

Parts of speech

1_ Nouns 2_ Verbs 3_ pronouns
4_ Adjectives 5_ Adverb 6_ prepositions

أجزاء الكلام : لكي نبني جملة في اللغة الانجليزية يجب ان نعرف الاسماء والافعال ، والضمائر والصفات والظروف واحرف الجر

1_ Nouns :

هي كلمة تطلق على الاشياء أو الاشخاص ولديه نوعين :

A. Proper noun :

وهو اسم لشخص او مكان ما مثل Ahmad , Amman , Garden

B. Common noun :

وهو اسم نكرة ويقسم الى قسمين ..

الاسماء المعدودة Countable nouns	الاسماء غير المعدودة Uncountable nouns
هي الاسماء التي تستطيع عدّها ولها جمع مثل : ولد – ٣ اولاد	هي الاسماء التي لا تستطيع عدّها وليس لها جمع وتعامل معاملة المفرد
Boy – boys Car – Cars Girl – girls	Water , money , milk , coffee , information , sugar , news , rice

هناك اسماء جمعها شاذ ويجب حفظها جيدا :

- Child – Children
- Man – Men
- Woman – Women
- Person – People
- Wife – Wives
- Mouse – Mice
- Foot – Feet

Full mark – Teacher Feras Sawalha 0780717283

Meaning :

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Angry | غضبان |
| - the small girl is angry | |
| 2. Beautiful | جميل |
| - the tree is very beautiful | |
| 3. Brave | شجاع |
| - the man is very brave | |
| 4. Coward | جبان |
| - look at the coward boy | |
| 5. Careful | حذر |
| - the fat man is not careful | |
| 6. Careless | مستهتر |
| - I don't like this careless man | |
| 7. Clever | ذكي |
| - my friend is very clever | |
| 8. Cute | جذاب |
| - I have a cat , it is very cute | |

Articles

أدوات التنكير

A , An

تستخدم ادوات التنكير لجعل الاسماء مفردة وتستخدم مع الاسم المفرد فقط

an elephant , a ball

Cars >>>>

لا نضيف لها اداة تنكير لانها جمع

A :

تستخدم للاسماء التي تبدأ باحرف ساكنة ، لكن بشرط أن لا يبدأ لفظها ب A

A table , A chair , A university , A uniform

An :

تستخدم للاسماء التي تبدأ باحرف علة ويبدأ لفظها ب A

واحرف العلة هي (a , o , u , I , e)

An eggs , An x- ray , An hour

Full mark – Teacher Feras Sawalha 0780717283

A minute
An hour
A month
An umbrella

Exercise :

1. You think I'm evil man (A , An)
 2. I fell down Elevator shaft (A , An)
 3. I'll call Friend (A , An)
 4. old legend (A , An)
 5. Police officer rides bike (A , An)
 6. Lives Tree (A , An)
-

Meaning :

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. Dangerous : | خطير |
| - the lion is not cute , it is dangerous | |
| 2. Excited : | متحمس |
| - the small boy is excited | |
| 3. Famous : | مشهور |
| - the boy and the girl are famous | |
| 4. Friendly : | ودود |
| my work friends are friendly | |
| 5. Lucky : | محظوظ |
| - the football player is lucky | |

Full mark – Teacher Feras Sawalha 0780717283

أسماء الإشارة :

للمفرد

- This >> تستخدم للإشارة للمكان القريب (هذا ، هذه)
- That >> تستخدم للإشارة للمكان البعيد (تلك)

This is a ring	هذا خاتم
this is a flower	هذه وردة
that is an umbrella	تلك مظلية
that is my car	تلك سيارتي

** Form : (This / That + is + singular noun)

للجمع :

- These >> تستخدم للإشارة للمكان القريب (أولئك)
- Those >> تستخدم للإشارة للمكان البعيد (هؤلاء)

** Form : (These / Those + are + plural noun)

these are my friends	أولئك اصحابي
those are my cars	هؤلاء سياراتي
these are flowers	هؤلاء ورود

Exercise :

- 1 . Those my computers
(are , is , am)
- 2 are chairs
(this , that , these)
- 3 . these are
(a dog , dogs , dog)
- 4 is a book
(that , those , these)

Full mark – Teacher Feras Sawalha 0780717283

الصفات المتضادة :

- 1 . Big – Little كبير – صغير
- the little boy rides the big elephant
- 2 . Cheap – Expensive رخيص – غالي
- some people have cheap cars and some people have expensive cars
- 3 . Hot – cold ساخن – بارد
- my drink is hot but your drink is cold
- 4 . Deep – shallow عميق – سطحي
- The children's swimming pool is shallow
- 5 . Easy – Difficult سهل – صعب
- people say English is difficult but I think it is easy
- 6 . Heavy – Light ثقيل – خفيف
- the black ball is heavy but the red ball is light
- 7 . long – short طويل – قصير
- the tall boy has a long hair
- 8 . poor – rich فقير – غني
- only a few people in the world are super rich

Meaning :

1. Pineapple أناناس
- 2 . Cousin ابن / ابنة العم
- my cousin likes pineapple
3. Plum دراق
- 4 . Daughter ابنة
- my daughter eats plum
- 5 . Son ابن
- 6 . Strawberry فراولة
- my son is excited , he likes strawberry

Full mark – Teacher Feras Sawalha 0780717283

Verbs :

1 . Main verbs

هي الافعال الرئيسية وتقسم الى منتظمة باضافة ed / d و غير منتظمة

Regular Verbs :

V1	V2	V3
Clean	Cleaned	Cleaned
Start	Started	Started
Visit	Visited	Visited
Invite	Invited	Invited

Irregular :

V1 (i)	V2 (a)	V3 (u)
Begin	Began	Begun
Swim	Swam	Swum
Ring	Rang	Rung
Sing	Sang	Sung
Drink	Drank	Drunk

V1	V2	V3
Sell	Sold	Sold
Run	Ran	Run
Buy	Bought	Bought

V1	V2	V3
Cost	Cost	Cost
Cut	Cut	Cut
Put	Put	Put
Shut	Shut	Shut
Hit	Hit	Hit
Hurt	Hurt	Hurt
Let	Let	Let
Read	Read	Read

2 . helping verbs

هي الافعال المساعدة والتي تتكون من عائلات ..

