

# مكتف المعلم

## ▲ للغة الإنجليزية

### المستوى الثالث

#### ➤ يتضمن المكتف على:-

- ❖ شرح مفصل لجميع قواعد المستوى الثالث.
- ❖ تفصيل لجميع الأنماط التي قد ترد في الامتحان الوزاري.
- ❖ مجموعة من الأسئلة الوزارية و إجاباتها النموذجية.
- ❖ جميع مواضيع الحفظ المطلوبة من الطالب.

#### ➤ يمتاز مكتف المعلم ب:-

- ❖ انه يسهل على الطالب العملية الدراسية.
- ❖ يقدم للطالب تصورا كافيا عن طبيعة الإمتحان الوزاري لتلافي الأخطاء.
- ❖ كما يحتوي المكتف على طريقة حل كل سؤال داخل الامتحان الوزاري و كيفية التعامل مع السؤال.
- ❖ كما يحتوي على إمتحان شامل لجميع أفكار المادة

## إعداد الأستاذ :- سيف عويمر

يمكنك متابعة فيديوهات المكتف و المتوقع عن طريق بطاقة موقع وتد التعليمي

Tenses

الأزمنة

أعزائي الطلاب يوجد العديد من الأزمنة في المستوى الثالث و يجب عليك دراستها بشكل كامل و في نهاية الشرح سوف اقوم بذكر أهم الأزمنة و مواقع ورودها داخل الإمتحان الوزاري إن شاء الله .

Simple present:

المضارع البسيط

إذا كان الفاعل مفرد	
S + V1 (s) أو(es) + Obj	مثبت
S + doesn't + inf + obj	منفي
Dees + s + inf + obj ?	سؤال

إذا كان الفاعل جمع	
S + V.1 + obj	مثبت
S + don't + inf + obj	منفي
Do + S + inf + obj ?	سؤال

المؤشرات التي تصاحب المضارع البسيط:

Always	Every	Seldom	Sometimes
Usually	Never	Normally	Frequently
Often	Daily		

- **We use do /does to make questions and negative sentences**

نستخدم do / does في حالة السؤال وفي حالة النفي أيضا . في حالة السؤال نضيف do /does للبداية الجملة ثم نضع علامة استفهام آخر الجملة.

في حالة النفي نضيف (not) - ( does ) , ( do ) لتصبح ( doesn't , don't )

Present continuous:

المضارع المستمر

S + is/am/are + v.ing	مثبت
S + isn't /am not / aren't + v.ing	منفي
Is/am/are + S + v.ing?	سؤال

المؤشرات التي تصاحب المضارع المستمر :

At the moment	look!	now
Nowadays	listen!	look out !
Be quite!	Be careful !	Be attention!

**Present perfect**

S + Has / have + V.3	مثبت
S + Hasn't / haven't + V.3	منفي
Has / have + S + V.3 .....?	سؤال

Key words:

Since for just already

Lately so far ever yet

Recently at last so never

**Present perfect continuous**

S + Has / have + been + v.ing	مثبت
S + Hasn't / haven't + been + v.ing	منفي
Has / have + S + been + v.ing?	سؤال

Key words:

Since for how long

All lately recently

**Past simple الماضي البسيط**

S + V.2 + obj	مثبت
S + didn't + Inf + obj	منفي
Did + S + inf + obj ?	سؤال

Key words:

Yesterday ,last \_\_\_\_\_ once  
Ago ,(Date in the past 1999)

ملاحظة :

في حالة السؤال نضيف did لأول الجملة ثم نضيف علامة ؟  
و يكون الفعل مجرد (Inf) بعد did  
وفي حالة النفي نضيف didn't لdid لتصبح didn't

**Past continues الماضي المستمر**

S +was/were + V.ing	مثبت
S+ wasn't / weren't + V.ing	منفي
Was/were + subject + V.ing	سؤال

Key words: 1- when 2- while 3- as

- 1- When .....,.....
- 2- .....when.....
- 3- While.....,.....
- 4- .....while.....

**Past perfect : الماضي التام**

S+ had + V.3 + obj	مثبت
S + Hadn't + V.3 + obj	منفي
Had + S + V.3 + obj ?	سؤال

Key words:

Before, after, by the time that

- 1- Before .....,.....
- 2- .....before.....
- 3- After.....,.....
- 4- .....after.....

**❖ The past perfect continuous:**

Had + been + v.ing	مثبت
Hadn't + been + v.ing	منفي
Had + subject + been + v.ing	سؤال

We use the past perfect to talk about actions or situations that were happening up to a specific moment in the past.

- 1- By the time the bus arrived, we had been waiting for an hour.

يرافق الماضي التام المستمر مؤشر بالماضي و ظرف يدل على الإستمرار مثل : all, since , for

the future continuous

S +will + be + v.ing	مثبت
S+ Will not + be + v.ing	منفي
will+ subject + be + v.ing	سؤال

❖ We use the future continuous to talk about a continuous action in the future.  
 نستخدم المستقبل المستمر للتحدث عن حدث (فعل) سوف يكون مستمرا في زمن المستقبل

.....  
 .....

The future perfect.

S +will have + v.3.	مثبت
S+ Will not have + v.3.	منفي
will+ subject + have + v.3?	سؤال

To talk about an action that will be completed by a particular time in the future.

.....  
 .....

❖ Correct the verbs between brackets then write your answers down in your .

- Eid Al-Adha is a celebration that ..... on the 10<sup>th</sup> of Thu-Al-Hijjah according to the Islamic Calendar . (begin)
- This time next year, students will ..... for their final exams. (prepare)
- The student`s in my class ..... about their achievements in science when the bell suddenly rang. (talk)
- Ibn Rushed who .....in Cordoba is a famous Islamic polymath. (born)
- Ali had ..... about his friend when he received an email from him (be , talk)
- The workers .....at the moment . They're on a break . (not , work)
- The government has ..... hardly to raise the citizen's awareness of human rights . (be , work )
- Will you ..... your homework by seven o'clock ? (do)
- Many Jordanian pomes ..... Now..... into English , and people all over the world are able to read them . (translate)
- By the time we arrived, they had ..... for an hour . (be , talk)
- Next month, our family ..... in this house for a year . (have , live)

الاجابات النموذجية

1	begins	6	aren't working	11	will have lived
2	be preparing	7	been working		
3	were talking	8	have done		
4	was born	9	are , translated		
5	been talking	10	been talking		

Choose the correct form of the verbs from those given below to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. My family \_\_\_\_\_ a trip to Europe every year.  
(plans, was being planned, would plan, is planned)
2. According to Kate`s schedule, she \_\_\_\_\_ her business partner next Tuesday.  
(would be met, will be met, was going to meet, is going to meet)
3. While my father \_\_\_\_\_ a book, our neighbour came to visit us.  
(is read, reads, was reading, is being read)
4. My uncle \_\_\_\_\_ working at the company for five years when he got a promotion.  
(is, have been, had been, will be)
5. I think humans \_\_\_\_\_ to Mars in 2070 .  
(will travel , were going to travel , have travelled , had been travelled )
6. I was driving to work when the engine \_\_\_\_\_ working  
(stops , were stopping , is stopped , stopped )
7. Nadia \_\_\_\_\_ her homework for two hours .  
(have done , have been doing , has been doing , had been done )
8. I would have done things differently if I \_\_\_\_\_ the manager of the factory .  
(had been , am, has been , have been )

<b>Answers</b>			
<u>1</u>	plans	<u>5</u>	will travel
<u>2</u>	is going to meet	<u>6</u>	stopped
<u>3</u>	was reading	<u>7</u>	has been doing
<u>4</u>	had been	<u>8</u>	had been

في هذه الجملة يجب عليك ان تقوم بربط الجمل باستخدام الكلمة الموجودة بين الاقواس.

before >>>V.2  
after >>> had+V.3

لحل هذه القاعدة يرجى التقييد بما يلي :

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

Mohammad had .....

Tala took three English courses in the British Council and then she went to Britain to study medicine.

Before Tala .....

Before Tala went to Britain to study medicine, she had taken three English courses in the British Council.

Reported speech

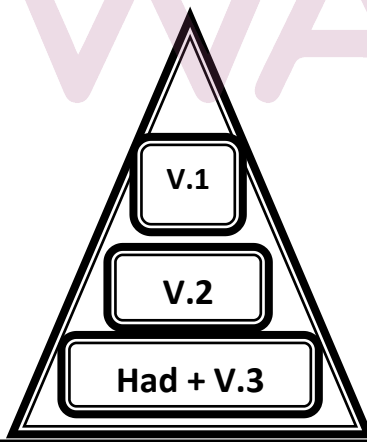
	Direct speech	Indirect speech	1-	V.1	V.2
ضمائر الفاعل	I we you	he, she they he ,she ,they	2-	V.2	Had+V.3
ضمائر المفعول به	me us you	him her them him, her,them	3-	Had +V.3	Had + V.3
ضمائر الملكية	my our your	his , her their his , her, their	4-	Is/am/are+ V.ing	Was/ were +V.ing
			5-	Was/ were +V.ing	Had+been+V.ing
			6-	Had+been+V.ing	Had+been+V.ing
			7-	Has/have +V.3	Had +V.3
			8-	Has/have+been+ V.ing	Had+been+V.ing
			9-	Will +inf	Would + inf

يمكننا اختصار جدول تحويل الأفعال بالطريقة التالية وذلك لتوفير الوقت بالدراسة

انتبه: نحول جميع أفعال الجملة عدا

- ١ - الفعل المسبوق بـ to
- ٢ - الفعل المسبوق بـ modal
- ٣ - اذا كان الفعل V.3 لا يحول
- ٤ - اذا كان الفعل v.ing

و نحول باقي أفعال الجملة بحسب الهرم التالي.



➤ الجدول التالي يبين تحويلات الظروف :

في جملة الكلام المباشر	في جملة الكلام المنقول
Here	There
Last year	The previous year
Next month	The following month
Yesterday	The day before
Tomorrow	The day after
Now	Then
This	That
These	Those
Tonight	That night

**Report what these people are saying. Pay attention to the time phrases.**

- 1- Farida: our teacher told us about the dangers of the internet yesterday. I have to write an essay about it tonight. I think I 'm going to need some help.

**Answers: Farida said that their teacher had told them about the dangers of the Internet the day before. She said that she had to write an essay about it that night. She thought she was going to need some help.**

2- Saleem: we have to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the internet next week, so I'll need to prepare it this week.

**Answers**  
**2 Saleem said that they had to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet the following week, so he would need to prepare it that week.**

Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank.

1- Fadi : "I am writing a letter to my friend ."

Fadi said that he ..... a letter to my friend.

a) write    b) wrote    c) was writing

2- Zein: "I am studying hard to become a teacher."

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

a) study    b) studied    c) was studying

3- The guide: "The tourists visited the museum yesterday."

The guide said that the tourists ..... the museum the day before.

a) had visited    b) visited    c) visit

Answers: 1- was writing    2 – was studying    3- had visited

❖ We use **might+ be+ the past participle** for a specific possibility in the present (when we are not sure if something happened or not ).

➤ Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. (might)

Issa's phone might be broken.

طريقة بسيطة لحل هذه القاعدة	
في حال وجدت اي من الكلمات التالية	نختار الجملة التي تحتوي على الكلمة التالية
I am sure/// I am certain	Must
I'm sure ..... not//impossible	can't
I'm certain ..... not	
Perhaps // Maybe//It's possible	might

Choose the correct answer.

1) Faisal's car lights were on all night yesterday. I'm quite sure that he forgot to switch them off. The second sentence can be rewritten as .....

- a) He must have forgotten to switch them off.
- b) He can't have forgotten to switch them off.
- c) He might have forgotten to switch them off.

2) Perhaps he left his laptop in the office. This sentence can be rewritten as .....

- a) He might have left his laptop in the office.
- b) He must have left his laptop in the office.
- c) He can't have left his laptop in the office.

3) Ahmad is now in Spain. It is impossible that he stole the bank. The second sentence can be rewritten as .....

- a) He should have stolen the bank.
- b) He must have stolen the bank.
- c) He can't have stolen the bank.

Passive voice

- 1. V.1 >>> is, am, are +V.3
- 2. V.2 >>> was, were +V.3
- 3. has/have+ V.3 >>> has/have+been + V.3
- 4. had+ V.3 >>> had + been + V.3
- 5. is, am, are + V.ing >>> is, am are + being + V.3
- 6. was, were + V.ing >>> was, were +being+ V.3
- 7. Modal+inf. >>>modal + be + V.3
- 8. will+be+V.ing >>> will + be +being + V.3
- 9. Modal + have+ V.3 >>> modal + have +been + V.3

لا تنسى كيفية استخدام هذا الجدول

Inf.	v.1	v.2	v.3
be	Is Am are	Was were	Been Being v.ing

المبني للمجهول من القواعد المهمة جدا سواء بسؤال اعد كتابة الجملة أو ضع دائرة.  
ويمكنك تمييز السؤال من خلال المؤشرات التالية.  
أولا : تحديد علاقة ما قبل الفراغ بالاقواس.  
ثانيا : وجد حرف جر بعد الفراغ أو as  
ثالثا : من خلال وجود by داخل الجملة  
رابعا: من خلال الخيارات اذا وجد be+V.3

➤ Somebody has found my missing laptop. (been)

My .....

**Answer:** My missing laptop has been found.

➤ My parents have saved enough money to fund our university.  
Enough money .....

❖ Correct the verb between brackets.

- 1) Mr. Tareq will .....a more responsible post by the manager. (offer)
- 2) A new vocational school has ..... recently in my area. (build)
- 3) Our final science project has ..... as the best project.( choose)
- 4) Sign language ..... in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. ( invent)
- 5) The ruins ..... by thousands of tourists every day . (view)

**Answers:** 1-be offered 2- been built 3- been chosen 4- was invented 5- are viewed

Choose the correct answer sentence.

- 1) Sami .....for my birthday party.  
( **were not invited , has been not invited , invited** )
- 2) A lot of elephants ..... in Africa by hunters.  
( **killed , have been killed , has been killed** )
- 3) The teacher ..... a prize for his efforts last week.  
( **is given , gives , was given** )
- 4) A lot of Jordanian plays and stories ..... into other languages.  
( **is being translated ,are being translated , will be translating** )

تعال احكيك قصة 😊

**Answers:** 1- hasn't been invented 2- have been killed 3- was given 4- are being translated

1. Three of my articles \_\_\_\_\_ last month in the local newspaper.  
(have published, has been published, will be published, were published)

2. Many gallons of fresh milk \_\_\_\_\_ every day .  
(are drunk , is drinking , drank , are drinking )

أسئلة وزارية



**The causative have something done**

• we use the causative to say that we do not do an action. but instead ask someone else to do it for us. We use verbs like have, get and want in the causative.

