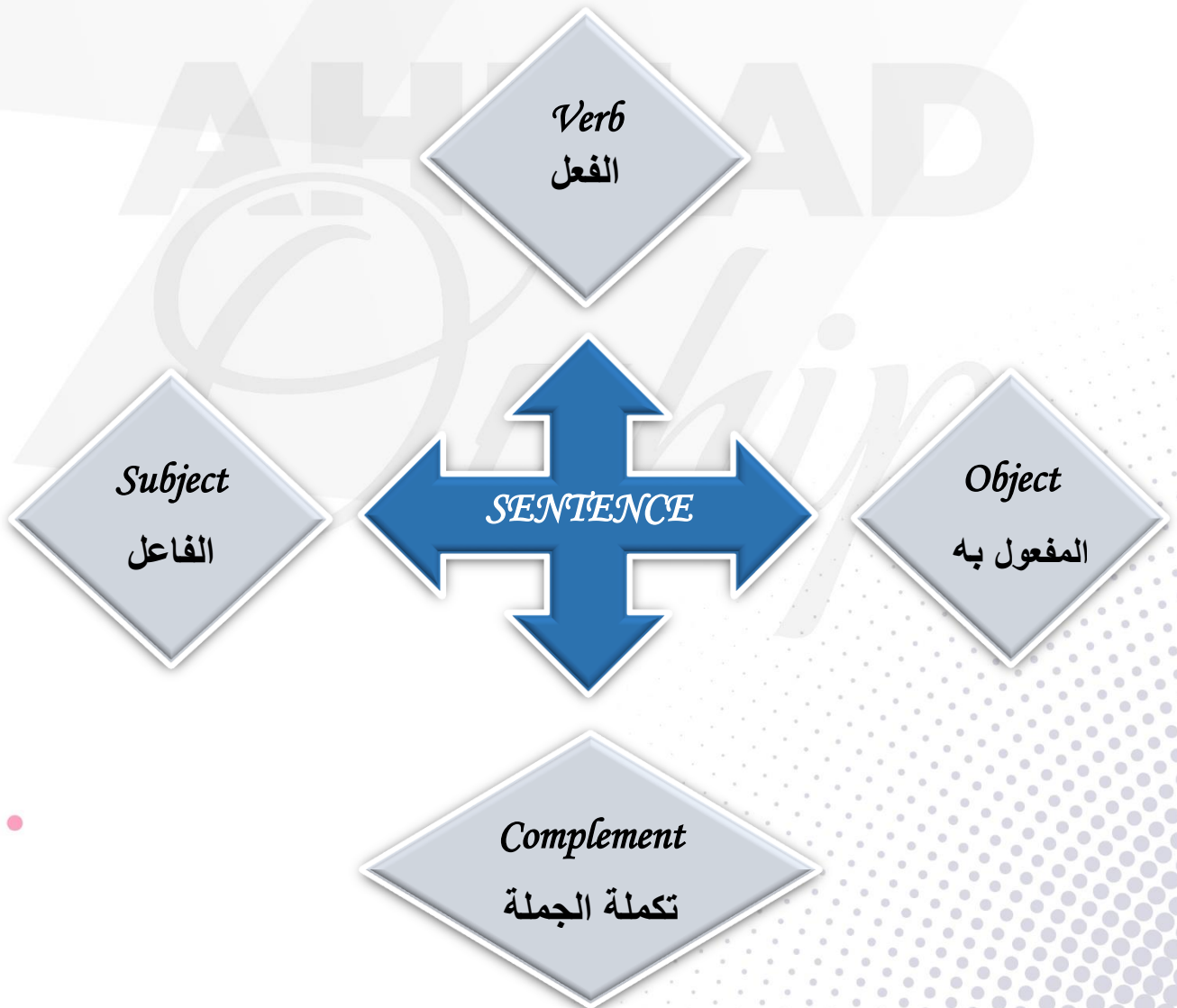


Subject + *Verb* + *Object*

Question

What are the main parts of the sentence?



