

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

مهم

إرشادات لامتحان اللغة الانجليزية / المستوى الرابع – الدورة الصيفية (الاحد 26-6-2016)

* أخي الطالب قبل ان تبدأ بدراسة هذه الورقة عليك ان تقوم بما يلي :-
1- دراسة كامل النصوص ولو دراسة سريعة مع التركيز على الكلمات الرئيسية في النصوص والتمارين والمصطلحات المختلفة والافعال المركبة.
ركز على الاسئلة وخاصة سؤال:-

- Write down (quote) the sentence that shows/ indicates/ tells that

اكتب (اقتبس) الجملة التي تظهر/تشير/تخبر ان.....

- ان دراسة النصوص لا تفيدك فقط في فهم النصوص بل ايضا في التركيز على الاشتقاقات والقواعد والكلمات الموجودة بين النصوص.

2- بالنسبة لسؤال الكلمات فقد ارفقت لك في الأجزاء الخمس\الكلمات المهمة وأسئلة على فقرات مراد تعبئتها بالكلمات المناسبة وخاصة التلازم اللفظي.

3- بالنسبة للقواعد فلنا كلمة :- اخواني واخواتي الطالبات – معظمكم لديه وقت لدراسة هذه المادة على الاقل اربعة ايام. فلذلك حاول ان تدرس القواعد على الشكل التالي – اولا دراسة كل مقدمة في بداية كل درس وقواعد وفهمه من ناحية شكلية (شكلية صيغته حالاته شواذه) ومن ناحية اخرى المعنى ودلالات معناه .

4- في هذه الورقة سأتطرق الى الامور المهمة بالنسبة للنصوص المتوقعة. ايضا سأتطرق لبعض القواعد التي (ربما) سيأتي عليها اسئلة.

5- بالنسبة لسؤال الكتابة الموجهة Guided Writing، فقد ارفقت لك في هذا الملخص جميع الاشكال المعتمدة حسب الفصلين. ارجوا دراستها بتمعن ومحاولة كتابتها مرة اخرى.

6- بالنسبة للاخطاء الاملائية فقد ارفقت لك جميع الكلمات المراد تصحيحها.

7- وفيما يتعلق بموضوع الكتابة ارجوا منك دراسة الدوسية في نهاية كل وحدة، وقد ارفقت لك في هذه الدوسية بعض المواضيع منها.

- كن على حذر (هذه الورقة لا تغني عن دراسة كل ما درسناه من نصوص وقواعد. واعيد التذكير باهمية دروس النصوص والكلمات والافعال المركبة ومواضيع التعبير الموجودة في نهاية كل وحدة.

أخي الطالب عليك بقراءة هذه الورقة باني قبل ان تقوم بقراءة الوحدات الخمس حتى تعرف على ماذا ستركز بعد الانتهاء منها :-

لا تنسى أخي الطالب ان الامتحان هو أكثر شيء يخيف الانسان، فانت لست وحدك ، فكل الطلبة يخشون الامتحان فتق بنفسك وبقدرتك ، فاذا كان الامتحان سهلا او صعبا ، فهذا يشمل الكل لا انت وحدك، ومرة أخرى ثق بنفسك وبقدرتك ولا تنسى انك قد تلقيت افضل التدريس والتدريب مقارنة بفئات أخرى مظلومة في مجتمعنا . واقول لك ان ما يصيبك الان من شعور قد مر عليه الاف الطلبة من حولك والان هم في جامعاتهم وكلياتهم وعملهم يسخرون من انفسهم لانهم شعروا بشعور الخوف في مثل هذه اللحظة لان امتحان اللغة الانجليزية يحتاج جهد اضافي ودراسة منمقة متتابعة من بداية الفصل . لذلك اذا كنت قد راجعت هذه المادة خلال الاشهر السابقة فلماذا الخوف اذا. اما الذين لم يقوموا بواجبهم على أكمل وجه فاعط نفسك فرصة الان بالارادة . لذلك اخي الطالب سنبدأ في الصفحة التالية اعادة شرح المادة لك بشرح مبسوط وملخص وافي ومفيد . وخير الامور ما قل ودل. لذلك قبل ان نبدا اليك بهذه الادعية . بعد ان تقرأها افتح الصفحة الثانية مباشرة.

