

TEJUAL

**Test of English for Jordan
Universities Admission-
Local Test**

تجوال

ما هو فحص قبول طلبة الدراسات العليا في الجامعات الأردنية؟
نتاج خبرتنا في قضايا أسئلة التوفل المحلي نضعها بين يديك

عوني شاتي العطوي الرياحنه

2012

TEJUAL - by Awni AlRayahneh

المادة مقتبسة من كتاب IRIS و Petra Treasury لنفس المؤلف (عوني شاتي العطيوي)

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**IRIS- Indispensable Reference of International
Students' to Fundamental English Grammar': 904/3/2010**

Petra Treasury of Essential Idioms: 1848/5/2010

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المؤلف في سطور

- من مواليد المشاريع/لواء الأغوار الشمالية-اردن، ويقوم في حي الزهراء/ماركا-عمان.
- أنهى دراسته الثانوية بامتياز من مدرسة المشاريع الثانوية للبنين.
- خريج الأكاديمية الملكية العسكرية ساندهيرست-بريطانيا بامتياز.
- يُعد بحثه لنيل درجة الماجستير في اللغة الإنجليزية-اللغويات التطبيقية- جامعة العلوم والتكنولوجيا الأردنية.
- حاصل على درجة البكالوريوس في اللغة الإنجليزية والعلوم العسكرية بتقدير ممتاز/ جامعة مؤتة-الأردن.
- عمل مترجما وضابط ارتباط مع الأمم المتحدة في أسمره/ أريتريا وفي جمهورية الكونغو الديمقراطية وفي تمارين مشتركة مع الجانب البريطاني والأمريكي.
- له من الكتب المنشورة والإصدارات:

- BINOCULARS: Dictionary of Military and Peace

Operations Terms.

- Petra Treasury of Essential Idioms.

- Fundamental English Grammar Review (for Arab learners of EFL).

- IRIS: English Grammar for international students.

- A Swarm of Larks, A Shoal of Sharks (anecdote)

- TEJUAL: A Guidebook for Graduates' Local English Test.

- Lexical Inferencing Strategies while Reading .

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To my students,
who taught me as much as I taught them.

الإمتحان فى سطور

يتكون الامتحان من ثلاثة أجزاء رئيسية:

- الجزء السماعى
- القواعد والتراكيب اللغوية
- القراءة

المادة المخصصة للإمتحان كاملاً هو ساعة و55 دقيقة (115 دقيقة). موزعة كالتالى:

الجزء السماعى 50 سؤالاً 35 دقيقة.

القواعد والتراكيب اللغوية 40 سؤالاً 25 دقيقة.

القراءة 50 سؤالاً 55 دقيقة.

ملاحظة: عند إيقاف المسجل فى الجزء السماعى انتقل فوراً للجزئين المتبقين إذ

أن حينها لن يتبقى من وقت الامتحان سوى ساعة وثلث (80 دقيقة).

• اعلم أن علامة الإمتحان (صفر الامتحان) 310 وأن العلامة القصوى

للامتحان هي 677. لذا قياسياً ووفق معايير نظام الاختبارات الأمريكى

فإن من يحصل على علامة أقل من 400 يصنف ضعيف، ومن يحصل

على علامة 600 وأعلى يصنف جيد.

• أما فى الجامعات الأردنية فإن على الطالب أن يحصل على علامة 500

وأعلى لقبوله فى برنامج الدراسات العليا.

Section one: Listening Comprehension

الوقت المخصص قياسياً لهذا الجزء من الامتحان 35 دقيقة وعدد الأسئلة 50 سؤالاً

- الجزء السماعي: هذا الجزء من الإمتحان يقيس قدرتك على:
- (1) معرفة رأي كل من المتحاورين وردود فعلهم حول أمر ما.
 - (2) فهم التفاصيل التي ترد في سياق الحوار حول قضية ما (قد يكون الحوار حول علم الاحياء أو استخدام الخرائط مثلاً).

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1. الجزء السماعي يتألف من 50 سؤال: النوع الأول من أسئلة الجزء السماعي يحتوي على 1-39 سؤال تقريبا تكون على شكل حوارات قصيرة بين شخصين أو ثلاث أشخاص يسأل أحدهما سؤالاً والآخر يجيب أو يبدي أحدهما رأيه في موضوع ما والآخر يتخذ موقفاً من ذلك إما بالتأييد أو المعارضة، أو يطلب أحدهما نصيحة والآخر يوجهه وهكذا. بعد الحوار يكون هناك سؤال يطلب منك أن تعرف ماذا كان جواب المحاور الأول أو الثاني أو عما كانا يتحدثان. الجواب يتم اختياره من أربعة خيارات تكون مكتوبة لك في كتاب الإمتحان.

مثال 1:

Man: I don't like this painting.

Woman: Neither do I.

(Question): What does the woman mean?

- (A) She doesn't have any painting.
- (B) She doesn't know how to paint.
- (C) She doesn't know what to do.
- (D) She doesn't like the painting.

من الحوار تعرف أن الرجل لا يحب الدهان/التلوين ، والمرأة تقول ولا أنا كذلك، ثم يأتي السؤال: ماذا تعني المرأة. من فهمك للحوار تعرف أن المرأة لا تحب الدهان كذلك. إذاً خيار الجواب الصحيح الذي تظلمه على ورقة الإجابة هو: (D)

مثال 2:

Player: I did my best in that match, but Bell and Jim were just idle.
Besides, we didn't train enough...

Coach: Hey, knock it off.

(Question): What did the coach ask the player to do?

- (A) Finish the game.
- (B) Play harder next time.
- (C) Stop complaining.
- (D) Go to different restaurant.

من الحوار تعرف أن اللاعب كان يشكو ويتذمر من زملائه ومن الاستعداد للمباراة، والمدرّب قاطعه بالحديث وذكر عبارته التي تعني من سياق الكلام أنه يطلب من اللاعب أن يكف عن الشكوى ويتوقف، ثم يأتي السؤال: ماذا طلب المدرّب من اللاعب. إذاً خيار الجواب الصحيح الذي تظلمه على ورقة الإجابة هو: (C)

مثال 3:

Man: What are you doing?

Woman: I'm preparing a new formula for AIDS.

(Question): What does the woman do?

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- (A) Makes posters.
- (B) Answer questions.
- (C) Studies chemistry.
- (D) Compares notes.

من الحوار تعرف أن المرأة تحضر معادلة جديدة لدواء للايدز، ثم يأتي السؤال: ماذا تعمل المرأة. اذاً خيار الجواب الصحيح الذي تظلمه على ورقة الإجابة هو: (C) تدرس الكيمياء.

مثال 4:

Man: I heard you are quite proficient on the violin.

Woman: I'm pretty rusty after all these years.

(Question): What does the woman mean?

- (A) She is no longer good at playing the violin.
- (B) She cannot hear music.
- (C) She still practices music.
- (D) She cleans rusty instruments.

الجواب هو (A)

مثال 5:

Sam: Hello Sara.

Sara: Hello, Sam... this is Laura. Sorry to bother you, but how I have a problem I need you to help me with.

Sam: Sure, what's up?

Sara: You know, I moved to a new apartment in the fall. I had been happy with it until two days ago.

Sam: What happened?

Sara: The sink broke down and I reported that to Ms. Hara, the owner, but nothing happened. So I'm thinking about having it repaired and to deduct the cost from the rent check.

Sam: So what happened?

Sara: Now, the owner is thraetining to evict me if I don't Pay her a full rent.

Sam: Let me see her, you know she is my cousin. I think I can straighten things out.

Sara: That is why I came to you. Thanks, Sam. You are a lifesaver.

(Question): Why is Sara unhappy?

- (A) She has an ongoing problem in the kitchen.

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- (B) The water was cold.
- (C) She didn't have time.
- (D) She doesn't know how to swim.

الجواب الصحيح الذي تظله على ورقة الإجابة هو: (A)

(Question): What is Sam planning to do?

- (A) He will help resolve the problem.
- (B) He will buy her a life-safe suit.
- (C) He will pay the woner the rent.
- (D) He will evict the owner.

الجواب الصحيح الذي تظله على ورقة الإجابة هو: (A)

(Question): Why does Sara think Sam can help?

- (A) She will pay him some money.
- (B) Sam is a relative of the owner.
- (C) He sold her the sink.
- (D) She knows he loves her.

الجواب الصحيح الذي تظله على ورقة الإجابة هو: (B)

2. النوع الثاني من الجزء السماعي تقريبا (12) سؤال يكون على شكل جزء مأخوذ من محاضرة ما، ثم يطرح عليك أربعة أسئلة تبنى إجابتها على ما ذكر في المحاضرة. بين السؤال والآخر يوجد فاصل 8-10 ثواني لتتمكن خلال هذا الوقت من قراءة خيارات الإجابة على السؤال ونقل الإجابة لورقة الإجابة.

مثال:

In today's lecture, I'll tell you about an interesting biological subject that we'll cover on Thursday afternoon. It is an introduction to the mysteries of a man biology. Today, we highlights issues related to the human heart- how it functions. Topics that will be covered are connection between heart and human memory, sleeplessness and heart functions, and blood pumping. There will be simulation of heart mechanics, and similarity between the heart and the BMW engine. Since many of you like to know more about human life, you'll find it interesting. I would like to remind you to watch a TV program on human heart. The program will be on from 7 pm to 8 pm on channel 4. make an effort to see the show since every student is going to tested on demonstrated information in the show. Comparing notes will be made lator.

(Question): What is the purpose of today's lecture?

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- (A) To demonstrate the latest use of BMW cars.
- (B) To discuss the possibility of making an artificial brain.
- (C) To dramatize a famous person's heart disease.
- (D) To explain the workings of the heart.

(D) الجواب الصحيح الذي تظله على ورقة الإجابة هو:

(Question): Why does the speaker recommend watching the program?

- (A) It will never be shown again.
- (B) It can help viewers care better about their hearts.
- (C) It is required of all science major.
- (D) It will help with course work.

(D) الجواب الصحيح الذي تظله على ورقة الإجابة هو:

(Question): At what time will channel 4 show the program?

- (A) It will in the evening.
- (B) It will be on Friday.
- (C) It will be in the morning.
- (D) It will be at night.

(A) الجواب الصحيح الذي تظله على ورقة الإجابة هو:

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تاليا بعض المفردات والاصطلاحات التي تعينك على فهم الحوار، وهي تعابير اصطلاحية تتكرر في امتحان التوفل وللحصول على قائمة بالاصطلاحات الأكثر شيوعا في اللغة الانجليزية يمكنك مراجعة مكتبة الجامعة مقابل الجامعة الاردنية
لشراء كتاب بعنوان Petra Treasury

ABC	Fundamentals, essentials, nitty-gritty	أبجديات، أساسيات
A baptism of fire	Very difficult and unpleasant first experience of a situation	أمطر بوابل من نار، موقف عسير
A piece of cake	Very easy	شربة ماء، سهل جدا
A safe bet	Certainty	مضمون، صيدة
A sitting duck	Easy target	هدف سهل
A two-faced	Hypocritical, false, deceitful	بوجهين، منافق، مخادع، مضلل
A two-edged sword	Something with two possible kinds of outcomes, could be good and bad, useful and harmful	سلاح ذو حدين
A wild goose chase	Useless activities	عمل عديم الجدوى، تطارد خيط دخان
About to	On the verge of, on the brink of, ready to	مستعد ل، على شفا، على وشك
Above one's head	Difficult to understand	فوق مستوى ادراكه
Aboveboard	Candid, straight	علانية، جهارا، بصراحة
Absent- minded	Forgetful, vague, inattentive, distracted	كثير النسيان، مشتت الانتباه
Account for	Explain, answer for	يفسر، يعلل، سبب
Achille's heel	Weakness point	نقطة ضعف
Across from	On the other side of	في الطرف الاخر، مقابل
Across the board	Comprehensive, all embracing, universal	شامل، يشتمل على كل التفاصيل، عالمي، يعالج

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Act like	To behave like, be similar to	كل النواحي يتصرف مثل، لا يختلف عن
Act of God	Occurs naturally	قضاء وقدر
Act up	Misbehave, cause trouble, Malfunction, to work improperly	يتسبب بالمتاعب، يتصرف على نحو غير ملائم، يثير المشاكل
Add up	Count, the antonym of subtract	يجمع ، يجد الناتج، يضيف
Add up	Be consistent, make sense, come together	يبدو منطقياً أو متناغماً
Afters	Pudding, dessert	العقبة ، ما يؤكل بعد الوجبة الرئيسية، حلوى
Ahead of time	Early	بأزماً
Air one's dirty laundry in public	Make public, reveal something embarrassing that should be kept secret	ينشر غسيل فلان على الملا، يفضحه
Alive and kicking	Still active, exist	موجود، حي يرزق
All along	From start to finish, From the very beginning	منذ البدء، منذ بداية الأمر، طوال الوقت
All at once	Suddenly, in a flash, without warning	فجأة، دون إنذار مسبق
All day long	The whole day	طوال اليوم
All ears	Listening carefully, eager to listen, paying attention, focused	متشوق للسمع، كلي آذان صاغية
All Greek to me	To say that you don't understand something	غير مفهوم، يبدو الأمر كطلاسم
All in all	In general, on the whole	بشكل عام
All of a sudden	Suddenly, without warning	فجأة ، دون إنذار
All out	Maximum, supreme	أقصى، قصارى

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All right	Fair enough, okay, fine, agreed, no problem	مقبول، حسنا، بصحة جيدة (على ما يرام)، متفق عليه
All talk	Empty promises	وعود مفرغة، مجرد كلام
All the time	Continually	باستمرار
All thumbs	Inept, unskilled, clumsy and awkward	اخرق، غير باع
Ally with	Collaborate with	يتحالف مع، يتعاون مع
An arm and a leg	(cost) a large amount of money	تكاليف باهضة، مال كثير
Answer the call of nature	To go to the toilet, freshen up	يذهب الى الحمام، يذهب لقضاء حاجته، يذهب الى الخلاء
Apple of one's eye	One's favorite	المفضل، قرة العين
Argy-bargy	To argue words	جدال، نقاش حاد
Armed to teeth	Heavily armed	مدجج بالسلاح
Around the clock	Continuous, endless	مستمر، طوال الوقت، على مدار الساعة
As a rule	Usually, as a habit	عادة
As clear as mud	Unclear, not understood	غير واضح، غير مفهوم، غامض
As easy as ABC	Very easy	سهل جدا
As easy as pie	Very easy	سهل جدا
As far as	To the extent/ degree	يقدر ما، حسب
As long as	Provided that, on condition that	طالما، ما دام، بحال، إذا ما
As sure as eggs	Definitely	بلا ريب، مؤكد
As usual	Typically, normally	كالعادة
As well as	In addition to, plus	بالإضافة
As yet	Up to now	حتى الآن، لغاية اللحظة

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ASAP	As soon as possible	بأسرع وقت ممكن
Ask for trouble	Search for troubles	يسعى للمشاكل، يتسبب بالمتاعب
Ask out	To invite someone on a date	يدعو لموعد خارج المنزل
Asleep at the switch	Not attentive, not alert to an opportunity	ليس متيقظاً، ليس مدركاً لفرصة سانحة (غايب فيلة)
At cross purposes	Have opposing goals, to have opposite ways of how to deal with something	مقاصد متعارضة، وجهات نظر متضادة، غايت متناقضة
At fault	Mistaken, in the wrong, be responsible for	مسؤولاً عن، مدان
At first	At the beginning, initially	بداية، في البداية
At first blush	When first seen, without careful study	لأول وهلة، دون تدبر
At heart	Fundamentally, in fact, essentially	في الصميم، في جوهر الشيء
At loggerheads	At odds, having a quarrel, in conflict	في حالة خلاف أو خصام، في نزاع
At most	Maximum	أقصى حد
At odds	In disagreement, in opposition	في نزاع، عدم اتفاق
At someone's beck and call	Always ready to serve somebody	جاهزاً لخدمة شخص ما، رهن الإشارة
At the crack of dawn	First light, break of day	مع بزوغ الفجر، مع الضوء الأول، في الصباح الباكر
At the eleventh hour	At the last minute	في اللحظة الأخيرة

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At the end of the day	In the end	في نهاية الأمر، في نهاية المطاف، في الأخير
At zero hour	At critical time	عند ساعة الصفر، في الوقت الحاسم
Attend to someone	Take care or deal with someone	يسهر على، يرعى، يعتني بصحة شخص ما
Babe in arms	Baby, little child, newborn	طفل، ما زال في المهد
Babe in the woods	Defenseless, naive, inexperienced	ساذج، غير قادر على حماية نفسه، سهل الاغواء
Back and forth	Going and coming, sending and receiving	ذهابا وإيابا، إرسال واستقبال
Back chat	Verbal answer back in a rude manner	الرد بفظاظة/ بغلظة
Back down	Yield, admit defeat, to not stand firm	يتنازل، يتراجع عن موقفه
Back lash	Reaction, criticism	رد فعل، انتقاد
Back off	Move away, go backwards, retreat	يتراجع، ينسحب، يتعد، ينحسر
Back on one's feet	Return to good financial or physical health	يستعيد عافيته
Back out	Withdraw, cancel	ينسحب من، يلغي
Back talk	Rudeness, lip	فظاظة، رد الكلام
Back track	Go into reverse, back pedal	يتراجع
Back up	Defend, to confirm facts, support	يدعم، يسند
Back up	To drive in reverse, to move	يرجع للخلف

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	backwards	
Back up	Protect, preserve, to make a protection copy	يحتفظ بنسخة احتياط، يحمي
Back-seat driver	One who annoys the driver by telling him what to do and how to drive	رفيق مزعج، سائق المقعد الخلفي: الشخص الذي يعمل على ازعاج السائق الفعلي للمركبة بإخباره كيف يقود مركبته
Bad actor	It kicks anyone who goes near	يرفس كل من يقترب منه
Bad blood	Bad feeling, spite, antagonism, hatred	حقد، ضغينة، كراهية
Bad checks	Checks with no accounts	شيكات دون رصيد
Bad quarter of an hour	Short but unpleasant time	تجربة قصيرة وبغيضة، وقت سيء، ضيقة
Bag of bones	Very thin person	شخص نحيف جدا، كتلة من العظام
Bags of	Lots of	الكثير من
Bail out	Help, rescue, save, escape from a crash	يساعد، ينقذ، إنقاذ، يخرج من (طائرة على وشك الانفجار)
Baker's dozen	Thirteen	رقم 13
Bamboozle	To deceive, trick, confuse, take in	يخدع، يربك
Bang-on	Absolutely correct	صحيح مئة بالمئة
Bank on	Trust, count on	يعتمد على

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Bar fly	A person who often goes to bars	حمامة حانات، كثير الارتياح على الحانات
Barge in	To interrupt, cut in, intrude rudely	يقحم نفسه، يقاطع بغلطة
Bark is worse than one's bite	Someone isn't as bad as they sound	شخص ليس سيئا كما ينم عنه صوته، فعله أقل ضررا من هزبرته، صوته أخوف من فعله
Bawl out	Chew out, give a talking to	ينتقد بشده
Be on the level	To be straight, honest, telling the truth	صادق، لا يخداع، يقول الحق
Be out of	Not have, lack	ينفذ من، يعوزه
Be there for you	Support you emotionally	يقف لجانبك، يدعم موقفك
Be to blame	Guilty, be responsible for	مسؤولا عن، مذنب
Bear in mind	Consider, remember, take into account	يعتبر، يأخذ بالحسبان، يتذكر
Beat a hasty retreat	To draw back, leave quickly, depart, to change your mind when confronted, give ground	ينسحب، يولي الأدبار، يغادر
Beat around the bush	Evade the issue, Speak indirectly	يراوغ بالحديث، يحوم حول الموضوع
Beat one's brain out	Try very hard to do something	يحاول جادا فعل شيء ما
Bees knees	The best	الأفضل (ولو لبن العصفور)
Before long	Soon, shortly, after a while	قريبا، بعد زمن قصير،

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		عما قريب، على الأبواب
Beg off	To ask to be excused, send regrets	يعتذر عن وعد ما
Behind bars	Captive, jailed, detained	في السجن ، وراء القضبان، اسير، محتجز
Behind closed doors	In secret, confidentially	بسرية، خلف الأبواب، وراء الكواليس
Behind someone's back	With no permit, Without someone's knowledge	من دون علمه، من وراء ظهره
Behind the eight ball	In an awkward situation	في موقف حرج
Behind the times	Old fashioned, old, dated	من الطراز القديم، عتيق
Bend over	Lean over, incline your body	ينحني، ينشي
Bend one's ears	Nag, annoy them	يزعج، يصم أذني فلان (يصوح أذنيه)
Bend over backwards	Do all you can, try your best	يحاول جادا، يبذل قصارى جهده، يعكف على
Beside the point	Not relevant to the subject, not the main point	لا صلة له بالموضوع، ليس مهما
Bet on the wrong horse	Miscalculate, be wrong about, misjudge a coming event, misread the future	يخطئ في حساباته/ أو الحكم على شيء، يسيء قراءة المستقبل
Better half	Husband or wife	الزوج، الزوجة
Better late than never	Better to be late than not turn up at all	ان تصل متاخراً خير من ان لا تاتي البتة
Between a rock and a hard place	Difficult situation	في موقف حرج (بين المطرقة والسندان)، بين