Noun
اسم

(1)
Subject
الفاعل

Pronoun
ضمير

Ahmad - Diala - Tree - Students

He - She - It - We - They - You - I

ما هي وظيفة الفعل (Verb) في الجملة؟ و لماذا له ثلاثة تصاريف؟ و على ماذا يدل كل تصريف؟

Question

Regular
منتظم

(2)
Verb
الفعل

Irregular
غير منتظم

و هو الفعل الذي ينتهي
تصريفه الثاني و الثالث ب
(ed)

و هو الفعل الذي لا ينتهي
تصريفه الثاني و الثالث ب
(ed)

Regular Verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Finish	Finished	Finished
Visit	Visited	Visited
Fix	Fixed	Fixed
Translate	Translated	Translated

Irregular Verbs الأفعال الغير المنتظمة

Go	Went	Gone
Speak	Spoke	Spoken
Drink	Drank	Drunk
Swim	Swam	Swum

كيف نستطيع تمييز الفعل المنتظم اذا كان تصريف ثاني أم ثالث ؟

Question

Main Verb : الفعل الرئيسي



و هو الفعل الذي يكون لوحده بالجملة

Example

Helping Verb : الفعل المساعد



و هو الفعل الذي يأتي قبل الفعل الرئيسي

Example

الفعل المساعد : *Helping Verb*

لماذا نطلق على هذه الافعال (أفعال مساعدة؟) ما هي وظيفتها بالجملة؟

Verb "1"

Verb "2"

Verb "3"

(1) *Verbs to Be* : أفعال الكون

- *Is* → *Singular*
- *Am* → *After "I"*
- *Are* → *Plural*
- *Was* → *Singular*
- *Were* → *Plural*

Present

Past

ماذا يأتي بعد هذه الافعال؟

(2) *Verbs to Have* : أفعال التملك

- *Has* → *Singular*
- *Have* → *Plural*
- *Had* → *Plural & Singular*

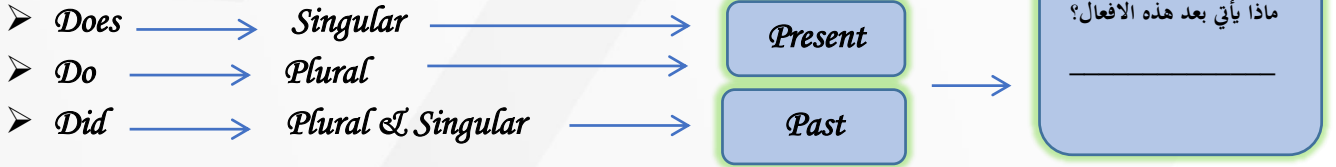
Present

Past

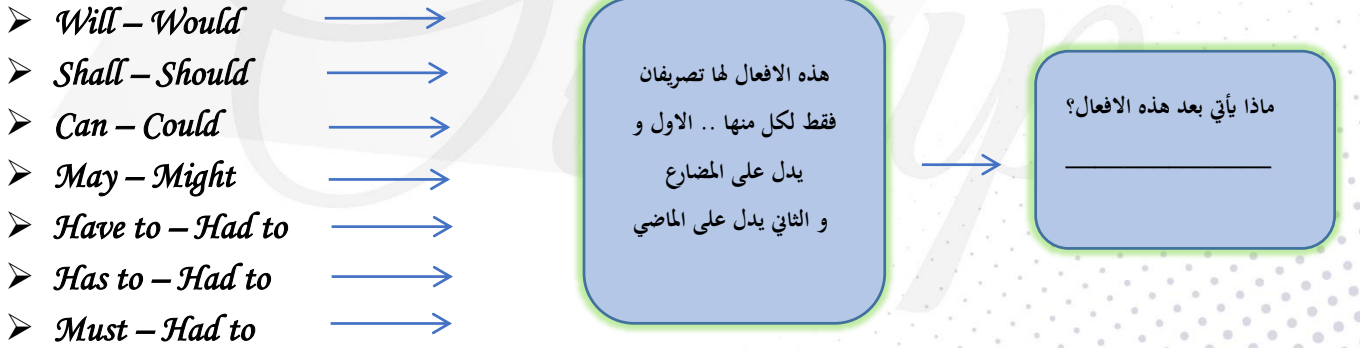
ماذا يأتي بعد هذه الافعال؟

ملاحظة : الافعال المساعدة التي تنتهي ب (S) هي الافعال المفردة.