(وَإِذَا سَأَلَكَ عِبَادِي عَنِّي فَإِنِّي قَرِيبٌ أُجِيبُ دَعْوَةَ الدَّاعِ إِذَا دَعَانِ فَلْيَسْتَجِيبُوا لِي وَلْيُؤْمِنُوا بِي لَعَلَّهُمْ يَرْشُدُونَ) (البقرة:186)

قبل المذاكرة:

"اللهم لا سهل إلا ما جعلته سهلا ، وأنت تجعل الحزن إذا شئت سهلا"

بعد المذاكرة:

اللهم إني استودعك إياه - أي ما ذاكرته - أمانه عندك ، فردّه إليّ وقت حاجتي إليه

عند النسيان:

"اللهم يا جامع الناس ليوم لا ريب فيه .. اجمع عليّ إجابتي"

هل انتهيت ، اذا فلتبدأ

عدد صفحات هذا الامتحان (4) وعدد الأسئلة (5)

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN-MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION-2016
GENERAL ENGLISH

المستوى الرابع/الدورة الصيفية

DATE: 26/6/2016

TIME: ONE HOUR AND A HALF

ملحوظات: (1) أجب عن جميع أسئلة هذه الورقة

(2) للمتقدمين لجميع الفروع الأكاديمية

Read the following texts carefully, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all the questions that follow each text. Your answers should be based on the texts.

- المطلوب :- أقرأ النصوص التالية بتأني، ثم في دفتر الإجابة أجب على كل الاسئلة لكل نص. أجابتك يجب ان تعتمد على النص.

Question Number One (20 points)

TEXT A النص الاول

In 2002, Steve Fossett became the first person to travel solo round the world in a hot air balloon. *His* balloon, The Spirit of Freedom, used a mixture of helium and hot air and was 42 metres high and 18 metres wide. To keep *it* at a constant altitude, the balloon used a sophisticated autopilot system controlled by a computer.

في عام 2002، أصبح ستيف فوسيت أول شخص يسافر منفردا حول العالم في منطاد مليء بالهواء الساخن. منطاده، روح الحرية، استخدم مزيج من الهيليوم والهواء الساخن وكان ارتفاعه 42 مترا وعرضه 18 مترا. وليبقيه على ارتفاع ثابت، استخدم نظام طيار آلي متطور يتحكم به جهاز كمبيوتر.

Fossett's journey started in Western Australia. From here, *he* crossed the Pacific Ocean, travelling in an easterly direction. On reaching South America, he traveled across Chile and down round Argentina. He flew over the Southern Atlantic Ocean towards South Africa, then over the Indian Ocean to reach Australia.

بدأت رحلة فوسيت في غرب أستراليا. من هنا، عبر المحيط الهادئ، و سافر في الاتجاه الشرقي. عندما وصل إلى أمريكا الجنوبية، سافر عبر تشيلي و دار حول الأرجنتين. طار فوق المحيط الأطلسي الجنوبي نحو جنوب أفريقيا، ثم فوق المحيط الهندي وصولا إلى أستراليا.

This record-breaking solo journey took only 14 days, 19 hours and 50 minutes altogether, but conditions for Steve Fossett were not comfortable. He only slept for four hours in every 24-hour period, and never slept for more than 45 minutes at one time. Fossett frequently had to leave his tiny cabin to go outside, where air temperatures were below freezing, in order to check that the balloon's burners were working properly. By the time he arrived in Australia, he had travelled 33,195 km.

هذه الرحلة محطمة الرقم القياسي التي قام بها شخص واحد استغرقت 14 يوما فقط، 19 ساعة و 50 دقيقة تماما، ولكن الظروف بالنسبة لستيف فوسيت لم تكن مريحة. كان ينام لمدة أربع ساعات فقط في كل 24 ساعة، و لم ينام أبدا لأكثر من 45 دقيقة في المرة الواحدة. وكان فوسيت في كثير من الأحيان يضطر إلى مغادرة حجرته الصغيرة و يذهب إلى الخارج، حيث كانت درجات الحرارة ما دون الصفر، وذلك للتأكد من أن الحارق يعمل بشكل جيد. وعندما وصل إلى أستراليا، كان قد سافر 33,195 كم.

