_\_ a letter *from* my friend.  
( expect, am expecting, expects )
16. Muna \_\_\_\_\_ very worried.  
( look, looks, is looking )
17. I \_\_\_\_\_ I'll do very well in the exam.  
( don't think, am not thinking, doesn't think )
18. I \_\_\_\_\_ comedies.  
( don't dislike, am not disliking, doesn't dislike )
- 19- He \_\_\_\_\_ of new ways of making money.  
( thinks, think, is thinking )
20. - She \_\_\_\_\_ very tired.  
( look, looks, is looking )
- 21- He \_\_\_\_\_ at the photo in his mobile.  
( look, is looking, looks )
22. - Why \_\_\_\_\_ at the telephone?  
( do you look, are you looking, does you look )



- 23- How \_\_\_\_\_ like ?  
( does she look, is she looking, do she look)
- 24- I \_\_\_\_\_ that the exam was difficult.  
( feel, feels, am feeling )
- 25- I \_\_\_\_\_ very tired.  
( feel, am feeling, feels )
- 26- He \_\_\_\_\_ the party.  
( enjoy, is enjoying, enjoys )
27. He..... very strongly about orangutans.  
( feel, is feeling, feels )
28. He ..... people have a lot of other things to spend money on  
(knows , is knowing , know )
- 29.I ..... we should protect orangutans.  
(believe , am believing , believes )
30. What .....about?  
(do you think , are you thinking , you think )
31. I ..... action films.  
(prefer , I'm preferring , prefers )
32. Scientists .....that earth is getting warmer.  
(are believing , believe , believes )
33. My friends and I .....that the green city outside Amman is a good idea.  
(are thinking ,think , thinks )
34. She .....an email about the job she applied for.  
(is expecting , expect , expects )
35. Jordanians..... good habits when it comes to protecting the environment.  
(are having , have , has )
36. Most people .....very much about environment.  
(aren't knowing , don't know , doesn't know )
37. Experts .....that pollution is getting worse.

(are thinking , think , thinks )

**Modal answers :** 1. don't know 2. Realize 3. Suppose 4. Agree 5. don't understand 6. Believes 7. Suspect 8. Fear 9. Hate 10. Loves 11. Thinks 12. is thinking 13. am thinking 14. Expect 15. am expecting 16. Looks 17. don't think 18. don't dislike 19. is thinking 20. , looks 21. is looking 22. , are you looking, 23. does she look 24. Feel 25. am feeling 26. is enjoying, 27. Feels 28. Knows 29. Believe 30. are you thinking 31. Prefer 32. Believe 33. Think 34. is expecting 35. Have 36. don't know 37. Think 38.

من كان لا يبصر غير محاسنه، ومساوئ غيره فالضرير خير منه.

كن كالسماء ينظر الناس اليها ولا تكن كالأرض يدوس الناس عليها  
-الرجل يمكنه أن يقنعك أنه يحبك رغم أنه لا يحبك! والأنتى يمكنها أن تقنعك أنها لا تحبك رغم أنها تحبك بجنون

اسعد الناس ليسوا من يملكون الأفضل من كل شيء!..

إنما هم من استخرجوا \*\*الأفضل\*\*

من كل شيء!

نمط جديد

**Study the following sentences and answer the question below . write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET .**

What do the underlined verbs mean in the following sentences ?

1. I **think** we should visit him. ....”( believe/ )
2. I **am thinking** of visiting him.....(consider / have in mind )

1. He **expects** the exams to be easy..... believe/ imagine ’
2. He **is expecting** the results soon..... wait’?

1. I **feel** that the exam was difficult. ....believe
2. I **am feeling** very tired.....experience something

- 1.She **looks** very tired..... seem/ appear
2. He **is looking** at the photo in his mobile..... see/ watch

الحب  
لغة تقرأها العيون ♥

نسمه تليين القلب الحن ♥

وعذاب الحب لحبيبي يه ♥

اهواه أنا لحد الجن ♥

شوقاً يله أجمل شجاً ♥ون  
اسمـع صوتـه رغم السكـ ♥ون  
قلـبـي لـ غيرـه لن يكـ ♥ون  
الأعمى يتمنى .. أن يشاهد العالم ...  
والأصم يتمنى .. سماع الأصوات ..  
والمقعـد يتمنى .. المشى خطوات ..  
والأبكم يتمنى .. أن يقول كلمات ..  
وأنت ..  
تشاهد ..  
تسمع ..  
تمشي ..  
وتتكلم ..

