

English Language

استاذ اللغة الانجليزية

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ماجستير لغة انجليزية

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اللغة الانجليزية - الاستاذ زياد عدنان

DERIVATION RULES

Noun suffixes

المقاطع التي تدل على الاسم

1. **dom**: kingdom, freedom, boredom,....
2. **ism**: criticism, tourism, terrorism,
3. **hood**: childhood, neighbourhood, brotherhood,
4. **ship**: friendship, leadership, relationship,
- #5. **ness**: politeness, happiness, kindness, ... (وجود "n" هنا اجباري لكي تكون مقطع اسم)
6. **tude**: altitude, aptitude, attitude, gratitude,...
- #7. **ment**: achievement, assessment, management, (وجود "m" اجباري لكي تكون مقطع اسم)
8. **tion**: repetition, declaration, negotiation, ...
9. **sion**: conclusion, cohesion, division,...
10. **ance**: appearance, importance, elegance, ...
11. **ence**: violence, reference, difference, ...
- #12. **ess**: success, progress, access, ... (بشرط ان لا تسبق بحرف "L" وذلك لكي تكون مقطع اسم)
13. **cy**: accuracy, fluency, emergency,...
14. **ty**: identity, hostility, credibility, ...
15. **gy**: technology, archaeology, sociology,
16. **age**: shortage, usage, leakage, ...
17. **ure**: failure, structure, adventure, ...
18. **th**: strength, width, length, truth, youth,...
19. **ist**: scientist, dentist, artist, archaeologist,...
20. **or**: visitor, actor, operator,...
21. **er**: swimmer, singer, player,...
22. **ee**: employee, addressee, evacuee, refugee,...
23. **ian**: librarian, technician, historian,...

هذه المقاطع الخمسة تدل على اسم الفاعل ، اما مقاطع الاسم التي قبلها (من 1 - 18) فتدل على غير العاقل.

Adjective suffixes

المقاطع التي تدل على الصفة

1. **ish**: foolish, childish, selfish, **English, Spanish, Turkish**,...
2. **ful**: careful, beautiful, painful, ...
3. **less**: homeless, hopeless, careless, ...
4. **ous**: famous, curious, glorious,...
5. **al**: personal, critical, identical, ...
6. **ble**: sociable, incredible, horrible,...
7. **ive**: creative, sensitive, productive,...
8. **ic**: economic, historic, magnetic,...
9. **ant**: important, tolerant, dominant,...
10. **ent**: different, violent, innocent,...
11. **ry**: compulsory, contradictory, revolutionary,...
12. **ing**: interesting, boring, tiring,...
13. **ed**: interested, bored, tired,...

اللغات تعتبر أسماء

إذا سبقت بأحد الأفعال
التالية أو احد اشكالها:

speak, learn,
talk, study, use,
teach, practice,
understand

اما اذا لم تسبق باحد هذه
الأفعال، او جاء بعدها
اسم... تكون صفة.

5. الكلمات المنتهية بـ ((al)) تكون صفات، الا الكلمات التالية المطلوبة معنا، فانها تكون أسماء.

(proposal, approval, betrothal, festival, arrival, survival, betrayal, denial,
removal, hospital, trial, criminal, animal, ...etc)

11. الكلمات المنتهية بـ ((ry)) تكون صفات، الا الكلمات التالية المطلوبة معنا، فانها تكون أسماء.

(history, century, discovery, surgery, geometry, chemistry, dentistry, ...etc)

الكلمات المنتهية بـ (ing) لها ثلاث حالات (مواقع):

1. إذا كانت في البدائل: تكون دائما صفة.
1. Basketball and football **are****games**. (interest, interestingly, **interesting**)
2. إذا كانت بعد الفراغ مباشرة: تكون دائما صفة.
2. This box **is****tiring** for people of your own age.
3. The situation **was**.....**terrifying**.
3. إذا كانت قبل الفراغ مباشرة: تكون اما:
A فعل: إذا سبقت مباشرة بأحد أفعال ال (Be).
B صفة: إذا لم تسبق مباشرة بأحد أفعال ال (Be).
4. That old man **is shouting**.....**at** his sons.
5. During the storm, the wind **was blowing**.....
6. It was **an exciting**.....**that** I read it twice.
7. **The annoying** **is** that he's always right.

أفعال ال (Be) هي:
is, am, are, was, were,
be, being, been

مع ملاحظة ان الكلمات التالية

(ing) المنتهية ب (concerning, regarding, during, depending)

تعتبر حروف جر اينما وجدت.

والكلمات التالية breaking, weaving, training, understanding

نعتبرها اسماء اذا كانت في الخيارات.

الكلمات المنتهية ب (ed) لها ثلاث حالات (مواقع):

1. اذا كانت في البدائل: تكون دائما صفة.

8. She was completely.....when she heard the news.

(annoy, annoyance, **annoyed**)

2. اذا كانت بعد الفراغ مباشرة: تكون اما:

A فعل: اذا سبق الفراغ مباشرة بفاعل (اسم / ضمير فاعل).

B صفة: اذا لم يسبق الفراغ مباشرة بفاعل (اسم / ضمير فاعل).

9. The **soldiers****crossed** the damaged bridge.

10. **They****isolated** diseased animals from the healthy ones.

11. Multimedia have **been****developed** recently.

12. We **were** **impressed** by his performance.

ضمائر الفاعل هي:

he, she, it, they,
you, we, I

3. اذا كانت قبل الفراغ مباشرة: تكون اما:

A فعل: اذا سبقت مباشرة اما باحد افعال (Be) او بفاعل (اسم / ضمير فاعل).

B صفة: اذا لم تسبق مباشرة لا بأحد افعال (Be) و لا بفاعل (اسم / ضمير فاعل).

13. The **soldiers** **crossed** bridges on their way to their victory.

14. The final exam **was solved**.....by all students.

succeed, proceed

هما افعال.

15. Petra is one of the **most visited**..... in Jordan.

16. It must be a **complicated**.....that he can't find a suitable solution.

كيفية التمييز بين بين الصفات المنتهية ب (ing) او المنتهية ب (ed) اذا كانتا في الخيارات

1 الصفات المنتهية ب (ing) تدل على اسم الفاعل، اي تدل على مسبب الحدث.

2 الصفات المنتهية ب (ed) تدل على اسم المفعول، اي تدل على الذي وقع عليه الحدث.

- I can't carry this box, it is a.....task.

(tired, tiring, tiredness)

- Ali felt.....because he had carried that heavy box.

(tired, tiring, tiredness)

" ly " ← Adverb suffixes

المقاطع الدالة على الظرف:

**** استثناء : بعض الكلمات التي تنتهي بـ (ly) تكون صفات مثل :

(likely, unlikely, lonely, lovely, ugly, friendly, costly, deadly, manly, heavenly,..)

المقاطع الدالة على الفعل.. Verb suffixes (لا يوجد مقاطع محددة) ولكن أشهرها هي:

1. ize / ise: emphasise, modernise, economise,...
2. fy: identify, justify, clarify, beautify,...
3. ate: compensate, tolerate, hesitate, indicate,...
4. en: darken, whiten, threaten,...

How to determine nouns

كيفية تحديد الاسم

ملاحظة عامة وهامة جدا على الاشتقاق

في سؤال الاشتقاق، إذا كان بعد الفراغ مباشرة (اسم)، فإنا نضع في الفراغ (صفة) مهما كان قبل الفراغ،
إلا في حالة واحدة.....وهي إذا كان الفراغ يتطلب فعل، فإنا نضع في الفراغ (فعل).

1. بعد الأدوات التالية : (the , a , an)

بشرط عدم وجود اسم ولا صفة بعد الفراغ مباشرة:
إذا وجدنا اسم نضع صفة.
وإذا وجدنا صفة نضع ظرف.

17. I must buy **the**.....**which** I saw yesterday.
18. I must buy **the**.....**car** which I saw yesterday.
19. I must buy **the**.....**expensive** car which I saw yesterday.
20. Miss Farah is **a**.....**who** lives in our building.
21. Miss Farah is **a**.....**teacher** who lives in our building.
22. Miss Farah is **an**.....**creative** teacher who lives in our building.

2. بعد أسماء الإشارة : (this , that , these , those)

23. I will buy **this****because** it contains useful information.
24. I will buy **this****book** because it contains useful information.
25. I will buy **this**.....**important** book because it contains useful information.

3. بعد "s" الملكية: يشترط وجود فاصلة علوية (s' او 's) وان تكون مرتبطة باسم.

26. Zain's of the project was beneficial.
 27. Zain's assessment of the project was beneficial.
 28. Zain's continuous assessment of the project was beneficial.

4. بعد صفات الملكية: (your, its, her, his, my, their, our)

29. Hisof the patient made him popular.
 30. Histreatment of the patient made him popular.
 31. Hiscareful treatment of the patient made him popular.

5. بعد أحرف الجر:

(in, on, for, by, with, of, without, at, about, under, such as, from, over,)

32. The manager's proposal was accepted withwhich showed how great it was.
 33. The manager's proposal was accepted withapproval.
 34. The manager's proposal was accepted withunanimous approval.

6. بعد المحددات:

(one, two,....., first, second,any, many, few, a few, little, a little, some, all, no, other, another)

35. Many..... have to use a car to travel to work.
 36. Many..... people have to use a car to travel to work.
 37. Many..... rich people have to use a car to travel to work.

7. بعد الصفات :

38. The noise of the traffic is a continual
 39. Amjad attended differentcourses in English.

8. إذا كان الفراغ في بداية الجملة ، فله اربع حالات :

(A) إذا وجدنا فاصلة بعد الفراغ مباشرة يكون في الفراغ ظرف.

40., our suggested plans are for building a new hospital.

(B) أما إذا كان الفراغ في بداية الجملة و وجدنا اسم بعد الفراغ مباشرة يكون في الفراغ صفة.

41.technology gives the chance to the user to change the way things happen.

(C) أما إذا كان الفراغ في بداية الجملة و وجدنا صفة بعد الفراغ مباشرة يكون في الفراغ ظرف.

42.interactive technology gives the chance to change the way things happen.

(D) اما إذا كان الفراغ في بداية الجملة وليس بعده لا فاصلة ولا اسم ولا صفة : نضع اسم.

43. is better than cure.

EXERCISES

44. The **which** was achieved was considerable .
(**success , successful, succeed, successfully**)
45. Ahmad's **of** the project was beneficial.
(**assessment , assessed , assessable, assessably**)
46. The year 1951, witnessed **the****of** King Abdullah I.
(**assassinate , assassination, assassinated, assassinatedly**)
47. I will buy **this****book**.
(**important, importance, importantly**)
48. **My****for** your kindness is great.
(**admire, admiration, admirable, admired**)
49. The manager's proposal was accepted **with****approval**.
(**unanimously, unanimous, unanimity**)
50. Petra, the Nabatean's city, is **a****city**.
(**unique, uniquely, uniqueness**)
51. Salma showed an element **of****in** her work.
(**disorganization, disorganize , disorganized**)
52. The noise of the traffic is a **continual**
(**disturb, disturbance, disturbed**)
53. **is** better than cure.
(**Prevent, Prevention, Preventive**)
54., the old woman was rescued by her bitter enemy .
(**Ironic, Ironical, Ironically**)
55. Jordanians are **an**.....**peace-loving** people.
(**increase, increasing, increasingly**)

How to determine adjectives

كيفية تحديد الصفة

1. بعد أفعال معينة :

(be, appear, seem, look, become, sound, smell, taste , feel, get, find) او احد اشكالها.

بشروط عدم وجود صفة بعد الفراغ، اما اذا وجدنا صفة، نضع ظرف.