Steve Fossett was especially pleased with this successful round-the-world journey as it was his sixth attempt. On the journey, Fossett also broke the world speed record for a manned balloon flight: on one occasion the balloon travelled at 322.25 kmh. His first attempt had been six years earlier in 1996.

كان ستيف فوسيت سعيدا بشكل خاص برحلته الناجحة حول العالم، كونها كانت محاولته السادسة. في الرحلة، حطم فوسيت أيضا الرقم القياسي العالمي في سرعة رحلة منطاد مأهول: في إحدى المرات سافر المنطاد 322,25 كم / ساعة. أول محاولة له كانت قبل ست سنوات في عام 1996.

In addition to this record, Steve Fossett holds four other world records for non-stop journeys round the world: as a sailor, and as a solo air pilot. All in all, Fossett has set 110 records in five different sports.

بالإضافة إلى هذا الرقم القياسي، ستيف فوسيت يحمل أربعة أرقام قياسية عالمية أخرى لرحلات حول العالم بدون توقف: وكبحار، وكطيار جوي منفرد. في المحصلة، فوسيت سجل 110 أرقام قياسية في خمس رياضات مختلفة.

The word الكلمة	The meaning المعنى
altitude ارتفاع	ارتفاع height
burner حارق	The part of a balloon which heats the airالهواء يسخن
cabin حجرة، قمره	a small room / compartmentغرفة صغيرة / المقصورة
constant ثابت	staying the same / not changingلا يتغير
helium الهيليوم	very light gasغاز خفيف جدا
solo منفردا	Alone وحيد

Questions الأسئلة

- 1- Write down the sentence which indicates that Fossett traveled alone. اكتب الجملة التي تشير الى ان فوست سافر لوحده.
- 2- What was the name of his balloon? ما كان اسم منطاده؟
- 3- Steve's balloon was distinguished with many features. Mention them?
- 4- What did Steve do to make the balloon stays the same height?
- 5- There are many oceans that Fossett flew over, mention them?

- 6- There are many countries that Fossett traveled to , mention them?
- 7- How **far** was the journey? اعتمادا على الفقرة الرابع، كم طول الرحلة
- 8- How **long** was the journey? اعتمادا على الفقرة الرابع، كم مدة الرحلة
- 9- Why did Fossett have to leave his cabin frequently?
- 10 - Quote a sentence from the third paragraph, showing that Fossett slept a little.
- 11- According to paragraph four, How many attempts had Steve made before he succeeded in his journey round the world? كم عدد المحاولات التي قام بها ستيف قبل ان ينجح في رحلته حول العالم
- 12- According to paragraph four, Why was Steve Fossett happy? لماذا كان ستيف سعيدا
- 13- How many records has Steve set in five different sports? كم عدد الارقام القياسية التي حققها ستيف في
- 14- The writer thinks that Steve Fossett is a record-breaker. Is he justified in this? Explain.
- 15- Find a word which means " **height** "
- 16- Find a word which means " **the part of a balloon which heats the air**"
- 17- Find a word which means " **a small room / compartment** "
- 18- Find a word which means " **staying the same / not changing** "
- 19- Find a word which means " **very light gas** "
- 20- Find a word which means " **alone** "
- 21- What do the underlined pronouns refer to ? على ماذا تعود الضمائر