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		نارين، في موقف لا أحسد عليه
Between the devil and deep blue sea	Between two equal dangers	في موقف عصيب، في خطر محقق، بين العدو والبحر
Beyond compare	Matchless, without comparison	ليس لها مثيل، لا يقارن بها أحد، لا يوجد شبه/ مقارنة
Beyond one's imagining	So good that one cannot make a picture of it in one's mind	فوق التصور
Big-shot	Important person, VIP, major player	مسؤول كبير، شخص عظيم الشأن
Bigwig	VIP, big shot	مسؤول كبير، شخص مهم جدا
Binge	Overdo, drinking to excess	شرب مفرط، مرح صاحب، يغالي
Bird	Woman	إمرأة
Bird in the hand is worth two in the bush	Having one is better than seeing many	عصفور باليد خير من اثنين أو عشرة على الشجرة
Birthday suit	Naked, nude, exposed	عار، بلا ثياب
Bite the bullet	Go for it, face up to	يقبل التحدي، يستأنف المشوار، يتابع طريقه الصعب
Bite the dust	To lose, to go down in defeat, to fall	يخسر، ينهزم، يخفق

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Bite the hand feeds you	Turn against a friend, repay kindness with wrong	يعض اليد التي مدت له، يقابل الحسنة بالإساءة
Bite your tongue	To refrain from saying something you want to say,	يمتنع عن الكلام، يلتزم الصمت
Blend in (with)	To integrate, go well with, match the surroundings	يندمج، يتألف مع المحيط
bloke	Person, chap, man	رجل، شخص
Blood out of a stone	Almost impossible	أمر مستحيل
blossom	flourish	يزدهر، ينتعش
Blot one's copy book	Damage reputation	يشوه سمعة
Blow something	Fail at something, misfortune	أخفق في شيء
Blow the whistle	Reveal secrets	كشف المستور
Blow up	Lose your temper, go mad	يفقد أعصابه، يشتاط غضباً، جن جنونه ينفجر
Blow up	Explode, detonate, destroy, blast	ينفجر، يثور
Blow up	To inflate, pump up	ينفخ
Blue blood(ed)	Of a noble birth	من أسرة نبيلة
Bone of contention	A reason for quarrels/ dispute or disagreement, the subject of a fight	سبب العراك، موضوع الخلاف، موضع النزاع
Bone up on	To look into, to study completely for a short time	يدرس بكتف، يراجع بتركيز ضمن فترة قصيرة
Boot out	Dismiss, fire, sack, get rid of someone	يفصل، يطرد

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Born with a silver spoon in one's mouth	Born rich, provided from birth with everything he needs	ولد غني، بقمه ملعقة من فضة
Born yesterday	Inexperienced, green, untested	ابن البارحة، غر، عوده طري
Boss around	To give orders, tell someone what to do, bully	يداوم على اصدار الاوامر، يضايق الآخرين بأوامره
Bottle it up	Control it, do not say it	يكظم، يحجز، لا يفشيه
Bottom line	Main thing	أبرز ما في الموضوع، الأهم، الموضوع الرئيسي
Bound for	Heading for, going to	متجها نحو
Box of birds	Happy, lively and energetic	سعيد، كله حيويه، مبتهيج
Brain wave	Idea, notion, inspiration, sudden clever idea	فكرة ذكية تلوح فجأة، الهام
brainstorm	Come up with suggestions or solutions to a problem	عصف ذهني
Brand new	Unused, new	جديد، غير مستعمل
Break a leg	Good luck	أتمنى لك التوفيق
Break down	To stop working	يتعطل
Break down	To crash, dismantle, destroy	يدمر، يفكك
Break down	Analyze, revise	يحلل، يراجع
Break in	make the team, to make somebody included	يروض، يدمج، يجعله جزءا من فريق

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Break into	To enter forcefully, burglarize	يقتحم، يسطو
Break someone's heart	To cause calamity, crush with sorrow, make someone feel discouraged	ينفطر قلبه، يسحق فؤاده
Break the bank	Cost a lot of money	تكلف الكثير، باهظة التكاليف، تكاليف يعجز عن سدادها البنك
Break the ice	Relax and start a conversation in a formal situation	يكسر الجليد، يبدأ الحوار، يزيل حالة الجمود
Break up (with someone)	To end, finish, divorce, stop a relationship	ينهي العلاقة، يفصل
Breakthrough	Advance, discovery of progress	انجاز، تقدم، اكتشاف علمي
Breathe one's last	Dying	يلفظ نفسه الأخير
Brick wall	Block, obstacle	عائق، حاجز
Bring a plate	Bring some food	يحضر طعاما
Bring about	Cause, make happen	يسبب، يتسبب بحدوث
Bring back	To return something	يعيد
Bring home the bacon	Come up with the goods, make a living, feed your family	يطعم عائلته، يؤمن قوت عائلته
Bring off	To achieve, make it work, accomplish something difficult	ينجز، يحقق هدفا، ينجح في شيء (صعب)
Bring someone into line	Bring together, harmonize, Persuade someone to agree with you	يوفق، يجمع على صف واحد، يوحد

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Bring something on	Cause, lead to, trigger	يسبب، أوجع، أوقد
Bring to mind	Recall, conjure up	يعيد إلى الذاكرة
Bring up	Introduce, discuss, launch	يطرح موضوعاً للمناقشة
Bring up	To raise, rear	يربي، يترعرع
Broke	Penniless, have no money, bankrupt	مفلس
Brolly	Umbrella	مظلة
Brush aside	Pay no attention to, disregard	يتجاهل، لا يلتقي بالـ، يهمل
Brush one's tears	Wipe away his/her tears	يكفكف دموعه، يمسح دموعه
Brush somebody off	Refuse to listen to somebody	يرفض السماع إليه، لا يصغي له، لا يلتقي له بالـ
Brush up on	Review	يراجع، ينقح
Bucket of worms	Unclear situation	أمر غير واضح، معقد، غامض، شائك
Bucks	Dollars	دولارات
Bug out	Abandon in a hurry	يهجر على استعجال، ينطلق راکضاً، يغادر مسرعاً
Bunch of fives	Fist	قبضة، جمع الكف
Bundle up	Dress warmly, wrap up warmly	يرتدي ملابس دافئة
Burn down	Burn completely	احترق كلياً

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Burn one's bridges behind one	Do something that makes going back impossible	يقطع على نفسه طريق العودة
Burn the midnight oil	Work until very late at night	يعمل جاهدا لساعات متأخرة من الليل
Burn up	Reduce to ashes, burn	يشتمل، يحترق
Burning Question	A question of great importance and interest	السؤال المهم او المميز / الأبرز
Burning the candle at both ends	Work too hard, not get enough sleep	يجهد نفسه بالعمل، ينام متأخراً ويستيقظ باكراً
Burst out laughing	Laugh so much	ينفجر ضحكا
Bury/hide one's head in the sand	Refuse to face something	يخفي، يغيب نفسه عن الانظار، يرفض مواجهة شيء ما، يضع رأسه في التراب
Busy bee	Active, has a lot of things to do	نشيط، عنده الكثير من العمل ليقوم به، مثل أم العروس
Butt into	To enter a conversation uninvited, impolitely interrupt	يتدخل، يقاطع الحديث بفظاظة
Butter someone up	Flatter someone	يتملق، يطري على فلان، يجامل، يمسح جوخ
Buy a pig in a poke	Buy something without seeing it or knowing if it will be satisfactory	يشترى شيئاً دون أن يراه، أو يعرف قيمته، يشتري سمك في البحر
Buzz off	Leave, depart quickly	يرحل او يغادر بسرعة، ينصرف
By all means	Certainly: used to give someone permission in a friendly manner	بالطبع، بالتأكيد

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By and large	Generally, on the whole	عموماً، بشكل عام، باختصار
By hook or by crook	In any way possible	بأية وسيلة ممكنة، بأي ثمن
By oneself	Without help	دون مساعدة، بنفسه
By stealth	Confidentially, in secret	بسرية، خلسة يقول للأعور أعور بعينه، يسمي الأشياء بمسمياتها - مهما كانت جارحة
Call a spade a spade	Be direct, Speak plainly, be blunt	يتوقف عن العمل لهذا اليوم
Call it a day	Stop, finish, quit working for the day	يزور
Call on	Visit	يستدعي شخصاً ما أمام سلطة ما/ مسؤول للمحاسبة
Call on to the carpet	Call someone before an authority to be scolded or reprimanded	يتصل هاتفياً
Call up	Telephone	مستحيل الحدوث، لا يقع حتى يلج الجمل من سم الخياط
Camel to go through the eye of the needle	Something is impossible to happen	يبطل تأثير، يلغي، ينقي غير قادر على فهم الصورة الكلية (بسبب امعانه النظر في الجزئيات)
Cancel out	Destroy the effect of something	نسخة طبق الأصل، نسخة كربون
Can't see the forest for the trees	Unable to judge or understand the whole picture because you are looking at the small parts of it	سياره يشترك بركوبها عدة اشخاص ليققسموا
Carbon copy	Copy, exact likeness	
Carpool	Many people using one car to share costs	

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		تكاليفها
Carrot and stick	The promise of reward and threat of punishment at the same time	سياسة العصا والجزرة
Carry over	Reschedule, save for another time	يحتفظ (بالضائع) لموسم آخر
Carry the ball	Take responsibility	يتحمل المسؤولية
Carry the can	Accept responsibility, take the blame, be the fall guy	يتحمل المسؤولية
Carry the day	Win, be successful	يحقق الكسب، يفوز، يجلب الحظ
Carry the torch	Show loyalty to a cause or a person	وفي، يعلن ولائه
Case of	An example of	مثال على، حالة تعكس واقع ما
Cash in	Exchange something for money	يحول إلى نقود/ كاش
Cash in on	Take advantage of, benefit from, exploit	يحقق ربحاً عاجلاً، يستغل أو يستفيد من
Cast pearls before swine	Waste something valuable on someone who doesn't appreciate it	يمنح فرصة لمن لا يستحق/ أو لا يقدر قيمة الشيء
Castles in the air	daydreams	قصور في الهواء، آمال، مشاريع لن تتحقق أبداً، احلام اليقظة
Cat got your tongue	Unable to speak or reply	غير قادر على الكلام او الرد
Rains cats and dogs	Rain heavily	تمطر بغزارة
Cat- nap	Short sleep, snooze, forty winks	غفوه، قيلولة
Catch a cold	Become sick with a cold	يصاب بالزكام
Catch on	Understand, learn about	يستوعب، يفهم

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Catch one's breath	Stop to rest and regain one's normal breathing	يلتقط أنفاسه
Catch some Zs	Take a nap	يأخذ قيلولة، ينام برهة
Catch someone's eye	Attract one's attention, get noticed	يلفت انتباهه
Catch up with	Become even with	يلحق ب، يرتقي لمستوى
Catch you later	See you later	اراك لاحقاً
Caught short	Not having enough of something when you need it	يمر بضائقة، لا يمتلك ما يسد الحاجة، ينقصه أو يعوزه بعض (المال)
Cave in	Give in, collapse	يستسلم، يرضخ، ينهار
Chalk up	Score, gain, record, mark up	يسجل، يحرز
Change one's mind	Change one's decision	يعدل عن رأيه أو موقفه
Change one's tune	Make a change in one's opinions or position	يغير موقفه
Cheat on (someone)	Be unfaithful to someone	يخون
Check out	Depart, leave	يغادر
Chew out (someone)	Scold, reprimand, yell at	يويخ بشدة
Chicken	Cowardly, gutless	جبان
Chicken feed	A small amount of money	مبلغ تافه
Chill out	Calm down, relax	يهلأ، يسترخي
Chime in	Chip in, Join in, interject	يقاطع حديث شخص ما، يشارك، يسهم
Chin up	Be proud	اعتز بنفسك، يمشي مرفوع الهامة
Chip in	Contribute, share the expense	يساهم، يقدم المال أو العون، يتعاون، يساهم

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Chip off the old block	Person who looks or acts like one of his parents	سر أبيه، ولد شبيه بأبيه
choosy	Picky, selective, not easy, difficult to please	يتنقل بين الخيارات، صعب الإرضاء
Cinch	Easy task	مهمة سهلة
Clam up	Become tongue tied, stop talking	يصمت
Clamor for	Appeal for, cry out for	يهرع لـ، يناشد
Clean as a whistle	In clear, clean	نظيف، لا تشويه شائبه، خال من العيوب أو الاتهامات الموجهة له
Clean bill of health	The assurance that an animal or person is healthy	شهادة خلو أمراض
Clean up your act	Behave yourself, stop behaving badly	توقف عن حماقاتك/ أو التصرفات الصبيانية، تصرف كما ينبغي
Clear the air	Calm down, remove a misunderstanding	يهدئ النفوس، يزيل سوء الفهم
Clear up	Settle, no clouds left	يستقر، تنقشع الغيوم، يصفو الجو
Cliffhanger	Sports/ events/ contest or a story of which the end is uncertain	مغامرة، قصة أو مباراة يظل الغموض مكتنفا نتيجتها
Climb the wall	Be so bored that you become anxious and frustrated	يكتنفه الملل و الاحباط
Close call/ shave	Narrow escape, an accident almost happens	ينجو بأعجوبة
Close quarters	In adjacent places	على مقربة، في الجوار
Close ranks	Come together for fighting united, work together	يوحد الصفوف، يوحد او

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		يرص الصفوف
Cloth-eared	Not pay attention to something important	أصم اذنيه، لا يلقي بالا لشيء مهم، في أذنيه وقر
Coast is clear	No danger is in sight, no one can see you	خال، لا يوجد خطر
Cocky	Over confident, arrogant	مزهو بنفسه، مغرور، متكبر
(to have) Cold feet	Become afraid, reluctant to do something, lack confidence	خائف، يتردد
Cold fish	Someone who shows no emotions, very aloof	من ينأى بنفسه عن الآخرين، منعزل، لا يبدي مشاعره في أي حال
Cold look	A look without friendliness, unkind look	نظرة غير ودية، نظرة باردة، نظرة بها سخريه
Cold welcome	Not warm, unfriendly reception	استقبال فاتر، ترحيب بارد
Colossus	A thing or a person of a very great importance or ability	ذو أهمية عظيمة، له قدراته الفذه
Colour	Interesting detail, vividness	حيوية، التفاصيل، المزايا، تفاصيل جديرة بالإهتمام
Come a cropper	Have a fall, meet with a failure	أخفف، يفشل
Come across somebody	Encounter, find something or meet someone unexpectedly	يلتقي مصادفة
Come again	Please repeat, say that again	أعد ثانية
Come along	Make progress, thrive, proceed	ينتعش، يزدهر، يتقدم
Come along	Come, arrive	يتاح، يأتي
Come back	Return to one's memory, flood back	يعود للذاكرة

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Come between somebody and something	Prevent somebody from having or doing something	يحول بينه وبين شيء، يمنع
Come by	Get, obtain, acquire	يكسب، يحصل على
Come-down	A lowering in status/ income/ influence or energy	هبوط، ينحسر بمكانه، نزول من قدره ومكانته
Come down hard on	Get tough on, scold or punish severely	يعاقب بشدة، يوبخ
Come down to earth	See the reality of every day life	يعي الواقع، يكون واقعيًا
Come down with	To get (an illness, etc.)	يصاب ب (مرض..)
Come from	Be a native of place	ينحدر من، يأتي من، موطنه الأصلي
Come forward	Present yourself, step forward	يقدم نفسه، يتقدم
Come in	Arrive, become fashionable	يصل، يصبح دارجًا كموضة
Come into fashion	Become fashionable	يصبح موضة
Come of age	Reach adult status, become fully established	يبلغ سن الـ 18، اكتمل تأسيس (حركة ما)
Come off	Succeed, happen, go according to plan	ينجح، يتم
Come off it	Stop it, give it up	توقف عن هذا، اطلع منها، كفاك
Come out with	Say, confess, make known	ينطق، يعترف
Come over	Become evident	يخيم، يصبح جليًا
Come to	Amount, equal	يبلغ، يساوي، يصل ثمنها
Come to	Awaken, regain consciousness	يفيق من إغماء
Come to light	Be discovered, become known	يصبح معروفًا، يكتشف
Come to nothing	End in failure, fail, go wrong	يخفف، لا يفلح

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Come to one's senses	Begin to think clearly or act sensibly	يفيق، يعود إلى رشده
Come to terms	Reach an agreement	يتوصل لإتفاق
Come up with	Produce, find a thought	يجد، يدرك، يتوصل لـ
Command	Deserve, be worthy of	يستحق، جدير، أهل لـ
Command	Wish, ready to obey	رغبة، أمنية، (كأن نقول: رغباتك أوامر)
(be) Commissioned	Bring something into operation	يدخل للعمل، تأتي أكلها
Common touch	A friendly manner with everyone	أسلوب ودي مع الجميع، لمسته أو سحره على الجميع
Commodious	Spacious, roomy	واسع، به فضاء ومنتسع
Compass	Range, scope	مدى، إدراك، مجال
Competence	Legal authority	صلاحيات، سلطات
Compose of	Make up, consist of	يتركب من، يتكون، يتشكل من
Conk out	Fall asleep, doze off	ينام بسرعة، يأوي لفراشه
Cook(ing)	Be planned, happen as a result of plotting	مخطط له، مدبر، يجري وفق حبكة أو مكيدة
Cook one's goose	Ruin one's chances	يضيع/ يفوت فرصة
Cook the books	Falsify accounts, cheat	يزور، يغش
Cook up	Invent, plan, put something together	يضع، يلفق، يبتكر، يختلق
Cool it	Relax, take it easy, calm down	هدئ من روعك، لا تقلق
Copy-cat	Imitator	مقلد، محاكي
Cost an arm and a leg	To be very expensive	باهظة الثمن

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Count in	include	يشمل، يضم، يحسب حساب فلان
Count on	Depend on	يعتمد على، يتق بـ يستشني، لا يحسب
Count out	Exclude, dismiss	حساب فلان، يشطب، يطرد
Cover one's back	Protect them	يحمي، يؤمن له غطاء (بالرماية)
Cover one's tracks	Hide, not say where he/she has been or what one has done	يستتر، يخفي أفعاله أو أثره
Cozy up to (someone)	Try to be friendly	يحاول التقرب
Crack a joke	Tell a joke	يروى نكتة
Crack down on	Concentrate on, enforce laws strictly	يتخذ اجراءات صارمة، يطبق القانون بحزم
Crash course	Intensive short course, workshop	دورة قصيرة مكثفة، ورشة عمل
Crash the gate	Enter without a ticket/ with no invitation, run into	الدخول دون إذن/ أو تصريح
Cream of	the best, the finest	صفوه، الخيرة
Crocodile tears	A show of sorrow that is not really felt	دموع التماسيح
Crop up	Appear, happen, turn up	يظفر، يظهر على نحو غير متوقع
– I will meet you tomorrow morning unless something crops up keeps me busy.		
Cross something out	Get rid of, erase, remove	يشطب
Crossroad	Crisis, turning point	أزمة، نقطة تحول، مفترق طرق

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Cry one's eyes out	cry a lot, cry for a long time	يبكي بكاءً شديداً
Cry out for	Need badly, require, be lacking	بأمس الحاجة لـ، ينقصه
Cry over spilled milk	To feel sorry about something has happened	يبكي على ما فات، يأسف على ما جرى
Cry wolf	Warn of danger which is not there	نداء استغاثة كاذب
Crystal clear	Clear, see through	واضح، جلي تماماً
Cup of tea	Something one enjoys, special interest	شيء مفضل، محل اهتمام
Cut across	Cross instead of going around	ينطلق من خلال، يقطع الطريق
Cut and dried	Completely decided, prearranged	معد مسبقاً، جاهز
Cut back	Reduce, use less	يخفض، ينقص
Cut corners	Economize	يقتصد، يقلل من المصاريف
Cut off	Stop, interrupt, disconnect someone on the phone	يقاطع أثناء الحديث، يقطع، يفصل
Cut out	Eliminate, stop	يمنتع عن، يتوقف
Cutting edge	The most important development	آخر ما تم التوصل إليه، الأحدث في ميدان ما
Dark horse	A candidate little known to the public, someone who doesn't tell other people what she/ he is doing	مفاجأة الحلبة أو الموسم، غامض، شخص يُرشح لشيء ما على نحو غير متوقع
Dawn on	Become clear to, become apparent to	يتضح، يصبح جلياً
Day and night	Continually, constantly	ليلاً نهاراً، باستمرار
Day by day	Gradually, little by little	تدريجياً، يوماً بيوم

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Day in and day out	Regularly, all the time	بانتظام
Dead ahead	Exactly in front, before	أمامنا مباشرة
Dead broke	Have no money, penniless	مفلس تماماً
Dead center	Exact middle	منتصف الهدف، المركز
Dead end	The closed end of a road or an impasse	طريق مسدود، غير نافذ
Dead tired	Very tired, exhausted	منهك تماماً، تعبان جداً
Deep water	Serious trouble or difficulty	ورطة، مشكلة عويصة
Defects log	Record of things that are wrong or need attention	سجل الأعطال، سجل المتابعة
Depend on	Rely on, count on	يعتمد على
Devil-may-care	Unworried, not caring what happens	غير مكترث، لا يأبه بشيء، لا يلقي بالا
Dicey	Dangerous, chancy, uncertain	فية مغامرة ومخاطرة، غير مؤكد، خطير
Die down	Abate, lessen, grow weaker	يخمد، يموت
Die off	Die one after another until the number is small	يسقط تباعاً، تموت الواحد تلو الأخرى
different kettle of fish	A different situation altogether	مسألة مختلفة تماماً
Dig in	Begin eating	يشرع في (الأكل)، يياشر في
Dig up	Expose, find	يكشف عن، يكتشف، يجد
Dish out	Server food from a large bowl or plate	يسكب الطعام
Do a u-turn	To completely change your opinion about something	يغير رأيه (كلياً)، يبدل موقفه
– Rabab has done a U-turn about the mayor since that corruption scandal, she used to support him.		
Do in	To make tired, to exhaust	يهلك، يتعب
Do in	To kill, to murder	يقتل، يردي قتيلاً
Do one's bit/ best	Try to do something as well as	يقدم أفضل ما يمكن،