﴿﴾ فـقـل الـحـمـد للـلـه ﴿﴾

## DERIVATIONS

### الإشتقاقات

يعتمد هذا الموضوع على ان يملأ الطالب الفراغ اما ب(اسم/صفة /ظرف /فعل ) حسب المعطى قبل او بعد الفراغ حسب التالي وازاريا :

- Choose the answer from those given to complete each of the following sentences —

- 1.) Some human activities are-----for the natural world.  
(destroy , destruction , destructive )
2. The government had .....intended to reform education in Jordan .  
(enthusiastically , enthusiasm, enthusiastic )

لذلك على الطالب اولاً :

1. معرفة المقاطع التي تنتهي بها الاصناف الاربعة من خلال الموضح فى الشرح ادناه

2. تحديد ما قبل وما بعد الفراغ بدقة

3. تطبيق القواعد المعطاة لكل حالة ثم حل ورقة العمل المتعلقة باصناف الكلمات

4. بعد اتقان كل حالة على حدة ,العمل على حل ورقة العمل (كوكتيل) للتأكد من اتقان الموضوع

مثال: يوضح الطريقة

1.) Some human activities *are*-----for the natural world.

(destroy , destruction , destructive)

1. الكلمات المعطاة بين اقواس حسب النهايات هي بالترتيب ومن اليسار لليمين :فعل/اسم/صفة

وبعد الفراغ لا يوجد فعل او صفة لذلك نختار صفة حسب مشكلة BE 2. قبل الفراغ احد اشكال ال

BE

الحل : destructive

نصيحة ثمينة

أثث قبرك بأجمل الأثاث :-

( ) . الصلاة ،

( ) . الصدقة ،

( ) . القرآن ،

حالات الاسماء

**ist / -ncy / -ant //ment /nce / - /-ity /-y / -ion / -ness / -er /-or**

قبل الفراغ	الفراغ	بعد الفراغ
صفة	N	.....
	N	v
محددات ( , the , a , an , some , any , much , many all , )	N	.....
حروف جر ( in , on , of , at , with ... )	N	.....
صفات ملكية ( my , his , her , your , their , its , our )	N	.....
S الملكية	N	.....
N (يعمل كصفة للاسم الثاني)	N	v
أفعال السبب ( cause , make , let )	N	.....
Called , defined as	N	.....

إن وجد بعد الفراغ اسم نضع صفة

WORK SHEET (1)



**NOUNS**

CHOOSE THE BEST DERIVATIVE TO COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:

1. In times of -----my friend finds praying a great relaxation.

(stressed, stress, stressful)

2. The explosion *caused*-----to the people living in the area.

(disturbance, disturb, disturbed)

3. A person who studies animals is a -----

(zoo, zoologist, zoology )

4. The young join Al-Sabilah in order to improve their *physical*-----

(fit, fitness, fitted )

5. Mr. Jones was *the* -----of the Ministers letter.

(recipient, receive , received )

6. Her tendency to be untidy has led to an element *of* -----in her work.

(disorganize, disorganization , disorganized )

7. Most children couldn't resist *the* -----to eat a lot of chocolates.

(tempt, temptation, tempting )

8. An employee cannot succeed in getting ahead in his position *without* -----

( ambition, ambitious, ambitiously )

9. *Air*-----is not just a local issue, but a global one.

(polluted, pollution, pollute, pollutant )

10. Saladin felt Reynald 's-----had gone too far.

(arrogance, arrogant , arrogantly )

11. Being untidy, Fatima showed an element *of* -----in her work.

((disorganize, disorganization , disorganized )

12. *The* -----between the two countries will begin next month.

(negotiates, negotiable, negotiate, negotiation )

13. Mr. Madani is a *competent*-----

(psychiatrist , psychiatric, psychiatry )

14. *My* -----for your kindness is great.

(admire, admiration, admirable )

15. I have *no*-----in recommending Fuad for the advertised post.

(hesitate, hesitation, hesitated )

\*16. I have got *a* -----concerning the point you raised.