A . Be

V1 >>> is , am , are

V2 >>> was , were

V3 >>> been

للاسماء المفردة وضمائر المفرد he , she , it نستخدمهم مع is , was

نستخدم الضمير I مع am

نستخدم الاسماء الجمع والضمائر they , we , you مع are , were

Exercise :

1 . I a good man

(is , am , are)

2 . he a football player

(is , am , are)

3 . they in my house

(were , was)

B. Do

V1 >>> Do , Does

V2 >>> Did

V3 >>> Done

نستخدم الاسم المفرد والضمائر he , she , it مع does

نستخدم الاسم الجمع والضمائر they , we , you , I مع do

_ I a homework

(Do , does)

_ he an exercise

(Do , does)

C. Have

V1 >>> have , has

V2 >>> had

V3 >>> had

نستخدم المفرد والضمائر he , she , it مع has
نستخدم الجمع والضمائر they , you , I , we مع have

_ she a beautiful hair

(have , has)

_ we enough money

(has , have)

D . Modals

Can , could

shall , should

will , would

may , might

must , have to

has to , had to

Meaning :

1 . table

طاولة

2 . fan

مروحة

3 . on

على

- the fan is on the table

4 . Couch / sofa

كنب

5 . whiteboard

لوح ابيض

6 . in front of

في الامام من

- the couch is in front of the whiteboard

7 . chair

كرسي

8 . bookcase

خزانة كتب

9 . in	في
- the chair is in the bookcase	
10 . wall	حائط
11 . clock	ساعة
12 . above	فوق
- the clock is on the wall above the couch	
13 . next to	بجانب
14 . behind	خلف
15 . between	بين

Prepositions :

In	في
	تستخدم مع ..
	١ . الشهور : in march , in April
	٢ . المواسم : in winter , in spring
	٣ . السنين : in 2020
	٤ . بمعنى في خلال : I will be home in one hour
	٥ . المكان : مدن او دول او شيء له عمق in Jordan , in Amman , in this box , in this country , in this book , in this room
	٦ . المواصلات : مع العادات I usually travel in my car

On	على
	تستخدم مع ..
	١ . الايام : on Monday , on Sunday
	٢ . المكان : الاشياء التي لها سطح ، on the floor , on the table , on the ground
	٣ . المواصلات : on the bus , on the plane , on the ship

At	
	١ . الوقت المحدد : at 6:00 p.m , at night , at weekend

٢. المكان ، الاشياء البديهيه الغير مهتم بمعرفته at school , at home , at the
cinema , at the party , at work

By

١. الوقت : بمعنى على الساعة كذا (تقريبا)

I will get back home by 6:00 p.m

٢. المكان : بمعنى بجوار

I'm standing by the car

٣. المواصلات : بمعنى بواسطة

I came here by bus , by train , by taxi

Exercise :

1 . I will visit Italy October

(in , on , at , by)

2 . I will visit you Friday

(in , on , at)

3 . The plane leaves 8:00 o'clock

(in , on , at)

4. There's a lot of water the floor

(on , in , at)

5. I'm standing the car

(in , on , by)

Worksheet

Q : Read the following sentences then determine (noun , verb)

- 1 . They study math in Jordan
- 2 . Samia eats apple every day
- 3 . The girls sing a nice song
- 4 . The child usually plays online games
- 5 . My wife build my new house
- 6 . She has enough money
- 7 . The men buy new cars
- 8 . He can working for a long time
- 9 . I have online games in my phone
- 10 . I read an interesting story

Nouns	Verbs

Q : Correct the verb between brackets then write you answer

- 1 . Ali usually Lunch at the cafeteria (have)
- 2 . Fatima her homework yesterday (finish)
- 3 . I Three times a week (run)

Full mark – Teacher Feras Sawalha 0780717283

Q :

- 1 . I have bike
(a , an , the)
- 2 Police officer rides plane
(a , an , the)
- 3 . Lives Tree
(a , an , the)
- 4 . I fell down elevator shaft
(a , an , the)
- 5 is a good idea
(this , those)
- 6 . you think I'm evil man
(a , an , the)
- 7 is an umbrella
(that , those , these)
- 8 . This is a
(flower , flowers)

Meaning :

- 1 . Coward >>>
 - 2 . Brave >>>
 - 3 . Young >>>
 - 4 . Person >>>
 - 5 . Cheap – expensive >>>
 - 6 . Deep – shallow >>>
-

Full mark – Teacher Feras Sawalha 0780717283

Classroom Language :

هو درس لغة الحصة او الصف ، معرفة كيفية السؤال وكيفية التعامل مع المعلم

١ . هناك عدة طرق للسؤال (كيف حالك) ؟

- How are you ?
- How are you today ?
- How are you getting on ?
- How's life ?
- How are things with you ?
- Are you feeling better today?

٢ . مقدمة الحصة : (Teacher)

my name is Mr Feras , I'm your new English teacher , I'll be teaching you English this year , I've got five lessons with you each week

٣ . وقت بدأ الحصة : (Teacher)

Let's begin our lesson now , Is everybody ready to start ?

كيفية السؤال للمعلم :

Teacher , may I open the window ?

Certainly , it's very hot in the classroom today

للاستئذان للدخول الى الصف :

Good morning , I'm sorry I'm late , may I come in ?

للسؤال ماذا هو اليوم :

what day is it today ? please raise your hand

it's Monday

للسؤال ما تاريخ اليوم :

what date is it ?