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

I .....

➤ I didn't repair my car myself.

I .....

Answer: I had my computer fixed.

I had my car repaired

S+ had+ obj + v.3  
 نستخدم الجملة السببية للتكلم عن أحداث قد سببنا  
 بحدوثها ولم نقم بالقيام بها بأنفسنا و بدلا من ذلك  
 طلبنا من شخص اخر القيام بهذا العمل .  
 الجملة السببية تحتوي على asked someone to  
 أو يمكن أن تكون جملة منفية و مرافق لها أحد  
 الضمانر التوكيدية مثل myself

1) I had my phone \_\_\_\_\_ after I dropped it .  
 ( repaired , had repaired , repair , repairing )

2) I had my new apartment \_\_\_\_\_ before my birthday party.  
 (had decorated, decorating, decorated, decorates)

أسئلة وزارية

• We use **don't have to +the infinitive** to say that something is not necessary or not obligatory

➤ It isn't necessary to switch off the screen. (have)

You .....

Answer: You don't have to switch off the screen.

• **Must and mustn't**

We use **must + infinitive** to talk about obligation

➤ You are not allowed to touch this machine. (must)

You .....

Answer: You mustn't touch this machine.

Isn't necessary >>> don't have to  
 Is necessary >>>has / have to  
 Aren't allowed to >>> mustn't

Choose the correct answer.

1- It is very necessary for you to keep in touch with your friends. The sentence can be rewritten as .....

- a) You have to keep in touch with your friends. B) You do not have to keep in touch with your friends. C) You should have to keep in touch with your friends.

2- It is very important for her to follow her teacher's advice. This sentence can be rewritten as..

- a) She has to follow her teacher's advice. B) She does not have to follow her teacher's advice. C) She had to follow her teacher's advice.

3- It is not necessary for them to attend the match. This sentence can be rewritten as .....

- a) They have to attend the match. B) They did not have to attend the match. C) They do not have to attend the match.

الجملة الشرطية

Conditional Clauses (If Clauses)

تعتبر قاعدة الجملة الشرطية من القواعد التي يرد عليها أكثر عدد من العلامات بحيث يكون مجموع العلامات على الجملة الشرطية من ٦ الى ٩ علامات موزعة بحسب نمط السؤال و كبقية قواعد المستوى الرابع تأتي هذه القاعدة بعدة أنماط في البداية سوف نشرح النوع صفر و النوع الاول و السؤال على هذا الجزء يكون صحح الفعل أو ضع دائره كما هو موضح بالسؤال الاول و الثاني

- 0) **If + V.1(s-es) , V.1(s-es) (always happens)**  
 1) **If+ V.1(s-es) , will + inf (future outcome)**

❖ طريقة الحل :

أولا نحدد السؤال من خلال وجود كلمة الشرط مثل **if** **provided that**, **as long as**, **unless** and **even if**

ثانيا ننظر للشق الممتلي من الجملة لنحدد الشق الاخر

ارجو الانتباه للأفراد و الجمع و النفي في حالة المضارع فمعظم اخطاء الطلبة يكون فيها للاسف

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

1. **if** you ..... at the station next Saturday, we **will be** there to meet you. (arrive)
2. Nasser **will come** out with us tomorrow **unless** he ..... help his father. (have to)
3. I ..... you with your homework **as long as** you **help** me with mine! (help)
4. **if** it ..... we **will have** a picnic next week. (not rain)
5. **if** Omar ..... his driving test this afternoon, he **will have** his own car. (pass)

Answers: 1- arrive 2. has to 3. will help 4. doesn't rain 5. passes

1. If you ..... the plants, they will die. (doesn't water ,dont water, hadn't watered )

Answers: 1. When 2. unless 3. don't water 4. finishes 5. as long as 6- when

❖ **Correct the verb between brackets:**

- 1) **Provided that** it ....., we will have a picnic next week.  
(don't rain , doesn't rain , didn't rain)
- 2) Plants die, **if** they ..... enough sunlight.  
(didn't , get doesn't , get don't get)
- 3) Ali will be upset, **If** you ..... him to your party.  
(doesn't invite , don't invite , didn't invite)
- 4) Rawan always takes her mobile **if** she.....  
(goes out , go out , went out )
- 5) The bus is late . **If** it ..... soon, we will get a taxi .  
(doesn't arrive , didn't arrive , don't arrive )
- 6) If city ..... everything and doesn't throw anything away , it is zero waste  
(recycle , recycles , recycled )

أسئلة وزارية

Answers: 1-doesn't rain 2- don't get 3- don't invite 4- goes out 5-doesn't arrive 6- recycles.

❖ Be used to

We use **be used to** (noun, pronoun or verb in the –ing form) to describe things that are familiar or customary.

نستخدم (be used to) لوصف أشياء معتادين على عملها و القيام بها و هي اشياء مألوفة لدينا وتتبع بضمير (pronoun it) او باسم مصدر (verb in the –ing form/speaking) او اسم (the traffic / noun)

- 1- We have lived in the city a long time, so we are used to the traffic.
- 2- I didn't like getting up early, but I am used to it now.

❖ Used to

We use **used to** (infinitive) to describe past habits or past states that have now changed.

نستخدم (used to) لوصف أشياء أو عادات كنا معتادين على عملها في الزمن الماضي و لكن الان قد تغيرت أي اننا لا نقوم بعملها أو القيام بها و هنا يكون الفعل الذي يتبع (used to) مجرد (infinitive) (like /buy/ be / infinitive)

1) Subject + used to + infinitive

2) subject didn't use to +infinitive-

- 1- My mother used to buy my clothes, but now I choose my own.
- 2- She used to be a teacher, but now she's retired.

Be used to + V.ing	Used to + Inf
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• تتبع (be used to) بالإسم و كما تعلم الاسم له عدة أشكال فمن الممكن أن يكون ضمير أو اسم يبدأ بـ <u>the</u> أو اسم مصدر <u>V.ing</u></li> <li>• نقوم بنفي الجملة عن طريق إضافة (not) للفعل المساعد و نستخدم (be used to + N) للتحدث عن اشياء نحن معتادون على القيام بها</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• تتبع (used to) بفعل مجرد Inf</li> <li>• نقوم بالنفي باستخدام (didn't + use to + Inf)</li> <li>• و عند السؤال نستخدم المساعد (did) في البداية</li> <li>• نستخدم (used to + Inf) للتحدث عن عادات كنا معتادين على القيام بها أما الان فقد تغيرت</li> </ul>

النمط الأول: ضع دائرة .

❖ Choose the correct option in each sentence.

- 1) I ..... understand English, but now I do.  
( didn't use to, am used to , didn't used to )
- 2) My family and I ..... camping once a month, but we **stopped** doing that when we moved to the city.  
( are used to go , am used to go , used to go )
- 3) When I was young, I ..... fishing with my dad every weekend. Now I **don't**.  
( am used to go , used to go , didn't use to go )

Answers: 1- **didn't use to** 2- used to go 5- used to go

- 1) Ali \_\_\_\_\_ the duck in the park with his father when he was young.  
( is used to feeding , used to feed , am used to feeding , are used to feeding )
- 2) My friend has lived in Egypt for a year . she says she \_\_\_\_\_ living there now .  
( is used to , used to , didn't use to , am not used to )

أسئلة وزارية

النمط الثاني : وو هو نمط أعد كتابة الجمل و هنا من الممكن أن تحدد نوع القاعدة من خلال وجود احدى هذه الكلمات في داخل الجملة و هي **normal** /customary/ familiar وفي هذه الحالة نطبق ما يلي طريقة الحل :

أولاً: نحذف اي شيء قد سبق الفاعل ولكن نحدد الزمن.

ثانياً: نضع أحد أشكال (be) ثم used to

ثالثاً :- نضيف (ing) للفعل الذي يقع بعد to ثم تكلمة الجملة

ملاحظة : اذا كانت الجملة منفية يجب نفي الفعل المساعد في الحل انتبه للمثال الاول .

1. It is not normal for American people to eat steak for lunch and dinner every day. It is too expensive.

American people .....

2. It is normal for my friend now to send emails.

My friend is .....

3. It is normal for my younger brother to use his electronic dictionary .

My younger brother .....

4. It is not normal for my grandfather to have nothing to do all day,

My grandfather.....

**Answers:**

1-American people are not used to eating steak for lunch and dinner every day. It is too expensive.

2-My friend is used to sending emails.

3-My younger brother is used to to using his electronic dictionary .

4-My grandfather isn't used to having nothing to do all day,

النمط الثالث: وهو استبدال الكلمة الخاطئة بالصحيحة و في هذا النوع من الاسئلة يكون الخطأ باكثر من قاعدة و هنا سوف نسلط الضوء على قاعدة الـ used to . في هذا السؤال يجب النظر لبعدها الكلمة الخاطئة و من ثم تصحيحها و ذلك يتم عن طريق حذف أو اضافة ( is /are ) أو تصحيح تصريف الفعل (use/used) انتبه للسؤال الوزاري التالي .

❖ The underlined words in the following sentence are not used correctly ,  
Replace these with the correct .

• Most Jordanians used to the hot weather that we have in summer .

❖ The underlined words in the following sentence aren't used correctly.  
Replace these with the correct ones.

• Zaid`s friends are used to go fishing once a month, but they stopped doing that when they moved to the city of Irbid .

## Cleft sentences

- A cleft sentence is a complex sentence (one with a main clause and a dependent clause). We can usually express the meaning of a cleft sentence with a simple sentence. It is called 'Cleft' sentence because there are two parts to the sentence.

الجملة المجزئة هي جملة معقدة (.....) تتكون من الجملة الرئيسية و الجملة المعتمدة يمكننا عادة التعبير عن المعنى في الجملة المجزئة بجملة بسيطة. و تسمى بالجملة المجزئة لانها تحتوي على جزئين.

- We can start cleft sentences with the following phrases, among others:

*The thing that ...*

*The person who ...*

*The time when ...*

*The place where ...*

*It ...*

- يمكننا أن نبدأ الجملة المنقسمة (المجزأة) باستخدام التعبيرات التالية :
- تعتمد طريقة الحل داخل إمتحان الوزارة بحسب
- بداية الجملة لذا فنحن نميز طريقة الحل وفقا لبداية جملة الحل .
- و فيما يلي شرح لهذه الحالات

## طرق حل سؤال الجمل المنقسمة:

الحالة الاولى:

إذا بدأت الجملة بالضمير (it) نطبق ما يلي

باقي الجملة عدا المؤكد عليه + that + المؤكد عليه + is/was

نضع is/was بحسب  
زمن الجملة

يمكنك الإختيار أيضا أي ضمير  
ووصل اخر شرط أن يكون مناسباً  
للأسم المراد التوكيد عليه

- 1) Al-Kindi is especially famous for his work in geometry.

It .....

- 2) Jabir Ibn Hayyan also invented ink that can be read in the dark .

It .....

Answers:

- 1) It is for his work in geometry that Al-Kindi is especially famous

- 2) It was Jabir ibn Hayyan who/that also invented ink that can be read in the dark.

• ملاحظة: نختار (is) إذا كانت الجملة مضارعة ونختار (was) إذا كانت الجملة ماضية و نحدد الزمن وفقاً لشكل الفعل داخل الجملة هل الفعل تصريف أول أو ثان

• ملاحظة: نحدد المعلومة المراد التوكيد عليها من خلال بداية جملة الحل أما إذا بدأت الجملة بـ (it) فلك حرية التوكيد على أي معلومة مالم يتم تحديد المعلومة وذلك عن طريق وضع خط تحت المعلومة.

الحالة الثانية:

إذا بدأت الجملة بأحد العبارات التالية :

The person-the place -the time -the subject -The thing

نطبق ما يلي:-

The .....+المؤكد عليه+is/was+ كامل الجملة عدا المؤكد عليه +ضمير الوصل المناسب+.....

- 1) Al-Kindi contributed to the invention of the oud.  
The person .....
- 2) Jabir Ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory in Iraq .  
The country where.....
- 3) Petra was made a World Heritage Site in 1985 CE.  
The year .....
- 4) I like Geography most of all.  
The subject .....

Answers:

- 1) The person who contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi.
- 2) The country where Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.
- 3) The year when Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE
- 4) The subject that/which I like most of all is Geography

- ملاحظة: لاحظ أنه عند التوكيد باستخدام (when/where) فإننا نقوم بحذف حرف الجر السابق للأسم المراد التوكيد عليه راجع المثال الثاني و الثالث.
- ملاحظة: لاتنسى أن تحديد الزمن وذلك لأختيار الفعل المساعد و زمنه المناسب .
- معظم أسئلة الوزارة التي وردت بالسنوات السابقة كانت على هذه الطريقة.

الحالة الثالثة:-

١ إذا بدأت الجملة بالأسم المراد التوكيد عليه

نطبق ما يلي :-

Noun + is/was +the person(أو المناسب)+who(أو المناسب)

ادرس الإمتلة التالية:-

- 1) Ali ibn naïf established the first music school in the world.  
Ali ibn naïf.....

Answers:-

- 1) Ali ibn naïf was the person who established the first music school in the world.

يحتوي هذا السؤال على جميع الفروع التي وردت على قاعدة الجملة الجزأة في الامتحانات الوزارية

- 1) The first athletic event for disabled athletes took place in 1948 CE.  
The year .....
- 2) Taha Hussein is especially famous for his work in literature.  
It is .....
- 3) Petra was made a World Heritage Site in 1985 CE.  
The year .....
- 4) The second World War ended in 1945 in Europe  
The year .....
- 5) The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE.  
The year .....

أسئلة وزارية

### Answers:-

- 1) The year when the first athletic event for disabled athletes took place was 1948 CE.
- 2) It is for his work in literature that Taha Hussein is especially famous.
- 3) The year when Petra was made a world Heritage Site was 1985 CE.
- 4) The year when/ in which the Second World War ended in Europe was 1945 CE.
- 5) The year when/ in which the great mosque was built was 784CE.

### Defining relative clauses

The defining relative clause is usually connected to the main clause by a relative pronoun such as *who*, *which*, *that*, *where* or *when*. We use *who* (and sometimes *that*) to refer to people; *which* and *that* to refer to things and animals; *where* to refer to places and *when* to times. *Whose* is the possessive form of *who*.