( reservation, reserve, reserved )

17. *Industrial* -----cannot survive if they aren't competitive.

(cooperative , cooperation, cooperate )

18. *The*-----took place during the night.

(burglary, burglar, burgle )

19. The conflicting parties reached an agreement after *long and tiresome*-----

(negotiates, negotiable, negotiate, negotiations )

20. Industry needs *new*-----in order to develop.

(investment, invest, invested)

21. We should encourage *self*----- among students in schools.  
( rely , reliance ,reliable , )
22. He did not try to know her because the *first* -----wasn't encouraging.  
(impression , impressed , impress )
23. To answer the questions you need *great* -----  
(concentrate , concentration , concentrated )
24. *The* -----between these two countries are getting worse.  
(relation, relate , relative , relatively )
25. *The* ----- of the team was the main reason why they lost the match.  
( formative , formation , form )
26. The ----- of F.8 enabled farmers to double wheat production.  
( discover , discovery , discovered )
27. Ali has a sense of -----towards his family.  
( responsible , responsibility , responsibly )
28. Mr Hadad got a ----- report on his achievements.  
( favour , favourite , favourably , favourable )
29. M.t Everest is one of the ----- mountains in the world .  
( inaccessibility , inaccessible , inaccessibly )
30. What is the ----- between boys and girls?  
( similar , similarly , similarity )
31. Most parents think that education of their sons is the best -----in life.  
( invest , investment , invested )
- 32 What is your ----- of this issues? ( asses , assessment , assessed )

الحياة مثل ألبان، لا يكتمل لحنها فقط بالمفاتيح البيضاء .. بل لا بد من استخدام المفاتيح " السوداء "

### حالات الصفات

**ic/ -ive/ -ous/ -al/ -able/ -ing /-ed-d / / ible/-less / -ful / -ent / -**

قبل الفراغ	الفراغ	بعد الفراغ
مكثرات صفات ( very , too , so , more )	Adj	N /.....
مكثرات صفات ( very , too , so , more )	Adv	Adj
أفعال معينة ( be, become ,get , see , taste , find , smell )	Adj	.....
v	Adj	N / adj +n
	Adj	N
ظرف Ly	Adj	.....
Be=(am, is , are, was, were, be , been, being )	Adj	N /.....
Be=(am, is , are, was, were, be , been, being )	Adv	v/ adj



CHOOSE THE BEST DERIVATIVE TO COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:

1. Good managers must arrange *a*-----*place* and time for their meeting  
(conveniently, convenience, convenient )
2. Muna *is really*-----she writes poetry and short stories.  
(creativity, create, creative )
3. Don't worry ! She is *a* -----*headmistress*.  
(flexibly, flexible, flexibility )
4. Physical exercises *are*-----  
(stimulate, stimulating, stimulates)
5. That plan is well prepared. It *is*-----to achieve its aims.  
(viable , viability , viably )
6. Computer experts may construct *new*-----*networks*.  
(interactive , interact , interaction )
7. The students were *very* -----for being late .  
(apology , apologetic , apologize )
8. Universities in Jordan usually offer -----*courses* in English yearly.  
(intensive , intense , intensively )
9. You must *be* ----- to your neighbours .  
(charity , charitable , charitably )
10. *The* -----*attitudes* towards employing women in Jordan has changed  
(tradition , traditional ,traditionally )
11. Her own mistakes made her *very* -----of others.  
(tolerate , tolerant , tolerance , tolerantly )
12. Petra , the Nabatenian city , is *a* ----- *city* .  
( unique , uniquely , uniqueness )
13. Sports participants should make progress in *physical and* -----*fitness*.  
(mentally , mental , mentality )
14. The boy was *so* ----- to know what had happened .  
(curiously , curiosity , curious , curiousness )
15. My grandfather lives in *an* ----- *farmhouse* .  
(isolated , isolate , isolation , isolates )