Answers: الاجابات

- 1- In 2002, Steve Fossett became the first person to travel solo round the world in a hot air balloon.
- 2- The Spirit of Freedom
- 3- using a mixture of helium and hot air, was 42 metres high and 18 metres wide. using a sophisticated autopilot system controlled by a computer.
- 4- To keep it at a constant altitude, the balloon used a sophisticated autopilot system controlled by a computer.
- 5- the Pacific Ocean, the Southern Atlantic Ocean ,the Indian Ocean .
- 6- Western Australia, South America, Chile , Argentina, South Africa, Australia.
- 7- 33,195 km.
- 8- 14 days, 19 hours and 50 minutes.
- 9- in order to check that the balloon's burners were working properly.
- 10- . He only slept for four hours in every 24-hour period, and never slept for more than 45 minutes at one time.
- 11- six attempts.
- 12- because this successful round-the-world journey as it was his sixth attempt.
- 13- 110 records.
- 14- yes, he is, because Steve Fossett holds four other world records for non-stop journeys round the world: as a sailor, and as a **solo** air pilot. All in all, Fossett has set 110 records in five different sports.
- 15- 20 = راجع جدول الكلمات
- 21- he,him.his = Steve Fossett/ it = the balloon/ here= Western Australia/ it= round the world journey/

الاسئلة الأكثر اهمية

- 1- Steve's balloon has some qualities in terms its size. Mention two of them.
- 2- By he arrived South America, Fosset crossed some countries there , mention two of them?
- 3- Write down the sentence which indicates that Fossett didn't get enough sleep.
- 4- Find a word in paragraph three which means " **a small room / compartment** "
- 5- What does the underlined pronoun "**it**" paragraph one, line three, refer to?

B- Critical Thinking

- 1- The writer thinks that Fossett has set 110 records in five different sports. Explain this statement, suggesting three qualities that the person would need to achieve his records
- 2- To break records in the world, you would face many difficulties; explain this statement in two sentences, justifying your answer.
 - 1- was 42 metres high and 18 metres wide.
 - 2- Chile , Argentina 3- He only slept for four hours in every 24-hour period, and never slept for more than 45 minutes at one time.4- Cabin5- his balloon
- B-
 - 1- I think there are many qualities such as: determinations , strength , fitness, perseverance, ability to endure solitude....etc
 - 2- I think there many difficulties such as: exhaustion, lack of oxygen, sickness, injury, inadequate supplies, getting lost, losing contact with outside world, the cold....etc

Text Two:-

When large numbers of people move from **their** homes in country areas to find better-paid jobs in towns and cities, the villages and farms **they** once lived in are often left empty. No one wants to buy homes **there** because **they** cannot make money out of **them**. This **phenomenon, which** is called **rural** depopulation, can lead to **overcrowding** in cities as well as for fewer people in country areas.

- عندما اعداد كبيرة من الناس يرحلون من منازلهم في مناطق الارياف لايجاد وظائف افضل اجرا في البلدات والمدن، فان القرى والمزارع التي عاشوا فيها مرة هي غالبا تترك خالية. لا احد يريد شراء منازل هناك لانهم لن يجنوا المال منها. هذه الظاهرة، والتي تدعى هجرة السكان الريفية، يمكن ان يؤدي الى الازدحام في المدن اضافة الى عدد اقل من الناس في مناطق الارياف.

One example of this **phenomenon** is the Garrigues area of Spain, about one hour's drive from Barcelona. The area has a Mediterranean climate, but because **it** is high and not close to the sea, winter temperatures are quite low. The area has an annual rainfall level of 482mm **which** falls in only 47 days of the year, during the autumn and spring. Historically, **this** was a successful agricultural area; on the higher ground, the farmers grew almonds and vines, while in the river valleys, wheat, corn, beans and sunflowers were the traditional crops. The area was particularly well-known for **its** high quality olive oil which was grown mainly for export.

احد الامثلة على هذه الظاهرة هو منطقة غاريغيس في اسبانيا، تبعد حوالي ساعة واحدة بالسيارة من برشلونه. المنطقة لها مناخ البحر الابيض المتوسط، ولانها عالية وغير قريبة من البحر، درجات الحرارة في الشتاء منخفضة جدا في فصل الشتاء. وفي المنطقة فان مستوى معدل سقوط الامطار السنوي يصل الى 482 ملم والذي يحدث فقط في 47 يوما من السنة، خلال الخريف والربيع. تاريخيا، كانت منطقة زراعية ناجحة، وفي الاراضي العالية، المزارعون يزرعون اللوز والكروم، بينما في اودية النهر، القمح، الذرة، الحبوب وعباد الشمس كانت المحاصيل التقليدية. المنطقة كانت معروفة جدا بزيت زيتونها ذو النوعية الممتازة والذي كان بشكل رئيسي يزرع للتصدير.