56. The man was **found**.....**of** any crimes.
 57. The man was **found**.....**innocent** of any crimes.
 58. Many wild animals can **become**.....**if** they are captured.
 59. Many wild animals can **become**.....**violent** if they are captured.

2. بعد (most , more, less, least)

نضع صفة بشرط أن يكون اول فعل قبلها من الأفعال السابقة .

60. **Is** one side of the brain **more**.....**than** the other?

اما اذا لم يكن اول فعل قبلها من الأفعال السابقة فإننا نضع ظرف.

61. Ali **drove** his car **more**.....**than** anybody else.

وإذا لم يوجد قبلها (في كل الجملة التي قبلها) اي فعل نضع اسم (مع المراعاة).

62. **More**.....**is** needed to finish this job.
 63. **More**.....**concentration** is needed to finish this job.

مع ملاحظة انه اذا كان بعد الفراغ اسم ، نضع في الفراغ (صفة) دائما مهما كان اول فعل قبلها.

64. **Sami needs more**.....**support**.

3. بعد الكلمات التالية : (very, too, so, quite) نضع صفة بشرط أن يكون اول فعل قبلها من الأفعال السابقة.

65. Nataly **seems very**.....**in** that dress.
 66. They **found** the man **quite****of** any crimes.

اما اذا لم يكن اول فعل قبلها من الأفعال السابقة فإننا نضع ظرف.

67. Farah can **cook** different types of food **very**.....

وإذا لم يوجد (في كل الجملة التي قبلها) اي فعل نضع صفة.

68. Congratulations on the **very**.....**achievement**.

مع ملاحظة انه اذا كان بعد الفراغ اسم ، نضع في الفراغ (صفة) دائما مهما كان اول فعل قبلها.

69. **You must use only very**..... **resources**.

4. بين as..... as نفس الشرط السابق.

70. Farah **isn't as**.....**as** Nataly.

71. Osama can **speak** French **as****as** a native speaker.

5. إذا وجد الفراغ بين مصدرين (**ing**) يكون **صفة**.

72. **Developing**.....**thinking** is highly recommended in schools.

EXERCISES

73. Qais seems to **be****with** his job.

(**satisfaction, satisfied, satisfy**)

74. Basketball & football **are****games**.

(**interest, interestingly, interesting**)

75. They **found** the man **quite****of** any crimes.

(**innocent, innocence, innocently**)

76. I **am****sorry** for being late.

(**extreme, extremity, extremely**)

77. **Developing**.....**thinking** is highly recommended in schools.

(**create , creative , creation**)

78. Osama can **speak** French **as****as** a native speaker.

(**fluent , fluency , fluently**)

79. The entrance exam **seems so**.....

(**easy , easily, easiness**)

80. The students **were very****for** being late.

(**apology, apologetic, apologize**)

81. Zain always **gives** his help **very**.....

(**generosity, generous, generously**)

82. This box **is****tiring** for people of your own age.

(**extreme, extremely, extremist**)

How to determine verbs

كيفية تحديد الفعل

بشروط عدم وجود فعل بعد الفراغ مباشرة،
اما اذا وجدنا فعل بعد الفراغ مباشرة، نستخدم ظرف.

1. بعد to:

83. My friend intends **to**.....**his** income.
84. My friend intends **to**.....**increase** his income.

ملاحظة: دائما بعد ال to نضع فعل مجرد الا في الحالات المطلوبة التالية فاننا نضع اسم ، لان ال (to) هنا هي حرف جر.

**Be used to, look forward to, lead to,
Get used to, Be accustomed to, admit to, object to, Be committed to,....etc.**

هذه الافعال ياتي بعدها (**base + ing**) في سؤال تصحيح الفعل:

85. I **look forward to**your news soon. (**hear**)

اما في سؤال الاشتقاق، فيأتي بعدها (اسم) مع مراعاة ما بعد الفراغ:

86. Desertification can **lead to**..... **in** many areas.
87. Desertification can **lead to**.....**problems** in many areas.
88. Desertification can **lead to**.....**serious** problems in many areas.

2. بعد أفعال " Modals " (في حالة النفي او الاثبات) و أفعال " don't, doesn't, didn't "

افعال المودالز هي .

{ **will, would, can, could, shall, should, may, might, must**
has to, have to, had to, ought to, Be going to, used to, needn't }

89. This insurance company **should**.....**the** two drivers after that tragic accident.
(**compensatory, compensate, compensation**)
90. This insurance company **should**.....**compensate** the two drivers.
(**finance, financial, financially**)

3. بعد ضمير الفاعل (he, she, it, they, you, we, I)

91. We are known by the kind of people **we****with** .
(**socialize, social, socially**)
92. We are known by the kind of people **we** **socialize** with.
(**permanent, permanently, permanence**)

4. بعد "help, let" أو اشكالهما.

93. She came to **help** **the** machines.
(clean, cleaning, cleanliness)

94. She came to **help** **wash** the machines.
(complete, completion, completely)

ملاحظة هامة

في سؤال الاشتقاق ، دائما نهمل:
1. الاسم (سواء أكان فاعل أو مفعول به) 2. الظروف

إهمال الاسم (الفاعل أو المفعول به)

إذا كان قبل الفراغ مباشرة فاعل (أي اسم غير مسبوق بفعل في كل جملته التي قبله لحد اول علامة ترقيم او لحد كلمة **that** ان وجدت) ، فاننا نهمل هذا الفاعل ونضع في الفراغ فعل، مع مراعاة ما بعد الفراغ (اي اذا وجدنا فعل بعد الفراغ مباشرة...فاننا نضع في الفراغ ظرف):

95. School **parliaments**.....**the** democratic attitude of the Ministry of Education.

96. School **parliaments**.....**exemplify** the democratic attitude of the Ministry.

97. **Jordanians****the** Independence Day on the 25th of May every year.

98. **Jordanians****celebrate** the Independence Day on the 25th of May every year.

99. The bedrooms of the **hotel**.....**in** size from medium to large.

100. The bedrooms of the **hotel**.....**differ** in size from medium to large.

101. It's essential **that** **our children**.....**in** their final exams.
(succeed, success, successful)

102. Many people think **that** **detective books**.....**our** skills and talents.
(develop, development, developing)

103. I think **that** **detective books**.....**develop** our skills and talents.
(complete, complement, completely)

104. Some people believe **that** **such campaigns**..... in raising public awareness of the issue.

(succeed, success, successful)

105. It is said **that** **modern computers** the way we perform our tasks.

(revolution, revolutionize, revolutionary)

اما اذا كان قبل الفراغ مباشرة مفعول به (اي يوجد فعل قبل هذا الاسم في جملته التي قبله)، فاننا نهمل هذا الاسم ويكون هذا الفعل الموجود قبل الاسم هو الذي يحدد الفراغ ، كما يلي:

1 إذا كان اقرب فعل للفراغ من الأفعال التسعة السابقة / او الفعل **make** (بأشكاله)
فاننا نضع في الفراغ صفة مع مراعاة ما بعد الفراغ.

106. The jury **found** the young **man**.....**of** any crimes.

107. The jury **found** the young **man**.....**innocent** of any crimes.

108. Some students may **find** learning **languages**.....**at** first.

109. Some students **find** learning **languages**.....**difficult** at first.

110. Those attitudes **made** **Ali** **with** his colleagues.

111. Those attitudes **made** **Ali** **famous** with his colleagues.

2 إذا كان اقرب فعل للفراغ من أفعال المودلز ، او احد افعال ال **Do** (في حالة النفي او في حالة السؤال) او احد ما يلي (**help, let**)،،،،،،، فاننا نضع في الفراغ **فعل** مع مراعاة ما بعد الفراغ.

112. When **will** your **students**.....**their** project?

113. When **will** your **students**.....**do** their exams?

114. Why **don't** some **students**..... **for** their final exams?

115. Why **don't** some **students**.....**prepare** well for their final exams?

116. How **did** your **friends**.....**that** abstract problem?

117. How **did** your **friends**.....**solve** that abstract problem?

118. Some people seem to **let** their **kids**..... **what** they like.

119. Some people seem to **let** their **kids**..... **do** whatever they like.

3 إذا كان اقرب فعل للفراغ ليس من الافعال التسعة ولا الفعل **make** ولا من افعال المودالز ، ولا احد افعال ال Do في حالة النفي او في حالة السؤال ولا احد ما يلي (**help, let**)،،،فاننا نضع في الفراغ ظرف بدون مراعاة لما بعد الفراغ.

120. Our children should learn to **accept criticism**
(gracious, graciously, graciousness)

121. Zain wasn't able to **speak Spanish**.....**till** he was seven years old.
(fluently, fluent, fluency)

122. Qais was able to **do** his **job**.....**at** last.
(correct, correctly, correctness)

تلخيص لعملية اكمال الاسم

إذا لم نجد اي فعل في كل الجملة قبل الفراغ لحد
اول علامة ترقيم ، او لحد كلمة **that**

اسم

نضع فعل مع المراعاة

إذا كان اقرب فعل للفراغ من الافعال التسعة السابقة
او الفعل **make** (بأشكاله)

اسم

نضع صفة مع المراعاة

إذا كان اقرب فعل للفراغ من افعال المودالز ،
او احد افعال ال **Do** (في حالة النفي او السؤال)
او احد ما يلي (**help, let**)

اسم

نضع فعل مع المراعاة

إذا كان اقرب فعل للفراغ ليس من الافعال التسعة
ولا الفعل **make** بأشكاله
ولا من افعال المودالز
ولا احد افعال ال **Do** (في حالة النفي او السؤال)
ولا احد ما يلي (**help, let**)

اسم

نضع ظرف بدون مراعاة

اهمال الظروف

إذا كان قبل الفراغ مباشرة ظرف

((ينتهي ب (ly) ، او احد ما يلي: (always, sometimes, often, never)))

فاننا نهمل هذا الظرف وتكون اول كلمة قبل هذا الظرف هي التي تحدد الفراغ مع مراعاة ما بعد الفراغ.

123. Farah **is really**, she writes poetry and short stories.

(creativity, create, **creative**)

124. Qais **was completely**.....**when** he heard the news.

(annoying, annoyance, **annoyed**)

125. I really admire my grandfather as he **is always****with** his grandchildren.

(**patient**, patience, patiently)

126. Careless drivers **can seriously**.....**the** safety of pedestrians.

(**threaten**, threat, threatening)

127. **My weekly**.....for the competition is not sufficient.

(prepare, **preparation**, prepared)

128. I **will always** **the** day we first met.

(**remember**, remembrance, remembered)

129. If you have any suggestions, please let us know, **we always** **receiving** feedback from friends.

(**appreciate**, appreciation, appreciable)

130. Their **accountants regularly**.....**the** total cost of the project.

(calculation, **calculate**, calculated)

EXERCISES

131. We are known by the kind of people **we****with**.
(**socialize, social, socially**)
132. Don't make any noise, I'm trying **to**
(**concentration, concentrating, concentrate**)
133. You **can****on** me to help you.
(**dependence, depend, dependent**)
134. The company **should** **compensate** the worker for his losses.
(**complete, completion, completely**)
135. This insurance company **should****the** two drivers after that tragic accident.
(**compensatory, compensate, compensation**)
136. The teacher **helps** the **students****their** problems.
(**solvable, solution, solve**)
137. School **parliaments****the** democratic attitude of the ministry.
(**exemplify, exemplary, exemplification**)
138. Nataly **was completely****when** she heard the news.
(**annoy, annoyance, annoyed**)

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 131. socialize | 132. concentrate | 133. depend | 134. compensate |
| 135. compensate | 136. solve | 137. exemplify | 138. annoyed |

How to determine adverbs

كيفية تحديد الظرف

1. إذا كان قبل الفراغ مباشرة فعل رئيسي ليس من الأفعال التسعة، ولا (let, help) ،
فإننا: نضع صفة: ← إذا وجدنا بعد الفراغ مباشرة اسم.