16. There might be a ----- *difference* between fact and opinion .  
(consider , considerable , consideration )
17. The manager's proposal was accepted *with* ----- *approval* .  
( unanimously , unanimous , unanimity )
18. In order to meet the demands of the job , Amjad has attended *different* ----- *courses* at the university . (intensify , intensive , intensively)
19. Basketball and Rugby are considered to *be* ----- *games* in U.S.A.  
(interested , interesting , interest )
20. The young should be encouraged to get involved in programmes of -----*activities*  
( volunteer , voluntary , voluntarily )
21. Developing -----*thinking* is being encouraged at schools in Jordan.  
( create , creatively , creative )
22. She earns her living by giving ----- *lessons* at home .  
( privacy , private , privately )
23. He got a -----report of his achievement .  
(favour, favourite , favourably )
24. Though he was a prince , he refused to get *any* ----- treatment .  
( prefer, preferential , preference , preferentially )
25. The conference will be held under the patronage of the ----- president of the university . ( honor , honorary , honored )
26. Jerusalem *is* ----- for its holy places .  
( fame , famous , famously )
27. Ali *is* ----- ; he doesn't ask anybody for help .  
( depend , independent , independence , independently )
28. People of Jordan have *great* ----- *feeling* about our country .  
( patriot , patriotic , patriotism )
29. ----- *problems* have great effects on the lives of nations .  
( financial , financially , finance )
30. Using ----- *irrigation* systems save a lot of water .  
( pressure , pressurized , press )
31. The best student was given a ----- *prize* for his work .  
( value . valuable , valuation )

الحب تجربه حيه لا يعانيتها إلا من يعيشها : سيمون دي برافو  
حالات الظروف



**Ly**

قبل الفراغ	الفراغ	بعد الفراغ
	.....adv.....,	جملة كاملة
<b>Modals</b> (will, can , would , should .....)	<b>Adv</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>V</b> (بأي تصريف)	<b>Adv</b>	.....
<b>S</b> (فاعل)	<b>Adv</b>	<b>V</b>
<b>S+V+O</b>	<b>Adv</b>	الفراغ في نهاية جملة كاملة
<b>To</b>	<b>Adv</b>	<b>V1</b>

لا يجب ان تقول كل ماتعرف...ولكن يجب ان تعرف ماتقول..  
لا تكن كقمة الجبل..ترى الناس صغارا و يراها الناس صغيرة..  
-قلب الفتاة وردة لا يفتحها الا الحب-

**WORK SHEET (3)****ADVERBS**

- The cost of materials rose sharply; -----, the prices went up.  
( according , accordingly , accordance )
- , Women wear long white dresses on their wedding day.  
(Traditional, tradition, traditionally)
- Parents shouldn't *speak* ----- to their children.  
( sharp , sharpness , sharply )
- The soldiers crossed the damaged bridge* -----  
( caution , cautious , cautiously )
- , our suggested plans are for building a new hospital .  
(Essence, essential, essentially)
- , the old woman was rescued by her bitter enemy .  
(Ironical, ironic, ironically)
- Food prices have risen ----- over the last few days .  
( sharp , sharpness , sharply , sharpen)

**حالات الأفعال****V1, ize , fy , en , ate**

قبل الفراغ	الفراغ	بعد الفراغ
<b>To</b>	<b>V</b>	.....
<b>Modals</b> (will, can , would , should .....)	<b>V1</b>	.....
<b>S</b> (فاعل)	<b>V</b>	<b>O</b> (مفعول)
<b>DO</b> احد أفعال ال	<b>VI</b>	.....

HAVE احد افعال	P.P	.....
let, make, help +o	V	.....
Who , which ....) احد ضمائر الوصل	V	.....

## 1. WORK SHEET (4)



## VERBS

2. 1. You *should*----- your CV with your application .
3. (enclose , enclosure , enclosed )
4. 2. The doctor suggested that the patient *should*----- for a while .
5. ( relaxing , relax , relaxed )
6. 3. Good citizens are required *to* ----- in developing their country .
7. ( participate , participant , participation )
8. 4. Farmers *should* ----- diseased animals from the healthy ones .
9. ( isolate , isolation , isolated )
10. 5. He has authority , but he does not try *to* ----- others .
11. (dominate , domination , dominated )
12. 6. The insurance company *should* ----- the two drivers after that tragic accident .  
(compensatory , compensate , compensation )
13. 7. Don't make much noise , I am trying *to* -----
14. (concentrate , concentrated , concentration , concentrating )
15. 8. You *can* ----- on me to help you .
16. (rely , reliable , reliance , reliant )
17. 9. *The late king Hussein* ----- his life to the welfare of his people .
18. (dedication , dedicated , dedicatedly , dedicate )
19. 10. *School parliaments, as suggested* , -----the democratic attitude of the Ministry of Education .  
(exemplify , exemplary , exemplification )
20. 11. The teacher helps his students -----the problems of learning maths.
21. (solvable , solution , solve )
22. 12. *Cheaper flights and good services*----- a dramatic increase in the long distance travel . ( stimulation , stimulating , stimulate )
23. 13. We are known by the kind of people *we* -----with .
24. ( social , socialize , sociable )
25. 14. She wanted *to* ----- in history . ( specialize , special , specialization , specially )