(3) Verbs to Do : أفعال العمل



(4) Modals : الأفعال الناقصة



Write two sentences by using the verb (Is) by making it a helping verb in the first sentence and main verb in the second sentence :

(1) _____

(2) _____

Countable
معدودة

(Nouns)

الأسماء

Uncountable
غير معدودة

Countable

الاسماء المعدودة

books	cars	machines
people	men	women
cats	lions	birds
children	mice	feet

Uncountable

الاسماء الغير المعدودة

information	homework	advice
water	salt	sugar
oil	energy	fruit
coffee	juice	food

اختصارات هامة

I'm	I am
I've / You've	I have / You have
I'll / You'll / He'll / She'll	I will / You will / He will / She will
I'd	I would go
You'd	You had gone
You're	You are
He's	He is
Here's	Here is
What's	What is
Who's	Who is
wasn't / aren't / wouldn't	was not / are not / would not
Won't	Will not
Don't	Do not
Doesn't	Does not
Didn't	Did not

“How to deal with texts”

كيفية التعامل مع النصوص " القطع "

What	ما - ماذا
Why	لماذا - سبب
Who/Whom	من - شخص عاقل
When	متى - وقت
Where	اين - مكان
Which	أي
How	كيف - طريقة
How many - How much	كم العدد او الكمية

(1) According to the text/writer/article.....?

تبعاً الى النص - الكاتب - المقالة؟

هنا الاجابة تكون من النص مباشرة : حاول البحث عن كلمات في السؤال موجودة في الفقرة حيث ان هذه الطريقة ستدلك على ايجاد ما هو مطلوب بالسؤال.

(2) Quote / Write down the sentence which indicates / shows / tells that.....

اقتبس الجملة أو اكتب الجملة التي تشير أو تبين أو تخبر بأن

في مثل هذا السؤال تكون الاجابة عن طريق البحث عن جملة لها نفس المعنى داخل النص. و يجب عليك كتابة الجملة ذات الفكرة المطلوبة من النقطة الى النقطة او من الفاصلة الى النقطة أو احيانا بين فاصلتين.

(3) What does the underlined pronoun (الضمير) in the paragraph refer to?

في هذا النمط من الاسئلة يكون المطلوب "على ماذا يعود الضمير الذي تحته خط في الفقرة" ؟
الجدول التالي سيساعدك على معرفة الضمائر و يسهل عليك حل هذا النمط :

He – Him – His	اسم مفرد مذكر عاقل
It – Its	مفرد غير عاقل
She – Her – Hers	اسم مفرد مؤنث عاقل
They – Them – Their – Theirs	اسم جمع للعاقل و غير العاقل
Who – Which – That – Whose – Where	تستخدم للتأكيد – كأداة وصل و لا يعود دائما على الاسم قبله مباشرة
This – That – These – Those	عادة ما تكون على جملة بعدها
We – Us – Our – You – Your – Yours	دائما اكتب ان الضمير يعود على القارئ (Reader)
I – Me – My – Mine	دائما اكتب ان الضمير يعود على الكاتب (Writer)

(4) Find a word from the text which means (المعنى الطويل) in the text.

(5) What does the underlined word "المعنى القصير او الكلمة نفسها" mean?

هنا يطلب منك السؤال أن تجد كلمة من النص معناها الجملة التي بين الأقواس بالسؤال.

"There are no secrets to success. It is the result of preparation, hard work, and learning from failure."

(6) Mention / Write down Etc.

(7) There are many (كلمة من الجدول ادناه).....Write them down or two or three of them.