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	you can	يبدل قصارى جهده
Do one's part/ bit	Share in a group project by contributing one's time and effort	يقوم بواجبه، يؤدي دوره
Do out of	Cause to lose by trickery or cheating	يحرم شخص من شيء
Do over	To do something again, repeat a task, redo	يعمل (أمرًا) من جديد، يعيد العمل، يعيد النظر
Do the trick	Work well, achieve a good result	يعمل جيداً، يفي بالغرض، يقوم بالمنشود
Do up	To fasten, to close	يغلق، يشد، يسحب
Do with	Be acquainted, Involved, associated with	يكون له علاقة، مرتبط
Do without	Spare, Manage without something	يستغني عن
Dodgy	Devious, difficult, tricky	مراوغ، صعب، قاس
Doll up	Smarten, dress in fancy clothes	يتأنق
Domino effect	Consequence or results that are dependent	تأثير متبادل، كل يؤثر بالآخر وبالتناوب، كالدمينو
Double back	Turn back from where you are	يعود، يرجع
Double-check	Check again to be sure something is correct	تفقد اضافي، يتأكد مرتين، يؤكد على
Double-cross	Deceive, promise one thing and do another, betrayal by an agent of both parties	يخون، خيانة من عميل مزدوج
Double up	Share a room or home with someone	يشاطر غيره (غرفة)، يشارك غيره
Down-to-earth	Sensible and practical	واقعي، عملي
Down on someone	Be critical of someone, angry at	غاضب منه
Down the drain	Wasted, lose	يخسر، يضيع، يبدد

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Down town	The centre of a city	مركز المدينة، وسط البلد
Drag in	Bring something in a different thing	يقحم (موضوعاً بآخر)
Drag on	Time lasts much longer than expected or necessary	يمط، يطول، تجري أحداثه ببطء
Drag one's feet	Delay, take longer than necessary	يتأخر، يأخذ وقتاً أكثر من اللازم
Draw a blank	Obtain nothing in return for an effort made, get negative result	لا يجد عوضاً، لا يجد مقابل، يحصل على نتيجة سلبية
Draw in	Make or become shorter	يقصر، يصبح أقصر
Draw out	Make or become longer	يطول
Drawback	Disadvantage, weakness	سيئة، نقطة ضعف، سلبية
Dress up	Put on one's best clothes	يرتدي أحسن الملابس
Dressed up to the nines	Well dressed	مكتسي أحسن الملابس، بأحلى حلة
Drive at	Hint at, mean	يرمي الي، يقصد من كلامه، يعني
drive somebody up a wall	Upset, annoy	يزعج، يضايق
Drop by	To visit informally (usually without scheduling a specific time)	يقوم بزيارة قصيرة - عرضية غير مبرمجة
Drop by the wayside	Give up, fail before the finish	يتخلف، ينسحب قبل النهاية
Drop out (of school)	Cease to complete, quit (school or a course)	يترك، يتوقف عن الذهاب إلى، يكف عن الإشتراك، ينسحب
Drop someone a line	Write to someone	يراسل، يرسل برسالة
Drop the ball	To fail at task	يفتح في المهمة
Drown one's sorrows	Drink alcohol to forget one's problems	يتخلص من، ينسى مشاكله

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Dry run	Practice, rehearsal, run through	تجريبية، تمرين (بروفه)
Duck soup	Easy, effortless	شيء هين، أمر يسير
Dull as ditch water	Very boring	ممل جدا، يخلو من الإثارة، ساكن، دون حركة
Dutch treat	Meal or movie where each person pays their own way, contribute equally to something	العشرة الحلبية، يدفع كل امرئ ما يترتب عليه من نفقات
Face the music	Accept the consequences, accept responsibility or blame	يتحمل العواقب والمسؤولية، يقبل النتائج، يواجه اللوم
Face value	Seeming value or truth of something	المعنى الظاهري
Fair and square	Honestly, just, straightforward	بأمانة، بحق، بجداره، دون ريب
Fair-weather friend	A person who is a friend only when one is successful	صديق المصالح، صاحب المتقلب (من يكون لزاما لك ما دمت موفقا)
Fall apart	Collapse, to not work properly	تعطل
Fall back	Move back, go back	يتراجع
Fall back on	Turn to for help	يلجأ لـ
Fall behind	Be delayed, fail to keep up with something	يتخلف عن، يتأخر
Fall flat	Be unsuccessful, fail, miss the target	لا يجد قبولا، لا ينل استحسانا، يعجز عن إحداث اثر في النفس، يخفق
Fall for	Be attracted to, fancy, begin to love	يعجب، ينجذب نحو
Fall guy	A person who is left to take the blame for something that someone else did	ضحية، كبش الفداء
Fall in love with	Be attracted to, begin to love	يقع في حب

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	someone	
Fall in with	Get into line, become associated with, meet by chance	يرافق، ينضم، يلتقي
Fall off	decrease	ينقص
Falling-out	disagreement, quarrel	مشاجرة، خلاف
Falling to bits	In a state of disrepair	في حالة عطب، معطل
Far and wide	everywhere, in all directions, all over the place	في كل مكان، من كل حدب وصوب
Far cry	something very different	أمر مختلف تماماً
Far fetched	Unbelievable, unlikely, exaggerated	مبالغ فيه، غير محتمل
Fast talker	Clever talker who convinces others easily	صاحب حجة، متكلم، يقنع الآخرين بسهولة
Fat of the land	Have the best of everything, (especially without having to work)	يحيا بترف، ينعم بصفو العيش
Feast for the eyes/ senses	Something that is pleasant to see or experience	متعة بالغة، متعة للناظرين، للفرجة
Feather in one 's cap	Something you achieve and are proud of	مفخرة، شارة امتياز، انجاز
Feather one's nest	Look after one 's own interest while holding public job	يتريش، يجمع ثروة باستغلال الممتلكات العامة، يرعى مصالحه باستغلاله مكانته في العمل العام
Fed up with	Bored with, sick of, have no patience	ضجر، سئم من
Feel like a million dollars	Feel so wonderful	يشعر بسعادة غامرة، مبهتهج، متحمس
Feel out	Talk or act carefully with someone and find out what he thinks	يجس نبض فلان، يتحسس
Feel sorry for	Pity, have sympathy for	يشفق، يحزن، يأسف
Feeling blue	Feeling bad	كتيب

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Feeling woozy	Feeling dizzy, unsteady, sick	مريض، مشوش الذهن، الشعور بالغثيان، فاقد التوازن
Fender bender	Crash, accident	حادث، اصطدام (سيارة)
Fifty-fifty	Equally, evenly	بالتساوي، مناصفة
Fight your corner	State your opinion openly and you defend it vigorously	يعبر عن موقفه ويدافع عنه بكل قوة
Figure on	Depend on , be sure about	يأخذ بعين الاعتبار، يقرر، يتأكد من
Figure out	Understand, solve	يفهم، يكتشف، يحلل، يعرف
Fill (someone) in	Tell someone the details	يزود بمعلومات/بالتفاصيل
Fill out	Complete, write down	يملأ، يكمل
Fill the bill	Be suitable for what is required	يفي بالغرض، يناسب
Finger in the pie	Part ownership or responsibility	يملك جزءاً من شيء، له ضلع في مسألة
Fire on all cylinder	Do one's best, work, exceptionally hard	يعمل بأقصى طاقته
Firsthand	Directly, personally	مباشرة، من المصدر الأصلي، شخصياً
First-run	New, shown for the first time	جديد، يعرض لأول مرة
Fish out of water	Someone who does not fit in	في المكان الخطأ، شخص في غير مكانه
Fishy	Strange, devious, suspicious	مشكوك فيه، مثير للريبة، غريب
Fit as a fiddle	In good athletic condition or health	بصحة جيدة، مثل البومب
Fizzle out	Fail after a good start, end in failure	يفتح (خاصة بعد بداية جيدة)، يسوء، يؤول الى الفشل، يفقد حماسه، أقل نجمه
flabbergasted	Shocked, blown over, surprised	مدهول، مصدوم

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Flare up	Become suddenly angry, outbreak, erupt	يندلع، يشتاظ غضبا
Flash car	A very nice car, sparkling	سيارة مبهرجة، سيارة جميلة جداً
flash in the pan	Something that is exceptional and unlikely to happen again, something that makes a showy start and then fails	رمية من غير رامي، بداية جيدة سرعان ما تزول، نجاح لا يتكرر
Flat-out	Plainly, openly	بوضوح، بصراحة
Flea market	Open market, Souk	سوق، سوق للسلع الرخيصة والمستعملة أقرباء المرء المقربين،
Flesh and blood	A close relative	أقارب الدم، من لحمي ودمي
Flip out	Go insane, go out of one's mind, become very angry	يشتاظ غضباً، جن جنونه
Flog a dead horse	Do with no returns	ينفخ بقربة مثقوبة
Fly	Pass quickly, dash	بمضي بسرعة، يطير
Fly-by-night	Unreliable (business), questionable	غير موثوق، مثير للريبة، محل شبهة، مثير للجدل
Foggy	Not clear, cloudy	ضبابي، غير واضح
Follow in one's footsteps	Follow someone's example	يتبع نهجه، يحدو حذوه
Follow through	Continue or finish an action that one has started	يواصل عمله حتى النهاية، ينهي أمرا كان قد بدأه
Follow up	Make (one action) more successful by doing something more	يلاحق، يُتبع، يتابع
Foot the bill	Pay, afford it	يدفع فاتورة، يتحمل نفقة

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		(وأعباء)
For a song	For very little money	مقابل مبلغ قليل من المال
For all one is worth	As hard as one can	كل ما بوسعك، قصارى جهده
For better or worse	With good or bad effects	على أية حال، على كل حال، مهما كانت العواقب
For certain	Without doubt, certainly, surely	من المؤكد، بالتأكيد، مما لا شك فيه
For good	permanently, forever	للأبد، بشكل دائم
For keeps	For always, forever	باستمرار، للأبد
For love or money	By any means, in anyway	بأية وسيلة ممكنة، بالوسيلة المناسبة
For sure	Of course, certainly	بالتأكيد، بلا شك
For the birds	Uninteresting, something you don't like	هباء، عديم الجدوى، ممل، ليس به متعة
For the time being	For now, for the moment	في هذه الفترة، في الوقت الحالي
Fork out	Pay, pay out	يدفع (الكثير)
Frame of mind	Mood, temper, mental state	مزاج، حالة نفسية
Fraught with	Burdened, full of, troubled	محفوفة بـ، مليئة بـ
Free and easy	Informal	يرفع منه التكلف، غير رسمي
Free hand	Unguided, having great freedom to do something	حرية التصرف، غير مسير، غير مقيد

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Freeze	Stop	يوقف، يجمد
From A to Z	know everything, in every particular, from the start point to the finish point	من الألف الى الياء، كل شيء، من البداية حتى النهاية
From hand to hand	From one person to another	من شخص لآخر، من يد لأخرى
From toe to head	Thoroughly	من ساسه لراسه
From now on	Hereafter, from this moment forward	من الان فصاعداً
From scratch	From the very beginning	من البداية، من الصفر
From the bottom of one's heart	With great feeling, sincerely	باخلاص، من الأعماق، من الصميم، من صميم القلب
From the heart	Sincerely, honestly, emotional	من القلب، صادق، عاطفي
From time to time	Occasionally, now and then	أحياناً، من وقت لآخر، بين الفينة الأخرى
Fuddy-duddy	Old fashioned, conservative, stick in the mud	محافظ، عتيق الطراز، تقليدي
Name after	Give someone another's name	سمي باسم، سمي تيمناً بـ
Name of the game	The main part of a matter	الجزء الرئيسي في الموضوع
Narrow escape	Close call, near miss	نجاه يشق الأنفس، نجاة بمشقة، بالكاد نجا
Neck and neck	Equal or nearly equal in a race or contest	متقاربين جداً، ندين متقاربين
Nearest and dearest	Family and close friends	الأصدقاء والمقربون، كل عزيز وغالي

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Needle in a haystack	Something that is very hard to find	إبرة في كومة قش
Nervous Nellie	A timid person who lacks determination and courage	شخص جبان و ضعيف
Nest egg	Savings, reserves	مال، توفيرات، احتياطي
Never better	At the best condition, great	بأحسن حال
Never mind	Don't worry, don't bother	لا تقلق، لا بأس
New blood	Fresh energy, something that gives new vigor to something	حياة، طاقة جديدة
New broom sweeps clean	A new person makes many changes	الشخص (المسؤول) الجديد يأتي بالكثير من التعديلات
New deal	A complete change , a fresh start, another chance	صفقة أو عقد جديد، بداية جديدة، فرصة أخرى
New person	A person who has become very much better	أصبح شخص أفضل / جديد
Nick of time	At the very last moment	اللحظة الحرجة أو الحاسمة
Nip and tuck	Evenly matched	متنافسان متساويان في المستوى يتقدم كل منهما على الآخر
Nip in the bud	Prevent at the start, stop	يوقف، يمنع، يقضي على المشكلة في مهدها
Nitty-gritty	Basics, details	الأساسيات، التفاصيل
No comment	Have nothing to say	لا تعليق
No dice	No, certainly not	لا جدوى
No doubt	Without doubt, surely, certainly	بلا شك، من المؤكد
No end	Almost without stopping , continually	طويلاً، بشكل مستمر
No flies on me	alert, wide awake	واعي ومدرك، لا غبار علي، لا سبيل لخداعي
No go	Not agreed to, refused, useless,	غير عملي، غير مرحب

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	certainly not	به، لا يمكن أن نتفق على الأمر، غير مجد، عقيم
No great shakes	Insignificant, trivial	ليس ذا شأن عظيم، ليس مميز، ليس جيد على الإطلاق
No love lost	Bad feelings, ill will, enmity	كراهية، بغض
No matter	Regardless, despite	مهما، بغض النظر، رغم
No pain, no gain	To say that in order get ahead with anything, some sacrifices will have to be made	لا كسب دون تعب، لا بدون الشهيد من ابر الفحل، لا نجاح دون تعب
No pen can depict	It's impossible to describe in words	فوق الوصف بالكلمات، ليس هناك كلمة تعطيه حقه بالوصف
No picnic	Not pleasant, difficult	صعب، ليس سهلاً، ليس مجرد نزهة
No sweat	Easily accomplished , uncomplicated	سهل الانجاز ، غير صعب/ معقد
No wonder	Not surprising	لا عجب
Nobody's fool	A smart person, a person who can take care of himself/ herself	شخص باع، قادر على رعاية نفسها
Nod off	Fall asleep, doze off	يحي الرأس نعاساً، ينام
Nose down	Head down, bring down the nose of the plane	يميل الطائرة نحو الأرض
Nose in something	Unwelcome interest in something, impolite curiosity	يتدخل بشكل غير لائق
No-show	A person who makes a reservation for something and then neither comes nor cancels it	غياب عدد ممن يفترض حضورهم، متغيبون
Not a hundred percent	In poor health, sick, feeling unwell	معتل، مريض

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Not a leg to stand on	No good proof, no good evidence or defense	دفاع، دليل، حجة يستند إليها
Not bad	Quite good	جيد، على ما يرام، ليس سيئا
Not for the world	Not at any price, not for anything	ولا بأي ثمن، مهما كانت الأسباب أو المقابل
Not miss a beat	Not miss a chance/ a story or event	لا تفوته فائتة، يعرف الشاردة والواردة
Not so hot	Not very good	لست بحالة جيدة
Not to sleep a wink	Not to sleep at all	لم يغمض عين ولا لحظة، ولا غمضة عين
Nothing if not	Without doubt, certainly	بلا ريب، من المؤكد
Nothing to sneeze at	Something you should take seriously	لا يستهان به
Nothing to speak of	Nothing worth mentioning	لا شيء يستحق الذكر، لا داعي
Nothing to write home about	An unimpressive place or event	لا شيء يستحق الذكر، ليس هناك أمر خاص أو مميز
Now and then	Occasionally, from time to time	أحياناً، بين الفينة والأخرى
Now you're talking	Welcome that offer/suggestion	نرحب بذلك العرض/ الإقتراح
Number one	Oneself, one's own interests	ذاته أولاً، يعنى بنفسه أو بمصالحه الشخصية
Nuts	Crazy, mad, foolish	مجنون
Nuts about	Enthusiastic about something	مولع، مفتون بـ
Nutty as a fruitcake	Very crazy	غريب الأطوار، مختل

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		عقلياً
Odds and ends	Remnants, bits and pieces	نثریات، بقايا، بقايا مواد مهملة
Of age	Old enough to be allowed to do something	يبلغ سن الرشد
Of course	For sure, certainly	طبعاً، دون ريب، بالتأكيد
Of my own accord	With no force, voluntarily	طوعاً، دون إكراه
Of steel	Hard, strong	من فولاذ، قوي
Off and on	Occasionally, intermittently	على نحو متقطع، بين فترة وأخرى
Off duty	Not at work , having free time	في ساعات فراغ، إجازة، في انقطاع عن العمل، ليس في وظيفة/ واجب
Off one's chest	Talk about a problem to someone so that it doesn't bother you anymore	يزيل ثقلاً عن صدره، يفضفض
Off one's hands	Not in one's care/ possession	ليست في حوزتي/ ملكي
Off the beam	Wrong, mistaken	مخطئ، خطأ
Off the cuff	Unprepared, improvised	دون تحضير مسبق، واهن، ارتجالي
Off the hook	Out of trouble, free from a situation	ينجو، يتخلص من مأزق
Off the record	Privately, unofficially	بشكل غير رسمي، بطرق شخصية
Off the top of one's head	From memory, spontaneously	عفوياً، تلقائياً
offbeat	Unusual, not conventional, innovative	غير عادي، غير تقليدي، ليس كالمعتاد
Off-center	Out of kilter, not quite like most others, odd	غريب، شاذ، غير منسجم
Off-color	In bad taste, not polite, dirty	غير مؤدب، غير محتشم، قذر
Off-color	Ill, sick, poorly, unwell	مخطوف اللون، يشعر بالتعب، مريض، واهن
Offset	Counteract, compensate	يتصدى، يوازي، يعوض، يسد محل
Oil and water	Two people or situations that	كالزيت والماء: لا

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	are opposite and don't mix well with each other	ينسجمان ولا يتفقان معاً
Old as the hills	Very old	قديم جداً
Old hat	Old-fashioned , not new, different	عتيق، بطل استعماله، قديم
Old chestnut joke	Not interesting because it is repeated	نكتة معادة، طرفة غير مضحكة
On a shoestring	On the cheap, with very little money	بمبلغ زهيد، برأسمال غير كافي
On again off again	Not settled, changeable, uncertain	غير مستقر، متغير، على نحو متقطع
On and on	Without end, at tedious length	مطول وممل، مستمر، دون انقطاع
On behalf of	Representing, for	بالنيابة عن، لأجل، ممثلاً عن، لمصلحة
On board	On a ship/ plane, etc.	على متن (السفينة أو الطائرة.... الخ)
On call	Available, on standby	جاهز للعمل، تحت الطلب
On cloud nine	Ecstatic, delirious, overjoyed	سعيد جداً، يشعر بنشوة الفرح، مبهج للغاية
On credit	With a credit card, not in cash	دين، بواسطة بطاقة الاعتماد
On easy street	Having enough money to live comfortably	لديه المال الكافي للعيش الكريم
On edge	nervous, irritable, uneasy	منفعل، متوتر، مرتعب
On hand	Available	متوفر، موجود
On hand	Close at hand, within reach	قريب، حاضر، بين الأيدي
On one's feet	Healthy, recovering from sickness or trouble	في صحة جيدة، واقفاً
On one's high horse	Arrogant, acting as if one is better than others	متكبر، متعجرف، في برجه العاجي

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On one's last legs	at the end of one's strength	في نهاياته، في آخر عطاءه
On one's shoulders	One's responsibility	من مسؤوليته، على عاتقه
On one's toes	Alert	منتبه، مستعد للعمل، مستعد للإنطلاق، مفعم بالنشاط
On pins and needles	Exited, nervous	على أحر من الجمر، ينتظر بفارغ الصبر
On the air	On air, being broadcast, on radio or TV	بيث، ينقل حيا ومباشرا
On the ball	Intelligent, sharp, with it, alert	بارع، ذكي، لمارح، مستعد
On the beam	Doing well, just right, correct	مضبوط، صحيح
On the blink	Broken, out of order	معطل، خارج عن العمل
On the block	In danger, for sale	في خطر، للبيع
On the brink of	To experience it soon, about to, close to	على شفير، على حافة، على وشك، قريبا من
On the button	Exactly on time	في الموعد المحدد، في اللحظة الأخيرة
On the dole	Unemployed, receiving welfare	عاطل عن العمل، يتلقى المعونة أو الصدقة
On the dot	Precisely, punctually, promptly	بدقة
On the go	Very busy	مشغول، ناشط، يعمل بشكل مستمر
On the house	Provided free, on one's account	مجانا، على حسابي
On the level	Honest, straight, telling the truth	صادق، مباشر، يصدق القول
On the line	At risk, in danger	في خطر، مهدد
On the mend	Healing, getting better, improving	في تحسن
On the move	Moving around from place to place, in motion	في حركة، في تنقل من مكان إلى آخر
On the nose	Just right, exactly	صحيح، دقيق، مضبوط
On the other hand	Conversely	من ناحية أخرى
On the road	Touring, travelling	في ترحال، مسافر