26. الطريقة الوحيدة لـ تجنب التعاسه أن لا يكون لديك وقت فراغ تسأل فيه نفسك فيما إذا كنت سعيداً أم لا : برناردشو

### COCTAIL

## CHOOSE THE BEST DERIVATIVE TO COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:

1. The government is supporting the .....of traditional crafts.  
( **Preserve, preserved, preservation** )
2. The -----of the rare animals are very danger thing.  
(**Extinction extinct extincted**)
3. That boy was famous for his musical -----.  
( **able , ability , ably** )
4. . He was very ----- teacher and made everything possible to be understood to his students.  
( **skill , skillfully, skilful**)
5. Football has grown in ----- throughout the world.  
( **popular , popularly , popularity** )
6. The -----of the dam involved the destruction of many historical buildings.  
( **construct , constructed , construction** )
7. He decided to ----- logic to choosing the best one  
( **application , apply , applicant** )
8. Dr Hanania is an ----- gifted heart surgeon and Jordanian senator.  
( **incredible, incredibly, incredibility** )
9. I enjoy listening to all kinds of -----.  
( **music , musical , musically** )
10. Under the ----- system, cars should stop and pay cash.  
( **original , origin , originally** )
11. I have some ----- decisions to make.  
( **difficulty , difficult , difficultly** )
12. I really think you should ----- a viewing of this place.  
( **arrange , arrangement , arranged** )
13. I read many books about Jordan's historical -----.  
( **important , importance , importantly** )
14. Some of the ----- have already been damaged by the floods which regularly hit the city.  
( **build , built , buildings** )
15. He is a ----- genius.  
(**mathematics, mathematical , mathematician** )
16. The whole family was ----- when he won the first prize in a competition for young composers.  
(**astonish , astonishes, astonished** )
17. There are many ----- areas in Brasilia.  
( **industry , industrialize , industrial** )
18. My friend studies ----- in the University of Jordan.  
( **finance , financial , financially** )

19. -----, women wear Kimono for wedding parties in Japan.  
( **traditional , traditionally , tradition** )
20. Jordan has joined involvement and ----- with many different civilizations.  
( **interact, interaction, interaction** )
21. To ----- with people is a very important thing.  
( **society , socialize , socially** )
22. This project was ----- done.  
( **success , successful , successfully** )
23. A settlement was reached after a complicated .....  
( **negotiate, negotiable, negotiation** )
24. You should be more ..... in your approach.  
( **flexible, flex, flexibility** )
25. I was very ..... impressed by her new method.  
( **favourable, favour, favourably** )
26. I am ..... sorry for the delay.  
( **extreme, extremely, extremist** )
27. We are in ..... with several other companies for the contract.  
( **competent, competition, compete** )
28. I received an encouraging ..... to my letter of application.  
( **respond, response, responsive** )
29. He was very ..... about arriving late.  
( **apologies, apologetic, apology** )
30. He behaved .....to everyone at the party.  
( **gracious, graciously, graceless** )
31. You should be ..... about spending your money.  
( **caution, cautious, cautiously** )
32. ...., the expense of life has increased lately.  
( **Interesting, Interest, Interestingly** )
33. Time is an important ..... in this case.  
( **consider, considerable, consideration** )
34. She always likes to wear the .....dress.  
( **traditional, tradition, traditionally** )
35. .... fitness is necessary for any player.  
( **Physics, Physically, Physical** )
36. We should ..... the best in other nations cultures.  
( **adoption, adoptive, adopt** )