Word : الكلمة	Meaning : المعنى
aims – objectives – purposes- goals	أهداف
procedures - steps	خطوات
reasons - causes	أسباب
kinds – types - sorts	انواع
benefits	فوائد
achievements	انجازات
effects	اثر
results	نتائج
examples	امثلة
disadvantages – negative points	سلبيات
advantages – positive points	ايجابيات
factors	عوامل
subjects	مواد
features	مميزات - صفات
certain uses	استخدامات محددة
piece of evidence	دليل

"بعض النصائح لتجنب الاخطاء و اهدار العلامات"

سؤال الاقتباس : عليك ان تختار جملة قصيرة مراعي وضع علامه التوقف (النقطة) دون اضافة اي كلمه لاحقة.

سؤال جد الكلمات : اخطاء الطلاب عادة ما تكون بأضافة كلمه زياده عن المطلوب و بهذا لا يأخذ الطالب اي علامه للسؤال.

سؤال التعداد : كتابة 2 او 3 او 4 من المطلوب او جزء او الجملة التي تحتوي التعداد ... بهذا تأخذ علامة السؤال كاملة.

Derivation: الاشتقاق

Nouns

Adjectives

Adverbs

Verbs

Nouns

مقاطع الاسماء البعيدة هي

المقطع	مثال
tion	consideration / relation
sion	discussion / decision
ence / ance	independence / importance
ment	investment
ity	security
er / or	advisor
ness	uniqueness
ism / ist	vandalism - tourist
hood	neighborhood
ship	friendship
dom	kingdom

مواقع استخدام الاسماء

بعد الأدوات: (A, An, The) - 1

(Ex) The _____ of fireworks goes back to the Chinese.
(A) invented (B) invent (C) invention

(Ex) Petra has a _____ as a fascinating place to visit.
(A) repute (B) reputation (C) reputed

(Ex) The Middle East is famous for the _____ of olive oil.
(A) produce (B) production (C) productive

2- After the preposition: بعد حروف الجر

Ex) We depend on _____ to reduce the infant mortality rates.
(A) immune (B) immunization (C) immunized

Ex) Many instruments that are still used today in _____ were designed by Arab scholars.
(A) operational (B) operate (C) operation

3-A- ('s) - بعد ادوات الملكية

Ex) This is due to the country's _____ to make healthcare for all a top priority.
(A) commitment (B) committed (C) commit

Ex) She used her father's _____ to build a learning center.
(A) inheritance (B) inherit (C) inherited

3-B- (my, his, her, your, its, our, their): بعد ضمائر الملكية

Ex) Our _____ must be kept safe.
(A) environment (B) environmentally (C) environmental

Ex) "People started to widen their _____ in all events that happen in their countries.
(A) contribute (B) contribution (C) contributed

Ex) Adeeb rightly deserves his _____ as one of the youngest inventors in the world.
(A) repute (B) reputation (C) reputed

4- بعد ادوات نفي الاسماء

Ex) My brother has no _____ when dealing with family members.
(A) private (B) privacy (C) privately

Ex) The first case was very silly, so no _____ was noticed.
(A) positivity (B) positive (C) positively

5- عندما تأتي كفاعل

- Ex) _____ is the cause of most health problems.
(A) Allergy (B) Allergic (C) Allergically
- Ex) _____ has been a very serious problem recently.
(A) Pollution (B) Pollute (C) Polluted

6- بعد الصفات القبلية

A- (one / two / first / second / third / fourth): بعد الارقام

- Ex) The second _____ of the prescription wasn't found.
(A) medicine (B) medically (C) medical
- Ex) My first _____ was very difficult at that time.
(A) produce (B) productive (C) production
- Ex) The first computer program took 25 minutes to complete one _____.
(A) calculate (B) calculation (C) calculated

B- (this, that - these, those): بعد أدوات الاشارة

- Ex) Much of this _____ which leaves the land dry and dusty is illegal.
(A) destroy (B) destructive (C) destruction
- Ex) I am really interested in that _____, it was actually great.
(A) invent (B) invention (C) invented