It's September 17th

للسؤال عن الواجب :

Did you do your homework ?

yes , we did

Modals :

كلمات مساعدة نضيفها لبيان الحالة العامه للجمله مثل (طلب ، اقتراح ، نصيحة ..)

Form : (Modals + V inf)

Use :

١ . القدرة :

- Can يستطيع - Could استطاع

I can hear you

I could hear you

I can swim

can I help you ?

٢ . للاقتراح :

Shall

شو رايك

وتاتي فقط للسؤال

- shall we go out for a walk ?

٣ . للنصيحة :

- Should

يفترض ان / ينبغي ان

you should do your homework

Should I call her ?

- had better

من الافضل لك

هنا تاتي نصيحة مشددة

- it is cold outside , you had better wear a coat

- you had better not forget

- Can

للقدرة ، يستطيع

- Could

للقدرة ، استطاع

- Shall

للاقتراح ، شو رايك

- Should

للنصيحة ، يفترض ان

- Had better

للنصيحة القوية

- 1 . you eat too much chocolate or you will feel sick
(had better not , can , shall)
- 2 he speak English ?
(had better , can , shall)
3. You do your homework
(should , can , shall)
- 4 We go out for dinner ?
(should , shall)

للاستئذان :

May
- may I ask a question ?
yes , you may

للطلب :

- Will هل ممكن ، للطلب بادب مع المعروفين
- Would هل ممكن ، للطلب بادب اكثر مع الرسميين

- _ Will you give me that book , please ? yes , I will
- Would you please turn off the air – conditioner ?

- 1 you please turn the radio ?
(can , would , may)
- 2 I use your phone , please ?
(may , will , would)

Full mark – Teacher Feras Sawalha 0780717283

Meaning :

1 . do not be apest	لا تحشر انفك في ما لا يعنك
2 . do not step on my toes	لا تتجاوز حدودك
3. Hold your horses	ان الله مع الصابرين
4. Department	ادارة
5. Protect	يحمي
6. Rate	معدل
7. Contract	عقد
8. Term	شرط
9. Process	عملية
10. Article	مقال
11. Powerful	قوي
12. Faith	الاخلاص

Simple present :

- Describe your daily activities :

1 . get up	يستيقظ
2 . get dressed	يلبس
3 . brush my teeth	يفرشي اسنانه
4 . comb / brush my hair	يمشط شعره
5 . shave	يحلق اللحيه
6 . put on my makeup	تضع مكياج
7 . eat breakfast	تناول الفطور
8 . come home	يعود للبيت
9 . make dinner	يعمل غداء
10 . get undressed	يقلع ملابسه
11 . take a shower	ياخذ حمام
12 . watch TV	يشاهد التلفاز
13 . go to bed	يذهب للنوم

_ Describe your schedule :

1 . wash the dishes	يغسل الصحون
2 . clean the house	ينظف البيت
3 . do the laundry	يغسل الملابس
4 . take out the garbage	يرمي القمامة
5 . go shopping	يتسوق
6 . exercise	يتمرن
7 . take a nap	ياخذ قيلولة
8 . read	يقرأ
9 . listen to music	يستمتع للموسيقى
10 . play football	يلعب كرة قدم

Full mark – Teacher Feras Sawalha 0780717283

Form : (S + base form (s , es , ies) + O)

- # نضيف S للفعل اذا كان اسم مفرد او he , she , it
- # نضيف es للفعل اذا انتهى الفعل باحد الاحرف (o , sh , ch ..)
- # نضيف ies للفعل اذا انتهى الفعل ب y وقبله حرف ساكن ، نحذف ال y ونضيف ies
- # ويبقى الفعل مجرد كما هو اذا كان اسم جمع او they , we , you , I

الاستخدامات :

١ . الروتين :

- I wake up at 6:00 in the morning
- I take my shower , I eat my breakfast , I go to work by bus
- I have my lunch break , I finish work at 6 p.m
- I go back home , I eat my dinner and I go to sleep

٢ . العادات :

- Ali plays football every day
- She drinks coffee in the morning

٣ . الحقائق العلمية :

- The sun is bigger than Earth
- Earth circles around the sun

وللنفي :

نستخدم (do , does)

- I don't play football every day

نستخدم الاسم المفرد و he , she , it مع does

نستخدم الاسم الجمع و they , we , you , I مع do

عند نفي الجملة يعود الفعل الى اصله (مجرد)

للسؤال :

- (Does , Do + S + V inf + O ?)

Do you play football every day ?

Does she eat fish today ?

Tell me about your self ?

My name is Ahmad , am 12 years old , I live in Amman . I was born in Jordan , I am form Jordan , I am a student , I study seventh grade at Al Rasheed School , I got the first in my class , my grade is very good . I have got one brother and one sister . my father is a teacher and my mother is an accountant . I have many skills , like football , solve problems , management .

what do you do in your free time ?

in my free time I watch TV and play computer games , and I also go to the cinema a lot and play basketball every weekend . I love music , I hate shopping for clothes . I get up every day at seven o'clock , I have breakfast at home and I read my story , after breakfast I study for three hours .

The End

Good luck – Prepared by Tch Feras Sawalha

Full mark

Simple Present

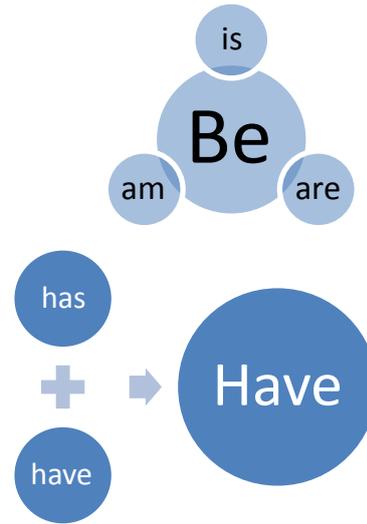
Form : (S + base form (s , es , ies) + O)

Affirmative :

* Singular + verb (s , es , ies)

* Plural + verb (base form)

اذا كان بين الاقواس افعال (be , have) يجب ان نختار من عائلاتهم



Negative :

Singular + does not + verb (base form)

Plural + do not + verb (base form)

Question :

- Wh + do , does + S + verb (base form) ?