37. .... schools in Jordan have been expanded.  
(**vocation, vocational, vocationally**)
38. The Gulf of Aqaba is an area of great----- beauty. (**nature , natural , naturally** )
39. Careless drivers can seriously----- the safety of pedestrians.  
(**threat , threaten , threatening** )
40. In my city there is a wide----- of entertainments to choose from.  
(**vary , various , variety** )
41. I'd like to live in a small-----village near the sea. (**peace, peaceful , peacefully** )
42. The storm damage is a lasting-----of the power of nature.  
( **reminder , remind , reminded** )
43. I'll never forget the-----I felt on my first day at school.  
(**excite , excitement , excited** )
44. The date for the -----of the dam project is 2009. ((**complete, completion , completed** )
45. They have worked very slowly and partly because of.....  
(**inefficient, inefficiency , inefficiently** )
46. Many----- buildings need restoring ((**history, historical , historically** )
47. Jogging is a.....form of exercise. ( **popularity , popular , popularly** )
48. A child prodigy is a person who has an outstanding talent or.....at a very early age.  
( **skill , skillfully , skilling** )
49. His.....is weak, he is not good at doing calculations  
( **mathematical , mathematics , mathematician** )
50. It is so.....out here in the country. ( **peace , peacefully , peaceful** )

**ANSWERS :** 1. Preservation 2. Extinction 3. Ability 4. Skillful 5. Popularity 6. Construction 7. Apply 8. Incredibly 9. Music 10. Original 11. Difficult 12. Arrange 13. Importance 14. Buildings 15. Mathematical 16. Astonished 17. Industrial 18. Finance 19. Traditionally 20. Interaction 21. Socialize 22. Successfully 23. Negotiation 24. Flexible 25. Favorably 26. Extremely 27. Competition 28. Response 29. Apologetic 30. Graciously 31. Cautious 32. interestingly 33. Consideration 34. Traditional 35. Physical 36. Adopt 37. Vocational 38. Natural 39. Threaten 40. Variety 41. Peaceful 42. Reminder 43. Excitement 44. Completion 45. Inefficiency 46. Historical 47. Popular 48. skill 49. Mathematics 50. Peaceful

نمط جديد ( احفظ ) هام جدا جدا

**Complete these sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.**

1. He will try to .....from the police for his crime. (**disappearance** )
2. The .....of the prisoners was reported in the news . (**escape** )
3. The .....of radio made life more fun . (**invent** )
4. To .....diseases , eat well . (**prevention** )
5. You should .....your son from bad habits . (**protection** )
6. The .....of any diseases need time . (**treat** )

7. You must be ..... when you cross this road .( **care** )
8. . It's ..... to drive fast in the town center. (**Danger** )
9. Fumes from cars are ..... and can damage the environment .( **poison** )
- 10.The .....needs to be taken for . (**environmental** )
- 11.In many countries the ..... builds and repairs roads and motorways.(**governmental** )
- 12.The government is bringing in new ..... to fine motorists for speeding.( **regulate** )
- 13.A .....has exceeded the speed limit. (**motor** )
- 14.It's the ..... of parents to make sure their children are safe. ( **responsible** )
- 15.The .....where I live is quite . (**neighbour** )
- 16.The fire in the shop was.....Nobody started it. (**accident** )
- 17.Don't drink that stuff. It's ..... . (**poison** )
18. Earthquakes are examples of..... disasters .(**nature** )
- 19.Cars and other vehicles cause..... (**pollute** )
- 20..... warming is leading to climate change. (**globe** )
21. In the .....seasons, roads flood . (**rain** )
- 22.Some people have..... Looking after adult orangutans. (**difficult** )
- 23.Charities try to..... people to give money to their causes. (**persuasion** )
- 24.The.....of the forests of Borneo is threatening orangutans. (**destroy** )
- 25.Tornadoes are so .. ..... that they can seriously damage buildings. (**violence** )
- 26.I must ..... This knife. I can't cut anything with it. (**sharp** )
- 27.My new jeans are too long. Could you ..... them for mw, please? (**short** )

1. هام جدا جدا نمط جديد) احفظ

الكلمة المعطاة	الحل
Disappearance	Disappear
Escape	Escape
Invent	Invention
Prevention	Prevent
Protection	Protect
Treat	Treatment
Care	Careful
Danger	Dangerous
Poison	Poisonous