The population of the area was at **its** highest about 150 years ago, when a typical village might have 500 **inhabitants**, whereas now some villages have as few as 100 permanent **inhabitants**. But as farming became less and less **profitable**, and unemployment grew, the population began to move to the cities to find work. This trend started in 1860 and has continued to this day. Now some villages consist mainly of elderly people. The area is suffering from the effects of depopulation, such as poor **public services** and **deserted** farms.

سكان المنطقة كانت في اعلى مستوياتها قبل 150 سنة، عندما كانت القرية النموذجية فيها 500 نسمة، بينما الان بعض القرى فيها اقل من 100 نسمة دائمين، لكن ولان الزراعة اصبحت اقل فائدة، والبطالة ازدادت، السكان بدؤوا بالانتقال الى المدن لايجاد عمل. هذا التوجه بدأ في 1860 وما زال مستمرا حتى هذا اليوم. الان بعض القرى تحتوي بشكل رئيسي على بعض كبار السن. المنطقة تعاني من اثار انخفاض عدد السكان، مثل سوء الخدمات والمزارع المهجورة.

In some parts of Europe in recent years, however, the move from the country to the city has been reversed as wealthy people move to the countryside to escape from the **overcrowding**, pollution and stress of city life. **Some** are moving permanently, but **many** are buying holiday or weekend homes **which** are empty for much of the year.

في بعض اجزاء اوروبا في السنوات الاخيرة، على أي حال، الانتقال من الريف الى المدينة قد انعكس لان الناس الاغنياء ينتقلون الى الارياف للهروب من الازدحام، والتلوث و ضغط حياة المدينة. بعضهم ينتقل بشكل دائم، لكن العديد منهم يشترون بيوتا للعطلة ونهاية الاسبوع والتي تكون فارغة في معظم السنة.

الاسئلة Questions

- 1- There are two results of rural depopulation. Write down these two results. اذكرهما. ههناك نتيجتين للهجرة الريفية.
- 2- Why do people refuse to buy homes in villages or farms? اعتمادا على الفقرة الاولى. لماذا الناس يرفضون شراء البيوت في القرى والمزارع؟
- 3- Wealthy people escape to the countryside for some reasons. Write down two of these reasons. اعتمادا على الفقرة الرابعة، السكان الاغنياء يهربون إلى الريف لعدة أسباب. اذكر اثنتين من هذه الأسباب.
- 4- Write down the sentence which indicates that the movement from the county to the city in Spain has continued for a long time. اكتب الجملة التي تشير الى ان الانتقال من الريف الى المدينة قد استمر لفترة طويلة.
- 5- Find a word in paragraph which means " **people who live in a place** ".
- 6- Find a word in paragraph which means " **empty because people have left** ".
- 7- Find a word in paragraph which means " **having too many people** ".
- 8- Find a word in paragraph which means " **something that happens or exists** ".
- 9- Find a word in paragraph which means " **making money** ".
- 10- Find a word in paragraph which means " **transport, education and health** ".
- 11- Find a word in paragraph which means " **adjective to describe the countryside (not town)** ".
- 12- What do the underlined words refer to? على ماذا تعود الضمائر التي تحتها خط؟
- 13- According to the text, the writer thinks that Garrigues was a successful agricultural area. Is the writer justified in this? Explain. الكاتب يعتقد بان غاريغيس كانت منطقة زراعية ناجحة، فسر.

B- Critical Thinking

- a How could city life be made less stressful for the people who live there? كيف يمكن جعل حياة المدينة اقل ضغطا (توترا) للناس الذي يعيشون فيها؟

b What would you miss most about city life if you moved to a country area? Or what would you miss most about country life if you moved to a large city?

