

القواعد

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 مركز المستقبل الثقافي – ضاحية الاقصى

Module Seven

(Healthy life)

Unit seven = Healthy life

الوحدة السابعة – حياة صحية

Reported Speech نقل الكلام

الكلام المنقول ويقسم إلى قسمين مباشر وغير مباشر

Direct - Indirect

للتحويل من مباشر إلى غير مباشر نجري التغيرات التالية :

١- نحذف الفواصل العلوية

٢- نغير الضمائر :

Subject	Object	Possessive
I = he , she	me = him, her	my = his, her
we = they	us = them	our = their
you = he, she, they,	you = him, her, them, me	your = his, her, their my
	Reflexive pronoun	mine = his hers
	myself = himself, herself	ours = theirs
	ourselves = themselves	yours = his, hers, theirs
	yourself = himself, herself	

٣- نغير الظروف :

this	That
these	Those
now	Then
here	There
today	that day
tonight	that night
tomorrow	the day after
yesterday	the day before
next	Last
last night	the night before

٤- نغير الزمن : نرجع بالزمن درجة للوراء.

Simple present V.1 visit don't –doesn't	Simple past V.2 visited didn't
Simple past V.2 visited didn't	Past perfect had + V.3 had visited hadn't+V3
Present continuous is, am, are + v. ing . . . is visiting	Past cont. was, were + v. ing . . . was visiting
Past cont. was , were + v.ing . . . was visiting	Past perfect cont had been + v.ing . . . had been visiting
Present perfect has , have + V.3 has visited	Past perfect had + V.3 had visited
Past perfect had + v.3. had visited	Past perfect had + v.3. had visited
Future simple Will, shall, can, may, must +inf.v. . . Will visit	Future in the past would , should ,could ,might, had to + inf.v. Would visit

* عند التحويل من مباشر إلى غير مباشر يجب أن ننتبه إلى فعل القول
* إذا كان ماضيا نغير كل ما ذكرناه وإذا كان مضارعا لا نغير الزمن

تقسم الجملة إلى :

١- الجملة الخبرية فاعل + فعل s + v +.....

٢- جملة السؤال نوعان : Wh + s + v...?

If + s + v....?

الجملة الخبرية

1- **S + V.1 + = S + V.2**

Ahmed to Ali ' I play chess '.

Ahmed **said** (that) **he played** chess '.

Ahmed **says** (that) he plays chess '.

Ahmed to Ali ' I don't play chess '.

Ahmed said **he didn't** play chess '.

2- **S + V.2 + = S + had + V.3**

Ahmed to Ali ' I played chess yesterday '.

Ahmed **said** he **had played** chess the day before.

Ahmed **says** he played chess.

Ahmed to Ali ' I didn't play chess '.

Ahmed said he **hadn't played** chess '.

3- **S + is, am, are + v. ing = S. + was, were + v. ing**

Ahmed to Ali ' I'm playing chess now '.

Ahmed **said** he **was** playing chess then.

Ahmed **says** he **is** playing chess now.

4- **S + was, were + v. ing = S. + had been + v. ing**

Ahmed to Ali ' I was playing chess.

Ahmed **said** he **had been** playing chess.

Ahmed **says** he was playing chess.

5- **S + has, have + V.3 = S. + had + V.3.**

Ahmed to Ali ' I have played chess '.

Ahmed **said** he **had played** chess.

Ahmed **says** he **has played** chess.

6- **S + had + V.3 = S. + had + V.3.**

Ahmed to Ali ' I had played chess '.

Ahmed **said**he **had played** chess.

Ahmed **says** he had played chess.

7- **S. + will, shall..... +inf V. = S. + would + inf V.**

Ahmed to Ali ' I will play chess '.

Ahmed **said**he **would** play chess.

Ahmed **says** he will play chess.

جملة السؤال Wh. q

1- "Wh. + do, does + S. + inf. v. ?"

Wh. + S. + V.2..