- Does , Do + S + verb base form ?

Use :

١. عادات وروتين :

- Many tourists **travel** to see the historical places every year

- Ahmad **invites** his friends to his birthday party yearly

٢. حقائق عامة :

- Ahmad **speaks** Arabic language with his parents

- All of Huda's brothers **live** together in the same house

٣. حقائق علمية :

- The planets **revolve** around the sun

- the sun **rises** from the east
(timetable) ٤ . للحديث عن حدث سيحدث في المستقبل في وقت محدد
- the train **leaves** the station at 8:00
- the plane **takes off** at 5:00
* نعرف ان الجملة على هذا الاستخدام اذا ذكر وقت في الجملة او مناسبة ما
- Eid – Aladha at the 10th of Thulhijah according to the Islamic calendar . (begin)
* the answer is **begins**

Keywords :

Exercise :

1. Muslims five times a day . (pray)
2. Jordan Many historical places that all the tourists come to see
(have)
3. Poor man his neighbors to help him from time to time . (ask)
4. Sometimes , she plans to reach the idea (not order)
5. My classmates always happy about difficulty of education
(not , be)
6. They generally my opinions about learning and teaching
(support)
7. Why our neighbors sometimes the house early ? (leave)

بذل الطاقات حتمًا سيعود عليك بفائدة،
مهيات طالت الأيام.

Present Continuous

Form : (S + is , am , are + v ing + com)

Affirmative :

Singular : is >> he , she , it

plural : are >> they , we , you

Am >> I

Negative :

Singular : is + not + v ing

plural : are + not + v ing

I + am + not + v ing

Questions :

Wh + is , am , are + S + v ing ?

Is , Am , Are + S + v ing ?

Keywords :

(now , right now , nowadays , at the moment , in this minute , these days , listen ! , look ! , watch out , look out , be careful , be quiet)

Use :

١. لوصف حدث لحظة الكلام :

Mary is studying math at the moment

٢. لوصف شيء مؤقت :

Bill is looking for his father while his mother is abroad

Exercise :

1. Now , the girls lunch . (prepare)
2. Be careful ! A car from the opposite direction (approach)
3. Listen ! Someone at the door . (Knock)
4. The system now . This is typed on the computer (shut down)
5. What you at this moment ? (do)
6. Watch out ! someone to steal your phone (try)
7. You To your friend on the phone at the moment ? (talk)

Answers : 1. are preparing 2. is approaching 3. is knocking
4. is shutting down 5. are doing 6. is trying 7. Are talking 8. am planning

اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف علة يتم مضاعفة الحرف الاخير

- plan – planning

- travel – travelling

Present perfect

Form : (S + has , have + V3)

Affirmative :

singular : he , she , it >> has

plural : they , we , you , I >> have

Negative :

hasn't , haven't + V3

Question :

Wh + has , have + S + V3 ?

Has , Have + S + V3 ?

Keywords :

(since , for) (never , ever) (recently , lately) (just , so far) (already , yet) (until now , once , twice , many times)

- I never French (Visit)

the answer is (have visited)

- I never French (Visit)

the answer is (visit)

Use :

١. للحديث عن شيء في الماضي وحتى الان

- Rami has won three competition

- I have been to Australia three times

٢. حدث في الماضي ولا يتم ذكر موعده او وقت حدوثه

- Rami has bought a new computer

- Rami has painted his old car

Exercise :

1. Computer such an important part of our life for many years (be)
2. I any new record up to now (not break)
3. Scientists a solution for pollution yet (not , find)
4. All the babies already The accident on the road (watch)
5. Where Ahmad his car since 3 o'clock ? (drive)
6. My father to America since last year (travel)

أسئلة وزارة :

1. The children already the sandcastle on the beach (build)
2. Our neighbours recently to Aqaba (move)
3. The government recently new laws to try to reduce the crime rate in the country (announce)

الملائكة تضع أجنحتها لطالب العلم؛
رضاً بما يصنع، ألا تُريد أن تكون من
ضمنهم!

Present perfect continuous

Form : (S + has , have + been + v ing + com)

Keywords :

(Since , for , all + noun , how long , lately , recently , several times)

Use :

- ١ . حدث شيء في الماضي وما زال مستمر حتى الان
- I have been cleaning my office
- she has been cooking for her family
- ٢ . حدث بدأ في الماضي وانتهى قبل قليل وله أثر في الحاضر
- I have been discussing my father for two hours
- ٣ . حدث متكرر في الماضي ولم ينتهي بعد
- Dima has been reading Ahmad's reports all this morning

كيف نفرق بين المضارع التام والمضارع التام المستمر ؟
١ . من خلال فهم معنى الجملة ، اذا كانت مستمرة نستخدم المضارع التام المستمر اما اذا انتهت نستخدم المضارع التام
٢ . اذا احتوت الاقواس على be نجيب في المضارع التام المستمر

Exercise :

1. They On the project all night (be , work)
2. Rawan is tired . She in the club all morning
(cycle , have been cycling , has been cycling)
3. How long have you for this company ? (be , work)

أسئلة وزارة :

1. Nour an essay all morning (be , write)
2. Fadia has To be a nurse since 2010 (be , train)
3. Hassan looks very pale . He has Very well recently
(not , be , sleep)

Simple past

Form : (S + V2 + O)

(S + did not + inf + o)

(Did + S + inf + O ?)

Keywords :

(yesterday , last + time , ago , date in the past)

Use :

للتحدث عن شيء في الماضي وانتهى ونعرف وقت حدوثه

- 1 . Fatima Three pages last night (write)
2. Ahmad his car last night (not clean)
3. Sultan a book of mine yesterday (borrow)
4. Ahlam in USA 4 years ago (live)
5. I an interesting story last week (read)
6. She Her teacher in the mall yesterday (see)
7. The boy In the Dead Sea last month (swim)
8. Sami three last lecture (not be)

وزارة

تذكّر فرحة والدك ووالدتك يوم تكريمك،
وسعادتهم بتفوّك، وقت أن يضيق بك عقلك
في المذاكرة.