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On the rocks	Breaking up, collapsing	ينهار، متصدع، على شفير الهاوية
On the sly	Secretly, sneakily	خلسة، سراً
On the spot	In a difficult situation	في موقف صعب، محل أنظار، محل اهتمام
On the spot	Immediately, instantly	فوري
On the spur of the moment	On a whim, on impulse, suddenly	عفويًا، وليد اللحظة، فجأة
On the time	Right on time	في الوقت المحدد
On the wagon	Sober, dry, not drinking alcohol	رزين، نظيف، مجتنب الخمر
On the warpath	Very angry, furious, on the offensive	غاضب، مستعد للقتال، في موقف عدائي
On the whole	In general	عموماً، بشكل عام
On time	At the scheduled time, punctual	في الوقت المحدد
On top	In the lead, with the upper hand	في المرتبة الأولى
On top	In control of, knowing all about something	يسيطر على الموقف، يضبطه، يعرف كل ما يتعلق بالأمر
On view	On show, available	معروض، متوفر
Once and for all	Permanently, for all time	مرة والأبد، دون رجوع عن موقعي
Once in a blue moon	Not often, seldom	نادراً، قليلاً
Once in a while	Every so often, now and again	بين الفترة والأخرى، أحياناً
Once-over	quick inspection, examination	فحص، نظرة سريعة أمر رائع، أمر جدير
One for the books	very remarkable, unusual	بالتسجيل/ أو أن يحفظ بالذاكرة
One-track mind	Thinking about only one thing	محدد أو ضيق الفكر، يفكر بشيء واحد
Open day	Celebration and free of duty day	يوم مفتوح (بلا عمل)

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Open one's heart	Talk honestly, confide in someone, be frank	يصاح
Open secret	A secret that so many people know it	سر مكشوف
Other fish to fry	Have more important things to do	مسائل أخرى (أهم) تحتاج للبحث أو العمل عليها، قضية أخرى تستدعي الإهتمام
Out cold	Unawake, unconscious, in a faint	غائب عن الوعي، مغمى عليه، فاقد الحس وحيد، لا ينضم للغير، محروم من منافع حسنة ما
Out in the cold	Alone, not included	محروم من منافع حسنة ما
Out like a light	Fall asleep very quickly	يفرق في النوم بسرعة
Out of	Have none left	ينفذ من
Out of the blue	Out of plan, happen unexpectedly	غير مخطط له، خارج الخطة، يحدث على نحو غير متوقع
Out of bounds	Limits, boundaries	محظرو الدخول إليه
Out of breath	Gasping, be tired and breathing quickly	يلتقط أنفاسه بصعوبة، لاهث، مقطوع النفس بعيداً عن الأنظار، بعيداً عن مشاركة الآخرين، غير نشط
Out of circulation	Not active, not joining in what others are doing	بعيد عن الأنظار، بعيداً عن مشاركة الآخرين، غير نشط
Out of hand	Not in control	خارج عن السيطرة
Out of line	Unacceptable, awry	غير مقبول، غريب
Out of order	Not working, out of use, broken	معطل، غير عامل
Out of sorts	Ill, unwell, in a bad mood	مريض، بمزاج سيء متخلف عن الآخرين، لا يجاريهم، غير منسجم معهم
Out of step	Out of harmony, not keeping up	يجاريهم، غير منسجم معهم
Out of the frying pan and into the fire	Out of one bad situation and into another	كالمستجير من الرمضاء بالنار، الهروب من مأزق

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		والموقع باخر، من المقلاة الى النار
Out of the question	Impossible, not feasible, improbable	مستحيل، غير محتمل
Out of the way	Remote, remote	بعيد
Out of the woods	Out of danger, in the clear	ناج من خطر، معافى تماما
Out of this world	Exceptional, fabulous, wonderful, fantastic	استثنائي، مميز، باهر، رائع
Out of tune	in disagreement, contradictory	في غير انسجام أو تناغم، متعارض
Out-of-date	Old fashioned, no longer in style, out-dated	عتيق الطراز، قديم، موضة قديمة
Outside of	Other than, except for	باستثناء، ما عدا، إذا استثنيت
Over	Finished, ended, up	انتهى
Over and over	Repeatedly, again and again	تكراراً
Over one's dead body	Never, under no circumstances	لن، البته، على جثتي، مههما كانت الظروف شخص أعلى منصباً،
Over one's head	Go to a more important person in charge, go to a higher official	مرجعا أعلى، من يعلوه رتبة
Over one's head	Doesn't understand	فوق مستوى ادراكه، لا يستوعب، لا يفهم
Over the hump	Over the worst part	في أسوأ أحواله
Over with	At the end of, finished with	ينتهي مع، يصل لنهاية الأمر

Section two: Structure and Written Expressions

الوقت المخصص قياسياً لهذا الجزء من الامتحان 25 دقيقة وعدد الأسئلة 40 سؤالاً

هذا الجزء من الإمتحان يضم 40 سؤالاً يقيس معرفتك واستخدامك السليم لقواعد اللغة و للتراكيب اللغوية المستخدمة في اللغة الانجليزية .
وهذا الجزء من الإمتحان يشتمل على نوعين من الأسئلة:
(1) في النوع الأول يطلب منك تعبئة الجملة بالخيار المناسب قواعدياً ومعنىً.
(2) في النوع الثاني يُطلب منك أن تحدد أي رمز يشير للتراكيب الخاطئة في الجملة.

"والجزء التالي من هذا الكتاب يشرح كل القضايا التي قد تقابلك في الإمتحان"
علماً بأن هذا الجزء من الكتاب يعينك في فهم قضايا كثيرة في الجزء
السماعي أيضاً

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(1)

sit/ set, lie/ lay, rise/ raise

هذه الكلمات عادة ما تشكل معضلة لقارئ الجملة، وللتغلب عليها ينبغي أن تميز أيا منها فعلا لازما (لا يأخذ مفعولا به) وأيها متعديا (يأخذ مفعولا به).

6.1.1 lie, sit, rise هذه الأفعال لازمة

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle	Meaning
Lie	Lay	Lain	rest, be situated in a place يستلقي، يقع
Sit	Sat	Sat	take a seat يجلس
Rise	Rose	Risen	get up, increase يرتفع، ينهض

Examples: لا حظ أن هذه الأفعال لا يتبعها مفعول به مباشر

- My friend, John, lay on the grass just few minutes ago.
- I'll lie down for a nap.
- I'll sit in the shade.
- Ali sat on the beach.
- The sun rises early in the summer.

6.1.2 lay, set, raise هذه الأفعال متعدية

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle	Meaning
Lay	Laid	laid	to put something/ or somebody on a surface يضع
Set	set	set	put يضع
raise	raised	raised	lift, elevate, to increase something يرفع، يزيد شيئا

- Examples: - Ahmad **laid** his clothes on the bed.
- I'll **set** my favourite flowers in the sun.
 - **Raise** your hands.
 - The government is going to **raise** the price of oil.

TOEFL EXAMPLE:

- Hassan and I laid on the same mattress since we had nothing else

A B

C

to use for sleep.

D

(answer: A)

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2. Make & Do

عليك أن تدرك متى نستخدم كل منها في سياقه

Make تأتي ملازمة مع الكلمات التالية	Do تأتي ملازمة مع الكلمات التالية
Effort Suggestion Mistake Decision Promise Success	Research Experiment Homework Shopping Damage

Omar has made a lot of *effort* whilst studying in Egypt.

At weekends, we usually do *shopping*.

TOEFL EXAMPLE:

- I *mistakes* when I was working on my project.

- (A) made some
- (B) did some
- (C) make some
- (D) do some

Answer: (A)

(3)

Non-Progressive Verbs

عليك أن تدرك الأفعال التي لا تصاغ بصيغة الإستمرارية، وإذا ما وجدت أيا منها بصيغة الإستمرارية فذاك خطأ

a. Mental State-Verbs: *know, realize, understand, believe, think, imagine, want, need, prefer, remember and recognize.*

- I *believe* in almighty God.
- She *needs* you.
- I *understand* your point.
- He *thinks* you are mistaken.
- He *imagines* weird things.
- I *remember* my father's advice.
- I *know* the truth.

b. Emotional State-Verbs: *love, hate, like, dislike, appreciate, fear and care.* As in:

- Ann *hates* articles about computer games.
(*'hates'* describes Ann's emotional state).
- I *like* swimming in the hotel pool.
- I *appreciate* your help.

c. Sense Perceptions-Verbs: *smell, taste, feel, see, hear, look, seem and notice:*

- This omelet *smells* nice.
- The sea food *tastes* delicious.
- He *seems* friendly.
- Janet *looks* so attractive.
- The cat *feels* soft.

d. Possession-Verbs: *possess, own, belong, lack and have.*

- I don't *belong* to this nation.
- Alia *owns* three apartment-buildings.
- She *possesses* a Mercedes company.
- They *have* plenty of food.
- Ali *lacks* confidence.

e. cost, be, exist, owe, appear, contain, consist of, include, be worth and weigh.

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- This car *is worth* \$ 2000.
- That wallet *costs* 20 dollars.
- She *is* a great actor.
- My father *weighs* 200 pounds.
- Water *consists of* oxygen and hydrogen.
- This classroom *contains* 20 seats.
- Yousef *owes* me 20,000 Euro.
- Mount Nebo *exists/ is* in Jordan.

* ملاحظه الأفعال التالية يمكن أن تصاغ بصيغة الاستمرارية ولكن يتبدل معناها:
think, have, small, taste, see, feel, look, appear, weigh, be.

(Think) in the following sentences:

- I am *thinking* of building a wooden house. (*'think'* refers to a mental activity)
- I *think* that my dictionary is lost. (*'think'* expresses a mental state)

(Have) in the following sentences:

- We are *having* lunch. (it means the activity of *eating*)
- I have a farm. (it means *possess*)

(4)

Causative verbs (make, have, get, let)

يمكن استخدام هذه الكلمات '*make, have, get and let*' لتبيين أن شخصا ما حمل
اخرا على فعل امر معين (كأن نقول **جعلت** عليا يفتح الباب).

a. I **made** Ali **open** the door. (I **forced** him to do it).
بمعنى أجبرت عليا على فتح الباب

b. I **had** Ali **open** the door. (I **requested/** asked him to do so).
بمعنى طلبت من علي أن يفتح الباب

*ملاحظة: الفعل **have, make** يأخذان فعلا مجردا.

c. I **got** Ali **to open** the door. (I **managed to persuade** Ali to
open the door) تمكنت من اقناع علي أن يفتح الباب

* ملاحظة: الفعل **get** يأخذ 'to infinitive'.

d. 'let': بمعنى سمحت، ويتبع هذا الفعل فعل مجرد

1. John **let** me **swim** in the pool.

(Subject+ let+ object+ base form of verb)

e. 'permit/ allow: to infinitive' بمعنى سمحت/أذنت، ويتبع هذه

1. John **allowed** me **to swim** in the pool.

(Subject+ allow/ permit+ object+ to-infinitive)

تنبيه للصيغة التالية:

have/ get+ something+ p.p

يتبع الفعل **have/ get** في هذا التركيب اسم مفعول (التصريف الثالث للفعل)

Examples:

- I **had** the furniture **delivered**.

- You should **have** that video **fixed**.

- Mary **had** a new house **built**. - I'm going to **have** my hair **cut**.

- I must **get** the furniture **delivered**.

- I **got** that video **repaired**.

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Exercise (1)

1. The teacher made Fredrick the classroom.

- (A) leave
- (B) leaves
- (C) left
- (D) having left

Answer: (A)

2. Helena had Salim the car.

- (A) to repair
- (B) repair
- (C) repaired
- (D) repairs

Answer: (B)

3. Allen got Hamdan her essay.

- (A) typed
- (B) types
- (C) typing
- (D) to type

Answer: (D)

4. Maria let Adnan the forms.

- (A) signed
- (B) sign
- (C) signing
- (D) having signed

Answer: (B)

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5. The student his hands to participate in the class.

- (A) raised
- (B) rose
- (C) has risen
- (D) had risen

Answer: (A)

6. I already your pen on the table an hour ago.

- (A) set
- (B) sit
- (C) has sit
- (D) had sit

Answer: (A)

7. Johnson on his bed early tonight.

- (A) laid
- (B) lied
- (C) lay
- (D) laying

Answer: (c)

8. If I were you, I would down and sleep a bit early

- (A) laid
- (B) lie
- (C) lay
- (D) lain

Answer: (B)

(5)

Gerund and to-infinitive (climbing/ to climb)

أولاً: عليك أن تعرف متى نستخدم الفعل الذي ينتهي بـ **ing**

والفعل الذي يأتي بصيغة **to+ infinitive**

• **استخدامات الفعل+ing**

- a.** "noun" (a subject/ or an object) كإسم-فاعل او مفعول به-
- *Sleeping* early is good for the health. (*sleeping*=subject)
- I'm talking about *visiting* Petra. (*visiting*=object)
- b.** A participle (in **progressive** tense) في زمن مستمر
- Ann is *swimming*.
- Ralph was *painting*.
- c.** A participle (as an **adjective**) كصفه
- *surprising* events - *developing* countries
- *daring* commander - *sleeping* women
- d.** **smell, feel, taste, hear, see, listen, watch, notice, find, catch.** بعد الأفعال التالية: The following pattern is followed: (verb+ noun/ object pronoun+ verb+ ing).
Examples:
- I *saw* *Hani* ***climbing*** the mountain.
v o gerund
- I *heard* you ***crying*** last night.
- I *felt* him ***lying***.
- I *found* Shaza ***punishing*** a little child.
- e.** 'waste' and 'spend': بعد الأفعال التالية إذا تبعها عبارته تشير الى زمن: (waste/ spend+ expression of time+ verb+ ing)
- Mr. Ibrahim *spent* *five weeks* ***looking*** for a new job.
v time expr. v+ ing
- Mrs. Ibrahim *wastes* *three hours a day* ***watching*** TV.
- f.** 'sit', 'stand', and 'lie': بعد الأفعال التالية إذا تبعها تعبير عن مكان: (sit/ stand/ lie + expression of place+ verb+ ing).

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- I sat in the corridor revising my new book
v place expr. v+ ing
- I stood there thinking about you.
- She lay in her bed waiting for her husband.

g. بعد الفعل 'go' عند التعبير عن فعل يتم للتسلية والترفيه

go shopping, go fishing, go hiking, go hunting, go canoeing, go dancing, go sightseeing, go skiing, go swimming, go sledding, go tobogganing, etc, as in:

"I usually *go shopping* at weekends".

h. بعد الأفعال التالية

enjoy, appreciate, admit, report, postpone, resent, practice, resist, can't help, resume, recall, risk, mind, quit, finish, avoid, delay, keep, miss, recommend, consider, discuss, mention and suggest, as in;

- You should keep running.
- Noah quit smoking.
- I admitted stealing from the store.
- You enjoyed seeing your school friends.

i. وفي الصيغة التالية

(Subject+ verb+ possessive form of noun/ possessive adjective+ verb+ ing)

Examples:

- He regrets her leaving.
- He regrets Ali's leaving.
- We are looking forward to their visiting next month.
- We are looking forward to Hisham's visiting next month.

j. بعد التركيب (فعل+حرف جر)

verb+ prepositions

approve of	give up	insist on	succeed in	think about	think of
depend on	rely on	worry about	intend on	count on	object to
object to	confess to	afraid of	accustomed to	successful in	
choice of	excuse for	method for	possibility of	reason for	

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- She has no excuse **for dropping** the boxes.
- Mike is afraid **of getting** married soon.

k. 'be+ used to+ verb+ ing' في التركيب التالي

Rasha *is used to driving* fast.

Are you used to walking long distance?

I *am not used to swimming* in the pool.

l. hear/see/watch+ object+ singing في التركيب التالي

(1) I saw Mary **killing** the thief. (I saw part of the action)

(2) I saw Mary **kill** the thief. (I saw the whole action)

ثانياً: عليك أن تعرف متى نستخدم الفعل بصيغة to+ infinitive

a. بعد الأفعال التالية

plan, intend, decide, hope, promise, seem, agree, offer, desire, attempt, prepare, tend, claim, forget, demand, hesitate, learn, refuse, appear, pretend, ask, afford, expect, want, need, advice and would like.

Examples include:

- Ala expects to begin studying applied linguistics next month.
- I learnt to swim when I was ten.
- The chief decided to postpone the conference.
- Katrin agreed to act as a logistic officer.

b. بعد الأفعال التالية على أن يسبقها مفعول به

"tell, invite, require, beg, convince, expect, instruct, persuade, prepare, promise, urge, ask, permit, order, allow, warn, force, want, would like, encourage, and remind", as in:

(Subject+ verb+ object form of pronoun/ noun+ to- infinitive)

The boss forced me to shout at her.

I told Benedict to leave at 7 am.

The teacher encouraged the students to practice English in the classroom.

I urged Leon to appear in class.

I asked Bell to call me at noon time.

c. بعد الصفات كالتالية

(Adjective+ to- infinitive):

glad

fortunate

careful

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happy sorry hesitant
pleased ready lucky

Examples include the following:

- I'm *glad to be* with you.
- Are you *ready to go*?
- She's *pleased to take part* in the championship.
- Fredrick was *lucky to meet* the king at the independence celebration.
- Ali speaks so fast that it's *difficult to understand* what he's saying.
- I found that box *heavy to lift*.
- I found the homework *easy to do*.

*ملاحظة يتم نفي الفعل في تركيب to-infinitive بوضع not قبل to

- I *promised to arrive* early. (affirmative)
- I *promised not to arrive* early. (negative)

d. Used بعد

'used to infinitive':

1. When I was a child, I *used to smoke* heavily.
2. I *used to drink* alcohol. (it means I gave it up)

e. hear/see/watch+ object+ sing في التركيب التالي

- I **heard Hala sing** in her bedroom. (the whole song)
- I **watched Obama address** his people. (the whole event)

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Exercise (2)

Using the verbs in brackets, choose the appropriate one to fill in the space in the following sentences. اختر الإجابة الصحيحة.

ملاحظة: الاجابة الصحيحة كتبت بالخط العريض

1. I am pleasedfrom you. (to hearing/ **to hear**/ hearing)
2. I hopeyou soon. (to seeing/ see/ **to see**/ seeing)
3. I quit (to smoke/ **smoking**)
4. The class bores the students. It is a class. (bored/ **boring**)
5. My dad made me..... the house. (**leave**/ to leave)
6. I got Shirazi the items. (**to fetch**/ fetch/ fetching)
7. I had Kerrythe ceiling. (to repair/ **repair**/ repairing)
8. When I was in the countryside, I used10 miles a day. (**to walk**/ to walking)
9. Tim avoided..... (**looking**/ to look) at Rehab.
10. Do you enjoy..... (**playing**/ to play) soccer ?
11. Keep..... (**talking**/ to talk). I'm listening to you.
12. I hope..... (visiting / **to visit**) London next week.
13. Richard is expecting us.....(to come/ **coming**) to class tomorrow.
14. They don't approve..... (**us**/ our) leaving early.
15. Joe resented(Fadi/ **Fadi's**) losing the match.

Exercise (3)

Circle the appropriate answer. (الإجابة كتبت بالخط العريض)

1. It is important..... fit.
a. **to keep** b. keeping c. kept
2.fruit and vegetables helps you keep healthy.
a. **Eating** b. To eat c. Ate
3. You look tired. What have youdoing?
a. **been** b. be c. were
4. My friends could beabout their new century plans.
a. think b. **thinking** c. thinks
5. been stealing the farmers' stores. That is why the police are trying to arrest him
a. **He's** b. Hes' c. Is he

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6. Dangorgeous.
a. **looks** b. look c. is looking
7. None of the studentssmart enough to win.
a. **is** b. are c. were
8. A number of cadetsvisiting USMA West Point.
a. is **b. are** c. was
9. Daily exercisesgood to keep yourself fit
a. is **b. are** c. have
10. A chair with two arms.....comfortable to sit in.
a. is b. are c. have
11. One million dollars.....the price of this piece.
a. **is** b. are c. were
12. Neither Ahmad nor I fit to fight.
a. is b. are **c. am**

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(6)

Negation (hardly did he)

عليك أن تتنبه لترتيب الجملة في بعض التراكيب التي تخرج لمعنى النفي إذا جاء مثل الكلمات المكتوبة بالخط العريض (في الجمل التالية) في بداية الجملة عندها يأتي الفعل المساعد قبل الفاعل، أما إذا جاءت بعد الفاعل فلا تغيير على ترتيب الجملة الإعتيادي.

- a. I will **never do** this again.
Never will I do this again.
- b. I have **rarely drunk** coffee.
Rarely have I drunk coffee.
- c. He **hardly comes** to the meeting on time.
Hardly does he come to the meeting on time.
- d. He **not only broke** the window but also damaged the car.
Not only did he break the window but also damaged the car.
- e. You **seldom see** photos of jaguars.
Seldom do you see photos of jaguars.
- f. She **scarcely remembers** the events.
Scarcely does she remember the events.
- g. Ali **barely arrived** in time.
Barely did Ali arrive in time.
- h. Babies **no sooner** learn to crawl than they start walking.
No sooner do babies learn to crawl than they start walking.
- i. I **little** thought that I would be visiting Tokyo for work.
Little did I think that I would be visiting Tokyo for work.

TOEFL Exercise:

1.babies learn to crawl than they start walking.