Environmental	Environment
Governmental	Government
Regulate	Regulation
Motor	Motorist
Responsible	Responsibility
Neighbour	Neighbourhood
Accident	Accidental
<b>Poison</b>	<b>Poisonous</b>
Nature	Natural
Pollute	Pollution
Globe	Global
Rain	Rainy
Difficult	Difficulty
Persuasion	Persuade
Destroy	Destruction
Violence	Violent
Sharp	Sharpen
Short	Shorten

## Part (4) Writing

### GUIDED WRITING: انشاء موجه

اخي الطالب : ان كتابة الانشاء الموجه هي مشكلة لدى كثير من الطلاب في امتحان الوزارة, لذلك اعددت هذا العمل المتواضع ليساعدكم في فهم الطريق المثلى في كتابة هذا النوع من الكتابة , مع الأخذ بعين الاعتبار النقاط التالية :

1. لا تكتب جمل بارقام
2. استخدام ادوات ربط مناسبة
3. مراعاة الأخطاء الإملائية والقواعدية
4. احتواء كل المعلومات المطلوبة

\*ادوات ربط:-

And, as well as, also, plus, in addition, too.

\*ادوات تناقض:-

Although, though, but, nevertheless.

\*ادوات سبب

Because, since, as, because of

\*ادوات التمثيل:-

For example, such as, like, especially

#### Traditional letters

advantages	disadvantages
personal serious respectful	- take time Cause troubles -

**Although** traditional letters are personal, serious **and** respectful, they take time **as well as** cause trouble.

### Phone calls

advantages	disadvantages
quick , personal	expensive , cause troubles

Although phone calls are quick and personal, they cause trouble as well as expensive.

### letters

formal	informal
Full verb forms, formal words	short verb forms, every day words

Letters are two kinds: formal and informal. Formal letters include full verb forms and formal words, while informal letters include short verb forms and every day words.

### vaccinations

#### Advantages

Preventing people from catching serious diseases  
Stopping diseases from spreading to large numbers of people  
Helping bodies to fight diseases in the future

Vaccinations have many advantages such as Preventing people from catching serious diseases, Stopping diseases from spreading to large numbers of people and Helping bodies to fight diseases in the future.

نموذج تعداد:

### Country people

- live in houses ,
- shop in small shops .
- Grow their own vegetables .

Country people live in houses *and* shop in small shops. *They also* grow their own vegetables .

### Advantages/ benefits /importance of sleeping / اهمية / فوائد / حسانات / فوائد

### The advantages of moving abroad?

- get better jobs
- have new relations
- learn new traditions

Moving abroad *is good because of* getting better jobs *and* having new relations. You can *also* learn new traditions.

نموذج سؤال / why / purposes/ reasons

### Why should criminals be sent to prison?

- ✓ -punish them .
- ✓ -protect society .
- ✓ -maintain order .

Criminals should be sent to prison *in order to* punish them *and* protect society .*They should also be sent to prison to* maintain order.

نموذج سؤال how

### How should we control or reduce traffic in large cities?

- ✓ -encourage people to use public transport.
- ✓ -restrict traffic in cities.
- ✓ Build more car parks.



We can control or reduce traffic in large cities *by* encouraging people to use public transport *and* restricting traffic in cities. We can *also* build more car parks.

### Disadvantages of using computers

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

p.o box 116  
Amman  
Jordan  
Jan 8, 2008

Dear friend ,

It's been ages since I received a letter from you. I don't know any reason

- ✓ -see less friends and family

Using computers *is bad because of* hurting eyes and causing headaches. *It can also* damage hands and arms *as well as* seeing less friends and family.

لا تتخيل كل الناس ملائكة فتنهار احلامك...ولا تجعل ثقتك بالناس عمياء...لأنك ستبكي على سذاجتك يوما ما

## WRITING

### Informal letter

رسالة غير رسمية ( شخصية )  
\* نميزها في الامتحان عند الطلب منك كتابة الرسالة بالشكل :

Write a letter to your friend / pen friend / (uncle / father / brother)

for that. Actually, I am writing this letter to tell you about

.....

4-3 جمل حول الموضوع

I have to go now because I have a lot of work to do.