تستخدم شبه الجملة المحددة لتعريف (تحديد) الشخص ، الشيء او مكان معين الذي يتم الحديث عنه. و تبدأ شبه

الجملة المحددة بـ *who, which, that, where or when*

و تقدم شبه الجملة المحددة معلومة مهمة لا يمكن الاستغناء عنها (*necessary information*).

### Non-defining relative clauses

● Non-defining relative clauses are used to give more detail about a particular person, place or thing that is being talked about. The non-defining relative clause is usually connected to the main clause by a relative pronoun such as *who*, *which*, *where* or *when*.

شبه الجملة الموصولة الغير محددة تستخدم لإعطاء المزيد من التفاصيل عن شخص. شيء او مكان الذي يتم الحديث عنه. و جمل الوصل الغير محددة يجب ان توضع بين علامات ترقيم (.....) و المعلومة التي يقدمها هذا النوع من اشباه الجمل يمكن الاستغناء عنه دون أن يؤثر على معنى الجملة

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

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

London - .....

1) London, which is the capital of the UK, is a huge city

## Relative pronouns

1 - Who : تستخدم للدلالة على الاسم العاقل مثل ( people, person )

2 - Which and that : تستخدم للدلالة على غير العاقل مثل الاشياء و الحيوانات ( things or animals )

3 - Whose : تستخدم للدلالة على ملكية العاقل و غير العاقل ( possession )

4 - When : تستخدم للدلالة على اسماء الزمان ( week , month , day , year , time , age )

5 - Where : تستخدم للدلالة على المكان country , school building , city , Jordan

WATAD.me

❖ Complete the following sentences with the correct relative pronoun.

- 1) A mathematician is someone ..... works with numbers.  
(which, who, where)
- 2) Geometry and arithmetic are subjects ..... are studied by mathematicians.  
(which, who, where)
- 3) 'Physician' is an old-fashioned word ..... means 'doctor'.  
(which, who, where)
- 4) A chemist is a person ..... works in a laboratory.  
(which, who, where)
- 5) The stars and planets are things ..... astronomers study.

Answers:- 1- who 2- which/that 3-which / that 4- who 5- which / that.

1) Plastic is the material \_\_\_\_\_ causes a lot of pollution  
(whose, who , where , which )

2) I always go to the supermarket \_\_\_\_\_ sells organic vegetables.

(who , which , whose , whom )

أسئلة وزارية



يطلبك منك هذا اعادة ترتيب الجملة وفقا للبناء النحوي ولا يرد مثل هذا السؤال داخل الامتحانات و لكن انتبه لقاعدة الجمل وهي :

S+ hope + to + inf+ comp

Intend

Plan

طريقة التحويل بين هذه الافعال :

Ali intends to finish his project tonight.

Ali is.....

❖ قد يرد سوال بالامتحان على شكل صحح الفعل بين الاقوس ادرس المثال التالي

\*He hopes ..... a teacher one day.(become)

\*Many hospitals plan ..... robots(use)

1- I hope to go on a tour to India next week. This sentence can be rewritten as .....

- a) I' m plan to go on a tour to India next week.
- b) I'm planning to go on a tour to India next week.
- c) I planning to go on a tour to India next week.

2- She intends to visit the Pyramids of Giza. This sentence can be rewritten as .....

- a) She is planning to visit the Pyramids of Giza.
- b) She planning to visit the Pyramids of Giza.
- c) She is plan to visit the Pyramids of Giza.

3- They hope to rent an apartment in Aqaba. This sentence can be rewritten as .....

- a) They are plan to rent an apartment in Aqaba.
- b) They planning to rent an apartment in Aqaba.
- c) They are planning to rent an apartment in Aqaba.

4- Mohyee intends to climb a huge mountain. This sentence can be rewritten as .....

- a) Mohyee is planning to climb a huge mountain.
- b) Mohyee's plan to climb a huge mountain.
- c) Mohyee planning to climb a huge mountain.

5- I hope to continue my higher education. This sentence can be rewritten as .....

- a) I'm plan to continue my higher education.
- b) I planning to continue my higher education.
- c) I'm planning to continue my higher education.

6-I want to get a new apartment but I can't afford ..... money at the moment. (borrow)

# مكتف المعلم

## لغة الإنكليزية

### المستوى الرابع

➤ يتضمن المكتف على:-

- ❖ شرح مفصل لجميع قواعد المستوى الثالث و الرابع.
- ❖ تفصيل لجميع الأنماط التي قد ترد في الامتحان الوزاري.
- ❖ مجموعة من الأسئلة الوزارية و إجاباتها النموذجية.
- ❖ جميع مواضيع الحفظ المطلوبة من الطالب.

➤ يمتاز مكتف المعلم ب:-

- ❖ انه سهل على الطالب العملية الدراسية.
- ❖ يقدم للطالب تصورا كافيا عن طبيعة الإمتحان الوزاري لتلافي الأخطاء.
- ❖ كما يحتوي المكتف على طريقة حل كل سؤال داخل الامتحان الوزاري و كيفية التعامل مع السؤال.
- ❖ كما يحتوى على إمتحان شامل لجميع أفكار المادة

## إعداد الأستاذ :- سيف عويمر

يمكنك متابعة فيديوهات المكتف و المتوقع عن طريق بطاقة موقع وتد التعليمي



و هنا سؤال وزارة أيضا ولكن ليس على الحالات السابقة انما اعتمد السؤال على المعنى و ذلك بقلب الصفة **later** و استبدالها بالصفة **earlier** و قلب الاسماء (باختصار اذا كانت المقارنة باستخدام صفة قصيرة لا نستخدم **more /less**)

- Jordanian children start school a year **later** than English children.  
English children **start school a year earlier than Jordanian children**

ارجوا دراسة الحالة الاخيرة أيضا و هنا اذا ورد سؤال المقارنة بالاسماء المعدودة و غير المعدودة و هنا نستخدم **as many /as much** .....as بدلا من **more او less** ولكن انتبه أنه عندما تستبدل **more** يجب تبديل الاسماء أما عند المقارنة بـ **less** لا تبديل الاسماء

الاسم الثاني than الاسم الاول + اسم الجمع There are more

الاول as الاسم الثاني + اسم الجمع There aren't as many/ much

1. There are more books in the **UK** than in the **USA**.  
There **aren't** .....

2. There are more students studying **Maths** than **Science**.  
There **are not** .....

Answer: There aren't **as many** books in the USA as in the UK.  
There are not as many students studying Science as Maths.

- 1-There's less information on the website than there is in the book. ( as much)  
There isn't **as much information on the website as there is in book** .

### حفظ

- The cheapest** thing in the menu is orange juice .  
**The least expensive** thing in the menu is orange juice .
- The easiest** exam in our exams is English.  
**The least difficult** exam in our exams is English.
- The simplest** rule in English is question tag.  
**The least complicated** rule in English is question tag.

النمط الثاني من قاعدة المقارنة و هو على شكل ضع دائره ادرس المثال التالي:

### ❖ Choose the correct answer.

- 1 My friend doesn't eat as much as I do. he always puts ..... on his plate than I do.  
( the most , less, as many )
- 2 I'm tired today because I went to bed ..... than usual last night.  
( later , longer , earlier )
- 3 I didn't enjoy the book. In fact, it was the ..... interesting story I've ever read.  
( most, least , as many )
- 4 The bus is late. We'll have to wait a little .....  
( later , longer , further )

Answers: 1- less 2- later 3- least 4- longer

## Indirect questions

نستخدم السؤال الغير مباشر لطرح سؤال بطريقة مؤدبة أو رسمية

- We can begin Indirect questions with.
  - *Could you tell me .....*?
  - *Do you know .....*?
  - *Do you mind telling me ...?*
  - *Could you explain .....*?

ملاحظه هامة : يجب تحديد نوع السؤال قبل البدء بالحل .  
طريقة الحل هي تحويل السؤال الى جملة .  
يتم تحويل السؤال الى جملة عادية بطريقتين . (بحسب نوع السؤال)  
١ - أما بقلب الفعل المساعد بدل الفاعل  
٢ - أو بحذف الفعل المساعد Do

## ❖ Rewrite these direct questions as indirect questions

- ☒ Where should I revise for exams?  
**Could you tell me.....**
- ☒ How much revision I should I do?  
**Could you tell me .....**

Wh

If

• Yes/No questions are introduced with *if* or *whether*

- ☒ Is there a postbox near here, please?  
**Do you know .....**

## ✓ Do/ Dose/Did

1. Does your child need any special kind of food during the flight?  
**Could you tell me.....**
2. Do you enjoy doing online exercises?  
**Could you tell me.....**
3. Did you finish your work last night ?  
**Could you tell me.....**
4. How did you solve this puzzle?  
**Could you explain .....**

عند حذف  
Do/does  
لا نقبل  
did/لا نقبل

أما إذا بدأ السؤال بأحد أشكال Do

نقوم بما يلي :

**Does** → if V.1+(s-es)

**Do** → if + V.1

**Did** → if +V.2

و لا تنسى أنه عند حذف المساعد  
Do لا نقوم بعملية القلب

## يجب تحديد نوع السؤال .

- إذا كان السؤال Wh يجب قلب الفعل المساعد بدل الفاعل
- إذا كان السؤال yes/no يجب وضع if ثم قلب المساعد بدلا من الفاعل .

ملخص

- Wh/Does....Wh+v.1(s-es)
- Wh/ Do..... Wh + V.1
- Wh/ Did .....Wh + V.2

## ❖ Rewrite these direct questions as indirect questions

- 1) Where should I revise for exams?  
**Could you tell me** .....
- 2) How much sleep do teenagers of our age need?  
**Do you know** .....
- 3) Is it possible to improve your memory?  
**Do you know** .....
- 4) What do you mean by 'mnemonics'?  
**Do you mind telling me** .....
- 5) What should I do on the day before the exam?  
**Could you explain** .....
- 6) Please help me to plan my revision.  
**Do you mind** .....
- 7) How can I relax?  
**Could you explain** .....
- 8) Does the exam start at ten or half past ten?  
**Do you know whether** .....

## Answers:

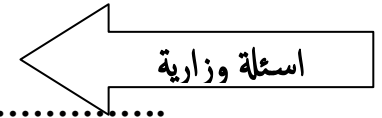
- 1) Could you tell me where I should revise for exams?
- 2) Do you know how much sleep teenagers of our age need?
- 3) Do you know if it is possible to improve your memory?
- 4) Do you mind telling me what you mean by 'mnemonics'?
- 5) Could you explain what I should do on the day before the exam?
- 6) Do you mind helping me to plan my revision?
- 7) Could you explain how I can relax ?
- 8) Do you know whether the exam starts at ten or half past ten?

## ملاحظة:

لاتنسى أن الفرق بين **IF** و **whether** هو أنه بجملة أو السؤال الذي يوضح اختيار ( أي الجملة أو السؤال الذي يحتوي على **or** ) نستخدم **whether**

## ❖ Complete the following indirect questions.

- 1- How can I get to Queen Alia Airport by public transport?  
**Could you tell me**.....
- 2- Is there a connection between the amount of TV people watch and how fit they are?  
**Do you know**.....
- 3- Are students allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam?  
**Do you know**.....
- 4- What can't we bring onto the plane?  
**Could you tell me** .....



## Answers:

1. Could you tell me how I can get to Queen Alia Airport by public transport?
2. Do you know there is a connection between the amounts of TV people watch and how fit they are?
3. Do you know if students are allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam?
4. Could you tell me what we can't bring onto the plane?

**The impersonal passive**

- the impersonal passive is a formal way of reporting thoughts, sayings, beliefs and opinions.  
المبني للمجهول الغير شخصي هو طريقة رسمية لنقل الأفكار ، الأقوال ، المعتقدات والآراء .  
تستخدم قاعدة المبني للمجهول الغير شخصي مع الافعال التالية (يجب حفظ تصاريف الافعال ) هذه الافعال تعتبر مؤشر للقاعدة
- We can use the impersonal passive with (say, think, claim, believe and consider, prove, report, feel, estimate, hope).

## الطريقة الأولى

**It + is -was- has been + v.3 that .....**

- 1) They say that children swim at the age of months.  
It.....
- 2) Many people believed that the earth was flat.  
It .....
- 3) Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.  
It .....

## الطريقة الثانية

**S + is-are / was-were / has-have +been + v.3 + to + inf.**

- 1- They believe that the story is true.  
The story .....
- 2- People believed that eating almonds reduces the risk of heart disease.  
Eating almonds .....
- 3- Experts have proved that eating fresh vegetables is good for the stomach.  
Eating fresh vegetables .....
- 4- Teachers think that learners will absorb the grammar as they learn the vocabulary.  
Learners.....

Answers:

The story is believed to be true.

Eating almonds was believed to reduce the risk of hart disease.

Eating fresh vegetables has been proved to be good for the stomach.

Learners are thought to absorb tha grammar as they learn the vocabulary.

ملاحظة :

- ❖ بالطريقة الثانية يجب الانتباه للأفراد و الجمع.
- ❖ انتبه جيدا اذا كان الفاعل اسم مصدر (V.ing) يعامل مفرد راجع المثال الثاني و الثالث .
- ❖ في حال وجود modal بالطريقة الثانية يجب حذفه راجع المثال الرابع.

## ❖ Rewrite the sentences. Use the impersonal passive in two different ways.

1) They say that fish is good for the brain.

It .....

Fish .....

2) People think that we only use a small percentage of our brainpower.

It .....

We .....

3) They claim that we remember things we hear in our sleep.

It.....

We.....

4) People believe that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.

It.....

Solving puzzles.....

5) Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.

It.....

Exercise .....

## Answers:

1) It is said that fish is good for the brain.

▪ **Fish is said to be good for the brain.**

2) It is thought that we only use a small percentage of our brainpower.

▪ **We are thought to only use a small percentage of our brainpower.**

3) It is claimed that we remember things we hear in our sleep.

▪ **We are claimed to remember things we hear in our sleep.**

4) It is believed that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.

▪ **Solving puzzles is believed to keep the brain active.**

5) It has been proved that exercise is good for concentration.

▪ **Exercise has been proved to be good for concentration.**

## الحالة العكسية

عزيزي الطالب يجب عليك التمييز بين الحالة العادية و العكسي فإذا بدأت جملة الاجابة بفاعل غير موجود بالجملة الاساسية فهنا يكون الحل العكسي ف نطبق ما يلي :

1- S+ V.1/ v.2 /has/have+V.3 that .....

نختار 1. إذا كان بالجملة المراد حلها is و نختار 2. ان وجد was

2- S + V.1 /V.2 has/have +V.3that ... الفاعل ..to + V.1 (s-es)

نضيف es/an كان الفاعل مفرد (مهم)

هو الفاعل الموجود ببداية الجملة المراد حلها و يكون محصور بين بداية الجملة وأول فعل مساعد



## ❖ Rewrite the following sentences using an active form.

1- It is claimed that speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.