- (A) No sooner do
- (B) Do no sooner
- (C) Do sooner no
- (D) No sonner did

Answer (A)

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(7)

Derivation and order of nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs اشتقاق الكلمة (عائلة الكلمات)

تاليا أبرز البادئة والخاتمة التي تستخدم لصياغة الفعل والاسم والصفة والظرف

Verbs fy (justify), ize (organize), ate (relate), en (strengthen)

Nouns ness (sleeplessness), ity (popularity), ment (development)
ing (running), sion (decision), tion (production), ture
(culture)
ade (lemonade), age (advantage), ance (significance), ence
(confidence), ism (professionalism), ian (Jordanian), er
(player)
or (actor), ist (typist) ship (friendship), ism (marxism),
hood (neighborhood)

Adjectives ed (developed), ing (exciting), ous (famous), ive
(impressive)
ful (helpful), ible (visible), able (reliable), ic (forensic), ical
(musical), ly (lovely), y (cloudy), en (golden), some
(handsome)
less (sleepless)

adverbs regular adverbs end in 'ly': (quickly, fantastically);
there are some adverbs not ending in 'ly' (e.g. **hard, fast, well**)

More examples:

Adjectives

happy
strong
repeated
real

Adverbs

happily
strongly
repeatedly
really

Adjectives

fast
straight
deep
low

Adverbs

fast
straight
deeply
low

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absolute	absolutely	little	little
obvious	obviously	hard	hard
slow	slowly	friendly	friendly
beautiful	beautifully	daily	daily
regular	regularly	high	high/ highly (He jumped high. It's highly recommended.)
certain	certainly	late	late/ lately (He came late. He's been ill lately.)
loud	loudly	remarkable	remarkably
much	much	quick	quickly

The following are derivations of common words :

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Noun</u>	<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb</u>
care	Care	careful	carefully
repeat	repetition	repeated	repeatedly
-----	happiness	happy	happily
-----	carelessness	careless	carelessly
confide	confidence	confident	confidently
perform	performance	performed	-----
differ	difference	different	differently
annoy	annoyance	annoying	annoyingly
deploy	deployment	deployed	-----
endanger	Danger	dangerous	dangerously
act	Action	active	actively
depend	dependence	dependent	dependently
attract	attraction	attractive	attractively
excite	excitement	exciting; excited	excitingly
comprehend	comprehension	comprehensive	comprehensively
signify	significance	significant	significantly
strengthen	strength	strong	strongly
-----	fluency	fluent	fluently
educate	education	educational	educationally
vary	Variety	various	variously
produce	production	productive	productively

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- Consider the following:

a. Using the dictionary entry below, choose the correct form of the word to fill in the blanks.

1. Nadia didwell in the last English exam. She got 98%.
2. Sara's performance was..... Everyone loved her afterwards.
3. My brother's coming home tomorrow. Let's prepare something special that may..... him.

amaze (v): to astonish by making something special or new.
amazing (adj): to make others feel astonished.
amazingly(adv): to do something in a way that pleases others.
Answers: amazingly, amazing, amaze

b. Choose the correct form of the word to fill in the blanks.

1. In your interview, make sure to leave a goodin your examiners.
2. Nadia's performance was really
3. Ibrahim dresses like that to.....people.

impress (v): to make someone admire someone or something
impression (n): idea, feeling and thought
impressive (adj): remarkable, inspiring, etc.
answers: impression, impressive, impress

c. Choose the correct form of the word to fill in the blanks.

1. Sara is hard-working and can alsoother people.
2. Salam was definitely.....before acting on the stage. She was so thrilled.
3. Workers need..... to carry out their tasks.

motivate (v): to encourage someone to do something
motivation (n): encouragement, drive, etc.
motivated (adj): being stimulated or encouraged to do something
answers: motivate, motivated, motivation

*الأهم في هذا الموضوع أن تتنبه لما يعرف بتوازن التركيب:

Parallel Structure

ويقصد به أن عند استخدام أدوات العطف والإضافة مثل **and/or/but**

تنبه الى أنه اذا سبق مثل هذه الأدوات اسم مثلا فيجب أن يتبعها اسم، واذا كان فعل فيتبعها فعل، واذا كان صفة فيتبعها صفة، واذا كان ظرف فيتبعها ظرف.

a. John is rich, clever and popular.

adj adj adj

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b. John is a doctor, a lawyer and a teacher.
 n n n

c. The friendly troops approached the camp silently and slowly.
 adv adv

d. She likes swimming, fishing and running.
 n n n

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Exercise (5)

1. Please keep

- (A) quiet
- (B) quietly
- (C) quietness

Answer (A)

2. You should do it with carefull, or you are going to hurt youself.

A B C D

Answer: B – it should be "care".

3. A cut causes an immediatly pain. That is why you feel it immediately.

A B C D

Answer: B – it should be "immediate".

4. Suzan's project was perfect planned. So that she received an award.

A B C D

Answer: B – it should be "perfectly".

5. Melissa is a scholar, an athlete, and artistic.

A B C D

Answer: D – it should be "artist".

6. Children love playing in the mud, running in streets, and

A B C

they get very dirty.

D

Answer: D – it should be "getting".

(8) Subject-Verb Agreement

التوافق بين الفاعل والفعل

- a. Singular nouns + singular verbs (اسم مفرد يأخذ فعل بشكل الإفراد)
- *Sam looks* better.
sing n sing v
 - *My car works* properly.
- b. Plural nouns + plural verbs (اسم جمع يأخذ فعل يتفق معه بشكله)
- *They look* better.
pl. n pl. v
 - *The employees are* working so hard.
 - *The old women have* arrived.
- c. الإسمين المفردين المعطوفين على بعضهما بـ 'and' يعاملان معاملة الإسم الجمع
'*Dan and Robert are* leaving tomorrow.'
- d. Indefinite pronouns (الضمائر غير المعرفة): **anyone, anything, anywhere, everyone, everybody, everything, nobody, nothing, and nowhere** تعامل كمفرد
- *Everyone is* welcome.
 - *Everybody has* got a name.
 - *Is anyone* here?
No, nobody is here.
- e. إذا كان الفاعل مفرد ولكن يفصله عن الفعل عددا من الأسماء الجمع بينها تعامله معاملة المفرد.
- '*A list* of men's and women's names *is* ready to copy.'
A list مفرد ويفصلها عن الفعل أسماء جمع وهي:
'men's and women's names'
- f. 'A number of+ plural noun+ plural verb
'*A number of* new roads **are** under construction'.
- g. 'The number of+ plural noun+ singular verb
'The number of new bridges, that are under construction, **is** ten'.
- i. 'None of the+ mass noun+ singular verb', as in:

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'None of the money you gave me was found.'

'None of the+ plural count noun+ plural verb', as in:

'None of the students have finished the test yet.'

- j. التراكيب التالية لا تؤثر على اعتبارنا للفاعل، فإذا كان الفاعل مفرداً فهو يبقى مفرد بغض النظر عما يتبع الكلمات التالية:
- together with along with accompanied by as well as**
- A **boy** as well as a girl **is** coming.
 - A **boy** with two adults **is** coming.
- k. الإسم الذي يتبع (each, every) يكون مفرداً وعليه فالفعل يتفق معه بحالة الأفراد
- *Each pilot is* wearing a cap.
 - *Every cadet deserves* a medal.
- l. أسماء الكتب Names of books تعامل معاملة المفرد
- Romeo and Juliet* was written by Shakespeare.
Binoculars is written by A. S. Etaywe.
- m. مبلغ من المال A sum of money تعامل معاملة المفرد
- 'Thirty dollars is the salary you deserve.'
- n. **not only...but also, either...or, neither...nor** عند استخدام أي من
فإن الفعل يتفق مع الإسم الأقرب له
- Either Josef or *his mates* have gone.
 - Either Ali or *his brothers* are studying.
 - Neither Sam's friends nor *he* is coming.
 - Not only my relatives but also **my friend, Ali, is** coming tonight.
- o. 'All+ plural count. name+ plural verb
- إذا تبع all اسم جمع فتأخذ فعل يتفق مع الجمع
- All** the company **men** are to be considered for the new post.
- p. بعض الأسماء لها شكل يبدو كاسم جمع إلا أنها تعامل كمفرد
- Subjects: *politics, statistics, physics, etc.*
 - Activities: *athletics, gymnastics, etc.*
 - Illnesses: *measles, numps, AIDS, etc.*
 - Games: *billiards, dominoes, etc.*

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As in:

Politics is an interesting field of study.

Billiards is my favourite game.

Measles is awful.

r. *trousers, shorts, pants, binoculars and glasses.* We say example, - 'My *trousers need washing*'; 'These *glasses are cheap*'.

s. prepositional phrase اذا كان الإسم يفصله عن فعله جار ومجرور فلا يؤثر ذلك عليه من ناحية الإفراد والجمع

Subject+ (Prepositional phrase)+ verb

- **The study of languages is** very interesting.

- **The view of these courses varies** from time to another.

- **The effects of that crime are** terrible.

- **The fear of money and power has caused** me to leave the country.

t. إذا بدأت الجملة بـ (verb+ ing) فتأخذ فعلا يتفق مع الاسم المفرد

- **Knowing him has** made me rich.

- **Dieting is** important for athletes.

- **Writing letters is** my favourite habit.

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Exercise (28)

1. Hassan along with thirty friends planning a party.

- (A) is
- (B) are
- (C) were
- (D) am

Answer (A)

2. The picture of the students..... back many memories.

- (A) bring
- (B) brings
- (C) are bringing
- (D) have brought

Answer (A)

3. If the duties of the commander reduced, many of the subordinates will leave the service.

- (A) is not
- (B) are not
- (C) were not
- (D) were

Answer (B)

4. Advertisements on radio getting more competitive than a few years ago.

- (A) is
- (B) are
- (C) was
- (D) has been

Answer (B)

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5. Non of the examples related to this project.

(A) is

(B) has not

(C) had not

(D) are

Answer (D)

6. Neither my relatives nor Hussein going to the country this weekend.

(A) be not

(B) are

(C) were

(D) is

Answer (D)

7. Neither Maria nor her friends bringing the car.

(A) is not

(B) are

(C) has been

(D) has

Answer (B)

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(8)

Pronouns and Nouns

عليك أن تعرف متى نستخدم كل ضمير

Personal Pronouns الضمائر الشخصية

	(1) 1st person	(2) 2 nd person	(3) 3 rd person
Singular			
Subject فاعل	I	you	he , she , it
Object مفعول به	me	you	him, her, it
Possessive ملكية	my/mine	your/yours	his/his;her/hers;its/its
.....
Plural			
Subject فاعل	we	you	they
Object مفعول به	us	you	them
Possessive ملكية	our/ours	your/yours	their/theirs

a. يكون الضمير بشكل الفاعل اذا جاء كفاعل في الجملة

- **She** is fine.
- **I** like Ali.
- **He** will go for a trip.
- **You** have to take the wings off.
- **We** must stick to the rules.
- **They** are meeting their parents tonight.

b. يكون الضمير بشكل المفعول به اذا جاء بعد حرف جر أو كمفعول به

- I have met **her**.
- She has gone with **him**.
- Sue invited **me** to the party.
- I'll kill **you** if you don't give me the money I need.
- I invited **them** to the party.
- The police warned **us** to drive carefully.

c. نستخدم صيغة الملكية عند بيان ملكية الشيء لصاحبه

- I saw **my** bag.
- This bag is **mine**.

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فستخدم A في الجدول التالي (كصفات) اذا تبعها اسم، ونستخدم الضمائر في العمود القائمة
B لتحل كضمائر..

Group A Possessive adjectives صفات الملكية	Group B Possessive pronouns ضمائر الملكية
my	mine
your	yours
his	his
her	hers
our	ours
their	theirs
its	its

Examples:

1. Rania met *her* daughter.
2. I saw *my* cat.
3. He forgot to bring *his* dictionary.

Examples:

1. This house is *mine*.
2. That room is *hers*.
3. Can I borrow *yours*.

*نستخدم الضمائر الإنعكاسية التالية في الماضع المبينة أدنى الجدول

Subject pronouns

ضمائر الفاعل

I
you (singular)
he/ or singular masculine noun:
(the man, Ali, etc.)
she/ or singular feminine noun:
(the lady, Asma, etc.)

it
we
you (plural)
they
One

Reflexive pronoun

ضمائر انعكاسية

myself
yourself
himself
herself
itself
ourselves
yourselves
themselves
oneself

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1. لتشير للفاعل
 - *I* prepared the meal **myself**.
 - Hold the dagger firmly or *you* will hurt **yourself**.
 - **Rana** is tall enough to catch the ball **herself**.More examples:
 - **I** hurt **myself**.
 - **You**'ll cut **yourself**.
 - **Khalil** injured **himself**.
 - **Sumaia** burnt **herself**.
 - **You two** behave **yourselves**.
 - **Samir and Sue** hurt **themselves**.
2. بعد حروف الجر
 - Sadeq is old enough to take care **of himself**.
 - You know that you should look **after yourself**.
3. لتشير لمعنى اصطلاحي
 - Last night my friends really **enjoyed themselves**.
'had a good time'.
 - Your classmates should **behave themselves**.
'behave well'.
 - I don't want to stay **by myself**.
'alone, on my own'
4. للتوكيد
 - The **brigadier** general **welcomed me himself**.
'not someone else'.
I did the homework myself.
'without help'

عليك أن تميز متى تستخدم themselves/each other

نستخدم **themselves** لنبيين أن كل شخص يقوم بالعمل لنفسه

- Sue and Hayfa cook meals for **themselves**.

نستخدم **each other** لنبيين أن كل شخص يقوم بالعمل للآخر

- Sue and Hayfa cook meals for **each other**.

* عليك أن تميز أنه يتبع **there** فعل يشير للجمع إذا كانت تعود لاسم جمع، أما إذا

كانت تعود لمفرد فيتبعها فعل مفرد.

- There *is* a table over there.

- There *are* some tables in that class.

9. The Nouns

Singular and plural

عليك أن تميز بين الاسم بصيغة الافراد والجمع، وهذا مرتبط بموضوع التوافق بين الفعل والفاعل

1. الكلمات الدالة على أسماء لأجسام الواحدة منها يتألف من قطعتين تعامل معاملة الجمع، مثل:

('scissors', 'trousers', 'police', 'pants', etc).

2.

Singular مفرد	Plural[جمع]
man	men
woman	women
mouse	mice
louse	lice
foot	feet
goose	geese
tooth	Teeth
Ox	oxen
child	children
stimulus	stimuli
phenomenon	phenomena
criterion	criteria
Larva	larvae
formula	formulae
index	indices/ indexes
loaf	loaves
half	halves
wife	wives
thief	thieves
travel agent	travel agents
basketball bat	basketball bats
brother-in-law'	brothers-in-law
Hero	Heroes
crisis	Crises
a kilo of rice	two kilos of rice

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Exercise (29)

A: Circle the correct form of pronoun or possessive adjective to complete the following sentences. (الإجابة الصحيحة كتبت بالخط العريض)

1. They called..... ..on the phone, and we replied at once.

(A) we

(B) I

(C) us

(D) he

Answer (C)

2. Johnson told..... a story about priglimage in the old days.

(A) she

(B) I

(C) we

(D) her

Answer (D)

3. Mugabe is eating dinner right now.

(A) himself

(B) he

(C) him

(D) his

Answer (D)

4. sitting room is freezing. I have to sit in another room.

(A) My

(B) myself

(C) me

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(D) mine

Answer (A)

9. Quantifiers

عليك أن تعرف المحددات الكمية التي تستعمل مع الاسم المعدود الجمع، والاسم غير المعدود

Plural Countable Nouns الاسم المعدود الجمع	With Mass Nouns مع الاسم غير المعدود	With Countable/Mass Nouns مع الاسم المعدود وغير المعدود
many, few, a few, a large number of, a great number of, too many, several, fewer...than, (one, two, three, etc.)	a great deal of, little, a little, much, too much, a large amount of, less...than	a lot of, lots of, plenty of, some, enough, any, no, all, none

Examples:

1. *Many people* supported the principal.
2. *A few dictionaries* are necessary for English language learners.
3. *A large number of car accidents* take place every year.
4. *Too many bikes* are used nowadays on London's streets.
5. *Several topics* are to be discussed in today's conference.
6. You should keep in touch with *a few* of your friends.
7. You have to provide me with *a great deal of information* about Ali in five days.
8. I have *little coffee* left. I'm afraid the amount is not enough to prepare a cup for each of you.
9. The cake is not so sweet. I think you didn't add *too much sugar* to the mix.
10. I saw *a lot of children* gathering outside the UN building.
11. I stored *a lot of food* in the grand store.
12. Do you have *enough rice* for tonight's party?
13. Are there *enough people* to vote for the decision?
14. Can you give me *some advice* before I begin the tournament?
15. Do you have *any coffee*? I have *no coffee*.
16. Do you have *any pens*? I have *no pens*.

15.1.2 'Too' and 'Enough'

'too' تسبق الصفة وتستخدم لتصف الإفراط في الشيء

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- The box is *too heavy* for me to carry.

'enough' تلي الصفة، وتبقى الاسم، وتفيد معنى الكفاية

- Jim is *brave enough* to talk to his boss.
adjective

The president has *enough courage* to wage a war
noun

10. Definite and Indefinite Articles

أدوات المعرفة والنكرة
عليك أن تعرف أي أداة تستخدم في أي مكان

A

a- أداة النكرة

نستخدمها قبل الكلمات التالية وقبل كل اسم يبدأ بصوت غير متحرك

a home a European a half a house a heavy a union
a uniform a university a universal

an أداة النكرة تأتي قبل الكلمات التالية وقبل كل اسم يبدأ بصوت متحرك

an hour an hier an herbal an honor
an uncle an umbrella an understanding an unnatural

تستخدم أداة التعريف **The** في المواطن التالية:

'Jack - قبل شيء ورد ذكره في السياق من قبل
built a model. The model was of a plane.

- قبل اسم يشير الى طائفة من الناس:

'The younger generations', 'the disabled' and 'The rich' 'The
poor' 'The elderly people'

- قبل اسم شيء يدل على نظام أو خدمة

'They are on *the phone*'.

- قبل اسم شيء هو الوحيد في الوجود:

'the Bible', 'the White House', 'the president of the USA', 'the sun',
and 'the Earth', 'the Red Sea', 'the Nile', 'the Suez canal', 'the Pacific
ocean'

- قبل صفة التفضيل:

'*the largest* building', '*the most beautiful* woman'.

- ليشير لجزء من الجسم بدل صفة أو اسم ملكية

'She took him by *the arm*'.

- قبل اسم الدولة المكونة من ولايات أو اتحادات والجمهوريات والجزر، ومع سلاسل
الجبال

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'The USA', 'The UK', 'The Soviet Union', 'The Republic of Ireland', 'The Canaries', 'The Philippines', 'The Alps'.

- مع الجنسية لتشير الى كل من يحمل تلك الجنسية

Often, the British are so punctual.

- قبل الاتجاهات الرئيسية

(the west, the east, the north, the south).

- مع أسماء الآلات الموسيقية

(the piano, the violin)

- أجزاء النهار الرئيسية

in the morning, in the evening, and in the afternoon.

- ومع أسماء المدارس والكليات والجامعات اذا بدأت أسماءها بعبارة

(school, college, university)

- I'm teaching at **the University of Jordan.**

- **The University of Exeter** is universally admired.

- مع الأرقام الترتيبية

the first world war, the second chapter.

Note: We do not use 'the' with:

لا نستخدم أداة التعريف في الحالات التالية

1. مع الألقاب Mr., Mrs., and Doctor/Dr.
2. قبل أسماء الوجبات التي لا يسبقها صفة (dinner, breakfast, etc.).
3. قبل جبل منفرد (Everest).
4. قبل أسماء القارات (Europe, Asia, Africa).
5. المدن (Amman, Cairo, Florida).
6. أسماء الدول من كلمة واحدة (France, Jordan).
7. قبل وسائل النقل (bus, train).
8. وقت خلال اليوم (at night, at dawn, at noon).
9. مع أسماء الرياضات (baseball, basketball).
10. حقل علوم mathematics.
11. العطل Christmas, Thanksgiving.
12. قبل أسماء المدرسة والكلية والجامعة اذا بدأ الاسم باسم شخص/علم.
 - George University.
 - Bin Khaldoon College.
 - Exeter University.

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Exercise (30)

Choose (a), (b), or (c) to complete the following sentences. (الجواب الصحيح)
(كتب بالخط الغامق)

1. I have apple trees.
a. a lot of b. too much c. a little
2. Alzarqa city has..... air pollution.
a. too much b. too many c. a few
3. He was lucky to haveknowledge about the issue.
a. enough b. a few c. a little
10. Politics..... not good to study.
a. is b. are c. have
11. Let me give youadvice.
a. a **b. some** c. few
12. There seemed to be a lot of.....on the road.
a. traffic b. traffics c. trafficking
13. My parents left me alone at home. So that I had to make a sandwich.....
a. my **b. myself** c. mine

Exercise (31)

Select the correct answer.(الإجابة كتبت بالخط الغامق)

1. Nadia usually takes apple before she goes to her office.
a . an b. a c. the d. x
2. I saw a girl with a dog. girl was very beautiful.
a . the c. an b. a d. x
3. What..... nice car!
a. a b. an c. the d. x
4. Sue had dinner with her brother.
a. a b. an c. the **d. x**
5. I can see many planes in sky.
a. a b. an **c. the** d. x
6. Anna is most beautiful girl I've ever seen.
a. a b. an **c. the** d. x
7. I hate rich.
a. a **b. the** c. an d. x
8. There.....many houses near the river.
a. was **b. were** c. is

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9. are my chairs.
a. This b. That **c. These**
10. There is sitting by the lake.
a. somebody b. anybody
11. A: Is Rakan coming to the party?
B: I think so, I've invited
- a. he **b. him** c. his
12. You and I work well together.are an excellent team.
a. We b. Our c. Us d. Your
13. On our trip to.....Spain, we crossed the Atlantic Ocean.
a. a b. an c. the **d. x**
14. Rita playsviolin.
a. the b. an c. a d. x
15. Kazim attended..... Princeton University.
a. a b. an c. the **d. x**
16. Henry admittedSchool of Medicine.
a. a b. an **c. the** d. x

Exercise (34)

Choose the correct reflexive pronoun, possessive adjectives or possessive pronoun. (الإجابة الصحيحة كتبت الخط العريض)

1. Mary hurt (himself/ yourself/ **herself**).
2. We helped the old woman (himself/ **ourselves**/ themselves).
3. Lucy is preparing (hers/ **her**) clothes.
4. Is that (**your**/ yours/ yourself) motor cycle?