139. My brother prefers to **drive**.....**cars**.
140. Scientists intend to **develop**.....**drugs** to treat arthritis.
141. Many companies prefer to hire employees who can **speak**.....**languages**.
142. I began to **invent****reasons** for never seeing him again.

2. إذا لم نجد بعد الفراغ مباشرة اسم ، فإننا:

A نضع اسم: ← إذا كانت البدائل تجيبنا عن سؤال مبدوء ب (what).
B نضع ظرف: ← إذا كانت البدائل تجيبنا عن سؤال مبدوء ب (how).

143. My brother intends to **study**..... **in** the hope of getting a job.
(archaeologically, **archaeology**, archaeological)
144. All students should do every possible effort to **study**..... **at** university.
(serious, **seriously**, seriousness)
145. Ali has the ability to **understand**..... **easily**.
(**mathematics**, mathematical, mathematically)
146. Ali explained the whole idea again, but I still didn't **understand**.....
(clear, **clearly**, clarity)
147. The road is narrow and it's raining, so you have to **drive**.....
(careful, **carefully**, carefulness)
148. Children should **speak** **to** their parents.
(polite, **politely**, politeness)
149. It is time to **think** **about** the problem of air pollution.
(serious, **seriously**, seriousness)

EXERCISES

150. Electric wires should **be****handled**.
(**caution, cautious, cautiously**)
151. Food prices have **risen****over** the last few days.
(**sharp, sharply, sharpness**)
152., women wear white dress in their wedding day.
(**Tradition, Traditionally, Traditional**)
153. Parents shouldn't **speak****to** their children.
(**sharp, sharply, sharpness**)
154. The road is narrow and it's raining , so you have to **drive**
(**slow, slowly, slowest**)
155., our suggested plans are for building a new hospital.
(**Essential, Essence, Essentially**)
156. The law related to computer crimes **is changing** **in** the modern world.
(**quickly, quick, quickness**)
157. That old man **was shouting**.....**at** his sons.
(**loud, loudness, loudly**)

ملاحظة 1

إذا كان بعد الفراغ مباشرة أي تصريف ثالث غير منتظم، نعتبره دائما صفة (ما عدا **had** إذ أننا دائما نعتبره فعل).

158. The picture **was**.....**drawn** by the artist.
(**skill, skillful, skillfully**)
159. Your mail has **been**.....**sent**.
(**success, successful, successfully**)
160. The report **wasn't**.....**written**.
(**legible, legibly, legibility**)
161. Olives which **are**.....**grown** in the world, have been cultivated for thousands of years.
(**extend, extensive, extensively**)

أدوات العطف التالية تعطف كلمتين من نفس الجنس (عندما نعطف كلمة على كلمة) أي أن ما يتبعها

يكون من جنس ما يسبقها والعكس صحيح مع مراعاة ما بعدها (and, or, but, also)

162. Mr. Madani is a **flexible and**.....**teacher** who always feels inclined to take work home.

(**conscientious**, conscientiously, conscientiousness)

163. Mr. Madani is a **flexible and**.....**conscientious** teacher who always feels inclined to take work home.

(**extremely**, extremist, extremism)

164. It is the students' own responsibility to **study and****for** their final exams.

(**prepare**, preparation, prepared)

165. It is the students' own responsibility to **study and****prepare** for their final exams.

(**completely**, complete, completion)

166. A **and enjoyable** experience can become a serious problem.

(stimuli, stimulate, **stimulating**)

167. Zain drove his car **quickly but**.....

(careful, care, **carefully**)

لاحظ انه في جميع الامثلة السابقة، فاننا نعطف كلمة على كلمة.

اما في الامثلة التالية، فاننا نعطف جملة على جملة

168. Don't walk in the dark; **you might fall downstairs** and**your leg**.

(**break**, breakable, breakage)

169. **Students should concentrate during classes** and**their time well**.

(**organize**, organized, organization)

170. **I will check my letter carefully** and**the mistakes**.

(**correct**, correction, corrected)

ملاحظة 3

إذا كان قبل الفراغ مباشرة الفعل (**have**) او احد اشكاله، نقوم بما يلي:

1. نضع ظرف اذا كان بعد الفراغ مباشرة اي تصريف ثالث (منتظم او غير منتظم):

171. Majed **has**.....**passed** the final exam.

(**success, successful, successfully, succeed**)

172. Most of the students in my class **have**.....**written** their articles.

(**perfect, perfection, perfectly, perfectibility**)

2. نضع صفة اذا كان بعد الفراغ مباشرة اي اسم:

173. Only certain kinds of people **have**.....**brains**.

(**mathematics, mathematical, mathematically, mathematician**)

174. Many secretaries nowadays **have****fax- machines**.

(**develop, developed, development, developer**)

ملاحظة 4

إذا كان بعد الفراغ مباشرة اسم علم، (اسم شخص او مدينة او دولة او نهر....) فاننا نحدد الفراغ حسب ما تعلمنا ، ولكن بدون مراعاة لما بعد الفراغ)

175. **Ibn Sina was influenced by the works of the**..... **Aristotle.**

(**philosophical, philosophically, philosopher, philosophy**)

ملاحظة 5

في سؤال الاشتقاق، اذا كان بعد الفراغ مباشرة (**much, more, fewer, less**)، فاننا نتعامل مع هذه الكلمات على اساس انها (**صفة**) .

176. Studies show that if workers have frequent breaks, they **become****much** more productive.

(**amazing, amazed, amazement, amazingly**)

177. Getting out of bed in summer **is**.....**less** difficult than in winter.

(**complete, completed, completion, completely**)

ملاحظة 6

في سؤال الاشتقاق، إذا كان بعد الفراغ مباشرة (اسم)، فإننا نضع في الفراغ (صفة) مهما كان قبل الفراغ،
إلا في حالة واحدة.....وهي إذا كان الفراغ يتطلب فعل، فإننا نضع في الفراغ (فعل).

178. I **work** in a very intuitive way rather than in a **very**..... **manner**.
(calculate, calculation, calculatedly, calculated)

179. Experienced doctors **can easily** **bodies** using ultrasound devices.
(scan, scanned, scannable, scanner)

180. The ten richest women in the UK are believed **to** **wealth**.
(inheritance, inherit, inherited, inheritably)

181. Our company **will** **employees** for the work injuries.
(compensation, compensate, compensatory, compensated)

182. People with prosthetic hands will be able to **catch and**..... **objects**.
(manipulation, manipulate, manipulative, manipulator)

ملاحظة 7

من الممكن ان يكون هناك اسمان وراء بعضهما، أي من الممكن وجود (اسم + اسم)

وهذا ما يسمى بالمتلازمات (collocations)

وهذه المتلازمات سوف ندرسها عندما نأخذ كلمات الوحدة الأولى والثانية والثالثة والرابعة

وبالتالي سوف نحفظها عندما نصل إلى تلك المرحلة بإذن الله تعالى .

أمثلة على المتلازمات

(language proficiency, life expectancy, appreciation letter,.....)

183. **Language**.....**is** becoming an important requirement for many jobs.
(proficient, proficiently, proficiency)

184. Khalid received **an**.....**let ter** from the manager.
(appreciate, appreciation, appreciatively)

THE END

كلمات أساسية يجب معرفتها_ والتي تم الاتفاق سابقاً على أن نسميها_

كلمات (الرابع ج)

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. game (اسم) لعبة | 2. soldiers(اسم) جنود | 3. bridge (اسم) جسر |
| 4. people (اسم) ناس | 5. courses (اسم) دورات | 6. girl (اسم) فتاة |
| 7. boy (اسم) ولد | 8. problems (اسم) مشاكل | 9. speaker(اسم) متحدث |
| 10. student(اسم) طالب | 11. kids(اسم) اطفال | 12. cars (اسم) سيارات |
| 13. drugs (اسم) عقاقير طبية | 14. machine (اسم) آلة | 15. brain (اسم) عقل |
| 16. network (اسم) شبكة | 17. place (اسم) مكان | 18. hotel (اسم) فندق |
| 19. system (اسم) نظام | 20. letter(اسم) رسالة | 21. children (اسم) اطفال |
| 22. matter(اسم) أمر | 23. century (اسم) قرن | 24. wheels (اسم) عجلات |
| 25. energy (اسم) طاقة | 26. plan (اسم) خطة | 27. opinion(اسم) رأي |
| 28. reason (اسم) سبب | 29. magazine (اسم) مجلة | 30. blood (اسم) دم |
| 31. language (اسم) لغة | 32. crime (اسم) جريمة | |
| 33. engineer (اسم) مهندس | 34. accountant (اسم) محاسب | |
| 35. discovery (اسم) اكتشاف | 36. history (اسم) تاريخ | 37. victory (اسم) نصر |
| 38. surgery (اسم) عملية جراحية | 39. recovery (اسم) شفاء | |

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. increase (فعل) يزيد | 2. wash (فعل) يغسل | 3. differ (فعل) يختلف |
| 4. prepare (فعل) يحضر | 5. solve (فعل) يحل مشكلة | 6. remember (فعل) يتذكر |
| 7. develop (فعل) يطور | 8. drive(فعل) يسوق | 9. study (فعل) يدرس |
| 10. think (فعل) يعتقد/ يفكر | 11. offer (فعل) يعرض | 12. cause (فعل) يسبب |
| 13. speak (فعل) يتكلم | 14. cook (فعل) يطبخ | 15. accept (فعل) يقبل |
| 16. forget (فعل) ينسى | 17. invent (فعل) يخترع | 18. produce (فعل) ينتج |
| 19. clean (فعل) ينظف | 20. vary (فعل) يختلف | |
| 21. succeed (فعل) ينجح | 22. proceed (فعل) يسبق | |

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. rich (صفة) غني | 2. sorry (صفة) متأسف | 3. difficult (صفة) صعب |
| 4. great (صفة) عظيم | 5. strong(صفة) قوي | 6. main (صفة) رئيسي |
| 7. new (صفة) جديد | 8. wide (صفة) عريض | 9. new (صفة) جديد |
| 10. honest (صفة) أمين | 11. weak (صفة) ضعيف | 12. poor (صفة) فقير |
| 13. full (صفة) مليء | | |

أسئلة الوزارة على موضوع الاشتقاق: من 1997 - 2022

1. I have got a**concerning** the point you raised.
(**reserve, reserved, reservation**)
2. Tourism **is****being** blamed for the massive environmental, cultural and social damage . (**increase, increasing, increasingly**)
3. We are known by the kind of people **we**.....**with**.
(**socialize, social, socially**)
4. **Developing****thinking** is being encouraged at schools in Jordan.
(**create, creative, creation**)
5. Electric wires should **be****handled**. (**caution, cautious, cautiously**)
6. In order to meet the demands of the job, Amjad attended **different**
courses at the university. (**intensive , intensify , intensively**)
7. The teacher helps the **students****the** problem in learning mathematics.
(**solvable, solution, solve**)
8. Basketball & Rugby are considered to **be****games** in the U.S.A.
(**interested, interesting , interest**)
9. **My****for** your kindness is great.
(**admire, admiration, admirable**)
10. We **were****impressed** by Ali's performance.
(**favorite, favorably, favorable**)
11. There might be **a****difference** between fact and fiction.
(**considerate, consideration, considerable**)
12. Mr. Madani is a **competent**
(**psychiatrist, psychiatric, psychiatry**)