**People** .....

2- It was believed that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills.

**They**.....

3- Doing regular exercise is believed to reduce the risk of several diseases.

**People believe that**.....

**Answers:**

1 People claim that speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.

2 They believed that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills.

3-people believe that doing regular exercise reduces the risk of several diseases

أسئلة وزارية و اجاباتها النموذجية:

## ❖ Use the impersonal passive to report these sentences

1) Doing regular exercise is believed to reduce the risk of several diseases.

**People believe that**.....

2) People believe that eating almonds reduces the risk of heart disease

**Eating almonds** .....

3) They assumed that the last Olympic Games were a great success.

**It** .....

4) Many English teachers say that English clubs are essential for learning English well.

**English clubs** .....

5) Experts have proved that eating fresh vegetables is good for the stomach.

**Eating fresh vegetables** .....

**Answers:**

1. People believe that doing regular exercise reduces the risk of several diseases

2. Eating almonds is believed to reduce the risk of heart disease.

3. It was assumed that the last Olympic Games were a great success

4. English clubs are said to be essential for learning English well.

5. Eating fresh vegetables has been proved to be good for stomach.

عزيزي الطالب تحتوي هذه الاوراق على شرح لقاعدة التمني (wish /if only)

- the tense of the verb after *wish* is more in the past than the action it is describing.  
الزمن بعد wish هو بالماضي الأقدم من الحدث الموصوف

و كما في بقية القواعد السابقة للمستوى الرابع قد ترد هذه القاعدة بعدة أنماط و فيما يلي شرح واف للقاعدة  
طريقة الحل:

١- اولا تحذف العبارات التي تدل على الاسف أو الندم مثل

**Regret (that) / I'm sorry/ it's pity / it's shame / I'd like to / I think**

٢- يجب ان تعود في الزمن خطوة الى الوراء ( to the more past)

٣ - اذا كانت الجملة مثبتة يجم أن يتم نفيها و العكس اي ان كانت الجملة منفية يتم اثباتها

٤ - في الجدول التالي يوجد جميع القواعد التي يجب ان تتقيد فيها مع الحالات المذكورة في الكتاب

قاعدة التمني أو الندم تتكون من اربع نقاط هامة و رئيسية و حالتين بحسب أسئلة الكتاب انتبه لتحويل الفعل بحيث نقوم بتحويل الفعل بحسب القواعد التالية

1) V.1 ( s / es )	→	didn't + inf.
2) Don't / doesn't + inf.	→	V.2
3) 1-V.2	→	hadn't + V.3
4) 2- Didn't + inf	→	had + V.3

أما المقصود بالحالات هي كما يلي :

١ - عند وجود V.ing نحول الفعل hadn't + V.3 و اذا كانت الجملة منفية نضع had+V.3

٢ - و عند وجود should نقوم بحذفها و لا نقوم بالنفي

فيما يلي مثال هلى كل قاعدة و حالة بالترتيب

- I live in a small flat.  
I wish .....
- I don't know the answer.  
I wish .....
- I bought these shoes. They hurt my feet.  
I wish.....
- I didn't do **much** work for my exam.  
I wish .....
- 1 Samia regrets being angry at breakfast time.  
If only .....
- Nader should have been more careful with his essay.  
Nader wishes .....

**Answers:**

- I didn't live in a small flat
- I knew the answer.
- I hadn't bought these shoes.
- I had done **more** work for my exam
- Samia hadn't been angry at breakfast time.
- he had been more careful with his essay

و كباقي قواعد المستوى الرابع هذه القاعدة ايضا تأتي بإمتحان الوزارة بعدة أنماط .  
النمط الاول : وهو على شكل أعد الكتابة كما هو مبين بالسؤال التالي

❖ Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets.

- 1) I regret speaking aloud in my class.  
I wish .....
- 2) I regret living abroad for a long time.  
I wish .....
- 3) Nader should have been more careful with his essay. He didn't get a good mark  
Nader wishes .....
- 4) Mahmoud didn't consult his career advisor, so he felt sorry.  
I wish .....

أسئلة وزارية :

Answers:

- 1) I wish I hadn't spoken aloud in my class.
- 2) I wish I hadn't lived abroad for a long time.
- 3) Nader wishes he had been more careful with his essay.
- 4) I wish Mahmoud had consulted his career advisor.

النمط الثاني: وهو على شكل صحح الفعل بين الاقواس و نميز السؤال من خلال وجود **I wish / if only** طريقة الحل في سؤال صحح الفعل لقاعدة التمني/ الندم

- ١ - عند وجود فعل مضارع داخل الجملة يجب استخدام فعل تصريف (V.2.) ولانقوم بالنفي الا بحال وجود not بين الاقواس
- ٢ - عند وجود فعل تصريف ثان في الجملة يجب استخدام ماض تام (had + V.3) ولانقوم بالنفي الا بحال وجود not بين الاقواس

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

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

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

past perfect                      Past                      present                      future  
hadn't eaten                      ate                      feeling

النمط الثالث : ضع دائرة و نتعامل مع هذا النمط بنفس طريقة سؤال صحح الفعل

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

- 1) Ziad **is** not very good at basketball. He wishes he .....taller! (is / were / was)
- 2) I **can't** do this exercise. I wish I..... it. (understood / understand / understanding)
- 3) Mr Haddad **does not** understand the Chinese businessman. If only he..... Chinese.  
(speak / spoke / had spoken)
- 4) Jordan **needs** to import a lot of oil. If only it ..... larger oil rese  
(has / had / had had)
- 5) I always **have** to get home, I wish my parents.....me stay out later.  
( lets , won't let , would let , will let)
6. Ziad did **not** know about Chinese culture. he wishes he .....a book about it.  
( has read , reads , had read , have read )

الفرع الخامس  
و السادس من  
الأسئلة  
الوزارية

Answers 1 were 2 understood 3 spoke 4 had 5 would let 6- had read

الجمل الشرطية

Conditional Clauses (If Clauses)

تعتبر قاعدة الجمل الشرطية من القواعد التي يرد عليها أكثر عدد من العلامات بحيث يكون مجموع العلامات على الجمل الشرطية من ٦ الى ٩ علامات موزعة بحسب نمط السؤال و كبقية قواعد المستوى الرابع تأتي هذه القاعدة بعدة أنماط في البداية سوف نشرح النوع صفر و النوع الاول و السؤال على هذا الجزء يكون صحح الفعل أو ضع دائره كما هو موضح بالسؤال الاول و الثاني

0) If + V.1(s-es) , V.1(s-es) (always happens)

1) If+ V.1(s-es) , will + inf (future outcome)

❖ طريقة الحل :

أولا نحدد السؤال من خلال وجود كلمة الشرط مثل **provided that, as long as, unless and even if** ثانيا ننظر للشق الممتلى من الجملة لنحدد الشق الاخر

ارجو الانتباه للأفراد و الجمع و النفي في حالة المضارع فمعظم اخطاء الطلبة يكون فيها للاسف

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

1. **When** you ..... at the station next Saturday, we **will be** there to meet you. (arrive)
2. Nasser **will come** out with us tomorrow **unless** he ..... help his father. (have to)
3. I ..... you with your homework **as long as** you **help** me with mine! (help)
4. **Provided that** it ..... we **will have** a picnic next week. (not rain)
5. **Even if** Omar ..... his driving test this afternoon, he **will not have** his own car. (pass)

Answers: 1- arrive 2. has to 3. will help 4. doesn't rain 5. passes

النمط الثاني : ضع دائرة و في هذه الحالة قد يكون السؤال إما على تصريف الفعل أو على كلمة الشرط (وهنا نختار وفقا لمعنى الجملة)

1. ....you heat water to 100°C, it boils. (When , Unless, even if)
2. You will not pass your exams .....you study hard. ( as long as , unless, if)
3. If you ..... the plants, they will die. (doesn't water ,dont water, hadn't watered )
4. Do you usually go home or meet your friends when school .....?  
(finish , finishes , finished)
5. Your new computer will last a long time ..... you are careful with it.  
(as long as , even if , unless)
6. During Ramadan, Muslims eat .....the sun sets.  
(as long as , when , even if unless )

هذه الصفحة  
مخصصة للطلبة  
المعدين

Answers: 1. When 2. unless 3. don't water 4. finishes 5. as long as 6- when

❖ Correct the verb between brackets:

- 1) **Provided that** it ....., we will have a picnic next week. (not, rain)
- 2) Plants die, **if** they ..... enough sunlight. (not, get)
- 3) Ali will be upset, **If** you ..... him to your party. (not, invite)
- 4) Rawan always takes her mobile **When** she..... (go out)
- 5) The bus is late . **If** it ..... soon, we will get a taxi . (not , arrive)
- 6) If city ..... everything and doesn't throw anything away , it is zero waste .(recycle)

أسئلة وزارية

Answers: 1-doesn't rain 2- don't get 3- don't invite 4- goes out 5-doesn't arrive 6- recycles.

1.	provided that(if)	بشرط أن
2.	as long as	طالما
3.	Unless( if not)	إذا لم
4.	even if	حتى وإن/لو
5.	when	عندما

يجب حفظ معاني كلمات الشرط

النمط الثالث : و هو سؤال اعد الكتابة و هنا نركز على النوع الثالث من الجمل الشرطية  
طريقة الحل :

- ١ - نطبق قاعدة النوع الثالث من الجمل الشرطية if +had +V.3 , would +have + V.3
- ٢ - إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة يجب أن نقوم بنفيها و العكس أي انه إذا كانت الجملة منفيه يجب أن يتم اثباتها
- ٣ - نقوم بحذف كلمة الربط بحال وجودها و نستبدلها بفاصلة كما هو موضح بالأمثلة التالية.

❖ Read the situations and complete the sentences with the third conditional, using the word in brackets. The first one is done for you.

- 1) Saeed **left** his camera at home, so he **wasn't able to take** pictures of the parade. (could)  
If .....
- 2) I **had** a headache yesterday, and I didn't do well in the Maths test. (might)  
if .....
- 3) I **didn't know** your phone number, **so** I **wasn't able to contact** you. (could)  
if .....
- 4) You **had** a brightly-coloured T-shirt on. That's how I **noticed** you in the crowd. (might not)  
If .....
- 5) I **worked** really hard the day before the exam. I **got** top marks. (might not)  
If .....

Answers:

1. If Saeed hadn't left his camera at home, he could have taken pictures of the parade.
2. I might have done well in the Maths test if I hadn't had a headache yesterday.
3. I could have been able to contact you if I had known your phone number.
4. If you hadn't had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on, I might not have noticed you in the crowd.
5. I might not have got top marks if I hadn't worked really hard the day before the exam.

❖ Read the situations and complete the sentences, using the word in brackets

- 1) Marwan worked really hard the day before the exam. He got top marks. (if / might not)  
If .....
- 2) Saleem left his wallet at home, so he wasn't able to purchase his necessary items. (could)  
If .....
- 3) I studied really hard the day before the final exams. I achieved the first rank in my class.  
If ..... (might not)
- 4) Sami didn't apply immediately for the scholarship, so he didn't get it. (if / could)  
If .....
- 5) The company didn't know your phone number, so they weren't able to contact you.  
If ..... (if/ might)

- if +had +V.3 So , would +have + V.3  
 would +have + V.3 because if +had +V.3

#### Grammar: The third conditional

Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Listen and check.

- 1 I **would have got** the job if I..... (have) some experience.
- 2 If you..... (do) the course, you **would have had** enough experience to apply for the job.

هذه الصفحة  
مخصصة للطلبة  
المعيدين



المواضيع المشتركة بين المستوى الثالث و الرابع و مادة الحفظ

## Derivation

Nouns

Ment	Achievement, Agreement, development
Tion	translation , Interpretation, production ,
Ity	Responsibility , security
Ance	Dominance, disappearance
Hood	Neighborhood , childhood
Ing	Teaching, weaving
Ist	Psychologist ,sociologist
Er	Interpreter
Or	Visitor , inventor
Ship	Relationship , championship
Sion	Revision, Immersion
Ness	Happiness
Ism	criticism Multilingualism
Dom	Freedom
Cy	Expectancy

❖ فيما يلي مجموعة الطرق لمعرفة متى تختار الاسم في الامتحان .

- (١) يأتي الاسم بعد ( the , a , an )
- (٢) يأتي الاسم بعد الصفات
- (٣) يأتي الاسم بعد حروف الجر
- (٤) يأتي الاسم قبل الفعل noun + verb
- (٥) يأتي الاسم بعد كلمة (cause)
- (٦) يأتي الاسم بعد محددات الكمية
- (٧) يأتي الاسم بعد صفات الملكية
- (٨) يأتي الاسم بعد أسماء الإشارة :
- (٩) يأتي الاسم بعد الأرقام .

انتبه دائما لما قبل و ما بعد الفراغ عند الوصول لسؤال الاشتقاق

## Adjective

Noun + al	Intentional, natural , Regional, educational
Ful	Carful , meaningful , beautiful
Ous	Serious
Ive	Productive , Competitive, Creative
Ible	Responsible , sensible
Able	, Adaptable , Achievable, teachable
Less	Powerless
Ant	Dependant , Important
Ent	Dependent
Ary	Voluntary
Ic	Energetic , Economic
v.3 + (ed)	Qualified

الطرق التالية توضح متى يجب أن تختار صفة

- (١) تأتي الصفة بعد أشكال (be)
- (٢) تأتي الصفة بعد الكلمات التالية :
- (٣) Be+very/so/too/really + adjective
- (٤) تأتي الصفة قبل الاسم (هام جدا)
- (٥) The most + adjective + noun .....
- (٦) as صفة as
- (٧) قبل الاسم يأتي صفة

بعد الأفعال التالية و كلمة well

Find-feel-become-seem- get  
Found-felt-became-seemed-got

الأفعال Verbs

Fy	Glorify
Ate	, Concentrate, Circulate, Dominate
Ise, Ize	Economise
En	Strengthen
v.1	Know, destroy

١ - يوضع الفعل بعد (to) :  
 ٢ - يأتي الفعل بعد افعال modals  
 ٣ - يأتي الفعل بعد عائلة Do / does / did  
 ٤ - يأتي الفعل بعد الفاعل s + v. + obj

adverbs

الظروف

تنتهي الظروف بـ (ly)

استخدام الظروف :

- ١ - يأتي الظرف قبل الصفة
- ٢ - يقع الظرف قبل التصريف الثالث
- ٣ - يقع **الظرف** في بداية الجملة في حال وجود فاصلة.