"Where does she live? "

Where she **lived**.

2- "**Wh.** + did + S. + inf.v. ?"

Wh. + S. +had + V.3

" Where did she live? "

Where she **had lived**.

3- "**Wh.** + has, have, had + s. +v.3..... .. ?"

Wh. + S. + had + V.3.

"Where has she lived?"

Where she **had lived**.

4- "**Wh.** + is, am, are + s. +v.ing ? "

Wh. + s. + was , were +v.ing

" Where is she living ? "

Where she **was living** .

5- **Wh.** + was, were + s. +v.ing..... .. ?

Wh. + s. + had + been +vying.. ..

"Where was she living ? "

Where she **had been** living .

6- " **Wh.** + will, can , may + s. +inf. V. ? "

Wh. + s. + would, could, might +inf v

" Where will she live ? "

Where she **would** live .

جملة السؤال Yes or No q.

1- " **Do**, does + s. + inf.v. ? "

If + S. + **V.2**

" Does she live in Amman ? "

If she **lived** in Amman .

2- " **Did** + S. + inf.v. ? "

If + S. + **had** + **V.3**

" Did she live in Amman ? "

If she **had lived** in Amman .

3- " **Has, Have, Had** + S. + V.3 ? "

If + S. + had + V.3

" Has she lived in Amman ? "

If she **had lived** in Amman .

4- " **Is, Am , Are** + s. + V .ing ? "

If + S. + was , were + v.ing

" Is she living in Amman ? "

If she **was** living in Amman .

5- " **Was , Were** + s. + V .ing ? "

If + S. + had + been + v.ing

" Was she living in Amman ? "

If she **had been** living in Amman .

6- " **Will, Can , May** + S. + inf. V. ? "

If + S. + would, could, might + inf V

" Will she live in Amman ? "

If she would live in Amman .

A. Re-write the following sentences :

1. "Is Ali cleaning the room now ?"

He asked me

2 . "Did you clean your room last night ?"

I asked her

3 . "Have you already made a party ? "

He asked me

4 . "Will you help me do my homework?"

He asked her

5. "How long did you stay at Aqaba?"

He asked me

6 . "When do you usually go to school?"

He asked me

7 . "What can your brother do?"

I asked him

8 . "What are you writing ?"

He asked him

B. Re-write these sentences :

1 . "I don't have a car " .

Rami said that

2 . "We didn't make mistakes in the exams" .

They said that

3. "I am reading a nice story now" .

Rawan said that

4 . " I have a nice flat" .

He said that

5 . "I will visit you tomorrow" .

My father told me that

6 . " I can't drive a car" .

He said that

أكمل الجمل مستخدماً شكل الفعل الصحيح بين الأقواس.

1. In these extracts from the recording the journalist is reporting what people said. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- a) One of their sons told me that his parents {spend} every day of their lives together ...
- b) He said they {always have} a good social life and {keep} in regular touch with their family, friends and neighbours.
- c) He said he {be} not sure, but suggested that ...
- d) He added that they {both be involved} in farming for most of their lives.
- e) Mrs Chin said she {never do} paid work.

أكمل الجمل باستخدام الكلمات من القائمة .

4. In these extracts the journalist is reporting the questions she asked. Complete the sentences with some of the words from this list.

if what which who whether where

- a) I asked their son the secret of their healthy life was.
- b) I asked him he remembered his wedding day.
- c) I asked him he had enjoyed his long life.

حول الجمل و الأسئلة .

6. Report these statements and questions. The beginnings of the answers are given.

- a) " How long have you been married ? "
I asked my grandparents
- b) " Do you enjoy spending time with each other ? "
I asked them
- c) " We don't argue about anything. "
They said they
- d) " We're talking our grandchildren on holiday. "
They said they
- e) " When did you first meet ? "
She asked them
- f) " Are you enjoying married life ? "
She asked them

Reporting people's words

انقل الأسئلة والإجابات في هذه الحوارات

Report the questions and answers in these sort conversations.

a} Badria: " What are you doing at the weekend ? "
Badria asked Samira

Samira: " I'm going out with my parents."
Samira said / replied {that}
.....

b} Badria: " Where are you going?"
Badria asked Samira
.....