C- (little, some, any, half, much, most, all, many, few): بعد صفات الكمية

- Ex) Some _____ is required by most rich people.
(A) optimistic (B) optimism (C) optimistically

7- بعد الصفات

- Ex) The economic _____ in the Gulf forced people to move there.
(A) successful (B) successfully (C) success
- Ex) People left their city because of a volcanic _____.
(A) activity (B) active (C) actively

Adjective

مقاطع الصفات البعدية هي

المقطع	مثال
ful / less	careful / careless
able / ible	probable / possible
ous / ious	dangerous / ambitious
ent / ant	dependent / important
ary / ory	voluntary / compulsory
ive	creative
ic	apologetic
al	educational
p.p	broken
ing	interesting

مواقع استخدام الصفات

1 - قبل الاسم يأتي صفة

Ex) Technological criminals get into computer systems to find out _____ information.
(A) confidential (B) confidentially (C) confidence

Ex) The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes _____ cells to grow.
(A) cancerous (B) cancerously (C) cancer

Ex) Nearly all new paper is made from wood grown in _____ forests.
(A) sustainable (B) sustain (C) sustains

2 - (BE) بعد أشكال ال

Ex) It can be _____ to use this type of computers at schools.
(A) secure (B) security (C) securely

Ex) It is _____ to take regular breaks when revising.
(A) benefit (B) beneficial (C) beneficially

3- ((Be)) {very, too, so, quite, more} + صفة

Ex) Be careful! Do not give the kid peanuts! He is very _____ to them.

- (A) allergy (B) allergic (C) allergically

Ex) What he was talking about was too _____ that we decided to follow what he said.

- (A) construct (B) construction (C) constructive

Ex) The sticky substance is so _____ those insects' feet get stuck and they cannot escape.

- (A) strong (B) strength (C) strongly

4- (seem, sound, look, feel, taste, smell, become, find, get, make, turn, stay) بعد الأفعال التالية:

Ex) Many wild animals can become _____ if they are captured.

- (A) violent (B) violence (C) violently

Ex) The man was found _____, so he was sent to prison

- (A) guilty (B) guiltily (C) guilt

Ex) The programme sound _____ when presenting these difficulties.

- (A) exciting (B) excitement (C) excite

5- After Adverbs: بعد الظروف تأتي

Ex) No two people are completely _____ everyone is an individual.

- (A) similar (B) similarly (C) similarity

Ex) The boys were interestingly _____ because of the good results.

- (A) ambition (B) ambitious (C) ambitiously

Adverbs

مقاطع الظروف البعدية هي

المقطع	مثال
-ly	marvelously
-lly	basically

مواقع استخدام الظروف

1- Before adjectives: قبل الصفة يأتي ظرف

Ex) The teacher must be _____ careful when carrying the experiment out. (especial, especially, specialist)

Ex) The students are _____ ambitioning while talking about their dreams. (marvel, marvelously, marvelous)

2- بين الفعل المساعد و الحدث يأتي دائما الظرف

Ex) Car accidents can _____ threaten people's life. (serious, seriousness, seriously)

Ex) The temperatures in the biomes are _____ controlled. (cares, carefully, careful)

Ex) The patient's surgical operation was _____ done. (successful, successfully, success)

3- إذا جاء الفراغ في أول الجملة و بعده فاصلة و بعدها فاعل و فعل فاننا نضع ظرفا في هذا الفراغ

Ex) _____, she heard the mailman. (Sudden, Suddenly)

Ex) _____, women wear long white dress in their wedding day. (Tradition, Traditional, Traditionally)

4- بين الفاعل و الفعل يأتي الظرف

Ex) I _____ met Ahmad Ouhip at the meeting in the school. (finally, final, finalize)

5- بعد الفعل الرئيسي او في نهاية الجملة لكي يصف الفعل

Ex) Ahmad is always working _____. (skillfully, skillful)

Ex) Sami speaks English _____. (fluent, fluently, fluency)

6- يأتي الظرف عندما يتوسط الفراغ جملتين محاطا بفواصل

Ex) The police found my handbag and, _____, nothing had been stolen. (happy, happily, happiness)