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17. The adjectives

الصفات

عليك أن تعرف ترتيب الصفات في الجملة، وهي كالآتي

Opinion	Size	Age	Shape	Color	Origin Nationality	Material	Noun
nice	large	old	rounded	green	Egyptian	wooden	villa

اعرف أن هناك صفات تنتهي بـ ed تصف من تأثر بالحدث، وأخرى تنتهي بـ ing تصف المسبب للحدث

Annoyed	annoying
Damaged	damaging
Imported	importing
Refused	refusing
Bored	boring
Captivated	captivating
Satisfied	satisfying
Worried	worrying
Excited	exciting
Occupied	occupying

لذا عليك أن تميز متى تستخدم كلا منها

a.

1. The programme was **exciting**.
2. The proposal was **disappointing**.
3. The party was **boring**.

b.

1. I am really **excited** now. I liked that programme.
2. She is really **disappointed** as she goes against the proposal.
3. I didn't like her birthday party. I felt just **bored**.

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Comparative degree

المقارنة بين شيئين
عليك أن تعرف صيغة المقارنة

- مع الصفات ذات المقطع الواحد نضيف لهاer

large	larger (than)
big	bigger
short	shorter
brave	braver
dry	drier

(subject+ verb+ adjective-er/ adverb-er+ than+ noun/ pronoun)

- Rami is shorter than Sami.

- مع الصفات ذات المقطعين والمنتهية بـ (w), (er), (y), (le) فقط نضيفer

clever	cleverer
pretty	prettier
gentle	gentler
narrow	Narrower

- Rami is cleverer than Sami.

- أما الصفات ذات المقطعين وأكثر نضع قبلها more

Beautiful	more beautiful
realistic	more realistic
sophisticated	more sophisticated

(subject+ verb+ more adjective/ adverb+ than+ noun/ pronoun)

- Joe drives more cautiously than Bob.

- Joe is more cautious than Bob.

- I behave more carelessly than Ali.

Superlative degree

المفاضلة بين مجموعة أو أكثر من شيئين

- نضيف(est) لنهاية الصفات ذات المقطع الواحد

large	the largest
big	the biggest
short	the shortest

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brave the bravest
(subject+ verb+ the+ adjective+ est+....)
- Hassan is the shortest boy in my family.

ونضيفmost قبل الصفة ذات المقطعين وأكثر
Beautiful the most beautiful
realistic the most realistic
sophisticated the most sophisticated
(subject+ verb+ the+ most adjective/ adverb....)
- This computer is the most sophisticated of all.

عليك أن تعرف التركيب الدالة على المماثلة بالصفة الواحدة بين شيئين وهي

1. **Similar to:** Shawkat's house is **similar to** Ramzi's.
2. **Like:** My car is **like** yours.
3. **So +adj+ as:** Hala is **so nice as** Rami.
4. **The same:** My wallet and hers are **the same**.
5. **The same+ noun+ as:** My house is **the same height as** his.
6. **Look alike:** Those two girls **look alike**.
7. **Very +adj+ as:** It is **very quick as** the BMW.
8. **As+ adj+ as:** Shawkat is **as tall as** Sami.

عليك أن تعرف التركيب الدالة على الاختلاف بالصفة الواحدة بين شيئين وهي

1. **Different from:** My watch is **different from** his.
2. **Not+ so+ adjective+ as:** Fadi isn't **so strong as** Kareem.
3. **Not like:** The weather in Irbid isn't **like** the weather in Madaba.
4. **Not the same:** This chair isn't **the same** as that one.
5. **Not similar to:** My husband is **not similar to** yours.
6. **Not as tall as:** Shawkat is **not as tall as** Ramzi.

مهم: عليك أن تعرف أن الكلمات التالية تأتي قبل صفات المقارنة

(much, a lot, far, rather, slightly, a bit, a little, any, no)

- (Subject+ verb+ far/ much...+ adjective/ adverb+ er+ than+ noun/ pronoun)
- (Subject+ verb+ far/ much...+ more+ adjective/ adverb+ than+ noun/ pronoun)
- (Subject+ verb+ far/ much...+ more+ noun...)

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Examples:

- A paper bag is **much better than** a plastic bag.
Modern cars are **far more comfortable than** old cars.
My house is **a bit more spacious than** yours.
I slept **a little earlier than** the day before yesterday.
This shop is **slightly bigger than** mine.
You need to spend **a lot more time** on studying English.
He speaks English **much more rapidly than** he does French.
Your second wife was **no better than** your first one.

مقارنة الاسماء

Comparison of nouns

يمكن استخدما م أي من التراكيب التالية للمقارنة بين الاسماء

- (subject+ verb+ as+ many/ much/ little/ few+ noun+ as+ noun/ pronoun)
- (subject+ verb+ more/ fewer/ less+ noun+ than+ noun/ pronoun)

Examples:

- I have more houses than she.
- They have as few classes as we.
- January has more days than February.
- Sandra has as much information as my sister.

Double comparatives

مهم: يمكن أن نبدأ الجملة بصفة مقارنة وعليه فإن الجملة الأخرى تبدأ بصفة مقارنة كذلك و وفق الصيغ التالية

- the+ comparative+ subject+ verb+ the comparative+ subject+ verb
- the more+ subject+ verb+ the+ comparative+ subject+ verb

For example:

- The higher you fly, the worse you feel.
- The bigger the house is, the harder to clean.
- The hotter it is, the more miserable you feel.
- The more you practice, the more fluent you'll be.
- The more she studies, the more intelligent she becomes.

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		اعلم ان بعد الافعال التالية يأتي صفات				
be	stay	appear	feel	look	smell	
taste	seem	sound	become	remain		

Examples:

- Hamad **feels bad** about his result.
- Ibrahim **becomes tired** quickly.
- Lucy will **look attractive** in her new dress.
- Jasmine **smells sweet**.
- This food **tastes delicious**.
- She **remained sad**.
- This music **sounds lovely**.

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Exercise (39)

Select the appropriate answer (الإجابة الصحيحة كتبت بالغامق)

1. The sea food tastes.....
a. deliciously **b. delicious** c. deliciousness
2. Areej is..... than Sali.
a. fitter b. fittest c. more fit
3. This blueprint is the ever.
a. good **b. best** c. better
4. She is the..... lady in town.
a. gorgeous **b. most gorgeous** c. gorgeousest
5. This line of seats has..... arm chairs than ours.
a. much **b. more** c. the most
6. The game was..... I really loved it.
a. interested **b. interesting** c. interestingly
7. Rania is as as Sylvia.
a. healthy b. healthier c. the healthiest
9. Ali walks
a. slow **b. slowly** c. slower
10. He drives
a. fast b. fastingly c. fastly

Exercise (43)

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the adjective:

1. I feeltoday.
a. a bit good **b. a bit better**
2. The shop isthan the mall.
a. much more expensive b. much expensiver

Exercise (45)

Select the correct form in brackets in the following sentences.

1. Salma is(happier/ **the happiest**) person we know.
2. Ben's car is(**faster**/ the fastest) than Dan's.
3. This picture is.....(colourfuller/ **more colourful**) than the old one.
4. Hamad is(less/ **the least**) athletic of all men.
5. Ahmad has(little/ **few**) opportunities to join the team.

**20. Conditional Clauses
(If, Unless, Wish)**

عليك معرفة صيغة الجمل الشرطية وهي:

Type	Forms and Examples
1st conditional (Type 1)	(If+ present simple, will/ shall/ can/ may/ must/ should/ have to+ bare infinitive): 1. If you <i>run</i> fast, you <i>will catch</i> the train. 2. If you <i>obey</i> the orders, you <i>can succeed</i> . 3. If you <i>want</i> to do well in the IELTS test, you <i>should work</i> hard. 4. <u>If it doesn't stop</u> raining, our house <u>will be</u> flooded.
2nd conditional (Type 2)	(If+ past simple, would/ could/ might + bare infinitive) 1. If I <i>were</i> the president, <i>I'd lower</i> taxes. 2. <u>If people switched</u> to chopsticks, eating on the move <u>would be</u> useless. 3. If you <i>solved</i> the puzzle, you <i>would win</i> the game. 4. If I <i>were</i> you, I <i>would go</i> to the dentist. 5. - I <u>would buy</u> a new camera if I <u>had</u> more money.
3rd conditional (Type 3)	(If+ past perfect, would/ could/ might + have + p.p.) 1. If she <i>had married</i> early, she <i>would have had</i> a baby. (She didn't marry early. She didn't have a baby.) 2. If he <i>had had</i> enough time, he <i>could have visited</i> you. 3. If pressure <u>had been put</u> on resources, people <u>could have forced</u> the authorities to conserve fuel.
General/ Zero conditional	(if+ present simple, present simple) In zero conditional we don't use modals. 1. If I <i>feel</i> thirsty, I <i>drink</i> water. 2. If you <i>boil</i> water, it <i>evaporates</i> . 3. If you <i>stop</i> smoking, you <i>save</i> money. 4. <u>If Ali has</u> enough time, he usually <u>walks</u> to school.

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'Unless' means 'if not'.

Unless you **come**, you will suffer.

Unless she **drinks** water, she will die.

Unless she **has** a car, she can't come.

Unless he **wrote** a letter, he would be fired.

Unless she **is** good at physics, she can't pass.

Unless she **has** money, she can't join us.

Unless he plays well, he will **not** win.

Unless the weather is cold, we'll go swimming.

Wish

انتبه انها لا يتبعها عادة فعل تصريف اول

Wish...would/ could (future wish)

- I **wish** you **would** be more patient with your boss.
- I **wish** you **wouldn't** fight with your parents anymore.
- I **wish** you **would** find a real value out of 'The Binos' dictionary of military terms- by Etaywe Awni.
- I **wish** your car **would** work properly.
- I **wish** you **could** come to the party.

Wish.... Simple past tense verb (present wish)

- This villa isn't big enough. I **wish** it **was** much bigger.
(it is not big enough)
- I can't afford a Mercedes car. I **wish** I **had** a better income.

Wish.... past perfect

- I **wish** I **had told** the judge the truth. I'm in jail now for not telling the truth.

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- I **wish** I **hadn't got rid** of the governor's phone number. I really need him.
- I ate too many sweet cakes. I don't feel well. **I wish I hadn't eaten too many sweet cakes.**
- I didn't do enough work when I was at school. **I wish I had done enough work when I was at school.**

20.4 Hope

Hope and **wish** are similar in meaning but different in grammar. 'Hope' indicates something which possibly happened or will possibly happen.

'Hope' can be followed by any tense. As in:

- **I hope** that **you'll** come tonight.
(I don't know if you're coming)
- **I hope** that they **came** last night.
(I don't know if they came)

مهم جدا:

As if/ as though

يفيدان أن أمرا غير حقيقي قد وقع ويأتيان بالصيغتين التاليتين

- "Subject+ verb (present)+ **as if/ as though**+ subject+ verb (past simple)"

انتبه الى أنه اذا صيغة الجملة بالمضارع فما بعد **as if-as though** يكون بالماضي البسيط

- "Subject+ verb (past)+ **as if/ as though**+ subject+ verb (past perfect)"

انتبه الى أنه اذا صيغة الجملة بالماضي فما بعد **as if-as though** يكون بالماضي التام

- The lady **treats** me **as if she were** my mother.
- Asma **walks** **as though she studied** fashion.
- Rasmi **looked** **as if he had seen** a monster.
- Majed **looked** **as though he had run** ten kilometers.

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Exercise (46)

Select the correct answer. (الإجابة الصحيحة كتبت الخط العريض)

1. If I were you, I to Spain.
a. will travel **b. would travel**
2. If you jump a bit higher, you the record.
a. will break **b. would break**
3. If she had had an extra payment, she the project.
a. would finish **b. would have finished**
4. Unless you your voice down, you will be dismissed.
a. keep b. don't keep
5. If you freeze the water in that bottle, the water.....
a. would expand **b. expands**
6. Asma walks as though she fashion.
a. had studied **b. studied** c. studies
7. Rasmi looked as if he a monster.
a. **had seen** b. saw
8. I wish I A lot of money. You know I'm really poor.
a. have **b. had**

21. Conjunctions

أدوات البط

'Both...and' يأتيان بالصيغ التالية

- a. (Subject+ verb+ both+ adjective+ and+ adjective)
- Robert is *both clever and polite*.
- b. (Subject+ verb+ both+ noun + and + noun)
- Bernard plays *both violin and the guitar*.
- c. (Subject+ verb+ both+ adverb+ and+ adverb)
- She writes *both quickly and neatly*.
- d. (Subject+ verb+ both+ prepositional phrase+ and + prepositional phrase)
- He excels *both in physics and in literature*.
- e. (Subject+ not only+ verb+ but also+ verb)
- Bernard *both plays* the violin *and writes* stories.

'So' and 'Such' يأتيان بالصيغ التالية

So:

- a. (Subject+ verb+ so+ adjective/ adverb+ that+ subject+ verb)

As in:

- Britney sang so well that she received many awards.
- The sea food tastes so good that I will ask for more.

- b. (Subject+ verb+ so+ many/ few+ plural countable noun+ that+ subject+ verb)

As in:

- I have so many young sons that they will form my own football team.
- I had so few options that I could select one easily.

- c. (Subject+ verb+ so+ much/ little+ mass noun+ that+ subject+ verb)

As in:

- Ramzi gave me so much money that I can buy a new house.
- I have so little milk that I can't give you some.

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d. (Subject+ verb+ so+ adjective+ a+ singular countable noun+ that+ subject+ verb), as in:

- It was so cold a night that I stayed indoors.

Such:

a. (Subject+ verb+ such+ adjective+ plural count noun/ mass noun+ that+ subject+ verb)

As in:

- Marwan has such exceptional skills that I'm jealous of him.
- I have such difficult homework that I won't finish it quickly.

b. (Subject+ verb+ such+ a+ adjective+ singular countable noun+ that+ subject+ verb)

As in:

- He is such a bad boy that I don't like him.

تأتي بالصيغ التالية Not only...but also

a. (Subject+ verb+ not only + adjective+ but also + adjective)

- Robert is *not only clever but also polite*.

b. (Subject+ verb+ not only + noun + but also + noun)

- Bernard plays *not only the violin but also the oud*.

c. (Subject+ verb+ not only + adverb+ but also + adverb)

- She writes *not only quickly but also neatly*.

d. (Subject+ verb+ not only + prepositional phrase+ but also + prepositional phrase)

- He excels *not only in physics but also in literature*.

e. (Subject+ not only+ verb+ but also+ verb)

- Bernard *not only plays the violin but also writes stories*.

تأتي بالصيغ التالية 'as well as'

a. (Subject+ verb+ noun+ as well as+ noun)

- George plays *the guitar as well as the violin*.

b. (Subject+ verb+ adjective+ as well as+ adjective)

- George is *talented as well as handsome*.

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c. (Subject+ verb+ adverb + as well as+ adverb)

- He writes *quickly as well as neatly*.

d. (Subject+ verb+ prepositional phrase+ as well as+ prepositional phrase)

- He excels *in physics as well as in maths*.

e. (Subject+ verb+ as well as+ verb)

- Bernard *plays the violin as well as composes* music.

Because	(تستخدم لبيان السبب)	يتبعها جملة فعلية
Because of		يتبعها شبه جملة اسمية
Although	(لبيان التضاد بالنتيجة)	يتبعها جملة فعلية
In spite of/ despite		يتبعها شبه جملة اسمية

**22. Conjunctions
(B)**

Words	Use	Examples
And	تربط جملتين أو اسمين أو فعلين أو صفتين أو ظرفين في جملة تفيد معنى الإثبات	- <i>Ahmad and Ali</i> are staying home today. - The children <i>eat and play</i> all day. - The test was <i>long and difficult</i> . - John works <i>carefully and quietly</i> . - <i>David went to eat after class, and in the evening he went to a movie</i> .
But	تربط جملتين اسمين أو فعلين أو صفتين أو ظرفين في جملة تفيد معنى النفي أو التضاد	- <i>Ali is fat but his father is thin</i> . - <i>Ali likes playing football but he doesn't like to play basketball</i> . - I don't like <i>shirts but T-shirts</i> . - The team <i>tried</i> to score a goal but <i>failed</i> . - <i>Ali is fat but handsome</i> . - <i>Ali works hard but carefully</i>
Or	تربط جملتين اسمين أو فعلين أو صفتين أو ظرفين في جملة تفيد الخيار	- Would you like <i>tea or coffee</i> ? - You may <i>borrow my car or take</i> the bus. - She always wears <i>blue or white</i> shoes. - Betty always arrives <i>too late or too early</i> . - <i>You have to finish your dinner, or you can't have dessert</i> .
Whereas/ while	تربط جملتين لبيان التضاد	- <i>Jeffrey is rich whereas Janet is poor</i> . - <i>Qasim is polite while Sari is impolite</i> .
And not either	تربط جملتين منفيتين	- <i>I don't like milk and Ali doesn't either</i> .

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'So that' تستخدم في السياق التالي لبيان القصد

(subject+ verb+ so that+ subject+ verb)

- Osama studied hard so that he could pass the exam.
- Ibrahim is sending the card early so that it will arrive in time for his wife's birthday.

انتبه للاستخدام الاتي

Either... or

- **Either** small box **or** malaria is a dangerous disease.
- I can drink **either** Coke **or** orange juice.
- Your car must be **either a** BMW **or a** Toyota.

Neither... nor

- **Neither** my relatives **nor** my wife is flying to Paris.

Exercise (48)

Select the appropriate answers of the following sentences:

(الإجابة الصحيحة كتبت بالخط العريض)

1. you don't have any question, I will leave.
a. **Provided** b. Because c. Although
2. I went shopping the weather was cold.
a. despite b. therefore c. **although**
3. the weather was cold she didn't visit her father.
a. **Because** b. Due to c. But
4. I was walking down the street, I meet an old friend.
a. **While** b. Before c. As soon as
5. Both my father my sister are here.
a. **and** b. or c. nor
6. Not only my brother my parents are here.
a. **but also** b. or c. nor
7. Neither my children my brother are here.
a. **nor** b. or c. and

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8. the restaurant was crowded, I managed to book a table.
a. But **b. Although** c. Despite
9. The heater iskeeping the house warm in winter
a. for b. to c. but
10. A: I'm in a good mood.
B:
a. so am I b. neither do I c. too
11. The clerk stopped..... I came in.
a. as soon as b. during c. for
12. The bus was late..... I took a cab.
a. so b. because of c. although
13. The child took the prescribed vaccine;, he got sick.
a. nevertheless b. despite c. for
15. Hani ran not only fast but also
a. care b. careful **c. carefully**
16. Hani is both kind and
a. clever b. cleverness c. cleverly

Exercise (50)

Supply either 'because' or 'because of' as appropriate.

1. It isn't easy to send your letter.....you have written the wrong address.
2. I'll leave early.....the party is very boring.
3. SOS team arrived late..... the bad weather.
4. Salman can't join the university teamhis low grades.
5. Many British people died last summer.....the heat.

(answers: 1. because; 2. because; 3. because of; 4. because of; 5. because of)

Exercise (51)

Use either 'so' or 'such' in these sentences as appropriate.

1. The sun is shiningbrightly that I have to put on my sunglasses.

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2. Deema isa powerful runner that she always wins the races.

(answers: 1. so ; 2. such)

Exercise (52)

A: Supply the missing linkers (not only...but also, both...and) in the following sentences:

1. Mr. Eyad speaks..... Spanish but also English.
2. I have villasin the country and in the city.

(answers: 1. not only; 2. both)

B: Supply the missing word ('so' or 'such') in the following sentences:

1. We had a bad night that we couldn't sleep.
2. She gave me good a stereo that I was very grateful to her.
3. The day was hot that everyone went to the sea.
4. The motel has a comfortable room that I don't want to leave.
5. It was dark that I couldn't see my finger.
6. That restaurant has delicious food that I can't stop eating.

(answers: 1. such; 2. so; 3. so; 4. such; 5. so; 6. such)

Embedded Questions

أسئلة مضمنة

وتأتي بالصيغ التالية

-Embedded yes/no questions

(*if/ whether+ subject+ verb+ complement*) as a noun clause in a statement, as in:

- **Was it overcast yesterday?**

I don't know **if it was overcast yesterday.**

Embedded question

Can you tell me **if it was overcast yesterday?**

Embedded yes/no question

- Embedded Wh-questions

(*what/ when...+ subject+ verb+ complement*), as in:

- **Where is the best hotel?**

I don't know **where the best hotel is.**

Embedded wh-question

Can you tell me **where the best hotel is?**

Embedded wh- question

1. (Subject+ verb (phrase)+ I/ whether+ subject+ verb...)

We don't know **if he is coming.**

2. (Subject+ verb (phrase)+ wh-question word+ subject+ verb...)

We don't know **where the meeting will take place.**

3. (Auxiliary+ subject+ verb+ question word+ subject+ verb)

Can you tell me **how far the museum is** from the college?

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Affirmative agreement

نستخدم الصيغة التالية للإجابة والرد على جملة مثبتة

1. 'affirmative statement+ and+ so + auxiliary (be/ do/ have/ modal verb)+ subject'

- I'm happy, and *so are you*.
- They will work in the lab tomorrow, and *so will you*.
- A: I'm leaving. B: *So am I*.
- A: I've a car. B: *So do I*.
- A: Arwa can drive a bike. B: *So can Sama*.

We use an appropriate form of 'do' in the present simple/ past simple, as in:

- John goes to the school, and *so does my brother*.
- A: I like cinema. B: *So do I*.
- A: Al-Faisali won. B: *So did Al-Ahli*.
- A: Rula likes apples. B: *So does Asma*.