Samira: " We're going to visit our cousins in the next town."
Samira said / replied {that}
.....

c} Raed: " Can you take me to the airport tomorrow ? "
"

Raed asked Rakan
.....

Grammar

المقارنة و التناقض: Comparing and contrasting

صفات المقطع الواحد: One syllable adjective

One-Syllable Adjective

tall taller tallest

Comparative Form

old older oldest

Superlative Form

long longer longest .

One syllable adj

Comparative form

big
busy
largebigger than
busier than
larger than

- Mary is **taller** *than* Max.
- Mary is **the tallest** *of* all the students.
- Max is **older** *than* John.
- *Of* the three students, Max is **the oldest**.
- My hair is **longer** *than* your hair.
- Max's story is **the longest** *story I've ever heard*.

صفات المقطعين: Two-syllable adjectives :

With most two-syllable adjectives, you form the comparative with more and the superlative with most.

peaceful more peaceful

pleasant more pleasant

careful more careful

- This morning is **more peaceful** *than* yesterday morning.
- Max's house in the mountains is **the most peaceful** *in* the world.
- Max is **more careful** *than* Mike.
- *Of* all the taxi drivers, Jack is **the most careful**.
- Jill is **more thoughtful** *than* your sister.
- Mary is **the most thoughtful** *person I've ever met*.

Farming is **less** profitable **than** it used to be .

The city is **much** busier **than** the countryside .

- John is **happier** today *than* he was yesterday.
- John is **the happiest** boy *in* the world.
- Max is **angrier** *than* Mary.
- *Of* all of John's victims, Max is **the angriest**.
- Mary is **busier** *than* Max.
- Mary is **the busiest** *person I've ever met*.

Contrasting : التناقض

Whereas = while بينما

إذا جاءت في بداية الجملة يسبق الطرف الثاني بفاصلة.

Whereas : (s + v)

Whereas my brother like football , I prefer tennis .

تستعمل لربط بين جملتين مسبوقه بفاصلة إذا جاءت في الوسط .

She lives in the city , her friend lives in the country .

1- I prefer living in the town , ----- my brother prefers the country.

(but, in comparison with, whereas)

إذا جاءت في البداية تحتاج الى فاعل + فعل

2- ----- some people enjoy the out door life, anthers spend all their time in door.

But : لكن

تستخدم لربط جملتين حيث أنها تفيد التناقض بين فكرتين وتأتي في الوسط .
 تميز بين (but و whereas) بوجود الفاصلة حيث أن (but) لا تأخذ فاصلة .

1- My brother prefers living in the town but I prefer the country .

2- I studied hard for the exam but I failed.

On the other hand : من ناحية أخرى:

لا تستخدم لربط جملتين (تقع في بداية الجملة الثانية تسبق بنقطة وتتبع بفاصلة)

1- Traveling by car is very cheap . On the other hand , flying is much quicker.

2- On the other hand , some people prefer and exciting city to quite village.

Instead of : بدلا من

* إذا جاءت في بداية الجملة يأتي في الوسط فاصلة .

* تقع غالبا بين اسمين (وان جاء اسم وصفة نستعمل (in comparison with)

* غابا ما يكون (ing) بعد (instead of)

E . g Instead of playing computer games , I prefer playing football .

1- Instead of flying, let's go by car.

2- Could I have tea instead of coffee, please .

In comparison with : مقارنة مع

* تأتي في بداية الجملة ويأتي في الوسط فاصلة .

* غالبا ما يأتي اسم بعد (in comparison with) أو (ing)

* ربما يكون الطرف الذي يأتي بعدها (صفة + اسم) أو اسم + اسم .