ملخص بسيط لموضوع الاشتقاق:

Noun

- 1- The, a, an
- 2- This .that, these, those
- 3- Of
- 4- My.....

Verb:

- 1- To+V.
- 2- Do+V.
- 3- Modal+V.

Adjective:

- 1- Be.....
- 2- Be+very, too, so, really
- 3- The most.
- 4- قبل الاسم يأتي صفة

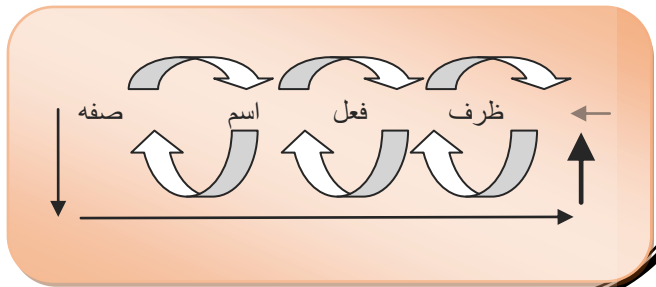
Adverb:

- 1- .....ly....., \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2- \_\_\_\_\_ Noun.....ly..
- 3- V.....ly.....V\_\_\_\_\_

- ❖ N.....V.....N
- ❖ V.....adv.....V
- ❖ .....and.....
- ١ - بعد الاسم يأتي فعل.
- ٢ - قبل الاسم يأتي صفة.
- ٣ - قبل الفعل يأتي اسم.
- ٤ - بعد الفعل يأتي ظرف.
- ٥ - قبل الصفة يأتي ظرف.
- ٦ - بعد الصفة يأتي اسم.
- ٧ - قبل الظرف يأتي فعل.
- ٨ - بعد الظرف يأتي صفة.

صافح

- ❖ ما بعد الفراغ يلغي قاعدة ما قبل الفراغ.





فيما يلي جميع الاسئلة الوزارية التي وردت على موضوع الاشتقاق للمستوى الثالث.

Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets.

- 1) The newly constructed projects use recycled water which help the ..... of the environment.  
(sustainable , sustainably, sustainability )
- 2) Taha Hussein is one of the most ..... writers of the twentieth century.  
(influence, influential ,influentially)
- 3) Imagination is the source of .....  
(create , creation , creative )
- 4) Bank customers can ..... their checking accounts instantly through the electronic system.  
(accessible , access ,accessibility )
- 5) Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is .....  
(viable , viably , viability)
- 6) Artists usually meet to discuss ideas and ..... each other's work .  
(Criticize , criticism , critic)
- 7) Many candy advertisements are usually presented in an ..... manner in the TV .  
(attract , attractive , attraction )
- 8) Markets have different types of food which are..... prepared from animal products  
(influence, influential ,influentially)
- 9) The ..... system must be linked with the requirements of social and economic development for any country.  
(education , educational , educationally )
- 10) Jordan has a ..... of being friendly and welcoming country. It is one of the safest places in the Middle East.  
(repute , reputation , reputable)

اجابات النموذجية لجميع أسئلة الوزارة للسنوات السابقة للمستوى الثالث			
1	sustainability	6	criticize
2	influential	7	attractive
3	creation	8	Influentially
4	access	9	Educational
5	viable	10	Reputation

أحبتني فيما يلي جميع الاسئلة الوزارية التي وردت داخل الامتحان و أسئلة الكتاب المدرسي (المستوى الرابع)

❖ Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets

- 1) Services, mostly travel and **tourism**.....the majority of our economy.  
(**dominant , dominate , dominance**)
- 2) Khaled is a very ..... **and** adaptable worker, I believe that he can be successful in any position.  
(**competence , competent , competitively**)
- 3) Kareem is a .....**journalist**, he has worked previously for many scientific journals.  
(**qualification , qualified , qualify**)
- 4) Doing lots of exercise won't keep you healthy if you don't eat .....**food** as well.  
(**nutrients, nutrition , nutritious )**
- 5) **Language** ..... **is** becoming an important requirement for many jobs.  
(**proficiently , proficiency , proficient )**
- 6) My grandfather often tells us about what he did in **his**.....  
(**young , youth**)
- 7) Olives Which **are**..... **grown** in the world, have been cultivated for over years.  
(**extend , Extensive, Extensively**)
- 8) It is important to have **an** .....Of different countries' customs.  
( **aware , awareness** )
- 9) Maha shows a **great** .....for her new Job as a lawyer in the court.  
(**enthusiasm , enthusiastic , enthusiastically** )
- 10)Our national team is now **well** ..... for the second round of the competition.  
( **qualify , qualification , qualified** )
- 11)With children it is important **to** ..... the right balance between love and discipline.  
( **achieve , achieved , achievable** )

Answers: 1- Dominate 2- competent 3- Qualified 4- nutritious 5- proficiency  
6-youth 7- Extensively 8- awareness 9- enthusiasm 10- qualified  
11- achieve

يوضح هذا الجدول جميع الوظائف اللغوية للمستوى الثالث و المستوى الرابع		
1)	Coherence	
2)	consequence	Therefore/ In this way /As a consequence
3)	Indicating opposition	However/ Whereas /Despite /On one hand, ... On the other hand, ... / In spite of this, ... / On the contrary, ... / Conversely, ...
4)	Introduction	The aim of this report is to /This report examines/ In this report
5)	Conclusion/Recommendations	It appears that ... / This results in ... / It is recommended that ... / The best course of action would be to
6)	continuation or addition	Furthermore, ... / Likewise, ... / One reason for this is ... / In addition
7)	showing cause	because / as because of/ due to since
8)	showing result	therefore / so; as a result, / because of that, / consequently,
9)	giving advice	Why don't you ....? If I were you, I would .... You ought to... You should.... You could It would be a good idea
10)	puzzlement	<b>How</b> can I get work experience without getting a job first?
11)	To link ideas	He /she /they
الادوات البلاغية <b>rhetorical devices</b> / الادوات الادبية <b>of literary devices</b> للمستوى الثالث و الرابع		
12)	Simile: التشبيه	1-Some robots will look and <b>sound very like humans</b> , because technology will have advanced a great deal. 2-Treatment and medicines will taste <b>as delicious as real food</b> .
13)	Metaphor: المجاز/ الاستعارة	The world will be at your fingertips. // life is a journey
14)	Onomatopoeia: المحاكاه الصوتية	Everywhere we go we will hear the constant <b>buzz</b> and <b>hum</b> of technology.(((zooming )))
15)	Personification: التشخيص	1-Our computers and mobile phones will <b>take care of us</b> , by <b>telling us</b> when to wake up, eat and sleep. 2-the animal marching
16)	Alliteration الجناس	- Parsee perched / singing speck

- ❖ Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.  
We couldn't go to the stadium **since** there weren't any tickets left.  
What is the function **of using since** in the above sentence?
- ❖ Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows  
**Despite** the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient.  
1. What is the function of using despite in the above sentence?  
Eating well is important for good health. **Furthermore**, it helps to make you more active.  
2. What is the function of using furthermore in the above sentence?.
- ❖ Which sentence indicates consequence?  
3) A) *Therefore, people can communicate more quickly and conveniently.*  
B) *Despite the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient.*

## Guided writing

- ♣ Read the information in the table below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences , use appropriate linking words such as : and , too ..... etc.

### How to make difficult decisions .....

- reflect on past decisions.
- imagine having made the decision.
- make mistakes and learn from them .
- talk them through with friends.

There are many (العنوان) such as الفكرة الاولى +ing and الفكرة الثانية + ing and الفكرة الثالثة +ing .

In addition, the last one is also الفكرة الرابعة +ing.

Watching sports on TV	Watching sports live
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exciting</li> <li>• Comfortable and cheap</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noisy</li> <li>• Uncomfortable and expensive</li> </ul>

<p>العنوان الاول is الفكرة الاولى and الفكرة الثانية , too.</p> <p>On the other hand is العنوان الثاني الفكرة الاولى and الفكرة الثانية , too.</p>
--

ملاحظات عامة لسؤال الكتابة الموجهة:

- عزيزي الطالب الطرق الموجودة في هذا المكثف هي لمساعدتك لتحقيق أعلى علامة ممكنة بهذا السؤال ، مطلوب السؤال هو كتابة جملتين مستخدما كلمات الربط المناسبة بغض النظر عن الطريقة أي ان هذه الطرق البسيطة ليست وحدها الحل إنما هي لمساعدتك فقط.
- ان كان العنوان مباشرا (اسم جمع) يتم وضعه كما هو دون أي تعديل
- أن احتوى العنوان على كلمة why نقوم بحذفها و استبدالها بكلمة . reasons
- إن احتوى العنوان على كلمة how نقوم بحذفها و استبدالها بكلمة . ways
- إن احتوى العنوان على كلمة what نقوم بحذفها و استبدالها بكلمة . things
- إذا بدأت الجملة بـ the و كانت متبوعة باسم جمع
- إن كانت الفكرة تبدأ بفعل نضيف له .ing

Name	Ibn Bassal
Date	lived in the eleventh century CE
Location	Al-Andalus
Achievements	writing <i>A Book of Agriculture</i> ; designing water pumps and irrigation systems
Legacy	agricultural instructions and advice

ملخص عام لمجموعة من مصطلحات المستوى الثالث و الرابع (مهم جدا) التي قد ترد بسؤال الاستبدال بالمعنى احفظ معاني مصطلحات الألوان و الجسم التالية انجليزي- انجليزي عربي:

لا تنسى قراءة نص السؤال قبل البدء بالحل فمن الممكن أن ن يطلبك المعنى أو يطلبك استبدال المصطلح بواحد آخر		
1)	To feel blue	Feel sad
2)	Out of the blue	Apparently from nowhere; unexpectedly
3)	See red	To be angry
4)	Red-handed	In the act of doing something wrong
5)	White elephant	Something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose
6)	Have green light	To have or give permission to go ahead with something or for something to happen
مصطلحات الجسد		
1)	get cold feet	to lose your confidence in something at the last minute أن تفقد ثققتك في شيء ما في اللحظة الأخيرة
2)	get it off your chest	to tell someone about something that has been worrying you أن تخبر شخص ما عن شيء ما يقلقك
3)	have a head for	to have a natural mental ability for ( maths/numbers) أن تمتلك القدرة العقلية الطبيعية في (مثلاً: الرياضيات/ الأرقام/الموسيقى ... الخ)
4)	keep your chin up	to remain cheerful in difficult situations, an expression of encouragement أن تبقى مبتهيج في المواقف الصعبة، وهذا تعبير يستعمل للتشجيع
5)	play it by ear	to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops أن تقرر كيفية التعامل مع وضع ما حسب تطوره (حسب الظروف)
6)	put my back into it	try extremely hard/ أو to put a lot of effort into something يحاول بجدية تامة/أو أن يضع الكثير من الجهد في شيء ما

☒ Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank.

- 1- Have you heard the good news? We've got the ..... light to go ahead with our project!  
a)red b) green c)blue
- 2- Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught .....-handed.  
a)red b) green c)blue
- 3- I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely out of the .....  
a)red b) green c)blue
- 4- Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a ..... elephant.  
a)White b)red b) green
- 5- The government has given the .....Light to build a new airport in our town .  
a)green b)black c) red
- 6- The underlined phrase means .The news which I read made me see red.  
a) un expectedly b) get very angry c) agree.
- 7- To know ..... dangers of the internet.a) About b) with c)on
- 8- To connect ..... people on the internet. a) with b)on c)out
- 9- To turn .....privacy sittings. a)on b)out c)in
- 10- To give ..... personal information. a) on b)out C) in
- 11- To fill .....a form. a)with b) in c) out

❖ المتلازمات :هي من المواضيع الهامة في المستوى الثالث و الرابع يجب عليك حفظ هذه المتلازمات و حفظ معانيها انتبه الان لأنماط الأسئلة التي قد تأتي في الامتحان الوزارة. (ممکن أن تكون بسؤال أملا الفراغ)

❖ choose the correct verb to complete the collocations. النمط الاول: ضع دائرة

- 1- ..... someone attention ( catch , take , get )
- 2- .....an idea. ( get , catch , spend )
- 3- .....an interest in something / somebody . ( get , take , do )
- 4- .....time doing something. ( spend , do , get )
- 5- .....a course . ( make , attend , get )

Answers: 1-catch 2-get 3-take 4-spend 5-attend.

النمط الثاني : و هو استبدال المتلازمة أو جزء من المتلازمة ادرس المثال الوزاري التالي .

❖ Replace the underlined misused verb in the sentence below with the correct one to form the **appropriate collocation**.

➤ I like to **attend** time learning foreign languages.

هذه المجموعة هي عبارة عن متلازمات و قد يرد سؤالا عليها اما صحح الخطا او ضع دائرة أو استبدل		
draw up a timetable	write a schedule	يكتب برنامج/جدول
do exercise	keep fit	يحافظ على اللياقة
make a start	Begin	يبدأ
take a break	Relax	يستريح
do a subject	Study	يدرس
make a difference	change something	يغير شيئا ما
drop a course	to stop studying a certain subject at university	يسقط فصلا (أي يتوقف عن الدراسة فصلا في الجامعة)
هذه المجموعة هي عبارة عن متلازمات و قد يرد سؤالا عليها اما صحح الخطا او ضع دائرة		
do research		يعمل بحث
choose a course or courses		يختار دراسة مادة أو مواد
catch (someone's) attention		يحظى بانتباه شخص ما
get an idea		تخطر له/لها فكرة
take interest		يهتم بشخص او شيء
spend time		يقضي الوقت
attend a course		يلتحق بدورة
make a mistake	يرتكب خطأ	يقدم طلب عن طريق النت
ask questions	يسأل أسئلة	تحصل على نتائجك
shake hands	يصافح	السمات/الخصائص الشخصية
earn respect	يكسب احترام	الخبرة العملية
join a company	ينضم إلى شركة	تفاصيل الاتصال
cause offence	يسبب إساءة	يأخذ دورة
make small talk	يجري حديثا قصيرا	شعور بالرضا
work as a teacher	يعمل كمعلم	يحصل على وظيفة/عمل
decide on	يقرر	قصير المدى
translate....into	يترجم...إلى	يجيب عن أسئلة مفصلة
talk about	يتحدث عن	يقوم بصفحة/أو اتفاقية
ask about	يسأل عن	يعطي بطاقة عمل/
good at	جيد في	يخبر/أو يقول نكتة

الجزء المضلل مخصص للمعيدين

و كما ذكرت سابقا قد يرد السؤال إما استبدال بالامعنى أو استبدال المتلازمة ادرس الامثلة التالية (حبيبي ركز بالامتحان بنص السؤال اه و لا تستعجل من الاخر تفضحناش)

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. Before you start revision, draw up a time table.