- ما الاشياء التي ستفتقدتها اكثر في المدينة في حال انتقلت الى الريف؟ او ما الاشياء التي ستفتقدتها اكثر في الريف في حال انتقلت الى مدينة كبيرة.

Answers:-

1- the villages and farms they once lived in are often left empty. can lead to overcrowding in cities as well as for fewer people in country areas.

2- No one wants to buy homes there because they cannot make money out of them.

3- to escape from the overcrowding, pollution and stress of city life.

4- This trend started in 1860 and has continued to this day.

5- 11 راجع جدول الكلمات =

12- they, their= people/ there=in country areas/ they=people/them=homes/which= phenomenon/

it= the Garriguess area of spain/ which= an annual rainfall level of 482 mm/ this= Garriguess/ its = the area/ its= population/ some,many= wealthy people/ which= homes.

B- Critical Thinking

a- I think we could make city life less stressful for people who live there by building parks and cafes, so the families can find suitable places to enjoy their free time.

b- if I live in country, I will miss the shopping time and public services in the city. On the other hand, If I live in the city, I will miss the quiet times and the green fields in the city.

	الكلمة	المعنى	Meaning
1	deserted	مهجور	empty because people have left خالية لان الناس غادروها
2	inhabitant	ساكن، قاطن	Someone(people) who lives in a place لشخص يعيش في مكان
3	overcrowding	مزدحم	having too many people فيه العديد من الناس
4	phenomenon	ظاهرة	something that happens or exists حدوث شيء
5	profitable	نو فائدة، مربح	making money جني المال
6	public services	خدمات عامة	transport, education and health مواصلات، تعليم، صحة
7	rural	ريفي	adjective to describe the countryside (not town)

Text Three:-

The capital city of a country is very often **its** greatest city, with the largest population and the most important administrative buildings. Capital cities house government offices, as well as **embassies** from other countries. **They** are also financial centres, containing national and international banks and other financial **institutions**.

إن مدينة العاصمة للدولة هي غالبا المدينة الأكبر، وبأضخم عدد سكان والمباني الإدارية الأكثر أهمية. المكاتب الحكومية الرئاسية في العواصم، بالإضافة الى السفارات من دول أخرى. انها أيضا مراكز مالية، تحتوي على البنوك الوطنية والعالمية ومؤسسات مالية أخرى.

Amman is no different from other capital cities in this respect – **it** is the seat of government and the economic and cultural centre of Jordan. Amman has the biggest population of any city in Jordan and is home to about a third of the people – 2.3 million people! Although many of the buildings are very smart and futuristic, the city actually has a history going back over 8,000 years. **It** was only established as the capital in 1921, but has many ancient buildings.

عمان لا تختلف عن المدن الرئيسية الأخرى في هذا الصدد -- هي مقر الحكومة ومركز اقتصادي والثقافي في الأردن. عمان فيها أكبر عدد سكان من أي مدينة في الأردن ، وموطن لحوالي ثلث الشعب -- 2.3 مليون شخص! على الرغم من أن العديد من المباني الضخمة جدا والمستقبلية، المدينة في الواقع يعود تاريخها إلى أكثر من 8000 سنة. تأسست فقط كعاصمة في عام 1921 ، ولكن فيها العديد من المباني القديمة.

Brasilia, the capital city of Brazil, is both similar to and different from Amman. Like Amman, **it** is an administrative centre and contains the key political buildings and **institutions**. However, unlike Amman, Brasilia is not the major cultural or economic centre of Brazil, and with 2.5 million people, **it** is home to only a tiny **fraction** of the huge Brazilian population.

برازيليا ، عاصمة البرازيل ، على حد سواء مشابهة ومختلفة عن عمان.وكمثل عمان ، انها المركز الإداري وتحتوي على المباني الرئيسية والمؤسسات السياسية. لكن ، خلافا لعمان ، برازيليا ليست مركزا رئيسيا ثقافيا أو اقتصاديا للبرازيل ، وفيها 2.5 مليون نسمة ، فهي موطن لجزء صغير فقط من السكان البرازيليين الضخم.