13. School **parliaments**.....**the** democratic attitude of the Ministry of Education. (**exemplification, exemplary, exemplify**)
14. The manager's proposal was accepted **with****approval**.
(**unanimously, unanimous, unanimity**)
15. Petra, the Nabatean city is **a****city**.
(**unique, uniquely, uniqueness**)
16. Saladin felt **Reynald's****had** gone too far .
(**arrogance, arrogant, arrogantly**)
17. Being untidy, Fatima showed an element **of****in** her work.
(**disorganize, disorganized, disorganization**)
18. Sport participants should make progress in **physical and** **fitness**.
(**mentality, mental, mentally**)
19. Don't make any noise, I am trying **to**
(**concentrate, concentration, concentrating**)
20. An employee cannot succeed in getting ahead in his position **without**.....
(**ambition, ambitious, ambitiously**)
21. This insurance company **should****the** two drivers after that tragic accident.
(**compensatory, compensate, compensation**)
22., the old woman was rescued by her bitter enemy.
(**Ironical, Ironic, Ironically**)
23. The students **were very****for** being late.
(**apology, apologetic, apologize**)
24. The **soldiers****crossed** the damaged bridge.
(**caution, cautious, cautiously**)
25. Farmers **should****diseased** animals from the healthy ones.
(**isolate, isolation, isolated**)

26. The young join Al-Sabilah in order to improve their **physical**.....
(fit, fitness, fitted)
27. Parents shouldn't **speak****to** their children.
(sharp, sharpness, sharply)
28. That plan is well –prepared. It **is****to** achieve the aims.
(viable, viability, viably)
29. Good citizens are required **to****in** developing their country
(participant , participate, participation)
30. A person who studies animals is **a**
(zoo, zoology, zoologist)
31. Computer experts may construct **new****networks**.
(interactive, interact, interaction)
32. The doctor suggested that the patient **should****for** a while.
(relaxing, relax, relaxed)
33. Don't worry! She is **a****headmistress**.
(flexibly, flexibility, flexible)
34. We **were****impressed** by Ali's performance.
(favorite, favorably, favorable)
35. Physical exercises **are**
(stimulate, stimulating, stimulates)
36. Good managers must arrange **a****place** and time for their meetings.
(conveniently, convenience, convenient)
37. The cost of materials rose sharply;, the prices went up.
(according , accordingly , accordance)
38. You **should****your** CV with your application.
(enclose, enclosure, enclosed)

39. In times of**my** friend finds praying a great relaxation.
(**stressed, stress, stressful**)
40. Muna **is really****she** writes poetry and short stories.
(**creativity, create, creative**)
41. The elephant seal is huge and **looks**
(**monstrous, monster, monstrosity**)
42. She's looking for an **honest and****lawyer**.
(**competency, competent, competence**)
43.**technology** gives the chance to the user to change the way things happen.
(**interact, interactive, interaction**)
44. Our children should learn to **accept criticism**
(**gracious, graciously, graciousness**)
45. Multimedia have **been****developed** to meet the demands of the age.
(**intensive, intensively, intensify**)
46. The researcher planned **to****the** attitudes of students towards learning English.
(**investigation, investigate, investigated**)
47. Our company **will****some** employees for the work injuries.
(**compensation, compensate, compensatory**)

2010

48. He always **gives** his help **very**
49. My uncle **was so****that** he bought presents for everybody.

generosity (n)
generous (adj)
generously
(adv)

2010

50. **Jordanians****the** Independence Day on the 25th of May every year.
51. Mahmoud had **a****on** the occasion of his graduation.

celebrate (v)
celebration (n)
celebrity (n)

2009

52. Yasmeen **can****French**, but she cannot speak it.
 53. The language of the report is beyond **the****of** most of the readers.

understand (v)
 understandable (adj)
 understanding (n)

2009

54. It is time to **think****about** the problem of air pollution.
 55. Because the government is fully aware of **the****of** the disease, it has opened extra medical centres in different regions.

serious (adj)
 seriousness (n)
 seriously (adv)

2009

56. The tourist decided to visit Wadi Rum after reading **an**.....**about** it.
 57. It is really expensive **to****on** television.

advertise(v)
 advertiser (n)
 advertisement (n)

2008

58. **To** **people** means to make them behave in a way that is accepted in their communities.
 59. When the public and private sectors of **any** **can** work together, they share responsibility and ensure success.

society (n)
 social (adj)
 socialize (v)

2008

60. The lecturer had a **strong**.....**on** the students.
 61. Did **she****the** audience with her good behavior.

impress (v)
 impression (n)
 impressive(adj)

2008

62. My brother told me that he has **no**.....**with** those who don't even try.
 63. I really admire my grandfather as he **is always****with** his grandchildren.

patient (adj)
 patiently (adv)
 patience (n)

نموذج 2011 مستوى ثالث

64. Banking and **other**.....**institutions** are usually based in the capital city.
 (finance , financial , financially)
 65. Deforestation can cause **serious**.....**to** the country's economy.
 (destroy , destruction , destructive)
 66. Teachers **should**..... **their** students to work hard.
 (motivate , motivation, motivational)

نموذج 2011 مستوى رابع

67. The patient's surgical operation **was** **done**.
(**success , successful , successfully**)
68. The people left their city because of a **volcanic**.....
(**acted , action , active**)
69. The burnt buildings are **a**.....**reminder** of the disaster.
(**permanent , permanence , permanently**)

رابع 2011 شتوية

70. To **my**..... **I** got a high score in the exam.
(**amaze , amazing , amazement**)
71. Petra is one of the most **important**.....**sites** in Jordan.
(**history , historical , historically**)

ثالث 2011 شتوية

72. Storms cause **the**.....**of** most of the crops.
(**destruct , destruction , destructive**)
73. Unemployment is falling as more people **find**..... **types** of work.
(**permanent , permanence , permanently**)

رابع 2011 صيفية

74. I'll never forget **the** **I** felt on my first day at school.
(**excite , excitement , excitedly**)
75. The picture **was**.....**drawn** by the artist.
(**skill , skillful , skilfully**)

رابع 2012 شتوية

76. In my city there is a **wide**.....**of** entertainments to choose from.
(**vary , variety , various**)
77. Only certain kinds of people **have**.....**brains**.
(**mathematics , mathematical , mathematically**)

ثالث 2012 شتوية

78. Some countries face **serious**.....**problems**.
(**economize , economic , economically**)
79. An earthquake is considered a **natural**.....
(**disaster , disastrous , disastrously**)

رابع 2012 صيفية

80. Our heating system is very **old and extremely**.....
(**insufficiency , insufficient , insufficiently**)
81. Careless drivers can **seriously**.....**the** safety of pedestrians.
(**threaten , threat , threatening**)

رابع 2013 شتوية

82. The Gulf of Aqaba is an area of **great**.....**beauty**.
(**nature, natural, naturally**)
83. The workers need more time **to**.....**the** project.
(**complete, completion, completely**)

ثالث 2013 شتوية

84. During the storm, the wind was **blowing**.....
(**violent, violence, violently**)
85. The man was **found**.....**of** any crimes.
(**innocent, innocence, innocently**)

رابع 2013 صيفية

86. The bedrooms of the **hotel**.....**in** size from medium to large.
(**vary, various, variety**)
87. The Earth suffers from **the**.....**of** global warming.
(**threaten, threateningly, threat**)

ثالث 2013 صيفية

88. We **must**.....**on** light and fuel.
(**economy, economic, economize**)
89. A **natural**.....**usually** causes lots of problems.
(**disaster, disastrous, disastrously**)

رابع 2014 شتوية

90. Our heating system is very **old and extremely**
(**inefficiency, inefficient, inefficiently**)
91. People should do their best to **keep** **in** the world.
(**peaceful, peacefully, peace**)

ثالث 2014 شتوية

92. **The man's**.....**was** not proved and so he went free.
(**guilty, guilt, guiltily**)
93. Many wild animals can **become**.....**if** they are captured.
(**violence, violent, violently**)

رابع 2014 صيفية

94. We received **a**.....**that** we hadn't paid the electricity bill.
(**remind, reminder, mindlessly**)
95. My sister **is studying**.....**in** the hope of working in one of the pre-history
digs in Egypt. (**archeologist, archaeology, archaeological**)

رابع 2015 شتوية

96. We must do something to stop **the****of** the Ozone layer, or we will all
get harmed. (**destroy, destruction, destructive**)

97. What do you consider to be the **main**.....**to** the future peace and security of the world? (**threaten, threat, threatening**)

ثالث 2015 شتوية

98. Dana was **appointed**.....**in** a financial company as being a brilliant employee. (**permanent, permanence, permanently**)

99. People need to learn how to settle their arguments without **using**..... (**violent, violence, violently**)

ثالث 2016 شتوية

100. **The****system** must be linked with the requirements of social and economic development for any country. (**education, educate, educational**)

101. Jordan has **a**.....**of** being a friendly and welcoming country. (**repute, reputation, reputable**)

رابع 2016 شتوية/ كتاب جديد

102. Kareem is **a**.....**journalist**, he has worked previously for many scientific journals. (**qualification, qualify, qualified**)

103. Doing lots of exercise won't keep you healthy if you don't **eat**.....**food** as well. (**nutrient, nutritious, nutrition**)

رابع 2016 صيفية/ كتاب جديد

104. Services, mostly **travel and tourism**.....**the** majority of our country. (**dominant, dominate, dominance**)

105. Khaled **is** a **very**.....**and adaptable** worker, I believe that he can be successful in any position. (**competence, compete, competent**)

ثالث 2017 شتوية/ كتاب جديد

106. The newly constructed projects use recycled water which helps **the**.....**of** the environment. (**sustainable, sustain, sustainability**)

107. Taha Hussein **is** one of the **most**.....**writers** of the twentieth century. (**influence, influential, influentially**)

رابع 2017 شتوية/ كتاب جديد

108.. (هذا السؤال يتم حله عن طريق المتلازمات فقط) ***

Language.....**is** becoming an important requirement for many jobs. (**proficient, proficiently, proficiency**)

109. My grandfather often tells us about what he did in **his**..... (**young, youth, youthful**)

ثالث 2017 صيفية/ كتاب جديد

110. Imagination is the source **of** (**create, creation, creativity**)

111. Bank customers **can****their** checking accounts instantly through the electronic system. (**accessible, access, accessibility**)

ثالث 2018 صيفية

112. Madaba has **a**.....**as** a fascinating place to visit.

(reputation, reputational, repute)

*****113. (هذا السؤال يتم حله عن طريق المتلازمات فقط)

Khalid received **an**.....**letter** from the manager.

(appreciate, appreciation, appreciatively)

114. Manal always presents **her**.....**work** in literature clearly.

(create, creative, creatively)

رابع 2018 صيفية

115. Kareem wasn't able to **speak Spanish**.....**till** he was seven years old.

(fluently, fluent, fluency)

116. Would you like to do **an**.....**or** a vocational course if you have a chance?

(academise, academic, academically)

117. Rami closed his eyes and tried **to**..... .

(concentrate, concentration, concentrating)

رابع 2019 شتوية

118. Many doctors believe **that**.....**supports** brain development.

(repeat, repetition, repeated)

119. Your mail has **been**.....**sent**.

(success, successful, successfully)

120. **Doctors**.....**a** balanced diet for a good health.

(recommend, recommending, recommendation)

2019 (خطة 2019)

121. The prices of certain items **are not**.....**in** some shops.

(negotiate, negotiable, negotiably, negotiation)

122. This training course **will**.....**you** for a better job.

(qualify, qualification, qualifying, qualified)

123. The recycling project has **been**.....**carried** out in my school.

(success, successful, successfully, succeed)

124. **The**.....**of** the Internet has changed the world.