Past continuous

Form : (S + was , were + v ing + O)

(wasn't , weren't + v ing)

(Was , Were + S + v ing + O ?)

keywords :

1. V2 + ((While / as)) + was , were + v ing
2. Was , were + v ing ((When)) + V2

Use :

١ . حدث تم قطعه بحدث اخر في الماضي

٢ . فعل حصل في الماضي واستمر لفترة في الماضي وانتهى

- I was running when my friend made an accident
- While the children were playing football , they broke the window

Exercise :

1. While she (run) her friend Her (call)
2. He was cleaning his car when I my car (clean)
3. She (write) an essay when her friend (read)
4. Dima was (cook) when her child (cry)
5. Someone knocked at the door as we Our brunch (have)

Past perfect

Form : (S + had + V3 + O)

(hadn't + V3)

(Had + S + V3)

keywords :

1. Before >>>> V2
2. Before that >>> had + V3
3. After >>> had + V3
4. After that >>> V2
5. By + time in the past >>>> had + V3
6. By + V2 >>>>> had + V3

Use :

١ . حدث حصل قبل حدث آخر في الماضي

- I had cleaned my car before I went to my friend

- Ahmad wrote an essay after he had finished his study

نستخدم الماضي التام مع الحدث الاول ثم الحدث الثاني ماضي بسيط

Exercise :

1. Saber some cars before he bought his car (see)
2. Dima after she had watched TV (sleep)
3. Before I to my friend I had called him (go)
4. Sara to doctor about allergy before he gave her the injection
5. Nawal (go) to her friend after she (finish) her works
6. By 1999 , he his high school (finish)
7. After he had to the manager , he felt calm (speak)
8. Rami the report before I left the office (finalize)

Future will / be + going to

Form : (Will + base form / will not (won't) + base form)

للحديث عن شيء في المستقبل غير متأكد منه

keywords :

(perhaps , maybe , probably , I hope ... ,
tomorrow , next (time) , tonight , today ,
in the future)

- Probably , It will rain heavily today

Exercise :

Hani hopes that his brother There on time tonight(be)

I think that mu uncle us next weekend (visit)

perhaps , Ahmad all his friends to the party next month (not
invite)

Form : (be + going to)

(is , am , are + going to + base form)

Use :

للحديث عن تنبؤات مبنية على دليل ومتأكد منها

- it's going to rain this afternoon . Look ! it's cloudy

keywords :

(plan , evidence , tomorrow , next (time) , today , tonight)

Exercise :

1. The criminals Again to the house in the near future . I
have piece of evidence (come)
2. I Petra during my journey tomorrow . This is my plan (visit)
3. The boy within few minutes . He looks drowsy (sleep)

Choose the correct answer:

I usually (go) to school at 6:30

- A) go B) goes C) went D) gone

It sometimes (rain) in the desert

- A) rained B) is raining C) were raining D) rains

Most children (not like) fish.

- A) don't like B) didn't like C) doesn't like D) haven't liked

The earth (be) bigger than the moon

- A) is B) are C) was D) had

The man (die) before the ambulance arrived

- A) Died B) had died C) have died D) will die

I (go) to Dubai last year

- A) went B) will go C) have go D) go

Hamad and Ali (leave) to Amman two days ago

- A) left B) were leaving C) have left D) will leave

I not see) him since 2004

- A) haven't seen B) hasn't seen C) didn't see D) won't see

Ali (do) his homework now

- A) is doing B) does C) was doing D) will do

While I (go) to school, I saw a car accident

- A) was going B) have gone C) will go D) go

It is possible that the Bank new branches in the future.

- A) will open B) will have opened
C) is opening D) will be opening

This time tomorrow, we on a picnic (go)

- A) will be going B) will go C) will have gone D) are going

Before I got home yesterday, my mother (cook) lunch.

- A) had cooked B) cooked C) will cook D) has cooked

Look! Ali and Tom (fight) over there

- A) are fighting B) have been fighting C) is fighting D) fight

Ahmad (fly) to London next Sunday

- A) will fly B) have flown C) is flying D) will have flown

I hope you (do) well in the exam.

- A) will do B) will done C) will be doing D) do

I (not / be) in Kuwait next year. I (be) in Jordan

- A) won't be/ will be B) won't have been/will be
C) won't be/ will have been D) won't have been / will have been

I just / see) your friend Ali

- A) have just seen B) will just see
C) has just seen D) just saw

Derivation

أقسام الاشتقاقات ؟

Adverb

الظرف

Verb

الفعل

Nouns

الاسماء

Adjectives

الصفات

1 . Adverb :

أي كلمة تنتهي ب ly

Slowly , beautifully

ولكن إذا حذفنا ال ly من الظرف ، فيصبح صفة

2 . Verb :

نهاية الفعل (ise , ize , ide , ify , ate , en)

Beautifully Beauty

Beautify Beautiful

Normal Normally

Normality Normalise

Destruct **destructive**

Destruction **destructively**

نلاحظ هنا لا يوجد بالاختيارات اي من نهايات الافعال ، في هذه الحالة يكون الفعل هو الاقل احرف

3 . Adjectives :

مقاطع الصفات :

(ed – ing / ic – ish – ive / ible – able / ar – ary / ous – al – ant – ent – ful - less)

Beautiful , famous ,

4 . Noun :

مقاطع الاسماء :

(ion – er – or – ure / ance – ence / dom – ship – hood / ment – ist – ity - th / ness – age - ism - ics - dge)

1 . Soft **2 . purely** **3 . socialize**

Soften **Pureness** **society**

Softly **purify** **sociality**

Softness **pure** **Social**

طرق الحل :

١ . معرفى ما قبل الفراغ وما بعد

٢ . نعرف الاجابة من خلال نهاية الكلمة

Verb

__ اذا جاء قبل الفراغ مباشرة :

١ . حرف الجر to

٢ . أحد افعال DO (DO , Does , Did)

٣ . افعال المودلز (can , could , shall , should , will , would , may , must ...)