What do the underlined collocations mean?

2. It is hoped that we can make a start on the project next week.

What do the underlined collocations mean?

3. Your contribution to your country can make a difference.

What do the underlined collocations mean?

Answers:

1-write a schedule

2-begin

3-change something

❖ Replace the underlined misused collocation in the following sentence with the correct one.

➤ If you send money to charity, you will do exercise to a lot of lives?



أعزائي الطلاب سوف تجدون هنا بعض النصائح لتساعدكم في سوال الكتابة الحرة أرجوا الانتباه للنصائح التالية و التي سوف تفيدكم و تطور طريقة الكتابة لديكم. ما هو الموضوع المناسب؟ ما هو الاسلوب الكتابي الاسهل؟ وكيف أحقق أعلى علامة بمكنة؟ بالبداية يجب قراءة الموضوعين التي تقدمهما الوزارة ثم اختر الموضوع الذي تمتلك عليه أكبر قدر من الأفكار.

كيف أبدأ الموضوع؟

إبدأ الموضوع بكتابة جملة عامة عن الموضوع بحيث أن يفهم المصحح من خلالها الموضوع عن ماذا يتحدث. من الممكن ان تستفيد من العبارات التالية.

كلنا نتفق ان ..... يلعب دور هام ف حياتنا.

❖ We all agree that .....plays an important part in our life

لا عجب اذا قلنا ان ..... له اثار ايجابية علينا.

❖ No wonder if we say that ..... Has/have good positive effects on us.

ما لا شك فيه ان...هي واحدة من اخطر الظواهر ف حياتنا.(عند التحدث عن مشكلة ما )

❖ There is no doubt that ..... is one of the most dangerous phenomena in our life.

بعد اختيارك للموضوع و كتابة جملة عامة احصر الأفكار الموجودة بنفس نص السؤال الوزارة و ابدأ بكتابة الأفكار بحيث ألا تستخدم جمل صعبة بل صب كامل جهدك باستخدام أبسط الكلمات و الجمل . و تأكد من أن الجملة تحتوى على العناصر الاساسية و هي ( فاعل \* فعل \* مفعول به) ثم ضع كلمة ربط و اضع بعدها جملة اخرى . تجنب الجمل الطويلة حتي لا تقع بالاطباء الإملائية أو القواعدية.

قسم الموضوع إلى هذه الأجزاء:

1) المقدمة (البداية) ٢ ) الموضوع ٣) النهاية (الخاتمة)

❖ المقدمة : يجب أن تحتوى المقدمة على الأفكار التي سوف تتحدث عنها و بالموضوع و يمكنك استخدام اسلوب الاستفهام كمقدمة مثلا لنفترض أن الموضوع عن ( أوقات الدراسة ) يمكنك استخدام هذا الاسلوب كمقدمة

❖ Do you know how much time students need to study daily? What is the best time to study? Do you think that studying for long hours is helpful? We will answer all these questions in this report.

❖ الموضوع : يحتوى الموضوع على الافكار التي وجدت بالمقدمة و مضاف اليها شرح أو امثلة .

بعد أن تنتهي من طرح الافكار بالمقدمة ابدأ بتناول كل فكرة لوحدها و اشرح توضيح أو مثال على كل واحدة منها و ان كان عدد الافكار كبير اشرح فكرتين و اشرح واحدة ثم اشرح فكرتين و اعطي مثلا لواحدة منها .

❖ الخاتمة : في هذا القسم من الموضوع يفضل عمل تلخيص للأفكار التي وردت في المقدمة و الموضوع و هنا يمكن أيضا أن تكتب رأيك بالموضوع او ان تضع نصيحة .

## FREE WRITING

In this essay, I am going to explain some of the arguments for and against

(.....)

First of all , I will explain the arguments for (.....)

There are many points that support (.....) the main point is (.....) also (.....)

In my opinion, (.....)

Now I will explain the arguments against (.....)

There are many points which stand against (.....) the main point is (.....) also (.....)

In my opinion , (.....)

**\* As a result of all these information, it is clear that ..... plays a vital and important role in the life and society**

In fact,.....is one of the most important issues .Really, I find great pleasure to write about it . It has great value for us to improve our country.

-.....has got a lot of benefits to everyone, old or young, man or woman, boy or girl.

We All agree that..... is important things in our life because ..... and .....

..... ha good positive effects on us because ..... and.....

In my point of view, I think that .....

اولاً	First
ثانياً	Second
قبل ذلك	Before that
بعد ذلك	After that
لاحقاً	Later
اخيراً	Finally
من ناحية	On one hand
من ناحية اخرى	On the other hand
بالاضافة الي ذلك	Addition to that
علاوة على ذلك	Moreover
على ايه حال	However

No doubt that this is a very dangerous problem that faces us nowadays. It affects everything in our life, so we must do our best and do every way possible to solve it and find an end to it.

-.....Is a very dangerous problem in our life nowadays.

# أبرز القطع للمستوى

## الثالث و الرابع ▲

- يتضمن هذا الملخص على:
  - مجموعة من أبرز قطع المستوى الثالث و الرابع.
  - إمتحان شامل جميع أفكار الكتاب من حيث القواعد.
  - مجموعة من الأوراق التي تساعد الطالب على التمييز بين قواعد الكتاب
- كامل

## إعداد الأستاذ :- سيف عويمر

مركز حمورابي الثقافي (سحاب)

مركز جوهرة الفلك (المقابلين)

كيف أدرس القطع ؟؟؟ كيف أجيب على قطعة الإمتحان؟؟؟ ما هي المشاكل التي قد تواجه الطالب أثناء الإمتحان الوزاري؟؟؟ ما هي القطع المتوقعة؟؟؟  
أولا : ما هي أفضل الطرق لدراسة القطع ؟

تتم دراسة القطع عن طريق حفظ معاني الكلمات و استيعاب و فهم الموضوع الذي تناقشة القطعة .

(أما إذا كان الطالب مستواه العلمي متوسط ) يمكنه دراسة الفقرة عن طريق حفظ الأفكار العامة بالقطعة و تسلسل الأحداث فيها و التركيز على التعداد لكل فقرة .  
إن لم تفلح أي من الطرق السابقة في دراسة الفقرة يجب على الطالب تحديد مفاصل الفقرة. ما المقصود بالمفاصل ؟ أي النقاط المحورية و الهامة و التي تكون موجودة بالفقرة بجوار الروابط مثل كلمة :

(and , or , because , but, as well as , therefore , moreover)  
بمجرد تحديدها لهذه الروابط تكون قد حصلت على ثلث علامة الفقرة .  
بما يخص سؤال الضمائر :

1)	He/ she	تعود لاسم عاقل (he للمذكر / she للمؤنث)
2)	They /them their	تعود على اسم جمع سابق
3)	who	تعود لإسم عاقل سابق
4)	which	اسم غير عاقل سابق
5)	It	يعود على اسم غير عاقل سابق

سؤال التفكير الناقد : يتوجب عليك كتابة رأيك بجملتين و هنا يجب أن تكتب بلغة بحيث أن يفهم المصحح معنى إجابتك

سؤال الإقتراح يفضل عمل الإقتراحات على شكل نقاط أو ترقيم .

أما سؤال الاقتباس: بالنسبة للطالب المتوسط يمكنك ترجمة السؤال المطلوب و من ثم الرجوع للفقرة و إيجاد الحل عبر تسلسل الأفكار

يجب عليك قراءة نص السؤال بعناية و فهم على الأقل ٢٠٪ من مطلوب السؤال أي بواقع كلمتين من السؤال و من ثم تبحث في الفقرة عن الكلمات المشابهة بالفقرة و بعدها تتأكد من إجابتك عبر الفكرة من الجملة التي تم تحديدها

**ما هي المشاكل التي قد تواجه الطالب أثناء الإمتحان الوزاري؟؟؟**

المشكلة الرئيسية التي تواجه الطالب بسؤال الفقرة هي فهم مطلوب السؤال و فهم معنى السؤال و هنا سوف أشرح لكم أهم الكلمات التي سوف تساعدك بترجمة نص السؤال الوزاري و فهم المطلوب من السؤال

مجموعة من الكلمات التي تفيد الطالب في ترجمة نصوص الأسئلة الوزارية					
E	A	E	A	E	A
Ways	طرق	Difference	اختلاف	Replace	استبدل
Methods	طرق	Recommendation	توصيات	Correct	صحح
Advantages	إيجابيات	Purposes	أهداف	Choose	اختر
Solutions	حلول	Features	خصائص	brackets	أقواس
Skills	مهارات	Threat	تهديد	Complete	أكمل
Quality	خاصية	Reasons	أسباب	sentences	جمل
Benefit	فائدة	Characteristics	خصائص	similar	مشابهة
Imagine	تخيل	Editor	محرر	Correct the mistakes.	صحح الأخطاء
Suitable	مناسب	Several	متعدد / عدة	Factors	عوامل
Affect	يؤثر	Procedures	إجراءات	Collocations	متلازمات
Effect	تأثير	Type	نوع	Mention	اذكر
Incorrect	غير صحيح	Suggest	اقترح	Misused	مستخدم بشكل خاطئ
obstructive	معيق	Attitudes	مواقف		

سوف نقوم الآن بتطبيق التعليمات على إحدى فقرات الكتاب:

Health in Jordan: a report

### Introduction

Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. This is largely due to the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority. (!) **Advances in education, economic conditions, sanitation, clean water, diet and housing have made our community healthier.**

### Healthcare centres

As a result of careful planning, the number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years. **(4/A) More than 800 different kinds of healthcare center have been built, (4/B) as well as 188 dental clinics.** (6) In 2012 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunised, thanks to immunization teams that had been working towards this goal for several years.

Although there were remote areas of the country where people had been without consistent access to **(5) electricity and safe water**, almost 99 per cent of the country's population now has access.

### Hospitals

Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving its **(2/A) primary healthcare facilities**, it has not neglected its **(2/B) advanced medical facilities**. **(3/A) the reputation of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region, (3/B) and now many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery**. In Jordan the open heart surgery programme started in 1970 CE in Amman.

### Life expectancy

The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful. In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2017 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 74.6

According to UNICEF statistics, between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan's infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world – from 70 death per 1000 births in 1981 CE to only 15 death per 1000 births in 2017 CE.

### Conclusion

The low infant mortality rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system, have been contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth, which will result in a strong work force with economic benefits for the whole country.

- 1) Write down the sentence which shows the sectors that helped in making Jordan healthier.
- 2) According to the text, write down two aspects that the country has been focusing on.
- 3) According to the text, why do some patients come to Jordan?
- 4) According to the text, write down two examples, which show that healthcare services have been increasing rapidly.
- 5) According to the text, people in remote areas miss many things write down two of these things.
- 6) What is the achievement of the immunisation teams?
- 7) Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. According to the text, explain this statement.
- 8) Suggest three ways to improve our healthcare awareness in the future.

**Our country has a high standard of education. (4)This is mainly due to the fact that the government considers education a necessity.** All schools, from kindergarten to secondary, are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education (MOE). **(5)Pre-school and kindergarten education is optional, followed by ten years of free, compulsory education.** For higher education, students enter university, either for academic or (3) vocational courses.

. Large number of Jordanian students choose to study at these institutions, as well as foreign students from all over the world. These are undergraduates studying for a **(1)first degree, or postgraduates studying for a Master's degree, a PhD or a higher diploma.**

**(6)The three universities with the most undergraduates are the University of Jordan in Amman, Yarmouk University in Irbid and Al Balqa Applied University in Salt.** These are all public Universities. An example of a newer university is the German-Jordanian University in Amman, which was set up in 2005 CE. **(7) It is a collaboration between the MOHE and Germany's Federal Ministry of Education and Research,** and it follows Germany's model of education in Applied Sciences.

**For** students who wish to complete their university studies while working at the same time, it is also possible in some Jordanian universities to enrol onto online distance learn in programmes.

In the future, this option will become available in many other universities.

- 1) **According to the text write down the degrees that you can get from university after leaving school.**
- 2) **What does the underlined word mean?**
- 3) **Find a word from the text which means the same as( used to describe a particular job and the skills involved)**
- 4) **According to the text, our country has a high standard of education.why?**
- 5) **Quote the sentence which shows the optional and obligatory educational stages in Jordan.**
- 6) **According to the text, name three public universities in Jordan?**
- 7) **Quote the sentence which indicated the cooperation in education between the two countries?**
- 8) **Our education system should be improved. Write down three ways to improve it.**
- 9) **Suggest three ways to encourage people to enroll onto online distance learn in programmes.**

- ❖ In England, almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education. The figure has not always been as high as **this**. Twenty years ago' it was closer to 30%, and thirty years before that, it was only about 5%. Another huge change has been financial. Before 1998 CE, higher education in the UK was completely free for UK citizens. Since then, tuition fees have been introduced. Most students borrow this money from the government' <sup>(7)</sup>**They don't have to repay it immediately.** Instead, they pay it back slowly out of future earnings.

Despite the high cost, most students choose to study away from home. A recent survey of 17,000 students revealed that only 7% wanted to stay at home while they studied for their degree. Of course for most young people, living away from home means borrowing even more money from the government. So why don't students choose to avoid debt by staying at home, where they don't have to pay rent?(5) **Most of them** say that they want to move to the University their Choice, rather than the nearest one. Another strong motive is the desire to live in a new culture. Where do these students live? (3) Many have rooms in halls of residence, especially in their first year; others rent flats or houses.(2) **A lucky (1) minority** live in property that their parents have bought for them. Most of them need to learn (4) to cook, do their own washing and manage their time and money.

- 1- Find a word from the text which means the same as not many, the opposite of 'majority'.
  - 2- Write down the sentence which explains that parents help their sons in studying?
  - 3- Where do students who study far away live, write down two places?
  - 4- There are many challenges that facing the students who choose to study abroad. write two of them .
  - 5- According to the text write down the two reasons that make students choose to study away from home.
  - 6- According to the text there are many changes happened to the high education in UK. Write them down.
- (Answer) The percentage of school leavers and Tuition fees have been introduced**
- 7- Quote the sentence which indicates that students don't have to pay back the government at once .
  - 8- Suggest three ways to encourage young people to study near their homes?
  - 9- Students who choose to study away at home may face many difficulties. Suggest three tips to make studying abroad less challenging.