(invent, invention, invented, inventive)

2019 الامتحان التكميلي (خطة 2019)

125. Majed **has**.....**passed** the final exam.

(success, successful, successfully, succeed)

126. Experts have proved that exercise is good **for**.....

(concentrate, concentration, concentrated, concentratedly)

127. **Students**.....**to** receive their results very soon.

(**expect, expectation, expectancy, expectantly**)

128. **Is** one side of the brain **more**.....**than** the other?

(**dominate, dominance, dominant, dominantly**)

(الطلبة النظاميون) 2020

129. Many people had to **be**.....**after** being exposed to the diseases.

(**immunity, immune, immunisation, immunised**)

130. Ibn Sina was influenced as a young man by the works of **the**.....**Aristotle**.

(**arithmetic, geometry, philosopher, chemistry**)

131. Scientists **have****invented** a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch.

(**success, successfully, successful, succeed**)

(الطلبة النظاميون/ التكميلي) 2020

132. Eating sensibly and taking regular exercise is a **fairly****method** of losing weight.

(**reliability, reliable, reliably, reliance**)

133. We should **prioritize****in** already existing cities, rather than creating new ones.

(**sustainability, sustained, sustain, sustainable**)

134. There are many ways to keep our **children****engaged** when stuck at home.

(**academically, academy, academic, academies**)

(طلبة الدراسات الخاصة/ التكميلي) 2020

135. Experienced Jordanian doctors can **easily****human** bodies using ultrasound devices.

(**scan, scanned, scannable, scanner**)

136. Which of these is **an** - TV or gravity?

(**invent, inventively, invented, invention**)

137. I'd **you** to think deeply before quitting your job.

(**advising, advisable, advise, adviser**)

138. The successful people in this life seem to be the ones who **are** **to** change.

(**adapt, adaptation, adaptable, adaptability**)

(الطلبة النظاميون) 2021

139. It is too difficult for anyone using a wheelchair **to** **the** building.A) **accessing** B) **access** C) **accessibility** D) **accessible**140. Because of traffic jam, it **is** **impossible** for me to get home in less than an hour.A) **practical** B) **practise** C) **practitioner** D) **practically**141. The 20th century brought **about**..... **changes** in our lifestyles.A) **revolutionarily** B) **revolutionary** C) **revolutionise** D) **revolutionist**142. In addition to **teaching** **for** students, Rasha teaches children's literature.A) **Linguistics** B) **linguistically** C) **linguist** D) **linguistic**143. Wages were fixed at the time of recruitment and **were not** **by** anyone.A) **negotiator** B) **negotiable** C) **negotiation** D) **negotiate**

(الطلبة النظاميون) 2022

144. When you research information, make sure that you use only verysources.

A) **rely** B) **reliability** C) **reliably** D) **reliable**

145. Slow breathing allows for full.....of the lungs.

A) **expand** B) **expansion** C) **expansive** D) **expandable**

146. Amer was.....much more successful than his older brother.

A) **academician** B) **academy** C) **academic** D) **academically**

147. The new chairman appears to be trying to assure his.....with a set of changes.

A) **dominance** B) **dominantly** C) **dominant** D) **dominate**

إجابات أسئلة الوزارة على موضوع الاشتقاق

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. reservation | 2. increasingly | 3. socialize | 4. creative |
| 5. cautiously | 6. intensive | 7. solve | 8. interesting |
| 9. admiration | 10. favorably | 11. considerable | 12. psychiatrist |
| 13. exemplify | 14. unanimous | 15. unique | 16. arrogance |
| 17. disorganization | 18. mental | 19. concentrate | 20. ambition |
| 21. compensate | 22. ironically | 23. apologetic | 24. cautiously |

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 25. isolate | 26. fitness | 27. sharply | 28. viable |
| 29. participate | 30. zoologist | 31. interactive | 32. relax |
| 33. flexible | 34. favorably | 35. stimulating | 36. convenient |
| 37. accordingly | 38. enclose | 39. stress | 40. creative |
| 41. monstrous | 42. competent | 43. interactive | 44. graciously |
| 45. intensively | 46. investigate | 47. compensate | 48. generously |
| 49. generous | 50. celebrate | 51. celebration / celebrity | |
| 52. understand | 53. understanding | 54. seriously | 55. seriousness |
| 56. advertisement | 57. advertise | 58. socialize | 59. society |
| 60. impression | 61. impress | 62. patience | 63. patient |
| 64. financial | 65. destructions | 66. motivate | 67. successfully |
| 68. action | 69. permanent | 70. amazement | 71. historical |
| 72. destruction | | | |
| 73. permanent | 74. excitement | 75. skillfully | 76. variety |
| 77. mathematical | 78. economic | 79. disaster | 80. insufficient |
| 81. threaten | 82. natural | 83. complete | 84. violently |
| 85. innocent | 86. vary | 87. threat | 88. economize |
| 89. disaster | 90. inefficient | 91. peace | 92. guilt |
| 93. violent | 94. reminder | 95. archeology | 96. destruction |
| 97. threat | 98. permanently | 99. violence | |
| 100. educational/ education | | 101. reputation | 102. qualified |
| 103. nutritious | 104. dominate | 105. competent | 106. sustainability |
| 107. influential | 108. proficiency | 109. youth | 110. creativity/ creation |
| 111. access | 112. reputation | 113. appreciation | 114. creative |
| 115. fluently | 116. academic | 117. concentrate | 118. repetition |
| 119. successfully | 120. recommend | 121. negotiable | 122. qualify |
| 123. successfully | 124. invention | 125. successfully | 126. concentration |
| 127. expect | 128. dominant | 129. immunised | 130. philosopher |
| 131. successfully | 132. reliable | 133. sustainability | 134. academically |
| 135. scan | 136. invention | 137. advise | 138. adaptable |
| 139. access | 140. practically | 141. revolutionary | 142. Linguistics |
| 143. negotiable | 144. reliable | 145. expansion | 146. academically |
| 147. dominance | | | |

THE DERIVATIVE WORDS IN UNIT ONE

	VERB		NOUN		ADJECTIVE		ADVERB
1	calculate	يحسب	calculation		calculated		calculatedly
2	<u>access</u>	يحصل على	<u>access</u>		accessible		accessibly
3	rely	يعتمد على	reliability		reliable		reliably
4	.....		medicine	دواء	medical		medically
5	<u>discover</u>	يكشف	<u>discovery</u>	اكتشاف	.....		.....
			discoverer	مكتشف			
6	produce	ينتج	production	عملية الانتاج	productive		productively
7	inherit	يرث	inheritance		.....		.....
8	originate		origin	اصل	original		originally
9	<u>invent</u>	يخترع	invention	اختراع	inventive		inventively
			inventor	مخترع			
10	<u>influence</u>	يوثر	<u>influence</u>		influential		.....
11	.....		nine	تسعة	<u>ninth</u>		.....

WB-21-7: Complete the sentences with words from the words in brackets.

- The Middle East is famous for **the**.....**of** olive oil.
(produce, production, productive)
- Ibn Sina **wrote**.....**textbooks**.
(medical, medically, medicine)
- Fatima al-Fihri was born in **the**.....**century**.
(nine, ninth, ninthly)
- My father bought our house with **an**.....**from** his grandfather.
(inheritance, inherit, inherited)
- Scholars have discovered **an**.....**document** from the twelfth century.
(original, originate, origin)
- Do you think the **wheel** was the most **important**.....**ever**?
(invent, inventor, invention)
- Al-Kindi made an important **mathematical**.....
(discover, discovery, discoverer)
- Who **was** the **most**.....**writer** of the twentieth century?
(influence, influential, influentially)

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 production | 2 medical | 3 ninth | 4 inheritance |
| 5 original | 6 invention | 7 discovery | 8 influential |

WORKSHEET

Complete the sentences with the correct words between brackets.

1. Their accountants **regularly****the** total cost of the project.
(calculate, calculation, calculatedly)
2. It was **a** **attempt** to make the governor look foolish.
(calculate, calculation, calculated)
3. The most fruitful studies have been based **on** **energy** levels.
(calculate, calculation, calculated)
4. Because of the snow, many parts of the countryside **are** **by** helicopter.
(access, accessible, accessibly)
5. City officials are considering building a path to give the **public** **to** the ruins.
(access, accessible, accessibly)
6. The library's database is easy **to**..... **via** workstations in the reference room.
(access, accessible, accessibly)
7. She **needn't** **any** more on Ali, she could be entirely independent.
(reliable, rely, reliability)
8. In Africa, cellular phones **are** often **the** **way** of communicating.
(reliable, rely, reliability)
9. Most companies **offer** **and dental** benefits to their employees.
(medical, medically, medicine)
10. Fortunately, **this** **may** receive a kinder, gentler updating.
(produce, production, productive)
11. Failure **to**.....**a** valid insurance certificate may result in criminal prosecution.
(produce, production, productive)
12. As many as 30,000 refugees died of hunger and a lack **of****care**.
(medical, medically, medicine)

13. The exercises **let students** **math** concepts on their own.
(discover, discovery, discoverer)
14. An investigation was ordered after **the****that** \$89,000 was missing from the account.
(discover, discovery, discoverer)
15. Who **will****the** house when he dies?
(inheritance, inherit, inherited)
16. Salem doesn't work; he just lives off **his**.....
(inheritance, inherit, inherited)
17. Today's ceremony is a modern version of a tradition which has **its** **in** medieval times.
(original, origin, originate)
18. **Our****plan** was to go camping, but it was pouring with rain.
(original, origin, originate)
19. More than any **other**, writing has transformed human consciousness.
(invent, inventor, invention)
20. Although she was not a professional politician, her views **were****in** shaping government policy.
(influence, influential, influentially)

Answers

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. calculate | 2. calculated | 3. calculated | 4. accessible | 5. access |
| 6. access | 7. rely | 8. reliable | 9. medical | 10. production |
| 11. produce | 12. medical | 13. discover | 14. discovery | 15. inherit |
| 16. inheritance | 17. origin | 18. original | 19. invention | 20. influential |

REVISION OF THE TENSES

نمط السؤال الوزاري على موضوع الأزمنة
صحح الفعل (وقد يكون على شكل ضع دائرة)

Present Simple

المضارع البسيط

FORM: V1: يتكون المضارع البسيط من التصريف الأول للفعل وقد يكون مجرداً وقد يضاف اليه (es / s)

فاعل جمع * Plural subject (I, you, they, we) + base : (I speak, they speak)
فاعل مفرد * Singular Subject (he, she, it) + { base + (s/es) } : (he speaks, she speaks)

NOTE:

Verbs ending in { z ,ss, sh,ch, x,o } , add (es) ,instead of (s) alone, to form the third person singular.

1. Zain **always** his exams because he prepares well. (**pass**)
2. **Farah** TV **every night**. (**watch**)
3. My **wife** the dishes **every day**. (**wash**)
4. **George** to church **on Sundays**. (**go**)

إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف " y " مسبقاً بحرف ساكن فإننا نحول ال " y " إلى " i " ونضيف (es) إلى الفعل عند تكوين المضارع البسيط للفاعل المفرد:

I carry → he carries.
I study → she studies.

إما إذا كان حرف " y " مسبقاً بحرف علة، فيبقى كما هو مع إضافة (s) فقط عند تكوين المضارع البسيط للفاعل المفرد:

I obey → he obeys.
I play → she plays.