Built in the late 1950s, **it** is a new city and has only been the capital of Brazil since 1960. **It** took over from Rio de Janeiro, which remains a major economic and cultural centre, as well as having a population of many millions more. Brasilia is a very modern city and because **it** is so new, planners were able to strictly **regulate its** layout. **It** is divided into **sectors**, with **specific** zones for business, industry, government and residential areas.

بنيت في اواخر الخمسينيات، انها مدينة جديدة واصبحت فقط عاصمة للبرازيل من 1960. وقد استغرق الامر أكثر من ريو دي جانيرو، والتي بقيت المركز الاقتصادي والتجاري ، بالإضافة انه فيها العديد من ملايين السكان أكثر. برازيليا مدينة حديثة جدا ولانها حديثة جدا، فالمخططين كانوا قادرين على تنظيم شكلها بدقة. انها مقسمة الى قطاعات، بمناطق محددة للاعمال، الصناعة، المناطق الحكومية والسكنية.

الرقم	الكلمة	المعنى	الترجمة
1	embassy	سفارة	the offices of the representative of a foreign country
2	regulate	ينظم	supervise or control
3	sector	قطاع، منطقة	a particular part of an area
4	specific	محدد	clearly defined
5	fraction	جزء صغير	a small amount of something
6	institution	مؤسسة	an organisation with an important role in the country

Questions

- 1- When did Amman become a capital city? متى أصبحت عمان عاصمة ؟
- 2- When did Brasilia become a capital city? متى أصبحت برازيليا عاصمة ؟
- 3- What are the differences between Amman and Brasilia? ما هي الاختلافات بين عمان وبرازيليا؟
- 4- There are many differences between Amman and Brasilia. Write down two of these differences.
- 5- Capital cities consist some of the most important institutions. Write down three of them.
- 6- Amman has many qualities .Write down three of them.
- 7- There are many similarities between Amman and Brasilia. Write down two of these similarities.
- 8- Write down the sentence which shows the time of the establishment of Amman.
- 9- Write down the sentence which shows the time of building Brasilia.
- 10- According to the text, the writer thinks that the capital city of a country is very often its greatest city. Is he justified? Explain.

- العواصم تحتوي على العديد من المنشآت الأكثر أهمية. اذكر ثلاثة منها.

- عمان لها العديد من الميزات. اذكر ثلاثة منها.

- هنالك العديد من التشابه بين عمان وبرازيليا. اكتب اثنتين من هذه التشابهات.

- اكتب الجملة التي تشير الى وقت تأسيس عمان.

-- اكتب الجملة التي تشير الى وقت تأسيس برازيليا.

- الكاتب يعتقد بان عاصمة الدولة هي غالبا المدينة الأكبر. هل برر ذلك ؟ فسر.

11- Find a word in the text which means " **the offices of the representative of a foreign country** "

12- Find a word in the text which means " **supervise or control** "

13- Find a word in the text which means " **a particular part of an area** "

14- Find a word in the text which means " **clearly defined** "

15- Find a word in the text which means " **a small amount of something**"

16- Find a word in the text which means " **an organisation with an important role in the country**"

17- What do the underlined word refer t? على ماذا تعود الضمائر التي تحها خط

18- According to the text, the writer thinks that Amman is similar to any capital city. Is he justified in this? Explain.

Critical Thinking:-

A capital city can be defined by a lot of features and factors. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

العاصمة يمكن تعريفها بالعديد من الخصائص والعوامل. فكر واكتب جملتين.

Answers الإجابات

1- 1921

2- 1960

3-4- Brasilia is not the major cultural or economic centre of Brazil, it is home to only a tiny fraction of the huge Brazilian population.

4- Government offices, administrative buildings, financial centres, national and international banks and financial institutions.

5- It is the seat of government and the economic and cultural centre of Jordan. Amman has the biggest population of any city in Jordan and is home to about a third of the people.

7- it is an administrative centre and contains the key political buildings and institutions.

8- It was only established as the capital in 1921, but has many ancient buildings.

9- Built in the late 1950s, it is a new city and has only been the capital of Brazil since 1960.