### فقرة مزدوجة (مركز الحسين و الطب التكميلي)

The king Hussein cancer center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre . it treats both adult and pediatric patients . As the population of the country increases, more and more families will rely on the hospital for cancer treatment. Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region , as they are attracted by its excellent **reputation** , lower costs , and cultural and language similarities .(KHCC) will have added 182 extra beds, and they will have built a special ten-floor outpatients' building , with an education centre which will include teaching rooms and a library . Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine . If patients wanted to receive this kind of nonconventional treatment, they used to have to consult a private practitioner who was likely not to have a medical degree.

Whereas critics used to say that there was no scientific evidence that non-conventional treatments actually worked, now it is more common for medical experts to recognise that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment .At a surgery in London, 70 per cent of patients who were offered the choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine for common complaints such as insomnia , arthritis and migraines chose the herbal remedy . Fifty per cent of patients then said that the treatment helped . One doctor said, 'I now consider homoeopathy to be a viable option for many different conditions, including anxiety and depression. it provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately ' .

1. According to the text, what does the underlined word reputation mean?
2. the perception of the complementary medicine has changed in the recent days. Explain this statement.
3. The writer mentioned many kinds of ailment write down two of them.
4. Quote the sentence shows that patient prefer the herbal treatment.
5. There are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan. Explain this statement.....

6. According to the text, write down two reasons that make patients come from other countries?.....

7. According to the text, write down two improvements which will be done to (HKCC)?

هذا الجدول يلخص أهم النقاط و الأفكار التي قد ترد في سؤال صحح الفعل بين الاقواس للمستوى الثالث		
1)	<b>Simple present</b> S + V.1(s-es) +obj S + don't/doesn't + inf + obj	Every , Usually , Often Never , Always , Daily Sometimes , Normally
2)	<b>Simple past</b> S + V.2 + obj S + didn't + inf + obj	Yesterday , ago Last , 2001
3)	<b>Past continuous</b> S + was/ were + V. ing +obj	1-when V.2 , was/were V.ing 2-was/were+ v.ing when V.2 3-while was/were+V ing , V.2 4-V.2 while was/were +v.ing
4)	<b>Past perfect</b> S + had +V.3 + obj	1-before V.2 , had +V.3 2- had +V.3 before V.2 3- after had +V.3 , V.2 4- V.2 after had + V.3
5)	<b>Past perfect continuous</b> S + had + been + V. ing	يستخدم هذا الزمن عند وجود فعل تصريف ثان و ظرف استمرار مثل : Since , all , for
6)	<b>Present perfect</b> S + has/ have +V.3 +obj	Since , for , just , Lately already , Recently
7)	<b>Present perfect continuous</b> S + has/have + been+ V. ing	Since , for , all , how long
<b>Has/ have + been + v.ing</b> فعل أو مؤشر مضارع		(be)
<b>had+ been + v.ing</b> فعل أو مؤشر ماضي		(be)
<b>will+ be + v.ing</b> مؤشر أو وقت محدد بالمستقبل		(be)
كيف نميز الـ (be) في حال وجودها بين الاقواس:		
8)	<b>Future continuous</b> S + will +be + V.ing + obj	يرافق هذا الزمن العديد من المؤشرات ولكن جميعها تعبر عن أوقات محددة في المستقبل .
9)	<b>Future perfect</b> S + will +have + V.3 + obj	By V.1 , will have V.3 By 2020 , will have V.3 By مؤشر مستقبل
10)	Sign language ..... in the 16 <sup>th</sup> century. ( invent)	من المهم أن تراجع حاله المبني للمجهول في سؤال صحح الفعل بين الاقواس و كيف نميز الجملة هل هي مبنية للمعلوم أو المجهول و قد تم شرح هذا لك سابقا.
11)	If + v.1 , v.1 If + v.1 , will +inf	يجب مراجعة قاعدة الجمل الشرطية أيضا وخصوصا النوع الصفير و النوع الأول و ارجوا الإنتباه للإفراد و الجمع و حاله النفي .
12)	Wish + V.2 Wish + had+V.3	قاعدة التمني : لا تنسى أنه عند وجود فعل مضارع نجيب بفعل ماضي و عند وجود فعل ماضي نجيب بماضي تام و أن الفعل الذي يتبع should لدى تحويله يصبح had+V.3 و عند وجود كلمة regret نجيب بـ hadn't +V.3



هذا الجدول يلخص أهم النقاط و الأفكار التي قد ترد في سؤال أعد كتابة الجملة للمستوى الثالث

1-	People saw smoke coming out of the forest Smoke .....	عند بدء الجملة بالمفعول به اذا الحل على قاعدة المبني للمجهول هنا تذكر جدول الافعال المساعدة و ضع طريقة الحل و انتبه لتصارييف الافعال و الافراد و الجمع و الغير معدود فهنا يحتمل الخطأ ( راجع ص ١٤ )
2-	"Schools provide children with basic education." Safwan said.....	عند وجود كلمة said/told و وجود الجملة بين علامات الاقتباس إذا التطبيق يكون على قاعدة الكلام المنقول هنا لا تنسى طريقة التحويل ( الهرم )
3-	Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. Issa's phone .....	عند وجود كلمة perhaps تطبيق قاعدة الاحتمالية و هي might + inf ملاحظة : لا تنسى أنه قد يرد السؤال على شكل ضع دائرة
4-	I asked someone to fix my computer. I..... I didn't repair my car myself. I.....	عند وجود ( ask someone to ) نستخدم الجملة السببية أو وجود جملة نفي و يرافقها أحد الضمائر التوكيدية راجع شرح القاعدة من الدوسية (ص ٤٠) و ادرس الملاحظات التي تم كتابتها لك خلال المحاضرة
5-	It <b>isn't necessary</b> to switch off the screen. You .....	عند وجود is not necessary or not obligatory نستخدم قاعدة الالزام و المنع أي نستبدلها بـ don't have to و في حالة الاثبات نستخدم have to
6-	You are <b>not allowed to</b> touch this machine You .....	و هنا أيضا حالة لقاعدة الالزام و المنع فنستبدل aren't allowed to بـ mustn't
Isn't necessary >>> don't have to Is necessary >>> have to		Aren't allowed to >>> mustn't Are allowed to >>> can ( خارج الكتاب )
7-	I think you should send a text message. If .....	عند بدء جملة الحل ( الجملة الجديدة ) بـ if و وجود should داخل الجملة الاساسية هنا نستخدم جملة الشرط الثاني للنصيحة و تكون القاعدة كما يلي If I were you , I would ..... وكما تعلم بعد وضع القاعدة نكمل من بعد كلمة should
8-	It is normal for my friend now to send emails. My friend is .....	عند وجود normal نستخدم قاعدة الـ be used to + V. ing ملاحظة : لا تنسى حالة النفي راجع
<b>كيف نميز الجملة المنقسمة</b>		
9-	I stopped working at 11 p.m. It was.....	عند بدء الجملة باستخدام الضمير it نطبق ما يلي باقي الجملة عدا المؤكد + that + المؤكد + is/was+ It
10-	I like Geography most of all. The subject .....	عند بدء الجملة باستخدام the نطبق ما يلي : The ...+is/was+المؤكد +الجملة عدا المؤكد +ضمير الوصل +...
11-	Ali established the first music school in the world. Ali ibn naif.....	عند البدء باستخدام الاسم المراد التوكيد عليه نطبق ما يلي : Noun + is/was +the person +الجملة
12-	London is a huge city. It's the capital of the UK. London .....	عند وجود جملتين داخل الامتحان في سؤال أعد الكتابة نطبق قاعدة الجمل الغير معرفة راجع
13-	He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 10 p.m., and he's still studying. He ----- -since5p.m.	أعد الكتابة على زمن المضارع التام المستمر و نميز هذه القاعدة من خلال وجود كلمة ( since ) أو من خلال
14-	Ali intends to finish his project. Ali is .....	التحويل بين الافعال التالية plan / hope / intend
15-	Mohamd checked his Emails <b>and then</b> he started working	الربط بين الجمل باستخدام before after

## قواعد المستوى الرابع

16	Fatima isn't as active as Rawan. Rawan .....	قاعدة المقارنة : و نميزها من خلال أدوات المقارنة التالية AS/ more/ .....er
17	Is it possible to move your car ? Do you know .....	السؤال الغير مباشر : يتم تمييز القاعدة من خلال العبارات المؤدبه ولا تنسى انها القاعدة الوحيدة التي هي على شكل سؤال
<b>المبني للمجهول الغير شخصي ( العادي و العكسي )</b>		
18	They say that children swim at the age of months. It..... They say that fish is good for the brain. Fish .....	المبني للمجهول الغير شخصي العادي : يتم تمييز جميع حالات القاعدة من خلال وجود أحد الافعال الدالة مثل say / think / believe و يرافقه that و تتم عملية التحويل بطريقتين
19	It was believed that language learning improve your.... They. .... Learning a new language is thought to present the brain with unique challenges. People .....	المبني للمجهول الغير شخصي العكسي : و يتم تمييز هذه القاعدة عند بدء جملة الحل بفعل غير موجود بالجملة الاساسية و ايضا لها طريقتين
20	1) I live in a small flat. I wish .....	قاعدة التمني : تبدأ بقاعدو التمني بـ wish / if only و تتكون من 4 قواعد و حالتان :
	2) I don't know the answer. I wish .....	1) V.1 ( s / es ) >> didn't + inf.
	3) I bought these shoes. They hurt my feet. I wish.....	2) Don't /doesn't + inf. >> V.2
	4) I didn't do much work for my exam. I wish .....	3) 1-V.2 >> hadn't + V.3
	5) Samia regrets being angry at breakfast time. If only .....	4) 2- Didn't + inf >> had + V.3
	6) Nader should have been more careful with his essay. Nader wishes .....	❖ V.ing > hadn't + V.3 ❖ Should > had + V.3
21	Marwan worked really hard the day before the exam. He got top marks. (if / might not) If .....	قاعدة الجملة الشرطية النوع الثالث : و يتم تمييزها من خلال وجود كلمة if و يكون زمن الجملة المراد تحويلها فعل تصريف ثان if +had+ V.3,would+ have+ V.3
22	1) <b>You ought to</b> get some work experience. (don't) Why .....	موضوع تقديم النصيحة: و نميزه من خلال الكلمات التالية: و تتم عملية التحويل بين العبارات التالية :
	2) <b>You shouldn't</b> look too casual. (If)(were)(Would) If .....	Why don't you ....? If I were you, I would ....
	3) <b>You should</b> do a lot of research. (Would) If .....	You ought to... You should.... You could It would be a good idea

## هذا الجدول يلخص أهم النقاط و الأفكار التي قد ترد في سؤال ضع دائرة الجملة للمستوى الثالث

1)	The ruins ..... by thousands of tourists every day . (view , are viewed , is viewed ) last month , many students ..... as members in English club. (elected , were elected , had been elected)	المبني للمجهول و نقوم بتمييزه من خلال وجود المؤشرات التي تم شرحها و أهمها وجود by و وجود حرف جر بعد الفراغ أو as
2)	Asma said that Rawan ..... Her homework . (had finished , finish , finishes )	الكلام المنقول و نقوم بتمييزه من خلال وجود said و/تold و هنا يجب أن نجيب بأحد أزمنة الماضي
3)	To know ..... dangers of the internet. (on , about , with)	the verb phrase and the phrasal verbs راجع ملخص المتلازمات من دوسية المكثف
4)	1-It isn't necessary to switch off the screen. (have) You ..... switch off the screen. (don't have to , have to , doesn't have to ) 2-You are not allowed to touch this machine You .....touch this machine. ( must , mustn't , mightn't )	قاعدة الإلزام و المنع من الممكن أن تأتي ضع دائرة أو أعد الكتابة كما وضحت سابقا.

5)	I was writing an email ..... my laptop switched itself off. ( before , <b>when</b> , while )	من الممكن أن يأتي السؤال على الروابط التالية before , after , when , while
6)	1-Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a ..... ( <b>white elephant</b> , see red , red-handed) 2-Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught .....-handed. ( <b>red</b> , green , blue)	مصطلحات الألوان لها العديد من الأنماط فمن الممكن أن يكون ضع دائرة أو اكتب المعنى أو إستبدال اللون الخاطيء باللون الصحيح راجع الدوسية
7)	1)I ..... <u>understand</u> English, but now I do. ( <b>didn't use to</b> , am used to , used to ) 2)I..... shopping in the local supermarket, but it closed two years ago, so now I have to drive into town to shop. ( <b>used to go</b> , am used to going , use to go )	قاعدة الـ be used to /used to أرجوا الانتباه لهذه القاعدة جيدا لما لها من أهمية و كما تعلمنا أن هذه القاعدة لها عدة أنماط .
8)	look at the black sky ! it ..... to rain (will go , <b>is going</b> , was going )	قاعدة المستقبل مع will//going to انتبه لوجود أو عدم وجود الدليل.
9)	1)The children ..... In the yard for two hours . ( has been playing , are playing , <b>had been playing</b> ) 2)By the end of this year, we.....here for ten years. (will live / will be living / <b>will have lived</b> )	أهم أربعة أزمنة داخل الكتاب هي المضارع التام المستمر الماضي التام المستمر المستقبل المستمر المستقبل التام
10)	1)Qasr Bashir is an extremely well-preserved Roman castle ..... is situated in the Jordanian desert. (Where , <b>which</b> , who) 2)There are also about twenty-three stables ..... horses may have been kept. ( <b>Where</b> , which , who)	ضمانر الوصل تعتبر من أهم قواعد المادة و سوف يكون لها نصيب من الامتحان و من الممكن أن يكون ضع دائرة أو صحح الخطأ . و انتبه لاسم المكان عند استخدام which .
11)	Are you planning .....shopping tomorrow? (go , to go , going )	راجع الافعال التي تتبع بـ to + inf (plan/intend/hope/want/afford/start)
12)	Which word contains the <u>n</u> sound /n/? (singing , India , wing)	الصوتيات من الاسئلة التي لم ترد مسبقا في الامتحانات الوزارية لكن لا يمكننا إهمال اي موضوع بالكتاب
<b>المستوى الرابع</b>		
13)	If you ..... the plants, they will die. (doesn't water , don't water, hadn't watered )	قاعدة الجمل الشرطية : و يجب التركيز على النوع الصفر و الاول و هنا انتبه أن أغلب حالات الوزارة يكون الفراغ بشق الـ if .
14)	<b>We will go to our favorite restaurant on ..... it is closed.</b> (If, as long as, unless)	قاعدة الجمل الشرطية : من المتموقع أن يكون سؤال ضع دائرة على كلمات الشرط راجع امثلة الكتاب
15)	1-I can't do this exercise. I wish I..... it. (understood / understand / understanding) 2-It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday. If only it .....cooler. (was / had been / hadn't been) 3-I regret the deal now. I wish we..... done it. (hadn't done / didn't do / has done)	قاعدة التمني : و هنا نتبع ما يلي V.1>>> V.2/didn't+inf V.2>>> had+V.3/hadn't+V.3 حالات خاصة: regret >>>> hadn't +V.3 عند وجود
16)	1-I'm tired today because I went to bed ----- than usual last night. (Less , Later , Longer , further) 2-My friend doesn't eat as much as I do. he always puts .....on his plate than I do.( the most , less, as many)	قد يرد سؤال داخل الإمتحان على قاعدة المقارنة و هنا تكون الخيارات كالآتي More/less/as/as much/ as many /longer / later/ earlier /further
17)	Do you mind .....why the sky sometimes looks red? (explain /explaining/ explained) Could you tell me..... this book costs, please? (how much / how many / why)	سؤال ضعيف لكن فكرته واردة و هو على موضوع السؤال الغير مباشر بتصريف الفعل أو على أداة السؤال
18)	و أخيرا من المتوقع أن يكون سؤال ضع دائرة داخل الامتحان على موضوع المتلازمات و كلمات و الافعال المركبة (الفعل المرتبط بحرف جر) أو على المرادفات (الموجودة بفقرة أديب)	

## الإمتحان الشامل للمستوى الثالث و الرابع و الإجابة النموذجية

Ten-year-old Adeeb al-Balooshi , from Dubai , is going to travel to seven countries on a tour which has been organised and funded by sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammed , crown prince of Dubai.