1- **In comparison with** flying, driving is quite slow and dangerous.

2- **In comparison with** city life, village life can be quiet and calm.

Q. Circles the right answer:

ضع دائرة حول الإجابة الصحيحة

1-----city people, country people can drive quite fast .

(**In comparison with, Instead of, Whereas**)

2-City people live in apartments, -----country people usually live in houses.

(**but, whereas, on the other hand**)

3-----shopping in supermarkets, like city people, country people often shop in small shop.

(**But, On the other hand, Instead of**)

4-City people buy vegetables from shops -----, country people often grow their own vegetables.

(**whereas , on the other hand , but**)

5- -----with country people, how have friendly neighbors, city people don't know their neighbors

(**Whereas, In comparison, Instead of**)

أكمل الجمل التالية :

Complete these sentences using

(**On the other hand , Instead of , whereas , in comparison with**))

a} 150 years ago, when a typical village might have had 500 inhabitants,
now some villages have as few as 100 permanent inhabitants.

b} village life, city life can be quite stressful.

c}, some people **prefer** an exciting city **to** a quiet village.

d} buildings, all I can see from my window are fields and trees.

أكمل الجمل التالية مستخدماً .

Complete the following sentences using :

instead of in comparison with but whereas

a} Seoul in South Korea, Paris, the capital of France, is quite a small city. Seoul has a population of over 10 million people, Paris only has 2 million.

b} I've decided to learn Chinese French at university.

C} . Chinese grammar is not too difficultthe pronunciation will be very hard for me.

اختر من الصندوق كلمة الربط المناسبة.

Choose the box the suitable contrast word :

whereas , but , although

1. Amman is the largest city in Jordan ,Brasilia is small compared with cities like Rio

2 . Brasilia is not the major culture and economic centre of Brazil
Amman is the cultural and economic hub of Jordan .

3 . Brasilia contains only a small proportion of the Brazilian population ,
Amman is home to a third of the Jordanian population .

4 . Brasilia is a very modern city , and Amman is not a new city , there
are many modern and futuristic – looking skyscrapers .

Choose the right answer :

1 . Salma prefers tea at breakfast milk .

(in comparison with , whereas , instead of)

2 English , Arabic is very exciting .

(Whereas , In comparison with , But)

3some people go shopping at weekend , others prefer go on a picnic .

(In comparison with , Whereas , But)

4 . My friend is very good at Maths I prefer English .

(whereas , but , in comparison)

5 . Watching T. V is very boring , surfing the net is exciting .

(but , instead of , whereas)

6 cleaning the room , I went shopping .

(In comparison with , Instead of , Whereas)

have something done

Causative السببية

A . Form

S + have \ get + obj + p.p

The verb have + object + past participle .

He's **had** his hair cut .

They've had their flat redecorated .

B . Use

1. We use have something done to say that we arranged for something to be instead of doing it ourselves .

didn't have = had

don't have = have

doesn't have = has

(اساسيات)

2 . It is more personal and gives us more background information than just using a passive verb .

الفرق بين السببية والمجهول .

His house was built by a local builder . (**passive**)

He had his house built by a local builder . (**causative**)

Simple present

Simple past

Simple future

Present continuous

Present perfect

Past perfect

I have my car repaired

I had my car repaired

I didn't have my car repaired

I will have my car repaired

I'm having my car repaired

I have had my car repaired

I had had my car repaired

Write follow-up sentences using causative verbs.

a} I didn't repair the car myself.

I

b} My mother dyed her own dress blue.

She didn't

c} She didn't make the dress herself.

She had.....

d} He isn't going to take his own photo.

He's going to.....

e} My brother cut his own house.

He didn't

f} My neighbour painted his own house.

He

g} My father doesn't clean his car himself.

He

h} We didn't cut down the trees in our garden ourselves.

We

ناقش الأسئلة ثم اكتب جمل :

Discuss these questions with a partner and then write sentences.

a} What can you have done if you go to a dentist?