دلالات المضارع البسيط

عدم وجود اي دلالة (زمن), these days, usually, sometimes, often, always, every + (زمن), once + (زمن), (twice + (زمن), (**three times** + (زمن), .. , daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, on (**Sundays**)....., normally, frequently, repeatedly, from time to time, rarely, seldom, scarcely .

1. **Every year**, my father Washington. (**visit**)
2. Our neighbour **sometimes** his house and goes to the country. (**leave**)
3. Sami **always** my opinions about teaching and learning English. (**support**)
4. Our science teacher **often** us to the lab. (**take**)
5. My neighbour **usually** the violin at about this time. (**practice**)
6. Hamdan to the church **every Sunday** to repair the roof. (**go**)
7. My dog **usually** an awful lot. (**bark**)
8. Water at 100° C. (**boil**)
9. The Earth round. (**be**)
10. It heavily in winter. (**rain**)
11. Birds their nests in autumn. (**build**)

لنفي المضارع البسيط فإننا نستخدم (**doesn't + base**) للمفرد، و نستخدم (**don't + base**) للجمع.
ما عدا افعال (**Be**) ، اذ اننا ننفيها باستخدام احد ما يلي (**isn't, aren't, am not**)

12. I have a car but I it very **often**. (**not use**)
13. The moon by itself. (**not shine**)
14. Hens us milk. (**not give**)
15. Farmers rice in Jordan. (**not grow**)
16. Ali the new manager. (**not appreciate**)
17. The employee himself to the welfare of his institution. (**not advocate**)
18. **Every weekend**, we go to the Jordan Valley but we Ali with us. (**not take**)
19. My friend lives in Irbid. He to move anywhere. (**not intend**)

Functions of the Present Simple

بشكل مختصر،، فان الوظيفة اللغوية لأي فعل مضارع بسيط هي أحد ما يلي:

1. **A routine in the present** → اذا كانت الجملة كاملة تحتوي على أحد دلالات المضارع البسيط.
2. **Things that are always true** → اذا كانت الجملة كاملة لا تحتوي على أحد دلالات المضارع البسيط.

اسئلة الوزارة

2004:

1. My research paper of five chapters. (**consist**)
2. Our English book of 16 units. (**consist**)

2003:

3. water evaporate at 150° C? (**Do**)

2002:

4. Water Of two elements H2 and O2. (**consist**)
5. A desert most of the natural resources needed for survival. (**lack**)

1999:

6. My research paper of four parts. (**consist**)
7. The heart its rate of pumping according to how active a person is. (**alter**)

1998:

8. This coat is quite cheap. It a lot of money. (**not cost**)

2017 شتوية

9. Eid Al-Adha is a celebration that.....on the 10th of Thu Al-Hijjah according to the Islamic calendar. (**begin**)

2019:

10. My family.....a trip to Europe every year.
(**plans, was being planned, would plan, is planned**)

Answers

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. consists | 2. consists | 3. Does | 4. consists | 5. lacks |
| 6. consists | 7. alters | 8. doesn't cost | 9. begins | 10. plans |

Present Continuous

المضارع المستمر

FORM: (is / am / are) + (base + ing)

الدلالات

now, at this time, at the moment, nowadays, at present, at the time being

Look!, Look out!, Be careful!, Watch!, Watch out!, Listen!, Hear!, Hush!,

Don't+ base.....(now) → بمعنى ان الجملة تدل على منع وقوع حدث في لحظة التكلم

Don't make any noise. The baby at the moment. (sleep)

أساسيات يجب معرفتها عند اضافة (ing) الى الفعل

عند اضافة (ing) لفعل يتكون من مقطع واحد وينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبق بحرف علة وحيد، فاننا نضاعف الحرف الاخير ، ما عدا الافعال التي تنتهي بالأحرف التالية (w , x , z) ، فاننا لا نضاعف هذه الاحرف.

run + ing = running / hit + ing = hitting

But

keep + ing = keeping / wait + ing = waiting / fix + ing = fixing

عند اضافة (ing) لفعل ينتهي بحرف (e) ، فاننا نحذف حرف (e) ونضيف (ing) بدون اي تغيير على الفعل .

drive + ing = driving / write + ing = writing

But

be + ing = being

عند اضافة (ing) لفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) ، فاننا نضيف ال (ing) بدون اي تغيير على ال (y) .

play + ing = playing / study + ing = studying

1. **Look!** The thief form the police. (escape)
2. Sami for his exams **at the moment**. (prepare)
3. **Look out!** The car you. (approach)
4. **Hush!** I an important phone call. (make)
5. You may leave the room **now**. The man (sleep)
6. I to you **at the moment**. (write)
7. The secretary is busy **right now**. Shethe final report. (type)
8. **Look!** Everyone in the field desperately to score a goal. (try)

Functions of the Present Continuous

A. Actions happening at the time of speaking

1. **At present**, she for a better job. (**look**)
2. Mother is busy **right now**; she tea. (**make**)
3. **Listen!** The neighbours again. (**quarrel**)
4. They at the Park Hotel **at present**. (**stay**)
5. She with her brother **at the moment**. (**live**)
6. Don't make any noise. The baby **at the moment**. (**sleep**)

B. Annoyance or criticism with 'always'

7. Qais **always**me. (**interrupt**)
8. Sami **always**money from me. (**borrow**)
9. My kids **always** their socks on the floor for me to wash. (**leave**)

بمعنى،،، ان الوظيفة اللغوية لأي فعل مضارع مستمر هي أحد ما يلي:

1. Actions happening at the time of speaking

إذا كانت الجملة كاملة تحتوي على أحد دلالات المضارع المستمر.

2. Annoyance or criticism

إذا كانت الجملة كاملة تحتوي على كلمة (**always**) بين فراغين.

ملاحظة هامة جدا

هناك مجموعة من الأفعال لا يمكن استخدامها في حالة المضارع المستمر حتى لو وجد في الجملة أحد دلالات المضارع المستمر. و بدلاً من المضارع المستمر فإننا نستخدمها في المضارع البسيط.

NON-PROGRESSIVE VERBS (ing) التي لا تقبل (ing)

see, want, wish, **think**, be, cost, **have**, need, lack, seem, weigh, miss, understand, enjoy, know, hate, hear, love, own, possess, consider, intend.

حالات خاصة

إذا جاء بعد الفعل **think** احد ما يلي (of, in, about) فإنه يقبل **ing**

اما إذا لم نجد بعد الفعل **think** احرف الجر السابقة (of, in, about) فإنه لا يقبل **ing**

Now, my friendof changing his job. (**think**)

Now, my friendthat he should change his job. (**think**)

حالات خاصة - الفعل have

إذا كان الفعل (have) بمعنى (يمتلك، لديه، عنده) ← فإنه لا يقبل ing
 أما إذا كان الفعل (have) بأي معنى آخر ← فإنه يقبل ing

Now, my friend plenty of money but no style. (have)

Now, they two sons and one daughter. (have)

At the moment, Zain his breakfast. (have)

At the moment, my students a break. (have)

10. Nowadays, building a new house a lot of money. (cost)
 11. Ahmad used to enjoy playing tennis, but now he playing the violin. (enjoy)
 12. Sami our help now. (need)
 13. At present, Farah 65 kg. (weigh)
 14. Look! Zain very happy. (seem)
 15. Listen! I there is somebody coming. (think)
 16. Nowadays, she plenty of money. (have)

أسئلة الوزارة

1998: 1. Don't disturb Shorouq now, she to a radio programme. (listen)

2000: 2. I with my brother at the moment. (live)

2001: 3. Don't shout here! Students their English final exam. (take)

2003:

4. Listen! The secretary your name now. (call)

5. Watch out! The blue car you. (approach)

2004:

6. Look! The young boy the lion. (feed)

7. I am with my grandmother at the moment. (stay)

2018:

8. The workers at the moment. They are on a break. (not, work)

2022:

9. Do you know what research.....in medicine at the moment?

A) is happened B) were happening C) is happening D) happen

تكميلي 2022:

10. Nowadays, many doctors.....homoeopathy a viable option for some diseases.
 (were considered, are considered, consider, had considered)

ANSWERS

1998: 1. is listening 2000: 2. am living 2001: 3. are taking

2003: 4. is calling 5. is approaching 2004: 6. is feeding 7. staying

2018: 8. are not working 2022: 9. is happening 2022 تكميلي: 10: consider

Present Perfect

المضارع التام

FORM: (has / have) + (V3)

الدلالات

(just, already, never) → بشرط ان لا تحتوي الجملة كاملة على أي فعل ماضي
 ever, yet, so far, up to now, up to the present, How many , over the last+ (زمن),
 in the whole lifetime, several times, today, nearly.
 (since + ماضي) , (for + زمن) , (this + زمن) , (all + زمن) , (recently) , (lately)

1. I ten countries **so far**. (**visit**)
2. Sami to the United States **recently**. (**be**)
3. Farah a nurse **since 1999**. (**be**)
4. They Ahmad **since 2001**. (**not see**)
5. He in that factory **for 10 years**. (**be**)
6.you **ever**on an airplane? (**fly**)
7. I..... **already**that movie. (**watch**)
8. Zeyad.....here **since the 22nd**. (**be**)
9. **Up to now**, Professor Zeyad..... our class five tests. (**give**)
10. I.....you **for many years** now. (**know**)
11. I..... **never**a lottery **yet**. (**win**)
12. Samer.....a student **since 2001**. (**be**)
13. I..... **never**a car accident. (**have**)
14. We four tests **so far** this semester. (**have**)
- 15..... they the report **yet**? (**finish**)

Functions of the Present Perfect

من الافضل ان نستخدم ال **Function** التالي لاي فعل مضارع تام
Finished Action / Achievement
 وكلاهما يؤدي نفس المعنى

Present Perfect Continuous

المضارع التام المستمر

FORM: (has / have) + been + (base + ing)

الدلالات

How long

(since + زمن ماضي + ماضي), (for + زمن), (this + زمن), (all + زمن), (recently), (lately)

Functions of the Present Perfect Continuous

من الافضل ان نستخدم ال Function التالي لاي فعل مضارع تام مستمر

Unfinished Actions

الا اذا كانت الجملة تدل على سبب ونتيجة، فتكون وظيفته اللغوية

Visible Consequence (Result)

اذا كانت الجملة تدل على سبب و نتيجة في المضارع (اي لا تحتوي الجملة كاملة على اي فعل ماضي)،
نستخدم المضارع التام المستمر الا اذا كان الفعل بين الاقواس لا يقبل ing، فنستخدم المضارع التام.

ادوات الربط الدالة على السبب و النتيجة :

because

so, therefore, consequently, thus, as a result, as a consequence, that's why,
that's how.

1. I.....to play this game, simply **because** I **enjoy** it. (**want**)
2. Ali **is** bleeding **because** hehis finger. (**cut**)
3. The student.....the correct answer, **so** the teacher **may** praise him. (**know**)
4. She **because** her eyes **are** red. (**cry**)
5. I the house, **that's why** I **have** some paint on my clothes. (**paint**)

كيفية التمييز بين المضارع التام و المضارع التام المستمر في سؤال تصحيح الفعل

1. إذا كانت الجملة تحتوي على احد دلالات المضارع التام **غير المشتركة**، نستخدم المضارع التام فقط .

1. He ten cigarettes **so far** today. (smoke)
2. They..... a new car **yet**. (not, buy)
3. Qais.....**just**..... a new store. (open)
4. **How many** booksyou.....? (write)

2. إذا كانت الجملة تحتوي على احد الدلالات المشتركة التالية، (بشرط ان الجملة لا تحتوي على اي فعل ماضي) (for + زمن), (since + ماضي), (all + زمن), (this + زمن), (recently) , (lately)

فإننا ننظر إلى الفعل بين الأقواس، فإذا كان من الأفعال التي لا تقبل **ing**.... نستخدم المضارع التام فقط.