The boy caught sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention – a prosthetic limb for his father. The sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy, and hopes the tour that he is sponsoring for Adeeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors.

Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while he was at the beach with his family. His father, who wears an artificial leg .could not swim in the sea as he could not risk getting his leg wet This inspired Adeeb to invent a waterproof prosthetic leg.

Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany where he will be staying with relatives. However, while he is in Germany, Adeeb will not be spending all his time sightseeing. He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage. He will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.

Adeeb has invented several other devices, including a (1)tiny cleaning robot and a heart monitor, which is attached to a car seat belt. In the case of an emergency, rescue services and the driver's family will be automatically connected with the driver through the special checking device.

He has also invented a fireproof helmet. This special equipment which has a built- in camera system will help rescue workers in emergencies.

It is for these reasons that Adeeb rightly deserves his reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world

1. According to the text. Write down two inventions Adeeb has invented?
2. According to the text. What is the synonym of the underlined word?
3. According to the text .Write down the aims of the tour that sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammed is sponsoring for Adeeb?
4. According to the text. What does the underline word refer to?
5. According to the text Write down two countries that Adeeb is going to visit?
6. According to the text what does the suffix – proof mean (waterproof, fireproof,)?
7. Yong inventors are the future of our life. Suggest three ways to encourage young inventors.
8. Quote the sentence which indicates that Adeeb deserves his reputation.
9. Prosthetic limbs help disabled people to live a normal life. In two sentences write down your point of view.

**Question. 2 (A)****Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.****Antibodies   sceptical   artificially-created   blog   calculations   desalination**

- 1) .....plants are becoming a popular method of providing water for people living in areas that have little fresh water.
- 2) Many megaprojects consist of .....cities, which will be built according to principles of sustainable living.
- 3) I came across a .....post the other day. It was discussing the importance of traditional crafts in our modern-day society.
- 4) Homoeopathy cannot produce .....needed to protect against childhood diseases.
- 5) One of the earliest computers took as long as 25 minutes to do simple mathematical.....

**Q.2 (B) an internship   proficiency   conferences   postgraduate   competent   optional   seminars**

1. You can choose to do ..... at a company before settling on a certain career.
2. If you keep working hard to improve your English, you will reach a level of ..... in a few years.
3. Keen university students who are doing their first degree can go on to study ..... degrees.
4. In many schools, studying a foreign language is ....., but it is often a good idea to continue learning a second language.
5. Most university teaching is done in groups, called ....., in which all students discuss the subject freely

**Question.3 (A)****Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in the box below. There are more words than you need..**

1. Scholars have discovered an -----document from the twelfth century.  
(Originate , origin , original )
2. My father bought our house with an ----- from his grandfather.  
(Inherit , inheritable , inheritance)
3. The Middle East is famous for the -----of olive oil.  
(Produce , production , productive)
4. Photography and painting are two examples of the .....arts.  
(vision, visual ,visually )
5. Ali has done a..... and decided that he can afford to buy his mother the larger bunch of flowers  
(calculate , Calculation , Calculating)
6. Petra is an important ..... site.  
(archaeology , archaeological , archaeologically)
7. My father works for an..... that helps to protect the environment.  
(organised , organise , organisation)
8. Whether or not you remember something that you have learnt in the past .....on the experience you had while you were learning it.  
(dependence , depend , dependant)
9. If you work hard, I'm sure you will.....  
(success , successful , succeed)
10. In hot weather our bodies are in danger of..... . (dehydrate , dehydration , dehydrated)

**Question.3(B)**

Complete each of the following sentences so that the new sentence has the same meaning to the one before it .

1. Saleem: we have to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the internet next week, so I'll need to prepare it this week.  
Saleem said that:.....
2. The police fined the driver for speeding.  
The driver .....
3. It is normal for me now to get up early to study.  
I am.....
4. London is a huge city. It's the capital of the UK.  
London.....
5. Nuha works harder than anybody else in this organisation.  
It .....
6. The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I.  
Abd al-Rahman I .....
7. Jabir Ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory in Iraq.  
The country .....
8. I think you should check the spelling of the new learnt words in the dictionary.  
If .....
9. Studying Physics is not as popular as studying Biology in Britain.  
Studying Biology .....
10. Is it possible to improve your memory?  
Do you know .....
11. The easiest part in the exam is grammar.  
The least.....
12. People claim that education will change our behavior.  
Education.....
13. You should get some work experience.  
If.....
14. Exercise has been proved to be good for concentration.  
Athletes .....
15. Please help me to plan my revision.  
Do you mind .....
16. I didn't learn English when I was younger.  
If only .....

**Question Number Four:**

**A. Read the following situations and complete the sentences with the third conditional, using the word in brackets. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)**

1. I didn't take my coat because the weather was fine. (would)  
.....
2. Saeed left his camera at home, so he wasn't able to take pictures of the parade. (Could)  
.....

هذا السؤال  
مخصص للمعدين

## Question.4(B)

Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your Answer Booklet.

- 1) My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year. He says he is used to ..... there now.  
(Living , Live , lived)
- 2) 'Physician' is an old-fashioned word ..... means 'doctor'.  
(Which , Who , where)
- 3) Qasr Bashir is an extremely well-preserved Roman castle ..... is situated in the Jordanian desert, and is about eighty kilometres south of Amman.  
(Where , which in , which)
- 4) There are also about twenty-three stables ..... horses may have been kept.  
(Where , which , who)
- 5) Perhaps he left his laptop in the office. This sentence can be rewritten as  
(He might have left his laptop in the office, He must have left his laptop in the office, He can't have left his laptop in the office)
- 6) The teacher ..... a prize for his efforts last week.  
(is given , gives , was given)
- 7) Dima is planning ..... the Pyramids of Giza.  
(to visit , visiting , visit)
- 8) The guide said that the tourists ..... the museum.  
(had visited , has visited , visit)
- 9) Have you heard the good news? We've got the ..... light to go ahead with our project! (red , green , blue)
- 10) I ..... shopping in the local supermarket, but it closed two years ago, so now I have to drive into town to shop.  
(used to go , am used to going , use to go )
- 11) If you heat water, it.....  
(boil , boils , boiled )
- 12) Ibrahim was right and I was wrong. I wish I ..... to him.  
(listen , listened , had listened )
- 13) Three thieves have..... by the police.  
(been arrested , arrested , being arrested )
- 14) If only I .....lost my ticket!  
(haven't , didn't , hadn't)
- 15) I haven't got as much homework..... my brother.  
(so , than , as , like )
- 16) ..... everyone works hard, we'll all pass our exams.  
( unless , even if , provided that)
- 17) ..... you have a language degree, you will not be able to become an interpreter.  
(unless , when , if )

الفرع رقم ١٦ و ١٧ مخصص  
للمعدين

## Question.4(B)

Complete the text below with the correct form of each verb in brackets. You may need to use more than one word.

- 1- Ahmad is very short. If Ahmad wasn't very short, he..... basketball. ( play )
- 2- Sande ..... the kitchen for two hours. she hasn't finished yet .(be,clean)
- 3- We won't be home tomorrow night. We ..... the football match at the stadium.(be,watch)
- 4- The tailors finished making laila's dress a week before the wedding .They ..... It for over month.( be, make)

- 5- I made my mother a cup of tea. She was hot and tired. She ..... All afternoon for a special family dinner. (be, Cook)
- 6- By next year, ..... You ..... England? (Visit)
- 7- When she arrived home an hour later, there was a surprise for her. For several weeks, her parents .....a special weekend away to the Jerash festival.(be, plan)
- 8- Before she went to the library, Huda..... her mother to prepare lunch. (help)
- 9- I want ..... a tablet but I can't afford to buy one at the moment(get)
- 10- This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we ..... Our exams. (Finish)
- 11- Sameer is going to have his gate ..... Next week.(repair)

#### Question.4(C)

##### 1) Which sentence indicates consequence?

- A) **Therefore**, people can communicate more quickly and conveniently.
- B) **Despite** the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient.

##### 2)What does the following colour idioms mean?

- 1- Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught **red-handed**.
- 2- I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely **out of the blue**.
- 3- When you **see red**, your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches
- 3- **Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.**

Before you start revision, **draw up a time table**.

What do the underlined collocations mean?

##### 4. The underlined words in the following sentence are not used correctly.

Replace these words with the correct ones.

- a) **Unless** you heat water to 100°C, it boils.
- b) You will not pass your exams **as long as** you study hard.

##### 5. Study the following sentences and answer the question that follows.

1. We couldn't go to the stadium **because** there weren't any ticket left.  
What is the function of using "**because**" in the above sentence?



**Question.5 (A)**

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times you are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes. Correct the mistakes

The Giralda tower ,that is one of the most important buildings in Seville, Spain, stand at just over 104 metres tall. The person who is believed to be responsible for the design of the tower, which was originally a minaret, is the mathematician and astronomer Jabir Ibn Aflah. The architect of the tower was Ahmad Ben Baso , who began work in 1184 CE .

**Question. 5 (B)**

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes. (one grammar mistake, one punctuation mistake and two spelling mistakes). Find out these four mistakes and correct them. Write the correct answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

I am doing an online postgruduate course in education. It is think that distance learning means that you don't socialise with other students? As you do when you are doing a face-to-face course. It's not true! Our class consists of 30 students from all over the world. We study at home and send our assignments to our totors by email and there are a lot of different class discussions on the Internet.

**C. GUIDED WRITING**

Read the information below, and write two sentences about the benefits of studying abroad.

- build valuable job skills.
- be self- confident
- make friends.
- understand own and other cultures

**D. FREE WRITING**

In you ANSWER BOOKLET, write a composition of about 120 words on ONE of the following: .

1. Write a blog post for you school's website about health and fitness for busy people.
2. Tourism has become an important sector that has an impact on development of country economy. Write a three-paragraphs report about the importance of tourism on the Jordanian economy and mention the best ways to attract tourists to visit Jordan. Mention its benefits support with examples.
3. The advantages and disadvantages of online shopping.
4. World transport in the future.
5. The advantages and disadvantages of online learning.

الإجابة النموذجية للإمتحان الشامل

**Q.2 (A)**

1-Desalination 2- artificially-created 3- blog 4- Antibodies 5- calculations

**Q.2 (B)**

1 an internship 2 proficiency 3 postgraduate 4 optional 5 seminars

**Q.3(A)** 1- original 2-inheritance 3-production 4- visual 5-calculation 6-archaeological  
7-organisation 8- depends 9- succeed 10- dehydration.

## Q.3(B)

- 1- Salem said that they had to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet the following week, so he would need to prepare it that week.
- 2- The driver was fined for speeding.
- 3- I am used to getting up early to study now.
- 4- London, which is the capital of the UK, is a huge city .
- 5- It is Nuha who/that works harder than anybody else in this organisation.
- 6- Abd al-Rahman I was the person who built the Great Mosque in Cordoba in 784 CE.
- 7- The country where Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.
- 8- If I were you , I would check the spelling of the new learnt words in the dictionary.
- 9- Studying Biology is more popular than studying physics in Britain.
- 10- Do you know if it is possible to improve your memory?
- 11- The least expensive part in the exam is grammar.
- 12- Education is claimed to change our behavior
- 13- If I were you, I would get some work experience.
- 14- Athletes have proved that exercise is good for concentration.
- 15- Do you mind helping me to plan my revision?
- 16- If only I had learnt English when I was young.

## Question Number Four:

## A.

1. If the weather hadn't been fine, I would have taken my coat.
2. If Saeed hadn't left his camera at home, he could have taken pictures of the parade.  
If Saeed hadn't left his camera at home, he could have been able to take pictures of the parade

## Q.4 (A)

1-living 2- which 3- which 4- where 5- He might have left his laptop in the office 6-was given 7- to visit 8-had visited 9- green.10- used to go. 11-bolis 12-had listened 13-been arrested 14- Hadn't 15-as 16-provided that 17- unless

## Q.4 (B)

- 1- would play.2-has been cleaning 3-will be watching.4-had been making.5- had been Cooking.6-will you have visited.7-had been planning. 8- had helped.9- to get.10-will have finished. 11-repaired.

## Q.4 (C)

(1)- Therefore, people can communicate more quickly and conveniently.

(2) 1-In the act of doing something wrong 2- Unexpectedly 3- to be angry.

## 3) Write a schedule

- 4) (A) when (B)-unless 5) to show cause

## Q.5 (A)

The Giralda tower, **which** is one of the most important buildings in Seville, Spain, **stands** at just over 104 metres tall . The person who is believed to be responsible for the design of **the** tower, which was originally a **minaret**. Is the **mathematician** and astronomer Jabir Ibn Aflah. The architect of the tower was Ahmad Ben Baso , who began work in 1184 CE

(B) a. Grammar mistake: think (it is thought that)

b. punctuation other students . (not ?) c. spelling mistakes: postgraduate, tutors

Question Number Five (15 points)

## C. GUIDED WRITING:

There are many benefits of studying abroad such as building valuable job skills and being self-confident. In addition to making friends as well as understanding own and other cultures.\_\_\_\_