Verb

مقاطع الفعل البعدية هي

المقطع	مثال
ise	advertise
ize	recognize
ate	educate
ify	intensify
eve	believe
en	strengthen

مواقع استخدام الفعل

1- (Modals): بعد الأفعال الناقصة

Ex) We must _____ the natural resources of our country. (developments develop, developed)

Ex) You can _____ yourself using conventional medicine. (immunization, immunize, immunized)

Ex) All Arab countries should _____ on light and oil. (economy, economize, economically)

2- (do / does / did): بعد الأفعال

Ex) The careless policeman didn't _____ the injured young man after the accident. (**help, helpful**)

Ex) Muna doesn't _____ with her colleagues at school; she is very shy. (**social, socialize, socially**)

Ex) When do you _____ to receive your test results? (**expect / expectancy / expectantly**)

3- المصدرية (to) بعد

Ex) Computer crimes are often more difficult to _____ than traditional crimes. (**solution, solvable, solve**)

Ex) In our exam, we had to _____ a text from Arabic into English. (**translate, translation, translated**)

4- بعد ظروف التكرار

Ex) Men always _____ their children about their religion. (**education, educate, educational**)

Ex) People often _____ on different applications. (**rely, reliance, reliant**)

5- (make / let / help) بعد الأفعال التالية

Ex) Sami should make the boys _____ their problems. (**solution, solvable, solve**)

Ex) The gardener didn't let the workers _____ the plants during his absence. (**irrigate, irrigation, irrigated**)

6- بعد الفاعل يأتي الفعل

Ex) If they _____ by following the instructions, there will be no issues. (**cooperative, cooperate, cooperation**)

Ex) When you talk about business and try to do a deal, you _____. (**negotiate, negotiation, negotiator**)

ملخص للمقاطع و الاماكن لدرس الاشتقاق

Noun: الاسم

أهم المقاطع التي ينتهي بها الاسم (ence , sion , tion , ity , ment , th)

أهم المواقع التي يأتي بها الاسم

- (1) After (A , An , The) : بعد أدوات التعريف
- (2) After ('s) : بعد أس الملكية
- (3) After (This , That , These , Those) : بعد أسماء الإشارة
- (4) After prepositions : بعد حروف الجر
- (5) If it is a subject : اذا جاءت أول الجملة كفاعل
- (6) After an adjective : بعد الصفة
- (7) After (little , some , any , half , much , most , all , many , few) : بعد محددات الكمية
- (8) After (one , two , first , second ...)
- (9) After (my , his , her , your , its , our , their) : بعد ضمائر الملكية

Adjective: الصفة

أهم المقاطع التي ينتهي بها الصفة (ed – ing – ful – ous – ic – al – able – ent – ive)

أهم المواقع التي يأتي بها الصفة

- (1) Before the noun : بعد الاسم
- (2) After an adverb : بعد ظرف الحال
- (3) After (verbs to be) : بعد افعال الكينونة
- (4) After verbs to be + (very , too , so , quite , more)
- (5) After these verbs (seem , sound , look , feel , taste , smell , become , find , get , make , turn , stay)

الفعل: Verb

أهم المقاطع التي ينتهي بها الفعل (ize – ate - ute)

أهم المواقع التي يأتي بها الفعل

- (1) After **modals** : بعد الأفعال الناقصة
- (2) After (**verbs to do**)
- (3) After (**to**)
- (4) After **the subject** : بعد الفاعل
- (5) After **adverbs of frequency** : بعد ظروف التكرار
- (6) After these verbs (**make – let – help**)

ظرف الحال: Adverb

أهم المقاطع التي ينتهي بها ظرف الحال (lly)

أهم المواقع التي يأتي بها ظرف الحال

- (1) Before **an adjective** : قبل الصفة
- (2) Between **helping verb and the action (Verb “3”)** : بين الفعل المساعد و الحدث
- (3) At the **beginning** of the sentence with a **comma** : في بداية الجملة و بعدها فاصلة
- (4) Between **two commas** : بين فاصلتين
- (5) Between **the subject and the verb** : بين الفاعل و الفعل
- (6) After **the verb and at the end of the sentence** : بعد الفعل و في نهاية الجملة ليصف الفعل