Best wishes

اسمك

نموذج:

Write a **letter** to your friend in England inviting him/her to *spend a week with you during the summer holiday*, say when the invitation is, how long your friend can stay; and suggest activities you can do while your friend with you.

(Your name is Nihad- your address is p.o box is 1646, Amman, Jordan.

P.O Box 1646  
Amman,  
Jordan  
Jan 15, 2012

Dear friend,

It's been ages since I received a letter from you. I don't know any reason for that, actually, I am writing this letter to invite you to spend a week with me during the summer holiday.

Well, I don't know how to start, but I will be brief. The invitation will be next June. You can stay with me for a week. We can do many activities such as going to Petra and Jerash. We can also go swimming in the Dead Sea, Aqaba.

I hope you can come and tell me before coming.

Now I have to leave because I have lots of things to do.

Best wishes  
Nihad

## Formal letter رسالة رسمية

It should have the following lay out:

Name and address  
of the company

Your address and date

P.O BOX .....

Amman,

Jordan

Jan 15,2012

**Greeting**

Dear Mr/Mrs/Ms.....;  
Dear sir/madam ;

BODY

**Formal ending**

**I look forward to hearing from you as soon as possible.**

**Yours sincerely**

توقيع

**Your name**

نموذج:

\*Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper asking him/her to ask people for support a charity you believe deserves help.

You name is Nihad, your address is P.O Box 1646, Amman, Jordan.

**Today newspaper**

**P.O box 57**

**Amman, Jordan.**

**P.O box 1646**

Amman, Jordan

Jan 15, 2012

Dear Sir;

**I am writing this letter to** ask you to ask people for support for a charity for animals.

This charity is in need to our support because it will save animals from extinction, and danger of hunting. We should collect money to this charity to protect animals.

We are grateful to you for bringing this problem to the attention of your readers

I look forward to hearing from you as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely

Nihad.

**كتابة تعليمات \*Writing instructions**

نموذج:

Your friend can't use the mobile phone.  
Write instructions telling him how to use it.

First of all **switch on** your phone by pressing the on-off key. **Dial** the number you want. If you have made a mistake **press** the clear key. **Press** the call key then when you finish **press** the end key, after that switch it off.

## \*Description of an event. وصف حادثة

عند وصف حدث يجب اجابة الاسئلة بجمل كاملة.

### 1. What is the event?

The event is a play you watched, car accident/a fight in the street.

### 2. When it happened? What day/time?

It happened on Monday at 5 o'clock.

### 3. Where it happened? At home/at school/ in the town?

It happened at school.

### 4. Where were you and if you were with anyone?

I was walking with a friend when the event happened.

### 5. What did you see in this event?

I saw.....

نموذج وصف الحادث:

The event I saw was a fight in the street between two young men.

It happened on Tuesday at 10 o'clock in the morning, It happened in our street, I was with my friend Ali going to club.

The two men were shouting a lot and fighting with hands.

Many people came to see what happened and tried to stop the fight, but no one could because the two men were very angry, it seems that there was an old problem between them. In the end the police came and took them to the police station

إذا خَسِرْتَ الدنيا كُلَّهَا ، وَأَنْتَ مَعَ اللَّهِ .. فَمَا خَسِرْتَ شَيْئاً ، وَإِذَا رَبِحْتَ الدنيا كُلَّهَا ،

وَأَنْتَ بَعِيدٌ مِّنَ اللَّهِ .. فَقَدْ خَسِرْتَ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ

## Irregular Verb Chart:

Simple Present Tense	Simple Past Tense	Past Participle
am / is / are	was, were	been
Become	became	become

begin	began	begun
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burned, burnt	burned, burnt
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
Choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
Creep	crept	crept
cut	cut	cut
deal	dealt	dealt
Dive	dived, dove	dived
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamed, dreamt	dreamed, dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forbid	forbade	forbidden
forget	forgot	forgotten, forgot
forgive	forgave	forgiven

freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	gotten, got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang (suspend)	hung	hung
Have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
Know	knew	known
lead	led	led
leap	leapt, leaped	leapt, leaped
Learn	learnt, learned	learnt, learned
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie (recline)	lay	lain
light	lighted, lit	lighted, lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
Prove	proved	proved, proven
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung

rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
Shake	shook	shaken
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
Sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
understand	understood	understood
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