٤ . ضمائر الوصل (that , who , which)

٥ . احد الافعال (let's , make , made , help , helped)

٦ . بعد الفاعل مباشرة (S + V + O)

٧ . اذا وجد احد الحالات السابقة ولكن بعد الفراغ يوجد فعل ، ف لا يجوز ان نضع فعل

فنضع (ظرف)

Adverb = Verb

Exercise :

1 . I want to in the school competition .

(participation , participate , participated)

2 . Did the governments the poor ?

(help , helping , helpful)

3 . when do you to receive your results

(expectancy , expect , expertly)

4 . she could any students to her class

(attraction , attract , attractive)

5 . she can **damage** any computer

(serious , seriously , series)

Noun

_ اذا جاء قبل الفراغ :

١ . ادوات التعريف (a , an , the)

٢ . حروف الجر (in , on , at , from , of , off , with , without , behind , next , after , before)

٣ . ضمائر الملكية (his , her , their , my , your , its , s')

٤ . محددات الكمية (some , any , a few , a little , several , no , much , many)

٥ . اسماء الاشارة (this , these , that , those)

٦ . الكلمات التالية (other , another , average)

٧ . اذا سبق الفراغ بفعل مصدر V1 + ing

٨ . اذا جاء الفراغ بداية الجملة غير متبوع بفاصلة

..... Noun

..... , adverb

٩ . اذا جاء قبل الفراغ فعل نضع أسم

She speaks Noun

اذا وجد احد الحالات السابقة ولكن يوجد بعد الفراغ اسم ، لا يجوز ان نضع اسم فنضع صفة

Adj = noun

Exercise :

1 . The in the school team is exciting

(participate , participation , participial)

2 . I have some in my laptop

(inform , information , informed)

3 . the foods label has some **information**

(nutrition , neutral , nutritious)

4 . my to be a doctor

(ambition , ambit , amity)

5 . I don't eat **food** .

(nutrition , nutritious)

Adjective

_ اذا جاء قبل الفراغ :

١ . احد افعال be (is , am , are , was , were)

اذا جاء احد افعال be وبعد الفراغ صفة او التصريف الثالث ، نضع ظرف وليس صفة

٢ . احد الكلمات (very , so , too , more , less , as as . most)

٣ . احد الافعال التالية وتصريفاتها

(feel , seem , look , get , sound , become , taste , find , grow , appear ,
smell

Exercise :

1 . petra is a very Place .

(attract , attraction , attractive)

2 . Mary was when she talked to me

(confidence , confident , confidently)

3 . the picture were **drawn** in the gallery

(beauty , beautiful , beautifully)

4 . the exam was **difficult**

(extreme , extremely)

Adverb

١ . اذا جاء الفراغ في بداية الجملة متبوع بفاصلة

..... ,

٢ . اذا جاء الفراغ بين

;

٣ . اذا جاء قبل الفراغ (V3) مباشرة

Spoken

Written

٤ . اذا جاء الفراغ نهاية الجملة غير مسبوق باحد دلائل الفعل والصفة والاسم

Exercise :

1 , he killed the rat

(sharply , sharp , sharplity)

حالات هامة :

١ . اذا جاء قبل الفراغ صفة فنضع اسم ، لا يوجد دليل
ولكن اذا كان بعد الفراغ اسم ، نضع صفة

_ petra is an **important** in the middle east
(locate , location , located)

_ petra has an **important** **Location** in the middle
(history , historical , historically)

٢ . اذا وجد ظرف قبل الفراغ ، نضع فعل ، لا يوجد دليل

_ She can **seriously** any computer .
(destruction , destructionlly , damage)

٣ . اذا وجد and في الجملة قبل الفراغ او بعد ، نحل مثل ما قبلها او بعدها

Noun (and) noun

Adj (and) adj

_ she is a **flexible** and girl
(act , active , activity)

_ She is an and **flexible** girl
(intelligence , intelligent , intelligently)

إنّ النجاح هو محصّلة اجتهادات
صغيرة تتراكم يوماً بعد يوم.

Complete the sentences with words formed from the words in brackets.

1. The Middle East is famous for the _____ of olive oil.
(produce - productive production)
2. Ibn Sina wrote _____ textbooks.
(medicine - medical - medically)
3. Scholars have discovered an _____ document from the twelfth century.
(origin – original – originally)
4. Taha Hussein is one of the most _____ writers in the twentieth century.
(influence – influent – influential)
5. Maha shows great _____ for her new job as a lawyer.
(enthusiasm - enthusiastic - enthusiastically)
6. Our national team is now well- _____ for the second round of the competition.
(qualify - qualification - qualified)
7. With children, it is important to _____ the right balance between love and discipline.
(achieve - achieved - achievable)
8. Many candy advertisements are usually presented in an _____ manner in the TV.
(attract - attractive - attraction)
9. Imagination is the source of _____
(create - creative - creation)
10. Madaba has a _____ as a fascinating place to visit.
(reputation , reputational , reputationally)
11. Kareem is a _____ journalist, he has worked previously for many scientific journals.
(Qualification / qualified / qualify)
12. Doing lots of exercise won't keep you healthy if you don't eat _____ food as well.
(Nutrients / nutritious)
13. Services, mostly travel and tourism _____ the majority of our economy.
(dominant / domination / dominate)
14. Khalid is a very _____ and adaptable worker, I believe that he can't be successful in any position.
(competence/ compete / competent)
15. Language _____ is becoming an important requirement for many jobs.
(proficient / proficiency)
16. My grandfather often tells us about what he did in his _____
(young / youth)
17. Olives which are _____ grown in the world, have been cultivated for over 6000 years.
(extend / extended / extensively)
18. It is important to have an _____ of different countries' customs.
(aware / awareness)
19. Maha shows great _____ for her new job as a lawyer in the court.
(Enthusiasm / enthusiastic / enthusiastically)
20. Our national team is now well _____ for the second round of the competition.
(qualify / qualified / qualification)
21. With children, it is important to _____ the right balance between love and discipline.
(achievable / achieve / achieved)
22. Kareem wasn't able to speak Spanish _____ till he was nearly seven years old.
(fluently / fluent / fluency)
23. Would you like to do an _____ or a vocational course if you have a chance?
(academise / academic / academically)