2. (affirmative statement+ and+ subject+ auxiliary (be/ do/ have/ modal verb)+ too)

Examples:

- I'm happy, **and you are too**.
- They will work in the lab tomorrow, **and you will too**.
- John goes to that school, **and my brother does too**.

Negative agreement

نستخدم الصيغة التالية للرد على جملة منفية

1. 'negative statement+ and+ neither + positive auxiliary (be/ do/ have/ modal verb) + subject'

- I didn't see Sara this afternoon. *Neither did Ali*.
- She will not go to the meeting. *Neither will Ashraf*.
- The boss isn't at the party. *Neither is the assistant*.
- John didn't call Sami. *Neither did Ali*.
- Rami doesn't speak French. *Neither does Haifa*.

2. 'negative statement+ and+ subject + negative auxiliary+ either'

- I didn't see Sara this afternoon, *and Ali didn't either*.
- She will not go to the meeting, *and Ashraf will not either*.

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Exercise ()

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of **either** or **neither**.

1. The boys shouldn't take the medicine, andshould the girls.
2. We don't plan to join the team, anddo they.
3. They won't have to work on weekends, and she won't
4. I can't stand listening to pop music, and she can't.....

(answers: 1. neither; 2. neither; 3. either; 4. either)

Exercise (54)

Supply the correct form of the missing verb.

1. The boys aren't happy with the programme, and neither.....the girls.
2. We can't study in the library, and theyeither.
3. He didn't know the answer and neither.....I.

(answers: 1. is; 2. can't; 3. did)

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Relative/ adjective clauses جمل الوصل (الوصفية)

Pronouns

Who

تشير لاسم عاقل

(1) Examples

I met the lady who supported me.

(2) The base sentences

I met the lady. The lady supported me.

Which

تشير لاسم غير عاقل

The pen which is there is mine.

The pen is mine. It is there

Pronouns

Whom

تشير لاسم عاقل

مفعول به

Which

تشير لاسم غير عاقل

(1) Examples

The lady whom I met was Rana.

The pen which I bought was good.

(2) The base sentences

I met the lady. The lady was Rana.

I bought a pen. The pen was good.

Pronouns

Whose

تشير لمن تعود له

ملكية شيء

Where

تشير لاسم مكان

When

تشير لزمان

(1) Examples

I met the lady whose van was damaged.

- The villa where I live is nice.

- I will never forget the time when you left me behind.

(2) The base sentence

I met the lady. Her van was damaged.

I live in that villa. The villa is nice.

I will never forget that time. You left me behind at that time.

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Exercise (65)

Use (where, which, who, when, whose, or whom) to fill in the blanks.

1. I'll never forget the day.....I met you.
2. India is the cityhe lives.
3. The student.....composition I have already read is excellent.
4. The programme.....we saw last night was thrilling.
5. The girldropped the can was punished severely.

(answers: whom; where; whose; which; who)

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28. Prepositions

حروف الجر

(عليك أن تعرف حرف الجر الصحيح مع الكلمة والسياق المناسبين)

In: في

	Examples
Enclosed space; Something around you في مكان مغلق	in a car, in a taxi, in a helicopter, in a boat, in a lift, in a box, in a pocket, in a wallet, in a building, in an office, in the room, in the Kitchen, in the garden, in the bathroom
Streets في شارع ما	in Dallas street, in Oxford street
Countries, cities, towns and villages في المدن والدول والقرى	in Paris, in Moscow, in New York in Jordan
مع كلمة 'arrive'	arrive in London
Weather مع كلمات تدل على حال الطقس	in the rain, in the snow, in the fog
Miscellaneous common phrases مع الكلمات التالية	in the garden, in the sky, in the newspaper, in a row, in bed, in a book, in the photo, in the middle, in the back of (a car), in the front of, in back of, in front of

At: عند/ في

	Examples
Points الأسماء الدالة على نقطة جغرافية	at the corner, at the bus stop, at the door, at the top of (the page), at the end of (something), at the cross roads, at the roundabout, at the bottom, at the reception, at the traffic lights
Street numbers أرقام الشوارع	at 17 oxford street
Speed حد السرعة	at a speed of 50 k/ h
Specific place مع أسماء محددة	at Heathrow airport, at the cinema, at the pub, at Fred's house

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	at home, at work, at university, at school, at college, at the party, at the meeting, at the football match,
--	--

On: على

	Examples
Surface/ touching part of something سطح جسم ما	on the wall, on the ceiling, on the floor, on the carpet, on the cover of the book, (a sign) on the wall, on the back of an envelope
Directions الاتجاهات	on the left, on the right, on the far side
To mean 'by means of something' بمعنى بواسطة	on the phone, on the T.V
Levels of a building/ On+ floor مع طوابق البناء	on the first floor, on the top floor
Parts of the body مع أجزاء الجسم	on my foot, on his leg, on my left arm
Some types of transport بعض وسائل النقل	on a bus, on a horse
ومع الاسماء التالية	on this page, on the screen, on the beach

28.2 Prepositions of Time (at, in, and on)

Prepositions of time are used to show the time of events and activities.

At :

	Examples
Precise time	at 5 o'clock, at noon, at midnight at night, at dawn, at lunch time at sunrise, at sunset, at bed time at the moment, at the weekend at the start of June, at present at the same time
With age	at the age of 17
Hours	at 6: 30

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Calendar seasons	at Christmas, at Easter
With meals	at lunch, at breakfast, at dinner

In:

	Examples
Months	in August, in April
Years	in 1996, in 2000, in the 1980
Parts of the day	in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening
Seasons	in spring, in summer
Long periods	in 7 months, in the ice age, in the future, in two weeks in two days, in three months
Centuries	in the 20 the century
To refer to the time something takes to be completed	-I will finish my paper in 10 minutes. -I did the crossword in half an hour.

On:

	Examples
Days	on Monday/ Saturday/ Friday, etc.
A day of the month	on 17 February, on 21 march 1968
Days of holiday	on your birthday, on independence day, on Christmas day
Particular time of a day	on Saturday evening, on Thursday morning

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<i>Miscellaneous of common phrases</i>	on arrival, on your return
--	----------------------------

✓ **In time, On time:**

'**In time**' means 'before/ not late', e.g.:

I arrived **in time** for the 09:00 train.

'**On time**' means 'exactly at the arranged time', e.g.:

My train left **on time**. (Exactly at 9 o'clock/ not after or before)

'**Between**' is used with two people/ things, and it can be used with more than two when the number is definite, as in:

1. I divided the portion **between** *Alfred and Helen*.
2. I sat **between** Ali, Ahmad, Yousef and Samia.

✓ '**Among**' is used with more than two people/ things and with indefinite number of people/ things, as in:

I slept **among** strange people.

We use 'with' with the following words:

satisfied with	familiar with	annoyed with
fill with	consult with	supply with
agree with	endowed with	with confidence
compare with	pleasesd with	covered with

from.....to (من...إلى) بمعنى

between.....and (بين...و) بمعنى

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28.4 Preposition+ noun (e.g. in my opinion) . There are some nouns that are usually used preceded by prepositions; these include:

on holiday	on a journey	on business	in cash
by cheque	in pen	on television	on the phone
for sale	on the whole	in advance	up to date
on purpose	by chance	by mistake	in my opinion
At a high speed	at first sight	at the invitation of	in charge of
In honor of	on the occasion of		with confidence
by+ transport means: by taxi/ bus/ train/ ship/ sea/ plane/ air		on foot (means walking)	

28.5 Verb+ Preposition (prepositional verbs), as in:
'graduate from', 'spend on' and 'supply with'. Here are some common prepositional verbs:

wait for	belong to	agree with	apply for
apologize for	believe in	care about	deal with
concentrate on	suffer from	talk about	consist of
blame for	provide with	take care of	laugh at
hide from	blame for	cope with	comment on
rely on	depend on	contribute to	stare at
look forward to	congratulate on	take advantage of	dream of/ about
participate in	forget about	vote for	object to
count on	thank for	graduate from	compete with
furnish with	interfere with	mix with	pay for
prevent from	recover from	sit at (the table)	sit in (arm chair)
decide on	detract from	engage in	escape from

28.6 Adjectives+ prepositions (e.g. mad at).

accustomed to	Afraid of	mad at	interested in
expert in	different from	capable of	fond of
rich in	Guilty of	detrimental to	partial to
tired of/ from	finished with	absent from	dull of

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acquainted with
jealous of
committed to
content with
composed of
full of

accused of
Aware of
upset with
Proud of
dressed in
superior to

innocent of
bored with
dedicated to
married to
easy for
born in

angry at
known for
discriminated against
different from
empty of
kind to

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Exercise (67)

1. Gallagher's room is.....the third floor.
(A) in
(B) on
(C) at
(D) for

Answer (B)

2. I saw Julia Robert holding a parrot.....her hand.
(A) in
(B) on
(C) at
(D) for

Answer (A)

3. There are 23 seatsthe classroom.
(A) in
(B) on
(C) at
(D) for

Answer (A)

Exercise (68)

1. I'm afraid.....parachuting. I hate to jump from high places.
a. in
b. on
c. at
d. of

Answer (D)

2. Orange is rich.....vitamin (c).
a. with
b. on
c. at
d. for

Answer (A)

3. People in Congo suffer..... civil war.
a. in
b. on
c. at
d. from

Answer (D)

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4. Don't write.....pen.
a. in
b. on
c. at
d. from

Answer (A)

5. When you decide to participate in the parliamentary elections, please tell me..... advance.
a. in
b. on
c. at
d. for

Answer (A)

6. My firm-report will be declared the radio.
a. in
b. on
c. at
d. for

Answer (B)

7. Water consists..... oxygen and hydrogen.
a. in
b. of
c. at
d. for

Answer (B)

8. You are well-trained. That is why I can rely.....you.
a. in
b. on
c. at
d. since

Answer (B)

9. I'll be out for few hours. Could you take care.....my baby.
a. of
b. on
c. at
d. for

Answer (A)

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10. We went to the station.....taxi.
(A) by
(B) on
(C) at
(D) for

Answer (A)

11. I was born Holland.
(A) from
(B) with
(C) in
(D) at

Answer (C)

12. I'm proud.....my king.
(A) of
(B) with
(C) at
(D) for

Answer (A)

13. The man is responsible.....his family.
(A) from
(B) of
(C) at
(D) for

Answer (D)

14. You're accusedsmuggling.
(A) from
(B) with
(C) of
(D) for

Answer (C)

15. He speaks Frenchconfidence.
(A) from
(B) with
(C) at
(D) for

Answer (B)

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30. Redundancy

هناك كلمات في الجملة تكون تكرارا لكلمة أخرى موجودة في الجملة تختلف صورة ولكنها تحمل نفس معناها، لذا فوجود الكلمتين معا في نفس الجملة يعد خطأ. وهذه الكلمات هي:

Repeat again

Mary repeated the question again. (incorrect)

Mary repeated the question. (correct)

New innovations

We should come up with new innovations to improve our way of living.
(incorrect)

We should come up with innovations to improve our way of living.
(correct)

Join together

My father asked me to join the team together. (incorrect)

My father asked me to join the team. (correct)

Sufficient enough

We have sufficient enough money. (incorrect)

We have sufficient money. (correct)

We have enough money. (correct)

Return back

I returned back last night. (incorrect)

I returned last night. (correct)

Progress forward

The Israeli-Palestinian peace talks progressed forward. (incorrect)

The Israeli-Palestinian peace talks progressed. (correct)

Advance forward

The army advanced forward after the main battle. (incorrect)

The army advanced after the main battle. (correct)

Proceed forward

The teacher proceeded forward to discuss the puzzle. (incorrect)

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The teacher proceeded to discuss the puzzle. (correct)

Same identical

The twins have the same identical birthmarks. (incorrect)

The twins have identical birthmarks. (correct)

Two twins

My brother wants to play with the two twins. (incorrect)

My brother wants to play with the twins. (correct)

Two halves

I split the group into two halves. (incorrect)

I split the group into halves. (correct)

TOEFL example:

1. I split the cake into two halves.

A B C D

Answer (D), it should be "halves".

2. At last, physicians found out new innovations to cure patients of cancer.

A B C D

Answer (C).

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Q4. The following is incomplete sentence. Beneath the sentence you will see three words or phrases. Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

- During the early period of ocean navigation,.....any need for sophisticated instruments of techniques.

- A. so that hardly
- B. hardly was
- C. there was hardly

Answer: C

Q12. The following is incomplete sentence. Beneath the sentence you will see three words or phrases. Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

- Simple photographic lenses cannot.....sharp, undistorted images over a wide field.

- A. to form
- B. are formed
- C. form
- D. forming

Answer: C

Q10. The following sentence has four underlined words or phrases. Identify the one word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

- Of the much factors that contributed to the growth of
A B C
international tourism in 1990s, one of the most important,
D
was the invent of Internet in 1990.

Answer: A

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Q8. In the following questions each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. Identify the one word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

1. Mohammad studied many different cultures, and he
a b
was one of the first anthropologists to photograph him
c d
subjects.

Answer: D , it should be "his".

2. A food additive is any chemical that food manufactures
a b
intentional add to their products.
c d

Answer: C, it should be "intentionally".

3. Although human beings are an only animals who can speak, we
A B
know that other animals can communicate with each other.
C D

Answer: B, it should be "the".

4. Birds, for example, talk to each other through theirs songs.
A B
They are able to share information.
C D

Answer: B, it should be "their".

5. People in different country have different languages; similarly,
A B
birds have different dialects.
C D

Answer: A, it should be "countries".

6. One dialect may have a different intonation with another. This
A B
may help you identify where this or that man from.
C D

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Answer: B, it should be "from".

7. Experts in bird songs can listen and tells what area that bird comes from.
A B C D

Answer: C the correct answer is "tell".

8. What is the best ways to prepare for a job in the year
A B
2020. This is a question many people are asking because
C
they want to be prepared for the future demands of workforce.
D

Answer: A, the corrects answer is "way".

Practice Test

الإجابة الصحيحة هي المطبوعة بالخط العريض

Structure

1. Simple photographic lenses cannot -----sharp, undistorted images over a wide field.

- (A) to form
- (B) are formed
- (C) forming
- (D) form**

الجواب D لأنه يسبق الفراغ cannot ويجب أن يتبعها فعل مجرد

2. Of all the factors affecting agricultural yields, weather is the one -----the most.

- (A) it influences farmers
- (B) that influences farmers**
- (C) farmers that it influences
- (D) why farmers influences it

يأتي بعد الاسم جملة وصفية/ صلة الموصول

3. Beverly sills,-----, assumed director-ship of the New York City Opera in 1979.

- (A) be a star soprano
- (B) was a star soprano
- (C) a star soprano and
- (D) a star soprano**

4. -----of tissues is known as histology.

- (A) Studying scientific
- (B) The scientific study**
- (C) To study scientific
- (d) That is scientific studying

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5. With the exception of mercury, ----- at standard temperature and pressure.

- (A) **The metallic elements are solid**
- (B) Which is a the solid metallic elements
- (C) Metallic elements being solid
- (d) Since the metallic elements are solid

6. potential dehydration is ----- that a land animal faces.

- (A) the often greatest hazard
- (B) the greatest often hazard
- (C) **often the greatest hazard**
- (D) often the hazard greatest

7. By tracking the eye of a hurricane, forecasters can determine the speed at which ----

- (A) is a storm moving
- (B) **a storm is moving**
- (C) is moving a storm
- (D) a moving storm

8. The Grapes wrath, a novel about the depression years of the 1930's, is one of John Steinbeck's----- books.

- (A) **most famous**
- (B) the most famous
- (C) are most famous
- (D) and most famous

ملاحظة: لا يجوز استخدام the بعد اسم الملكية في صيغة الأفضلية.

9. Technology will play a key role in----- future life-styles.

- (A) to shape
- (B) **shaping**
- (C) shape of
- (D) shaped

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10. The computer has dramatically affected ---- photographic lenses are constructed.

- (A) is the way
- (B) that the way
- (C) which way do
- (D) the way**

11. The early railroads were ---- the existing arteries of transportation : roads, turnpikes, canals, and other waterways.

- (A) those short lines connected
- (B) short lines that connected**
- (C) connected by short lines
- (D) short connected lines

12. ----- as a masterpiece, a work of art must transcend the ideals of the period in which it was created

- (A) Ranks
- (B) The ranking
- (C) To be ranked**
- (D) For being ranked

13. Jackie Robinson,-----to play baseball in the major leagues, joined the Brooklyn dodgers in 1974.

- (A) the black American who first
- (B) the first black American**
- (C) was the first black American
- (D) the first and black American who

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14. During the flood of 1927, the red cross, ----- out of emergency headquarters in Mississippi, set up temporary shelters for the homeless.

- (A) operates
- (B) is Operating
- (C) has Operated
- (D) operating**

15. In bacteria and in other organisms,----- is the nucleic acid **DNA** that provides the genetic information.

- (A) both
 - (B) which
 - (C) and
 - (D) it**
-

16. Dairy farming is ----- leading agricultural activity in the united states.

- (A) a**
- (B) at
- (C) then
- (D) none

17. Although thunder and lightning are produced at the same time, light waves travel faster -----, so we see the lightning before we hear the thunder.

- (A) than sound waves do**
- (B) than sound waves are
- (C) do sound waves
- (D) sound waves

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18. Beef cattle ---- of all livestock for economic growth in certain geographic regions.

- (A) the most are important
- (B) are the most important**
- (C) the most important are
- (D) the are most important

19. The discovery of halftone process in photography in 1881 made it ----- photographs in books and newspapers.

- (A) the possible reproduction
- (B) possible to reproduction**
- (C) the possible of reproduction
- (D) possible reproduction

20. Flag day is a legal holiday in the state of Pennsylvania, ---
- Betsy Ross sewed the first American flag.

- (A) which
- (B) where**
- (C) that
- (D) has

21. ----- vastness of Grand Canyon, it is difficult to capture it in a single photograph.

- (A) while the
- (B) the
- (C) for the
- (D) because of the**

22. Speciation,-----, results when an animal population becomes isolated by some factor, usually geographic.

- (A) form biological species
- (B) biological species are form**

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- (C) which forming biological species
- (D) the formation biological species**

23. In its pure state antimony has no important uses, but---- with other substances, it is an extremely useful metal.

- (A) when combined physically or chemically**
- (B) combined When physically or chemically
- (C) the physically and chemical combined or
- (D) it is combined physically and chemicall

24. The dawn redwood appears ---- some 100 million years ago in northern forests around the world.

- (A) was flourished
- (B) having to flourish
- (C) to have flourished**
- (D) have flourished

25. Beinning in the Middle Ages, composers of Western music used a system of notating their compositions ---- be performed by musicians.

- (A) will
- (B) that
- (C) and when to
- (D) so they could**

26. Civil rights are the freedoms and rights ---- as member of a community, state, or nation.

- (A) may have a person
- (B) may have a person who
- (C) a person may have**
- (D) and person may have

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27. Richard Wright enjoyed success and influence ----- among Black American writers of his era.

- (A) were unparalleled
- (B) are unparalleled
- (C) **unparalleled**
- (D) the unparalleled

28. ----- of large mammals once dominated the north American prairies: the American bison and the pronghorn antelope.

- (A) There are two species
- (B) With two species
- (C) Two species are
- (D) **Two species**

29. Franklin D. Roosevelt was ----- the great force of radio and the opportunity it provided for taking government policies directly to the people.

- (A) as the first president he understood fully
- (B) the first president that, to fully understood
- (C) the first president fully understood
- (D) **the first president to understand fully**

30. During the late fifteenth century, ----- of the native societies of America had professions in the fields of arts and crafts.

- (A) **only a few**
- (B) a few but
- (C) few, but only
- (D) a few only

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31. After quartz, calcite is the ----- in the crust of the Earth.
(A) mineral is most abundant
(B) mineral that most abundant
(C) most abundant mineral that
(D) **most abundant mineral**
32. Regarded as the world's foremost linguistic theorist, Noam Chomsky continues ----- new theories about language and language learning.
(A) for creating
(B) by creation
(C) **to create**
(D) create
33. -----any area receives more water than the ground can absorb the excess water flows to the lowest level, carrying loose material.
(A) Being
(B) **Whenever**
(C) When might
(D) Is
34. In 1935 seismologist Charles F. Richter devised ----- for rating the strength of earthquakes.
(A) for the numerical scale
(B) the scale numerical
(C) **a numerical scale**
(D) a scale numerical
35. After the second world war the woman wage earner ----- a standard part of middle-class life in the united states.
(A) who became
(B) becoming that what which

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- (C) **became**
- (D) to became

36. Celluloid and plastics have largely replaced genuine ivory in the manufacture ----- buttons, billiard balls, and piano keys.

- (A) **of such things as**
- (B) as of such things
- (C) such things as of
- (D) things as of such

37. One of the tenets of New Criticism is that a critic need not tell readers ----- about a story.

- (A) which thinking
- (B) **what to think**
- (C) that thinking
- (D) to think what

38. The outer ear, ----- the fleshy pinna and the auditory canal, picks up and funnels sound waves toward the eardrum.

- (A) includes
- (B) which it includes
- (C) **which includes**
- (D) of which includes

39. The chair may be the oldest type of furniture, its importance has varied from time to time and from country to country.

- (A) but when
- (B) until then
- (C) in spite of
- (D) **although**

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40. When wood, natural gas, oil, or any other burns, with oxygen in the air to produce heat.