5. I Ahmad **for ten years**. (know)
6. Look at those people over there! They silent **for two hours**. (be)

أما إذا كان الفعل بين الأقواس من الأفعال التي تقبل **ing** ، فإننا نفحص ما بعد الفراغ مباشرة،
A: فإذا وجدنا بعد الفراغ مباشرة رقم ← نستخدم المضارع التام فقط.

7. He **three miles since the early morning**. (run)
8. She **five letters this afternoon**. (write)

B: ولكن إذا لم نجد بعد الفراغ مباشرة رقم ← فيجوز ان نستخدم كلا من المضارع التام او المضارع التام المستمر، ولكن الأسلم استخدام المضارع التام المستمر.

9. She **for three hours**. (wait)
10. She **for three hours now**. (wait)
11. Farah English **for five years**. (study)
12. Farah English **for five years now**. (study)

وجود (احد الدلالات المشتركة في الجملة ، او وجود علاقة السبب و النتيجة)، يهمل اي دلالات اخرى
ولكن هذه الدلالات الاخرى تبين ما إذا كانت الجملة في الماضي او في المضارع

- #: Maher.....his driving test, so he can borrow his brother's car next week. (pass)
#: Farah English **for five years now**. (study)

3. إذا كانت الجملة تحتوي على (recently / lately) بين فراغين، نستخدم المضارع التام فقط.

13. I..... at other options **recently**. (look)
14. Shetoo much television **lately**. (watch)
15. Nataly.....**recently**.....learning English. (start)
16. Zain.....**lately**.....the prize of the champion. (win)

4. اذا كان الفعل بين الاقواس هو (اي فعل اخر / be) ،

نستخدم المضارع التام المستمر (اذا كانت الجملة كاملة بكل اجزائها لا تحتوي على أي فعل ماضي)،
ونستخدم الماضي التام المستمر (اذا كانت الجملة كاملة بكل اجزائها تحتوي على أي فعل ماضي).

17. The detectives.....people **all week**. (be, interview)

18. Fadito be a nurse **since he was young**. (be, train)

EXERCISES

1. **Recently**, I **of** changing my major. (think)
2. We for a new house **since January** . (look)
3. I **all morning**. (work)
4. Farah at the door **for 15 minutes**. (wait)
5. You speak French well , you French **lately**? (learn)
6. I here **since 9 o'clock**. (sit)
7. They in Amman **for 20 years**. (live)

ملاحظة

هناك مجموعة من الأفعال التي لا تستخدم في حالة الاستمرارية (عندما تكون بمعنى معين) ، لأنها أفعال قصيرة ،
إضافة الى الأفعال التي تم ذكرها سابقا. و هذه الأفعال هي:

(start, begin), (end, finish), (pass, fail), (win, lose), stop, sell, cut.

Circle the correct answer, a or b.

1. **a** - I've **started** driving lessons.
b- I've **been starting** driving lessons.
2. **a**- I've **sold** my bike to Zaid.
b- I've **been selling** my bike to Zaid.
3. **a**- Ahmad **has** just **swum**.
b- Ahmad **has** just **been swimming**.
4. **a**- The Jordan Football Association **hasn't won** the championship.
b- The Jordan Football Association **hasn't been winning** the championship
5. **a**- **Have** you **stopped** eating?
b- **Have** you **been stopping** eating?

1998: Do you see those people on the hill? They..... handkerchief for an hour. (**wave**)

1999: The committee members out since 7 o'clock. (**be**)

2002: Farah has English since 1999. (**be, study**)

2002: I have reading an interesting book for three hours. (**be**)

2008: I haven't.....my friend since the last meeting. (**see**)

2008: You look a bit tired. What have youdoing? (**be**)

2009: How long have you been..... Hotel Management? (**learn**)

2009: How long have you.....for this company?

(**working, been working, work**)

2010: Farah looks sleepy now. She has her science project all night. (**be, do**)

2008: Study the following pair of sentences and answer the question below.

a. Nataly has read a book about the ancient history so far.

b. Nataly has been reading a book about the ancient history for sometime.

Which sentence indicates that Fatima has finished reading the book ?

2011: شتوية

1. Zain.....an essay all morning, (**be, write**)

2. Maher.....his driving test, so he can borrow his brother's car next week. (**pass**)

2011: صيفية

Qais looks tired. He.....his science project all night. (**be, do**)

2012: شتوية

1. The detectives.....people all week. (**be, interview**)

2. The children.....already.....the sandcastle on the beach. (**build**)

2012: صيفية

1. The child has.....all night. (**be, sleep**)

2. Our neighbours.....recently.....to Aqaba. (**move**)

2013: شتوية

1. Jamal and Fawaz have.....evening classes for a few weeks now. (**be, take**)

2. Zain.....recently.....learning English. (**start**)

2013: صيفية

1. Fadi has.....to be a nurse since 2010. (**be, train**)

2. My friends.....already.....preparing for their trip to Aqaba. (**finish**)

2014: شتوية

1. Zain looks very pale. He has.....very well recently. (**not, be, sleep**)

2. Zaid.....lately.....the prize of the champion so he can participate again. (**win**)

2016: شتوية The government has.....hardly to raise the citizen's awareness of human rights. (**be, work**)

2019: الامتحان التكميلي

Maram.....her homework for two hours.

(have done, have been doing, has been doing)

2020: My mother was very tired; she.....all afternoon for a special family dinner.

A) is cooking B) has been cooking C) cooks D) had been cooking

2020 التكميلي: I.....my car. That's why my hands are dirty.

(have been cleaned, have been cleaning, am cleaned, had been cleaned)

2021: Students in my countrytheir classes online since last semester.

(are attended, has been attending, would attend, have been attending)

2022: Wethe coach to come for half an hour in the gym.

(have been waiting, had been waited, has been waiting, have been waited)

ANSWERS

1998: have been waving. 1999: have been 2002: been studying

2002: been 2008: seen 2008:.. been.

2009: learning 2009: been working 2010: been doing

2008: (a). Nataly has read a book about the ancient so far.

2011: شتوية 1. has been writing 2. has passed

2011: صيفية has been doing

2012: شتوية 1. have been interviewing 2. have already built

2012: صيفية 1. been sleeping 2. have recently moved

2013: شتوية 1. been taking 2. has recently started

2013: صيفية 1. been training 2. have already finished

2014: شتوية 1. not been sleeping 2. has lately won

2016: شتوية been working

2019: الامتحان التكميلي has been doing

2020: had been cooking

2020: التكميلي / have been cleaning

2021: have been attending

2022: have been waiting

Functions of the Past Simple

اي فعل ماضي بسيط يكون فنكشنه:

Something that started and finished in the past.

الا اذا كانت الجملة تحتوي على ظرف تكرر (احد دلالات المضارع البسيط) فيكون فنكشنه:

A routine in the past.

13. The postman me three letters **yesterday**. (bring)
 14. We (go) to Syria **last Summer**. We (catch) the 9: 20 plane.
 15. When he **was** young, he **sometimes talked** to strangers.
 16. **At the age of seven**, Ahmad **often ate** meat.

يأتي عليه فقط سؤال

FUNCTION

أسئلة الوزارة

- 1998: I **once** the minister. (meet)
 1999: The light through the curtains us awake **last night**. (keep)
 2001: A year **ago**, Hamdan a scholarship to continue his higher education in Canada. (win)
 2003: The Franks and Muslims in a great battle at the Horns of Hittin **on 4th July 1187**. (meet)
 2004: The film a few minutes **ago**. (start)
 2011: Hatem's father.....**last year**. He had worked for the same company all his life. (retire)
 2011: Farah.....her homework three hours **ago**. (finish)
 2012: Hatem **had saved** his document before viruse.....his computer. (crash)
 2012: The plane.....a few minutes **ago**. (land)
 2013: After we **had finished** our dinner, we.....into the garden. (go)
 2013: Sultan.....a book of mine **yesterday**. (borrow)
 2014: The documentary film **was** interesting, **thus** Iit so much. (enjoy)
 2022: During the previous decade, computer companies.....tablets in different shapes.
 A) manufacture B) manufactured C) were manufactured D) has manufactured

ANSWERS

- 1998: met 1999: kept 2001: won 2003: met 2004: started
 2011: retired 2011: finished 2012: crashed
 2012: landed 2013: went
 2013: borrowed 2014: enjoyed 2022: manufactured

Past Continuous

الماضي المستمر

FORM: (was / were) + (base + ing)

وإذا كان الفعل لا يقبل (ing) نستخدم الماضي البسيط.

الدلالات

when, while, as

نبحث عن الفعل الرئيسي الموجود في الجملة كاملة

فإذا وجدنا الماضي المستمر ← نستخدم الماضي البسيط
وإذا وجدنا الماضي البسيط ← نستخدم الماضي المستمر

EXERCISES

1. **As** she dinner, the cooker **exploded**. (**make**)
2. **While** the gardener the trees, the guests **arrived**. (**water**)
3. **While** I at the bus- station, I **met** a friend of mine. (**wait**)
4. Marie Curie from dreadful burns **while** she **was investigating** the new radioactive substances. (**suffer**)
5. They **were having** dinner **when** they a scream. (**hear**)
6. I Ali **while** I **was driving** to the station. (**see**)
7. The telephone **rang while** he.....a bath.
(**had ,have , was having , has been having**)
8. We.....at a high speed **when** the accident **happened**.
(**drove , have driven , were driving , drive**)
9. It **began** to rain **while** Iin the park.
(**was walking , walked , had walked , walk**)
10. **While** she.....the ladder , she **slipped off**.
(**climb, climbed, had climbed , was climbing**)
11. **When** I **arrived**, my friends chess .
(**play, playing, are playing , were playing**)

إذا كانت الدلالة الموجودة في الجملة هي **when** وكان الفعل الموجود في الجملة في حالة المضارع، فيجوز ان نستخدم في الفراغ كلا مما يلي:

1. V1
2. will + base
3. will be + (base + ing)

12. Nataly TV **when** she **finishes** her job. (**watch**)
13. Farah..... the piano **when** her parents **go** to bed. (**play**)

Functions of the Past Continuous

Actions which were happening at a specific moment in the past.

أسئلة الوزارة

1999: Farah the report when I left the office. (**finalise**)

2001: The old man to music when the police opened the door.(**listen**)

2017: The students in my class.....about their achievements in science when the bell suddenly rang. (**talk**)

2019 خطة 2019

While my father.....a book, our neighbor came to visit us.

(**is read, reads, was reading, is being read**)

2019 خطة 2019 تكميلي

I was driving to work when the engine.....working.

(**stops, were stopping, is stopped, stopped**)

2020: Nataly.....her report when the light in her room switched itself off.

(**was typing, is typing, types, was typed**)

2021: Farah her bedroom when her friends arrived to her house.