24. Rami closed his eyes and tried to _____
(concentrate / concentration / concentrating)
25. The Middle East is famous for the _____ of olive oil.
(produce - productive - production)
26. Ibn Sina wrote _____ textbooks.
(medicine - medical - medically)
27. Do you think the wheel was the most important _____ ever?
(invention – invented - invent)
28. Developing _____ thinking is being encouraged at schools in Jordan.
(create - creative – creation)
29. When we go to on school trips, we always learn new things because the trips are _____.
(education – educational - educate)
30. There is a particular Bedouin style of _____.
(weave – weaver - weaving)
31. There is a particular Bedouin style of weaving that buyers find very _____.
(attraction – attractive – attract).
32. In our exam, we had to _____ a text from Arabic into English.
(translate / translation / translated)
33. Have you seen Nasser’s _____ of postcards? He’s got hundreds!
(collect / collection / collective)
34. Markets have different types of food which are _____ prepared from animal products.
(artificial - artificially)
35. Bank customers can _____ their checking accounts instantly .
(access - accessed - accessible)
36. In the future, there will be too many _____ built cities.
(artificially . artificial , artifice)
37. The new airport should be fully _____ by next year
(operate , operational , operation)
38. He has good _____, but his suggestion isn’t really helpful.
(intend , intentional , intentions)
39. None of these strategies are _____ for smaller businesses.
(practice , practical , practitioner)
40. His views on medicine are more _____ than those of some of his friends.
(convention , convent, conventional)
41. Our national team is now well- -----for the second round of the competition
(qualify - qualification - qualified)
42. With children , it is important to ----- the right balance between love and discipline.
(achieve - achieved - achievable)
43. Many candy advertisements are usually presented in an ----- manner in the TV.
(attract - attractive - attraction)
44. Markets have different types of food which are ----- prepared from animal products.
(artificial - artificially)
45. Imagination is the source of -----.
(create - creative - creation)

Writing

ملاحظات هامة:

- 1- اترك فراغ بين كل فقرة وفقرة اي بعد العنوان والمقدمة وبين العرض والخاتمة.
- 2- استخدم ادوات الترقيم (punctuations) مثال النقطة . (full stop) : عند انتهاء الفكرة وفي نهاية الفقرات / الفاصلة ، (comma) بين الفكار المترابطة او القريبة وبين التعداد / النقاط المتعامدة او ما يسمى نقطنا التفصيل : (colon) عند التفصيل او التعداد / علامة التعجب ! (exclamation mark) بعد التعجب والسؤال / علامة السؤال ؟ (question mark) بعد السؤال.
- 3- استخدم الأزمنة الصحيحة
- 4- لا تنسى ان تجعل الحرف الأول كبير في الحالات التالية: اسم العلم مثل اسماء الشخصا والذول ، الكلمات في اول الفقرات والكلمات بعد النقطة وعلامة الاستفهام وعلامة التعجب.
- 5- استخدم ظروف مثل (firstly/secondly/finally/however/therefore/consequently).
- 6- ركز على فكرة في كل فقرة واستخدم جمل قصيرة سهلة واستخدم كلمات تعرفها.
- 7- تأكد من الأخطاء الإملائية.

Consequence:

As a consequence,... Therefore,... as a result,... consequently,... In this way,... so

Indicating opposition:

However,... Whereas, ... Despite,... although,... On one hand, ... On the other hand, ...
In spite of, ... On the contrary, ... / Conversely, ...

Expressing continuation or addition:

Furthermore, ... / Likewise, ... / One reason for this is ... / In addition,
...moreover,... as well as,... and

Introduction

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

Reporting information

There are more than [...] well-equipped health centres in [name of town].
Almost three-quarters of the population are regular users of ...
The number of [...] has declined/increased since [date].

Conclusion/Recommendations

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

Rhetorical devices :

Simile:

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

Treatment and medicines will taste as delicious as real food.

Metaphor:

The world will be at your fingertips.

Onomatopoeia:

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

Personification:

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

Report:

- 1-cosice and informative title
- 2-the subheadings
- 3-using percentages and fraction + facts

The descriptive essay:

- 1- using simile
- 2- using language of prediction

Blog post:

short, catchy title

The persuasive letter:

Begins with greeting (Deat_____,)

Ends with greeting (your sincerely) and your signoff (توقيع واسم)

Includes polite manner and formal language.

Editing

- 1. b-p / c-k / j-g / s-t / i-e / s-z / o-u / f-v
- 2.Capital letters , commas, full stops, question marks (a-A / , / ? / : / ;)
- 3. One grammar mistake.

The **influnse** of Ibn Bassal’s book was enormous. As farmers down the generations followed his instructions and advice, the land became wonderfully fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population. The irrigation systems that he and his followers put in place are still in evidence in Spain. Although his name is not widely **know**, Ibn Bassal’s **lejacy** to the world has been great.

..... / / /

As the population of the country increases, more and more families will **relied** on the **hozpital** 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 **languaje** similarities.

..... / / /

Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of **comblementary** medicine. If patients wanted to receive this kind of nonconventional treatment, they **use** to have to consult a private practitioner who was likely not to have a medical degree. However, in **resent** years, the perception of this type of treatment has changed .