- (A) combining substances in the fuel
- (B) substances in the fuel that combine
- (C) substances in the fuel combine**
- (D) a combination of substances in the fuel

41. Deserts are arid land areas where through evaporation than is gained through precipitation.

- (A) the loss of more water
- (B) loss more water
- (C) is more water loss
- (D) more water is lost**

42. When goshawk chicks are young, parents share in the hunting duties and in guarding the nest.

- (A) the both
- (B) both**
- (C) both of
- (D) and both

43. not only among the largest animals that ever lived but they are also among the most intelligent.

- (A) are whales**
- (B) whales
- (C) some whales
- (D) they are whales

44. Fish are the most ancient form of vertebrate life, and all other vertebrates.

- (A) from them evolved**
- (B) evolved them
- (C) to evolve
- (D) they are evolved

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45. 350 species of sharks, and although they are all carnivorous, only a few species will attack people.
(A) About
(B) Where about
(C) **There are about**
(D) About the
46. Some snakes lay eggs, but others birth to live offspring.
(A) **give**
(B) giving
(C) they give
(D) to have given
47. Because it so closely related to communication,.... art form to develop.
(A) **drawing was probably the earliest**
(B) early drawing probably
(C) early drawing probably
(D) the earliest draw
48. Halley's Comet had its first documented sighting in 240 B.C. in china and it has been seen from the earth 29 times.
(A) after
(B) because of
(C) **since then**
(D) that is
49. that managers commit in problem solving is jumping to a conclusion about the cause of a given problem.

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- (A) Major errors
- (B) Since the major error
- (C) **The major error**
- (D) Of the major error

50. Algonkian – speaking Native Americans greeted the pilgrims settled on the eastern shores of what is now New England.

- (A) to whom
- (B) of which
- (C) **who**
- (D) which

51. The best known books of Ross Macdonald, writer of detective novels, feature the character Lew Archer a private detective.

- (A) is the
- (B) is an
- (C) they are by
- (D) **the**

52. The first building to employ steel skeleton construction.....

- (A) Chicago, Illinois, the home of the home insurance company Building completed in 1885
- (B) **the home insurance company Building in Chicago, Illinois, was completed in 1885**
- (C) because the home insurance company Building in Chicago, Illinois, was completed in 1885
- (D) the home insurance company Building in Chicago, Illinois, completed in 1885

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53. Indigo is a vat color,..... called because it does not dissolve in water.

- (A) which it
- (B) it is
- (C) but
- (D) so**

54. Hubble's law states that the greater the distance between any two galaxies,..... is their relative speed of separation.

- (A) the greatest
- (B) the greater**
- (C) greater than
- (D) as great as

Practice Test

Written Expression

1. Guppies are sometimes call rainbow fish because of
A B C
the males bright colors.
D

A: الجواب

2. Serving several term in Congress, Shirley Chisholm
A B
became an important United states politician.
C D

B: الجواب

3. Twenty to thirty year after a mature forest is cleared away,
A B
a nearly impenetrable thicket of trees and shrubs develops.
C D

A: الجواب

4. The first national park in world, Yellowstone park, was
A B
established in 1872.
C D

B: الجواب

5. Magnificent mountains and coastal scenery is British
A B C
Columbia's chief tourist Attractions.
D

C: الجواب

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6. Scientists at universities are often more involved in
A B C
theoretical research than in practically research.
D

الجواب: D

7. Nylon, a synthetic done from a combination of water, air,
A B
and a by-product of coal, was first introduced in 1938.
C D

الجواب: A

8. Ornithology, the study of birds, is one of the major scientific
A
fields in which amateurs play a role in accumulating,
B C
researching, and publish data.
D

الجواب: D

9. Animation is a technique for creativity the illusion of life in
A B C
inanimate things.
D

الجواب: B

10. The nonviolent protest advocated by Dr . Martin Luther
A
King, proving highly effective in an age of expanding
B C
television news coverage
D

الجواب: B

TEJUAL - by Awni AlRayahneh

11. On December 7, 787, Delaware became a first state to
A B C
ratify the Constitution.
D

الجواب: C

12. Nutritionists believe what diet affects how one feels
A B C
physically and emotionally.
D

الجواب: B

13. Mealii Kalama, creator of over 400 Hawaiian quilts, was
A B
granted a national heritage fellowship in 1985 for herself
C
contributions to folk art.

D

الجواب: C

14. The rocky mountains were explored by fur traders during
A B
the early 1800's, in a Decades preceding the united states civil
C D
war.

الجواب: C

15. The works of the author Herman Melville are literary
A B
creations of a high order, blending fact, fiction, adventure, and
C
subtle symbolic.
D

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الجواب: D

16. The body structure that developed in birds over millions
of years is well designed for Flight, being both lightly in
weight and remarkably strong.

الجواب: D

17. From 1905 to 1920, American novelist Edith Wharton was
at the height of her writing Career, publishing of her three
most famous novels.

الجواب: C

18. In the early twentieth century, there was considerable
interesting among sociologists in the fact that in the united
states the family was losing its traditional roles.

الجواب: A

19. Although pure diamond is colorless and transparent, when
contaminated with other material it may appear in various
color, ranging from pastels to opaque black.

الجواب: D

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20. A seismograph record oscillation of ground caused seismic waves, vibrations that travel from its point of origin through the earth or along its surface.

A

B

C

D

الجواب: C

11. Electric lamps came into widespread use during the early 1900's and have replaced other type of fat, gas, or oil lamps for almost every purpose.

A

B

C

D

الجواب: B

12. Rice, which it still forms the staple diet of much of the world's population, grows, best in hot, wet lands.

A

B

C

D

الجواب: A

13. Although they reflect a strong social conscience, Arthur Miller's stage works are typical more concerned with individuals than with systems.

A

B

C

D

الجواب: B

14. Elected to serve in the United States house of representatives in 1968, Shirley Chisholm was known for advocacy the interests of the urban poor.

A

B

C

D

الجواب: C

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15. A mirage is an atmospheric optical illusion in what an
observer sees a nonexistent body of water or an image of some
object.

B: الجواب

16. Homo Erectus is the name commonly given
into the primate species from which humans are believed to
have evolved.

B: الجواب

17. Since their appearance on farms in the United States
between 1913 and 1920 trucks have changed patterns of
production and market of farm products.

D: الجواب

18. Antique collecting became a significant pastime in the
1800's when old object began to be appreciated for their
beauty as well as for their historical importance.

C: الجواب

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18. The walls around the city of Quebec, which were originally
A
fort military, still stand, making Quebec the only walled city in
B C D
north America.

B: الجواب

19. Roosevelt set the standard against which the wives of all
A B C
united states presidents since have evaluated.
D

D: الجواب

20. John counts in his brother's abilities, and he loves to spend
A B C
his time with his family at weekends.
D

A: الجواب

Section three: Reading Comprehension

الوقت المخصص قياسياً لهذا الجزء من الامتحان 55 دقيقة وعدد الأسئلة 50 سؤالاً

استيعاب النص (قراءة): في هذا الجزء من الامتحان تقرأ أربعة نصوص حجم الواحد منها لا يتجاوز 25 سطراً ويلي كل نص عدد من الأسئلة تتراوح ما بين 8-12 سؤال يدور محور الأسئلة حول:

1. ما الموضوع الرئيسي الذي يناقشه النص؟ أو ما الفكرة الرئيسية في الفقرة الأولى؟
2. إلى ما يشير الضمير... الموجود في السطر رقم...؟
3. ما معنى كلمة... الموجودة في السطر رقم...؟
4. كلمة... إلى ماذا تشير حسب النص؟
5. بناء على النص ما هي... من هو... أي من الآتية هي مثال على...؟

لذا عزيزي الطالب/ عزيزتي الطالبة:

لكسب وقت الامتحان، أنصحك أن تجيب أولاً على الأسئلة حول دلالات الضمائر، ومعاني الكلمات، ثم تقرأ باقي الأسئلة سريعاً لتعرف عما يجب أن تبحث أثناء قرأتك للنص، ثم تباشر بقراءة النص سريعاً. بعدها تنتقل لإجابة ما تبقى من أسئلة النص.

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A snowfall consists of myriads of minute ice crystals that fall to the ground in the form of frozen precipitation. The formation of snow begins with these ice crystals in the subfreezing strata of the middle and upper atmosphere when there is an adequate supply of moisture present. At the core of every ice crystal is a minuscule nucleus, a solid particle of matter around which moisture condenses and freezes. Liquid water droplets floating in the supercooled atmosphere and free ice crystals cannot coexist within the same cloud, since the vapor pressure of ice is less than that of water. This enables the ice crystals to rob the liquid droplets of their moisture and grow continuously. The process can be very rapid, quickly creating sizable ice crystals, some of which adhere to each other to create a cluster of ice crystals or a snowflake. Simple flakes possess a variety of beautiful forms, usually hexagonal, though the symmetrical shapes reproduced in most microscope photography of snowflakes are not usually found in actual snowfalls. Typically, snowflakes in actual snowfalls consist of broken fragments and clusters of adhering ice crystals.

For a snowfall to continue once it starts, there must be a constant inflow of moisture to supply the nuclei. This moisture is supplied by the passage of an airstream over a water surface and its subsequent lifting to higher regions of the atmosphere. The Pacific Ocean is the source of moisture for most snowfalls west of the Rocky Mountains, while the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean feed water vapor into the air currents over the central and eastern sections of the United States. Other geographical features also can be the source of moisture for some snowstorms. For example, areas adjacent to the Great Lakes experience their own unique lake-effect storms, employing a variation of the process on a local scale. In addition, mountainous sections or rising terrain can initiate snowfalls by the geographical lifting of a moist airstream.

NB: This text is excerpted from TOEFL preparation kit workbook, by ETS, 1998, P. 114-115.

Questions 1-9:

1. What does the author discuss in the first paragraph?
 - (A) How are snowflakes formed?
 - (B) What is the highest temperature for snow?
 - (C) Why are snow flakes hexagonal?
 - (D) In which month does most snow fall?

2. The word '**minute**' in line 1 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) tiny
 - (B) clear
 - (C) quick
 - (D) sharp

3. The word '**adhere**' in line 10 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) relate
 - (B) speed
 - (C) belong

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- (D) stick
4. The pronoun 'it' in line 15 refers to
(A) snowflake
(B) snowfall
(C) cluster
(D) moisture
5. What is the main topic of the second paragraph?
(A) How ice crystals form
(B) How moisture affects temperature
(C) What happens when ice crystals melt
(D) Where the moisture to supply the nuclei comes from
6. The word 'initiate' in line 24 is closest in meaning to
(A) enhance
(B) alter
(C) increase
(D) begin
7. What is at the center of an ice crystal?
(A) A small snow flake
(B) A nucleus
(C) A drop of water
(D) A hexagon
8. What is necessary for a snowfall to persist?
(A) A decrease in the number of snowflakes
(B) Lowered vapor pressure in ice crystal
(C) A continuous infusion of moisture
(D) A change in the direction of the airstream
9. How do lake-effect snowstorms form?
(A) Water temperatures drop below freezing
(B) Moisture rises from a lake into the airstream
(C) Large quantities of wet air come off a nearby mountain
(D) Millions of ice crystals form on the surface of a large lake

Answers: 1. A 2. A 3. D 4. B
5. D 6. D 7. B 8. C 9. B

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Birds are forced to migrate for a number of reasons, including seasonal climate cycles, a scarcity of food or of appropriate nesting sites. Established routes are followed, many involving punishing distances over land and sea. The longest migration of any known animal is that of the Arctic tern, which travels more than 15,000 miles from north to south and back again.

What are some of the main 'cues' that research has indicated birds use in order to navigate successfully during migration? As the question suggests, there is no single answer; Keeton (1972) concluded that bird navigation is characterised by 'considerable redundancy of information', whereby birds appear to draw on more than one method. This would seem to be essential, given changeable weather conditions, the need to overfly a variable landscape and/or seascape, and the fact that some birds manage to navigate at night.

Rabol (1970; 1978) suggested that a bird is born with its migratory track imprinted as part of its DNA, but his ideas have been rejected by a number of experts, including Wiltschko and Wiltschko (1978), who suggest instead that navigation techniques are an integral part of parenting. Of course, this does not account for the cuckoo, which does not remain with its parents (cuckoos lay their eggs in the nest of another bird).

There is no doubt that major topographical features, such as hills and rivers, can provide birds with



important landmarks. The fact that some birds, such as the swallow, return to the same nest year after year after a journey of thousands of miles suggests the ability to recognise key sites. Moreover, birds may use sight to orientate themselves in relation to the sun, perhaps using its relative height in the sky to determine latitude. However, an experiment by Schlichte and Schmidt-Koenig (1972), whereby pigeons were fitted with frosted lenses, may indicate that sight is less important in birds than in humans, for these birds could still use the sun for orientation.

It is thought that, unlike human eyes, birds' eyes can detect ultra-violet light in adverse weather conditions. Matthews (1951; 1953; 1955) suggested that birds use the sun's arc to establish longitude. The sun appears to be used by a number of birds as a compass and they seem able to adjust their biological clock to compensate for shifting through time zones from east to west.

At night, the stars and moon provide an alternative source of observable data for birds. There is evidence that some birds memorise constellations (for example, Emlen's work with indigo buntings in 1967 and Wallraff's 1969 experiment with caged ducks). If these constellations provide a reliable and little-changing map in a clear night sky, the moon

Text A. NB: Text A,B, and C are excerpted from Objective IELTS, Michael Black and Annetta Capel, Cambridge. University Press, England 2008

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Questions 10-20:

10. What does the author discuss in the first paragraph?
 - (A) What is the punishment that birds receive for not travelling?
 - (B) What is the best place for birds to set nests?
 - (C) Why do birds travel?
 - (D) In which month do birds migrate?

11. The word '**cue**' in line 9 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) Road
 - (B) Method
 - (C) Distance
 - (D) Fashion

12. Which of the following is a reason for birds' migration?
 - (A) Courtship with new birds
 - (B) To destroy other animals' nests
 - (C) To establish new longitude
 - (D) Shortage of food

13. Who introduced the idea that birds are born with instinct knowledge of its migratory track?
 - (A) Rabol
 - (B) Wiltschko
 - (C) Keeton
 - (D) Matthews

14. Pronoun '**their**' in line 27 refers to
 - (A) Cuckoos
 - (B) Experts
 - (C) Birds
 - (D) Techniques

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15. Examples of features that provide landmark to birds
- (A) Frosted lenses
 - (B) Sun and sky
 - (C) Nesting sites
 - (D) Hills and rivers
16. What is the name of the animal of the longest migration?
- (A) Swallow
 - (B) Pigeons
 - (C) Arctic tern
 - (D) Cuckoos
17. The word 'detect' in line 43 is closest in meaning to
- (A) Sense
 - (B) Inspect
 - (C) Send
 - (D) Help
18. What do birds use to compensate for shifting through time zones?
- (A) The compass
 - (B) Lenses
 - (C) The sun
 - (D) Watch
19. Pronoun 'its' in line 36 refer to
- (A) The sun
 - (B) Birds
 - (C) Swallow
 - (D) Height

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Answers: 10. C 11. B 12. D 13. A 14. A
 15. D 16. C 17. A 18. C 19. A

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KILLER BLOW

A meteor as big as the city of San Francisco hurtles towards the Earth at 20 km per second, smashes into the tropical lagoons of the Gulf of Mexico and gouges a fathomless hole. As a result, a tidal wave surges outwards. Fires sweep across North and South America and fallout blocks the sun and plunges the Earth into permanent gloom.

This catastrophic event is the classic answer as to why dinosaurs were wiped out 65 million years ago, but does the theory hold water? Everyone agrees that the Earth suffered a large meteor strike towards the end of the Cretaceous period, yet more than 20 years after the Chicxulub impact was proposed as the cause of mass extinction, scientists are still arguing over what really killed the dinosaurs.

On one side are the 'catastrophists', who say the impact snuffed out the majority of life on Earth in a matter of months or a few years. On the other are 'gradualists', who point out that the fossil record shows a steady decline in the number of species, starting several hundred thousand years before the end of the Cretaceous period. This is known as the K/T mass extinction, when some 70% of the world's species died out. The gradualists don't deny the Chicxulub impact happened, but maintain that it wasn't responsible for the mass extinction.

The debate between the two sides has been polarised and acrimonious, but thanks to a feat of engineering, scientists may finally be able to find out exactly what happened to our planet on that fateful day 65 million years ago. By boring through solid rock, drilling contractors have pulled out a core, 1112 metres long and 7.6 cms in diameter, which records the full story of the impact and its aftermath. Geologists (mainly catastrophists, of course) are queuing up to analyse the core. In so doing, they hope to confirm whether the impact was devastating enough to kill the dinosaurs. As Jan Smit, a geologist at the Free University of Amsterdam, says, 'The rocks are excellently preserved and certainly promise some scientific fireworks!'

For the catastrophists, however, there are two big problems. First, they don't know how intense and widespread the meteor's effects were and would have to provide evidence of an extreme global change that lasted for at least a year. Secondly, it wasn't just meteors that were stirring up unrest. At that time, an area known as the Deccan Traps in what is now Western India was enduring one of the most intense spells of volcanism in Earth's history. A 'hot spot' deep in the mantle was producing plumes of superheated lava that burst through the crust, inundating 2.5 million square km of land.

Greenhouse gases and water vapour emerged with the lava and, in 1981, Dewey McLean proposed that the Deccan Traps triggered severe global warming and a mass extinction. In support of this theory, the gradualists point out that this is not the only episode of supervolcanism that has occurred simultaneously with a mass extinction. At the Permian-Triassic boundary 250 million years ago, over 90% of marine species became extinct just as the region that is now Siberia was being flooded with lava.

More evidence emerged in support of a gradual extinction in 2002, when a team of geologists in China discovered dinosaur eggshells in rock layers above the K/T boundary, showing that some species of dinosaur survived for a further 250,000 years after the Chicxulub impact. One thing is clear: both catastrophists and gradualists still have plenty to investigate; the rest of us can just sit back and enjoy the fireworks.

Text B.

20. The main idea that the writer discusses in paragraph two
- (A) Probable reasons behind dinosaurs extinction.
 - (B) Theories of water vapor
 - (C) Wipers in vehicles
 - (D) Classic answer to water harvest

The Invention of the Garden City

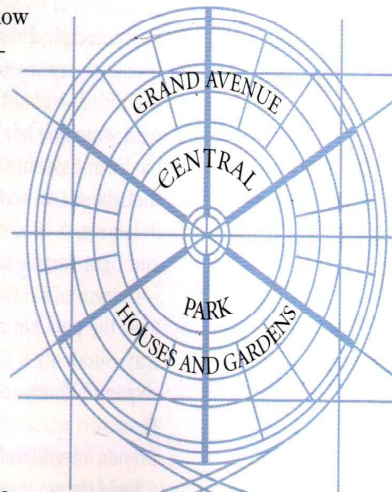
The garden city was largely the invention of the British social visionary Ebenezer Howard (1850–1928). After emigrating to the USA, and an unsuccessful attempt to make a living as a farmer, he moved to Chicago, where he saw the reconstruction of the city after the disastrous fire of 1871. In those pre-skyscraper days, it was nicknamed 'the Garden City', almost certainly the source of Howard's name for his proposed towns. Returning to London, Howard developed his concept in the 1880s and 1890s, drawing on notions that were circulating at the time, but creating a unique combination of proposals.

The nineteenth-century slum city was in many ways an horrific place; but it offered economic and social opportunities, lights and crowds. At the same time, the British countryside – now too often seen in a sentimental glow – was in fact equally unprepossessing: though it promised fresh air and nature, it suffered from agricultural depression and it offered neither sufficient work and wages, nor adequate social life. Howard's idea was to combine the best of town and country in a new kind of settlement, the garden city.

Howard's idea was that a group of people should establish a company, borrowing money to establish a garden city in the countryside, far enough

from existing cities to ensure that the land was bought at rock-bottom, depressed-agricultural, land values. They should get agreement from leading industrialists to move their factories there from the congested cities; their workers would move too, and would build their own houses.

Garden cities would follow the same basic blueprint, with a high proportion of green spaces, together with a central public open space, radial avenues, and peripheral industries. They would be surrounded by a much larger area of permanent green belt, also owned by the company, containing not merely farms, but institutions like reformatories and convalescent homes, that could benefit from a rural location.



Howard's design for a garden city

As more and more people moved out, the garden city would reach its planned limit – Howard suggested 32,000 people; then, another would be started a short distance away. Thus, over time, there would develop a vast planned agglomeration, extending almost without limit; within it, each garden city would offer a wide range of jobs and services, but each would also be connected to the others by a rapid transit system, thus giving all the economic and social opportunities of a giant city.

Text C

21. The main idea that the writer discusses in paragraph two

- (A) How the notion of the project built up
- (B) Migration from the UK to the US

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- (C) History of pre-scrapers days
(D) Creating graduate proposals
22. The word 'blueprint' in line 37 is closest in meaning to
- (A) Copy
(B) Design
(C) Coloring
(D) Period
23. What was Howard's intention out of his project?
- (A) To confront crowdedness in towns
(B) To minimize ear pollution
(C) Combination between city life and countryside
(D) To raise wages
24. Pronoun 'it' in line 19 refer to
- (A) The British countryside**
(B) Fresh air
(C) Lights
(D) Air
25. Pronoun 'they' in line 33 refer to
- (A) Land values
(B) Industrialist
(C) Factories
(D) A group of people
26. The British countrysides, at that time, suffered from
- (A) Unsufficient wages
(B) Unsufficient fresh air
(C) Agricultural depression
(D) Sentimental problems

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27. Before people build their project, they should hold an agreement with
- (A) Workers
 - (B) Industrialists**
 - (C) Factories
 - (D) Builders
28. The word 'reformatory' in line 43 is closest in meaning to
- (A) Jails**
 - (B) Information
 - (C) Universities
 - (D) Clinics

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Knowledge has bitter roots but sweet fruits