You can have your teeth (fill)

b} What can you have done if you go to an optician?

You can have your eyes.....(test)

c} What can you have done in your house by a decorator?

You can have your house(decorate)

Correct the verbs between brackets :

- a} I couldn't repair my computer myself. I had to **have it** by computer experts.(**repair**)
- b} We didn't build our own house. We **had it** by a local construction company.
(**build**)
- c} Brides rarely make their own wedding dresses. They **have them** by specialist dressmakers. (**make**)
- d} People don't service their cars themselves; they **have them** professionally two or three times a year. (**serve**)
- e} I've got a really bad toothache, so I'm going to the dentist this afternoon. I might have to **have a tooth** (**fill**)
- f} She tried mending her glasses, but she couldn't. She had to **have them** by the optician she had bought them from. (**mend**)
- g} Do you like this photograph of our family? We **had it** by a local photographer . (**take**)

Unit Ten = Record breakers

الوحدة العاشرة – محطمو الأرقام

We use the past perfect and continuous to : نستعمل المضارع التام و المستمر ل :

1. Clarify which of two actions happened first . توضيح أي الأحداث وقعت أولا .

شعور حالة موقف

2 . Talk about a situation / state / feeling or action in the past .

معلومات سابقة

3 . Provide background information about it a past event .

*Past perfect simple : الماضي التام البسيط

We use the past perfect simple to talk about what happened before a point in the past .

Example:

The secretary had already told the boss before I got a chance to give him my version.

*Past perfect continuous: الماضي التام المستمر

* We use the past perfect continuous to refer to an action in the past which continued until another action took place.

* Actions which were repeated . أحداث متكررة .

E .g The miners had been digging all night long when an explosion occurred.

هناك مؤشرات تدل على استخدام الماضي التام المستمر (for , everyall , since)

إلا إذا كان الفعل غير استمراري (be , see , want , pass) فنستخدم ماضي تام

Complete the following sentences using present perfect and continuous .

- 1 . Ali told me he the bill . (already pay)
- 2 . My father believed that his bother To London . (move)
- 3 . When Hassan arrived , The party (already begin)
- 4 . The students to bed when their mother came from work . (already go)
- 5 . Huda was exhausted . SheThe dishes for more than three hours . (wash)
- 6 . It was my first flight ; I by plane before . (never travel)
- 7 . My brother didn't watch the film with me because he (already see)

اختر الفعل الصحيح لهذه الجمل .

2. Choose the best verb form in these sentences.

- a} Omar passed all his exams. He ***had revised / had been revising*** non-stop for a month.
- b} They finished making Laila's dress a week before the wedding. They ***had made / had been making*** it for over a month.
- c} I went to see Ramzi in hospital. He ***had broken / had been breaking*** his leg during a football match.
- d} Everyone enjoyed the family celebration. Amal and her sons ***had made / had been making*** all the food themselves.
- e} My uncle finally passed his driving test. He ***had taken / had been taking*** the test three times already.
- f} I received a letter from Siham yesterday. She ***had promised / had been promising*** to write since last year.

Writing

Writing an informal email

Hi,

Thanks for the email. It's not long now till we go, is it? I've been making a few last-minute preparations this morning. I've decided what clothes and other personal things to take, but obviously we need to decide about the things we need for camping. I know we've already agreed on the essential things, like the tent, sleeping bags and first-aid kit, but there are other things we may not need. Do you think we should take our own cooking equipment? I expect we'll buy food mostly, but it might be a good idea to take a small gas cooker so that we can prepare our own food. And how about a large water container? If we don't take plenty of water with us, we might run out. That'd be awful if it gets very hot. Is there anything else we should take?

Let me know what you think.

I'm really looking forward to this break. I'll give you a ring tomorrow morning.
See you soon.