..... / / /

Everyone knows that the Internet connects people, but now **it** does more than that – it connects objects, too. These days, computers often **communicated** with each other; for **example**, your TV automatically downloads your favourite TV show, or your ‘sat nav’ system tells you where you are; This is known as the ‘**Internit** of Things’, and there’s a lot more to come.

..... / / /

Despite the high cost, most students choose to study away from **hume**. A recent survey of 17,000 students revealed that only 7% wanted to **stayed** 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 **joovernment**.

..... / / /

It is **believe** that language learning **Kan** also improve your decision-making skills! When you speak a foreign language, you are constantly weighing up subtle differences in meaning of a word or the way that an utterance is made. This process is then transferred subconsciously to other situations in which **gudgement** is called for, and decisions have to be made.

..... / / /

Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a **komputer** screen. **as** a consequence, teachers can **showed** websites on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then use the Internet to show educational **brogrammes**, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on.

..... / / /

Module 1 : Technology

access : to find information , especially on a computer .	يجد المعلومة
blog : a regularly updated personal website or web page .	مفكرة الكترونية
Calculation : a way of using numbers in order to find out an amount .	حساب
Computer chip : a small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric .	رقاقة الحاسوب
Email exchange : a series of emails between two or more people .	تبادل رسائل الكترونية
Filter : a program that checks whether certain content on a web page .	برنامج تنقية المحتوى على الشبكة
Floppy disk : a flexible , removable magnetic disk that stores computer information	القرص المرن
Identity fraud : illegal actions using the identity of some one else .	انتحال الشخصية
PC : an abbreviation for personal computer , a computer that is used by one person at that time	الحاسوب الشخصي
Post : to put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it	ينشر / يرسل
Privacy settings : controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can what information .	اعدادات الخصوصية
Program : a set of instructions enabling a computer to function	برنامج حاسوب
Rely on : to have trust or confidence in something or some one reliable	يعتمد على
Sat Nav system : (satellite navigation system) a system of computers and satellites , used in cars and other places that tells you where something .	نظام الملاحة الفضائي
Security settings : controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses .	اعدادات الحماية
Smart phone : a mobile phone with advanced computing technology	الهاتف الذكي
Social media : social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs	التواصل الاجتماعي
Tablet computer : a mobile computer , with a touch screen , processor and battery all in one unit	الكمبيوتر اللوحي
User : a person who uses a product or service	المستخدم
Web – building program : a software that helps you to create a website	برنامج انشاء موقع على الشبكة
Web hosting : the business of housing	خدمة الملفات على الشبكة
White board : a touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches	اللوحة الالكتروني
World wide web : an information system , known as the Internet , which allows documents to be connected to other documents	الشبكة العنكبوتية

Module 2 : Health

Acupuncture : a system of complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin at specific points	الوخز بالابر
---	-----------------

Ailment : illness	وعكة صحية
Allergy : are action of the immune system when it is sensitive to something	الحساسية
Antibody : a substance produced by the body to fight disease	جسم مضاد
Apparatus : the technical equipment or machinery	جهاز
Appendage : a body part , such as an arm or a leg .	ملحق جزء من الجسم
Arthritis : a disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints	التهاب مفاصل
Artificial : made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally	صناعي
Bionic : describing a limb or body part that is electronically or mechanically	اعضاء الية
Bounce back : to start to be successful again after a difficult time	يسنرد عاقبته / ينجح
Cancerous : something that has or can cause	مسرطن
Career : a job under taken for a significant period of a person's life	مهنة
Coma : a state of unconsciousness caused by a certain injury .	غيبوبة
Commitment : a promise to do something or to behave in a particular way	التزام
Complementary medicine : medical treatment which provides an alternative	الطب التكميلي
Conventional : having been used for along time and is considered usual	الطب التقليدي
Cope with : to deal successfully with , or handle	يستوعب
Cross : angry or annoyed	غاضب
Decline : to decrease in quantity or importance	يهبط
Dementia : a mental illness the symptoms of which are problems with memory	الخرف
Drug : a medicine or a substance used for making medicines	دواء
Expansion : the act of making something bigger	توسع
Healthcare : the prevention or treatment of illness by doctors .	العناية الصحية
Herbal remedy : an extract or mixture of a plant used to prevent	العلاج بالاعشاب
Homoeopathy : a system or complementary medicine in which illness are treated by minute doe of herbs	المعالجة المثلية
Immunization : the process by which an individual's immune system becomes protected against an illness	تلقيح
Implant : a piece of tissue prosthetic	زراعة شيء في الجسم
Life expectancy : the length of time that a person or animal is expected to live	متوسط العمر المتوقع
Limb : arm or leg of a person	اطراف الجسم
Malaria : a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes	مرض المالاريا
Medical trial : trial to evaluate the effectiveness .	اختبار علاج ما
Migraine : a very bad headache which often comes with a feeling of sickness	الشفيفة
Morality : death , especially on a large scale	معدل الوفيات
MRI : a scan that uses strong magnetic fields to make	التصوير بالرنين

	المغناطيسي
Obese : extremely fat , in a way that is dangerous to your health	بدين
Optimistic : believing that good things will happen in the future	متفائل
Option : something that is or may be chosen	خيار
Paediatric : describing the area of medicine that deals with children	ذو علاقة بطب الاطفال
Practitioner : someone who is qualified or registered to practice a particular occupation	صاحب مهنة
Prosthetic : an artificial body part	ذو عضو صناعي
Radiotherapy : the use of controlled amounts of radiation	المعالجة بالاشعاع
Raise : a question to bring up a problem	يثير تساؤلاً
Skeptical : having doubts	شكاك
Side effect : effects of medicine on your body	اثر جانبي
Stroke : an illness when a blood tube in your brain	السكتة الدماغية
Symptom : a physical problem that might indicate a disease	اعراض المرض
Viable : effective and able to be successful	قابل للحياة