"أسئلة السنوات السابقة"

- (2011) I'll never forget the _____ I felt on my first day at school.
(A) excited (B) excitement (C) excite
- (2011) The picture was _____ drawn by the artist.
(A) skill (B) skillful (C) skillfully
- (2011) To my _____ I got a high score in the exam.
(A) amazing (B) amaze (C) amazement
- (2011) Petra is one of the most important _____ sites in Jordan.
(A) historical (B) history (C) historically
- (2011) Storms cause the _____ of most of the crops.
(A) destructive (B) destruction (C) destruct
- (2011) Unemployment is falling as more people find _____ work.
(A) permanently (B) permanence (C) permanent
- (2011) We must _____ the natural resources of our country.
(A) developed (B) development (C) develop
- (2011) Marwa takes an _____ part in her school affairs.
(A) actively (B) active (C) act
- (2012) Some countries face serious _____ problems.
(A) economically (B) economic (C) economize
- (2012) An earthquake is considered a natural _____.
(A) disastrously (B) disastrous (C) disaster
- (2012) The man was found _____, so he was sent to prison.
(A) guiltily (B) guilty (C) guilt
- (2012) Good citizens help with the _____ of their country.
(A) developmental (B) development (C) develop
- (2012) In my city there is a wide _____ of entertainments to choose from.
(A) vary (B) various (C) variety

- (2012) Only certain kinds of people have _____ brain.
(A) mathematics (B) mathematical (C) mathematically
- (2013) The Earth suffers from the _____ of global warming.
(A) threaten (B) threateningly (C) threat
- (2013) The bedroom of the hotel _____ in size from medium to very large.
(A) vary (B) various (C) variety
- (2013) During the storms, the wind was blowing _____.
(A) violently (B) violence (C) violent
- (2013) The man was found _____ of any crimes.
(A) innocently (B) innocence (C) innocent
- (2014) Our heating system is very old and extremely _____.
(A) inefficiency (B) inefficiently (C) inefficient
- (2014) we received a _____ that we hadn't paid the electricity bill.
(A) remind (B) reminder (C) reminded
- (2015) What do you consider to be the main _____ to the future peace and security of the world?
(A) threaten (B) threateningly (C) threat
- (2016) Complete the following sentence with suitable words derived from the words in brackets:
- (1) The _____ system must be linked with the requirements of social and economic development for any country. (education)
- (2) Jordan has a _____ of being a friendly and welcoming country. It is one of the safest places to visit in the Middle East. (repute)

تمارين اضافية على الاشتقاق

“Choose the suitable item from those given below to complete each of the following sentences”

- 1) Doctors often treat infections with antibiotics; that is the _____ approach.
(convention, conventional, conventionally)
- 2) The Olympic Games often _____ young people to take up sport.
(inspire, inspiration, inspired)
- 3) Do you think that the wheel was the most important _____ ever?
(invent, inventor, invention)
- 4) The Middle East is famous for the _____ of olive oil.
(produce, production, productive)
- 5) Have you seen Nasser’s _____ of post cards? He has got hundreds!
(collect, collection, collective)
- 6) When a person has an _____ disease, he is usually isolated.
(infect, infectious, infectiously)
- 7) _____, the whole process is done by hand, from washing the wool to the finished article.
(Tradition, Traditional, Traditionally)
- 8) Khalid received an _____ letter from the manager.
(appreciate, appreciation, appreciatively)
- 9) Trees absorb carbon dioxide and _____ O₂.
(produce, production, productive)
- 10) You have to treat cancer _____.
(medical, medicine, medically)
- 11) If you work hard, you will _____.
(succeed, success, successful)
- 12) Our _____ in this conference is really skillful man.
(interpret, interpreter, interpretation)
- 13) Congratulation! Not many people can _____ such high marks.
(achieve, achievement, achievable)