A) is cleaning B) were cleaning C) was cleaning D) will be cleaning

ANSWERS

1999: was finalising

2001: was listening

2017: were talking

2019 خطة 2019: was reading

2019 خطة 2019 تكميلي: stopped

2020: was typing **2021:** was cleaning

Past Perfect (simple)

الماضي التام

FORM: had + V3

الدلالات

(before),(after),(as soon as),(by + ماضي), (until)

نبحث عن الفعل الرئيسي الموجود في الجملة كاملة

فإذا وجدنا الماضي التام ← نستخدم الماضي البسيط

إذا وجدنا الماضي البسيط (او دلالة ماضي) ← نستخدم الماضي التام

already, just, never

(بشرط أن تكون الجملة كاملة بكل اجزائها تحتوي على ماضي)

1. I **felt** a little better **after** I the medicine. (**take**)
2. **After** she me for a year, she **invited** me for tea. (**know**)
3. **As soon as** his guests all his food, they **left** his house. (**eat**)
4. The motorist **drove** off **as soon as** the light green. (**turn**)
5. Ali **had** taken his lunch **before** we (**arrive**)
6. **After** Farah **had typed** the report, she home. (**go**)
7. Qais **visited** his relatives **after** he the shopping. (**do**)
8. Ali the house **before** 2015. (**paint**)
9. **Before** we **started** our work, we.....the ingredients. (**prepare**)
10. I **went** to bed **after** I.....my grandmother. (**phone**)
11. He **by the time** I **got** there . (**leave**)
12. My parents **already** **by the time** I **got** home. (**eat**)
13. The performance **already** when we **arrived**. (**start**)
14. The show **already** by the time Zain **came**. (**finish**)
15. She **never** that it **could** happen to her. (**imagine**)

Functions of the Past Perfect

Actions that happened before a specific moment in the past.

ملاحظة

إذا كانت الجملة تدل على سبب و نتيجة في الماضي (الجملة بكل اجزائها تحتوي على فعل ماضي)، لها حالتان:

الحالة الأولى

ماضي تام او ماضي بسيط (حسب ما هو موجود في الخيارات) + **because** + ماضي بسيط فقط

1. He **bought** a car **because** he.....his driving license.
(has got , had got , will get)
2. He **was** ill **because** he.....his finger.
(cuts , has cut , had cut)
3. I open the door **because** I **had lost** the key.
(can't , couldn't, can)
4. There nobody at home **because** they **had gone** out.
(is, are, was)
5. Ali **felt** tired **because** he.....the medicine.
(hasn't taken, haven't taken, hadn't taken)

الحالة الثانية

ماضي تام او (V2)
حسب ما هو
موجود في الخيارات

so, therefore, consequently, as a
result, thus, as a consequence,
that's why, that's how.

ماضي بسيط
فقط

6. The documentary film **was** interesting **thus** Iit so much.
(enjoy , had enjoy , enjoyed)
7. He **had wasted** his fortune carelessly, **so** he.....sad.
(feels , had felt , felt)
8. He..... his finger, **so** he **went** to see the doctor.
(cuts , has cut , had cut)

أسئلة الوزارة

- 2002 1. The Indians spices **before** the Europeans **came**. (use)
2011: 2. Maher felt nervous **because** he.....**never**.....in the Dead Sea **before**.
(swim)

1. had used 2. had / swum

Future Simple

المستقبل البسيط

FORM: A. will + base **OR**
B. (is, am, are) + going to +(base)

الدلالات

tomorrow, next + (زمن) , soon, in the future, (in / on) + زمن مستقبل

هناك عدة طرق للتعبير عن المستقبل.....

كيفية التعامل مع سؤال الوظيفة اللغوية

1. We use : **will + (infinitive without to)**

A. To express (a spontaneous /a sudden) decision made at the moment of speaking.

- Zain:** "I need some money."
Qais: "Ok. **I will lend** you."
- Zain:** 'Do you want tea or coffee?'
Qais: '**I will have** a cup of tea, please.'
- Zain:** 'I don't like this TV programme.'
Qais: 'OK, **I will switch** it off.'

B. To talk about predictions without evidence.

- I think **she will win** the competition.
- It's possible that **Ali will pass** the exam.
- I think that **they will be** late.

(مجرد + will) ← لها فنكشنان:

- A (spontaneous /a sudden) decision** → (I) إذا كان فاعلها هو
- Predictions without evidence** → (I) إذا كان فاعلها ليس

2. We use **Be going to + (infinitive without to)**

To talk about predictions with evidence.

1. There are lots of clouds, it **is going to rain**.
2. Salman is blindfolded; he **is going to fall** down in the hole.
3. Sami didn't prepare well for his exams, he **is going to fail**.
4. Our team is playing very badly. We **are not going to win** this game.

كيفية تصحيح الفعل

إذا كانت الفراغ يتطلب اما (مجرد + will) او (مجرد + Be going to)

فاننا نستخدم مجرد + will

1. إذا كانت الجملة مبدوءة بأحد العبارات التالية:

perhaps, probable, maybe, I think, I hope, It's possible, in my opinion.

2. إذا كان معنى الجملة يدل على قرار لحظي تم اتخاذه في نفس لحظة التكلم.

3. إذا كانت الجملة تدل على تنبؤات بدون دليل مادي ملموس.

غير ذلك نستخدم: (مجرد + Be going to)

1. **It's probable** that Qais **will spend** Ramadan with his family in Amman.
2. I **think** that in hundred years' time every big city **will have** five airports.
3. I **don't think** my family **will stay** in this city when I go to university.
4. I'm too tired to walk home. **It's possible** I **will take** a taxi.

2018 صيفية

Look at the black sky. It**to rain**.

(go, is going, was going)

2019 تكميلي

I think humans.....to Mars **in 2070**.

(will travel, were going to travel, have travelled, had been travelled)

2019 خطة 2019

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)

WORKSHEET

1. Ahmad, you seem worried. Have you.....with your partner lately?
(argue, been argued, been arguing, arguing)
 2. Omar is a businessman, hea successful merchant for ten years now.
(has been, is having, had been, have been)
 3. Before Farah became a secretary at that company, shea salesperson.
(has been, had been, is, have been)
 4. We Qais before he joined our college.
(didn't know, haven't known, hadn't known, hasn't known)
 5. Reading and writing.....my most favourite pastime for a long time.
(has been, have been, are, was)
 6. The committee memberstalking when the chairman entered the hall.
(stopped, stop, have stopped, has stopped)
 7. As soon as she had done all her assignments well, she TV.
(watching, had watched, watched, has watched)
 8. The Earth.....round itself since the creation of the universe.
(revolves, has been revolving, had revolved)
 9. We were extremely exhausted because we.....a great effort painting the house.
(had exerted, have exerted, will exert)
 10. I once..... the Pyramids. That was two years ago.
(visited, have visited, had visited)
 11. I'm so excited now because I..... to my fiancé.
(talk, have been talking, has been talking)
 12. Farah all her assignments as soon as she had watched the movie.
(will do, does, did)
 13. The tourists.....at the view when they were told to move.
(are looking, have been looking, were looking)
 14. Ahmad was bleeding badly because he.....his finger.
(has cut, had cut, was cutting)
 15. While Salem.....a book, he heard a crash.
(was reading, had read, has been reading)
 16. Farah must.....hard because she got a full mark in this tough exam.
(be study, have studied, has studied)
- إذا كان الفراغ يتطلب V2 و كان قبل الفراغ مباشرة احد افعال المودالز، نضع في الفراغ HAVE + V3
17. She.....already.....the washing up by the time I phoned her.
(has/finished, have/finished, had/finished)

18. Three years ago, I the Pyramids.
(was visiting, had visited, visited)
19. I.....my car every day since November.
(use, used, have been using)
20. How long have you.....for me?
(waited, been waited, been waiting)
21. Look at those people. They for fifteen minutes now.
(had been waving, have been waving, are waving)
22. Last week, we needed some money, so we our car.
(have sold, sold, were selling)
- 23..... you out last night , Sami?
(Have/gone, Did/go, Had/gone)
24. Two months ago, I to London to see a friend of mine.
(went, had gone, have gone)
25. I very much last night's party.
(enjoyed, have enjoyed, had enjoyed)
26. Ahmad isn't here at the moment. Hejust..... to the shop.
(have gone, has gone, had gone)
27. Farah really loves that film. She has..... it eight times already.
(seen, saw, been seeing)
- 28..... you evercaviar?
(Have/eaten, Did/eat, Had/eaten)
29. Everything is going fine. Weany problem so far.
(haven't have, haven't had, didn't have)
30. Up to now, we a lot of interesting people.
(are meeting, have met, had met)

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. been arguing | 2. has been | 3. had been | 4. hadn't known |
| 5. have been | 6. stopped | 7. watched | 8. has been revolving |
| 9. had exerted | 10. visited | 11. have been talking | 12. did |
| 13. were looking | 14. had cut | 15. was reading | 16. have studied |
| 17. had / finished | 18. visited | 19. have been using | 20. been waiting |
| 21. have been waving | 22. sold | 23. Did / go | 24. went |
| 25. enjoyed | 26. has/ gone | 27. seen | 28. Have / eaten |
| 29. haven't had | 30. have met | | |

IRREGULAR VERBS

base form	V2	P.P	base form	V2	P.P
be يكون	was / were	been	lie يستلقي	lay	lain
become يصبح	became	become	lose يخسر	lost	lost
begin يبدأ	began	begun	make يصنع	made	made
bend يحني	bent	bent	mean يقصد	meant	meant
bite يعض	bit	bitten	meet يقابل	met	met
blow يهب	blew	blown	pay يدفع	paid	paid
break يكسر	broke	broken	prove يثبت	proved	proven/proved
bring يحضر	brought	brought	put يضع	put	put
build يبني	built	built	read يقرأ	read	read
burn يحرق	burnt	burnt	ride يركب	rode	ridden
buy يشتري	bought	bought	ring يرن	rang	rung
catch يمسك	caught	caught	rise يرتفع	rose	risen
choose يختار	chose	chosen	run يركض	ran	run
come ياتي	came	come	say يقول	said	said
cost يكلف	cost	cost	see يرى	saw	seen
cut يقطع/يجرح	cut	cut	seek يبحث	sought	sought
deal يتعامل	dealt	dealt	sell يبيع	sold	sold
do يفعل	did	done	send يرسل	sent	sent
draw يرسم	drew	drawn	sew يخيط	sewed	sewn/sewed
dream يحلم	dreamt	dreamt	shake يهز	shook	shaken
drink يشرب	drank	drunk	shine يشع	shone	shone
drive يسوق	drove	driven	show يري	showed	shown
eat ياكل	ate	eaten	shut يغلِق	shut	shut
fall يسقط	fell	fallen	sing يغني	sang	sung
feed يطعم	fed	fed	sit يجلس	sat	sat
feel يشعر	felt	felt	sleep ينام	slept	slept
find يجد	found	found	smell يشم	smelt	smelt
fly يطير	flew	flown	speak يتكلم	spoke	spoken
forget ينسى	forgot	forgotten	spell يتهجأ	spelt	spelt
forgive يسامح	forgave	forgiven	spend يقضي	spent	spent
get يحصل على	got	got	spill يريق	spilt	spilt
give يعطي	gave	given	stand يقف	stood	stood
go يذهب	went	gone	steal يسرق	stole	stolen
grow يزرع/ينمو	grew	grown	stick يلصق	stuck	stuck
have يمتلك	had	had	swim يسبح	swam	swum
hear يسمع	heard	heard	take يأخذ	took	taken
hide يخفي	hid	hidden	teach يعلم	taught	taught
hit يضرب	hit	hit	tear يمزق	tore	torn
hold يمسك	held	held	tell يخبر	told	told
hurt يؤذي	hurt	hurt	think يفكر	thought	thought
keep يحافظ	kept	kept	throw يرمي	threw	thrown
know يعرف	knew	known	understand يفهم	understood	understood
lay يضع	laid	laid	wake up يستيقظ	woke up	woken up
lead يقود	led	led	wear يلبس	wore	worn
learn يتعلم	learnt	learnt	weave يحيك	wove	woven
leave يغادر	left	left	win يفوز	won	won
lend يقرض	lent	lent	write يكتب	wrote	written
let يدع	let	let			