Unit Eleven = Future technology الوحدة الحادية عشر – تكنولوجيا المستقبل

The Passive with Modal verbs :

المبني للمجهول مع الأفعال الشكلية

Future tenses : أزمنة المستقبل

Passive forms:

1. will + be + past participle
- 2 . is/are going to be + past participle
- 3 . would / could / might / may / have been + past participle

Tense	Subject	singular - plural	P. P
Simple past	S + V 2 + Obj	Obj + was / were	P .P
Past continuous	S + was / were + v ing + obj	Obj + was / were + being	P . P
Past perfect	S + had + pp + Obj	Obj + had + been	P P

Exercise 1

1 . That firm might have offered Laila a new job .

Laila

2 . The students may not have written these papers .

These papers

3 . I must give him the money tomorrow .

He

4 . I Will invite you to the party next week .

You

5 . You should send your father an email .

An email

6 . They can transport hundreds of kilometers inside China .

Hundreds of kilometers

7. The children shouldn't have broken the window .

The window

8 . We might have fixed all these machines .

All these machines

.....

Exercise 2 .

Circle the right answer :

1 . Traffic regulations by drivers .

(must be obeyed , must obey , must have been obeyed)

2 . A movie

(might be shown , might have been shown , might show)

3 . Coffee

(will be served , will serve , will have served)

4 . Passengers their seatbelts.

(must fasten , must have be fasten , must have been fasten)

5 . The researches next week .

(might have been typed , might type , might have typed)

Exercise 3

1 . He was repairing the car when I phoned him .

The car

2 . The tennis club was holding a meeting at 8 . 30

A meeting

3 . I had made an exciting party before It got dark .

An exciting party

4 . They were painting the house when I arrived .

The house

5 . The police caught the thief last night .

The thief

Writing

A report on technological changes

Write about one of the most important technological changes that have affected the lives of people in your country.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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.....

.....

.....

.....

Language Function : الوظيفة اللغوية :

1 .	making suggestion	عمل اقتراح	What about going shopping .
2 .	expressing opinion	التعبير عن الرأي	Personally , I think there is too much pollution in our country .
3 .	comparing	المقارنة	Traffic is less harmful than pollution
4 .	giving advice	تقديم نصيحة	If I were you , I would work hard
5 .	contrasting	التناقض	Whereas the orange is high in fiber, the apple is not
6 .	expressing preference	التعبير عن التفضيل	I prefer to eat fish than meat .
7 .	agreeing	الموافقة	You are absolutely right .
8 .	disagreeing	عدم الموافقة	I'm afraid you are wrong .

* Expressing opinion :

Personally , I think

In my opinion ,

I believe that

In my experience

It seems to me that

* Agreeing :

You're absolutely right .

I think so too

That's a good point

I agree with you entirely .

* Disagreeing:

I don't agree with you .

That's not entirely true .

I'm afraid you are wrong .

That's not the same thing at all .

*** Making suggestion :**

How about going to the cinema .

What about visiting the Dead Sea .

I suggest you should go early .

Why don't you phone your father in America .

*** Comparing :**

She is more intelligent than her sister .

Living in the country is less stressful than living in the city .

*** Expressing preference :**

I'd rather go by plane to Austria .

I prefer watching T.V to playing computer games .

*** Giving advice :**

If I were you , I'd go early to school.

You should come to school early .

You ought to drive carefully in winter .

The best way to

Why don't you

*** Contrasting :**

Whereas flying is safe , driving is stressful .

Living in villages is more enjoyable in comparison with living in cities .

Derivation: الاشتقاق

(١) القاعدة الرئيسية للاشتقاق هي :

adv → adj → N → V

(٢) الظرف ينتهي بـ {ly} دائماً

(٣) الفعل ينتهي بـ {en , ize, ise, fy}

(٤) نحول الظرف إلى صفة بحذف { ly } من الظرف

e.g. {quickly = quick}

{ tion, sion, ment, ity}

(٥) أهم النهايات التي تميز الاسم

{ er, or, ist, ance, ness }

{nt , able, ful, ous, ive, ed, ing, al, less, ic}

(٦) أهم النهايات التي تميز الصفة

متى نستخدم ظرف (adv) ؟

1),

(١) بداية الجملة بوجود فاصلة

(٢) نهاية الجملة لوصف الفعل

2) He drives his car **carefully**.