صافح ص
صفه - ظرف حال - فعل - اسم - صفه

- 14) It is amazing to watch the _____ of a baby in the first year of life.
(develop, developer, development)
- 15) This _____ of France is very beautiful; because it has many rivers and mountains.
(region, regional, regionally)
- 16) Don't talk to me while I am driving I must _____.
(concentrate, concentration, concentrated)
- 17) How does blood _____ round the body?
(circulate, circulation, circulated)
- 18) You can preserve fruits longer if you _____ it.
(dehydrate, dehydration, dehydrated)
- 19) Before the exam, you must _____ everything you have learnt.
(revise, revision, revised)
- 20) _____ in Ajloun University has increased since 2016.
(Enroll, Enrollment, Enrolled)
- 21) My brother has amazing _____ to live in different countries.
(adapt, adaption, adaptive)
- 22) Please behave _____ while I am out.
(responsibility, responsible, responsibly)
- 23) In the Middle East today, entrepreneurship is _____ important among young people.
(particular, particulars, particularly)
- 24) It is important to give young people the _____ so that they can help themselves.
(know, knowledge, knowledgeable)
- 25) The graduation ceremony was a very _____ occasion for everyone.
(memory, memorizing, memorable)
- 26) It is important to drink a lot of water to avoid _____.
(dehydrate, dehydrated, dehydration)

- 27) Artists usually meet to discuss ideas and _____ each other's work.
(criticise, criticism, critic)
- 28) We should prioritise _____ in already existing cities, rather than creating new ones.
(sustainability, sustained, sustain)
- 29) Have you had any _____ of learning another language?
(experience, experienced, experiencing)
- 30) Is one side of the brain more _____ than the other?
(dominate, dominance, dominant)
- 31) Nuts contain useful _____ such as oil and fats.
(nutrients, nutritious, nutrition)
- 32) Maha shows great _____ for her new job as a lawyer in the court.
(enthusiasm, enthusiastic, enthusiastically)
- 33) Our national team is now well _____ for the second round of the competition.
(qualify, qualification, qualified)
- 34) With children, it is important to _____ the right balance between love and discipline.
(achieve, achievement, achievable)
- 35) _____ took place, but no agreement was reached.
(Negotiate, Negotiation, Negotiated)
- 36) Services, mostly travel and tourism _____ the majority of our economy.
(dominate, dominant, dominance)
- 37) Khalid is a very _____ and adaptable worker, I believe that he can be successful in any position.
(compete, competence, competent)
- 38) Doing lots of exercise won't keep you healthy if you don't eat _____ food as well.
(nutrition, nutritious, nutritionally)
- 39) My father often tells us about what he did in his _____.
(young, youth, younger)
- 40) Olives that are _____ grown in the world, have been cultivated for over 6,000 years.
(extend, extensive, extensively)

- 41) The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a _____.
(**recommend, recommendation, recommended**)
- 42) _____, he passed all his exams at the university.
(**Succeed, Successful, Successfully**)
- 43) Electric wires should be _____ handled.
(**cautious, caution, cautiously**)
- 44) In order to meet the demands of the job, Amjad has attended different _____ courses at the university.
(**intensive, intensify, intensively**)
- 45) the teacher helps his students _____ the problems in learning Mathematics.
(**solvable, solution, solve**).
- 46) My _____ for your kindness is great.
(**admire, admiration, admirable**).
- 47) We were _____ impressed by Ali's performance.
(**favorite, favorable, favorably**).
- 48) There might be a _____ differences between fact and fiction.
(**consider, considerable, considerably**).
- 49) _____, a man proposes to a woman, not the other round.
(**Traditional, Traditionally, Tradition**).
- 50) Farmers should _____ diseased animals from the healthy ones.
(**isolate, isolation, isolated**).
- 51) The young join Al-Sabilah in order to improve their physical _____.
(**fit, fitness, fitted**)

"In order to succeed, your desire for success should be greater than your fear of failure."