(٣) قبل الفعل وبعد

3) He speaks **fluently**.

He **fluently** speaks

(٤) بين فعلين

4) The players were **carefully** chosen.

متى نستخدم صفة (adj) ؟

(١) بعد أشكال {be} وهي {am, is, are, was, were}

(٢) بعد {very, too, quite, so} بوجود شكل be

(٣) بعد هذه الأفعال {seem, taste, feel, get, become, appear}

(٤) قبل الاسم

(٥) بعد N a, an, the _____

متى نستخدم اسم (noun) ؟

(١) بعد أحرف الجر (under , in , on, at , from)

(٢) بعد أدوات التعريف والتكثير (a , an , the)

(٣) بعد صفات التملك { my, his, her, your, our, their, its }

(٤) بعد {s}

(٥) بعد الصفة

(٦) بعد محددات الكمية والعدد (many , a few , a little , no , much)

متى نستخدم فعل (verb) ؟

(١) بعد to

(٢) بعد {Modals} (will , can , must)

(٣) بعد {do} (.....don't , doesn't , didn't)

(٤) بعد الأفعال التالية { let, make, help }

ملاحظات : هذه الكلمات تنتهي ب (ly) ولكنها صفة (weekly , yearly , daily , likely)

Choose the answer from those given to complete the sentences :

1. Only certain kinds of people have Brains .
(**mathematical** , **maths** , **mathematically**)
2. The earthquake caused terrible across the country .
(**destroyed** , **destruction** , **destructive**)
3. She is very at drawing and painting .
(**skill** , **skilful** , **skillfully**)
4. To my I got the highest mark .
(**amazing** , **amazement** , **amazed**)
5. I enjoy listening to all kinds of
(**musically** , **musical** , **music**)
6. Some people need to new type of investment .
(**creation** , **creative** , **creatively**)
7. The date for the of the dam project was in 2009 .
(**complete** , **completion** , **completed**)
8. The Gulf of Aqaba is an area of great beauty .
(**natural** , **nature** , **naturally**)
9. I would like to live in a small village near the Sea .
(**peace** , **peacefully** , **peaceful**)
10. Does your father this great machine ?
(**invent** , **invention** , **invented**)

Guided Writing : الإنشاء الإجباري

A .

Emigration

Advantages	Find better jobs , learn from other cultures
Disadvantages	Suffer from loneliness , cause frustration

There are some advantages and disadvantages of emigration . **One the one hand** , people think that emigration is important because it helps them find better jobs and learn from other cultures . **On the other hand** , emigration is bad because people may suffer from loneliness and **also** it causes frustration .

Arguments for keeping animals

B .

recognize at some kinds of animals
protect animals which are in danger of extinction
learn about animals" behavior .

There are some arguments for keeping animals , **such as** recognize at some kinds of animals **as well as** protect animals which are in danger of extinction . **Another argument** is to learn about animals" behavior .

C .

	Advantages	Disadvantages
buses	cheap , safe	Slow , not clean
Trains	Comfortable , fast	Dangerous , expensive

There are some advantages and disadvantages of buses . **For example**, buses are cheap **but** they are slow . **Also** , buses are safe . **On the other hand**, they aren't clean. Trains **also** have some advantages and disadvantages . **Although** trains are comfortable , they are dangerous . Trains are fast **but** they are expensive .

D .

Hobby	Advantages
Swimming	Physical fitness , mental clarity
Reading	Stress relief , wide knowledge

There are some advantages of swimming . **For example** , it gives your body physical fitness **as well as** mental clarity . Reading **also** has some advantages . **First of all** , it helps you get relief from stress **and also** a wide knowledge , **too** .