10- I think that the capital city of a country is very often its greatest city. I agree with the writer because it has the largest population and the most important administrative buildings.

راجع جدول الكلمات 11-16

17- its= countries/ they = capital cities/ it,it,it,it= Amman/ it, it= Brasilia/ which= Reo de Janeiro/it,its,it =Brasilia

18- Yes, he is, because Amman is the government and the economic and cultural centre of Jordan.

Critical Thinking:

I think that a capital city like Amman is the center of most administrative institutions and should have governmental, economic and cultural centres. It also should have the biggest population of any city in the country.

اعتقد ان مدن العواصم مثل عمان هي مركز المؤسسات الإدارية ويجب أن يكون فيها المراكز الحكومية والاقتصادية والثقافية. ويجب ان ان تحوي على عدد السكان الاكبر من أي مدينة أخرى.

Text Four:-

Independence Day, May 25, 2008, was very special. On **that day**, Mustafa Salameh Mahmoud became the first Jordanian man to climb Mount Everest. **He** has now climbed all seven of the world's highest mountains and so has joined an **elite** club. Apart from **exhaustion** and a little **frostbite**, Mr Mahmoud was in good health and very happy after the five-day climb.

كان عيد الاستقلال، 25 مايو 2008 ، خاص جدا. في ذلك اليوم ، أصبح محمود مصطفى سلامة أول رجل أردني يتسلق قمة جبل ايفرست. لقد أكمل الآن تسلق كل الجبال السبعة الأعلى في العالم وهكذا انضم إلى نادي النخبة. وبصرف النظر عن الإرهاق و القليل من عضات الصقيع، فقد كان السيد محمود في صحة جيدة وسعيدا جدا بعد خمسة أيام من التسلق.

For much of the climb Mr Mahmoud had been fighting extreme cold, strong winds, dizzying heights and dangerously low levels of oxygen, but **he** was able to reach the top of Mount Everest and plant the Jordanian flag at the **summit**. **It** was very difficult, but **he** knew he had a great team supporting **him** and **this** helped **him** to keep going.

في كثير من فترات التسلق كان السيد محمود يحارب البرد الشديد، الرياح القوية، الارتفاعات الهائلة و خطر انخفاض نسبة الأوكسجين، ولكنه كان قادرا على الوصول الى قمة جبل ايفرست وغرس العلم الأردني على القمة. كان أمرا صعبا جدا، لكنه كان يعلم أن لديه فريق عظيم يدعمه وهذا ساعده على الاستمرار.

Mr Mahmoud had begun the trip at the Everest Base Camp in Tibet and carried with **him** heavy climbing equipment, oxygen tanks, food and a Jordanian flag presented by **His** Royal Highness Prince Faisal. **It** was his third attempt at the **summit**, and he had been preparing for **it** for many months. The first try had nearly killed him and the second ended through illness. He knew **it** would be the hardest thing he had ever done and was nervous despite the fact that he was an experienced climber.

بدأ السيد محمود الرحلة من مخيم قاعدة ايفرست في التبت وحمل معه معدات التسلق الثقيلة، اسطوانات الأوكسجين، الطعام والعلم الأردني الذي قدمه له صاحب السمو الملكي الأمير فيصل. كانت هذه المحاولة الثالثة له في تسلق القمة، وكان قد استعد لها على مدار عدة أشهر. أول محاولة كادت تقريبا أن تقتله، والثانية انتهت بمرضه. كان يعلم أنه ستكون أصعب من أي شيء قام به سابقا و كان متوترا على الرغم من حقيقة انه كان متسلقا خبيرا.

When asked why he had kept on trying, Mr Mahmoud told reporters that he wanted to **inspire** the next generation of Arab youth to believe in **their** "impossible" dreams. His efforts were noticed at home, and King Abdullah donated sponsorship money for the **expedition**. This sponsorship had allowed **him** to give up his job and train for a year to reach the very high levels of fitness needed to climb the huge mountain.

عندما سئل لماذا أستمّر في المحاولة، أخبر السيد محمود المراسلين الصحفيين انه أراد أن يلهم الجيل القادم من الشباب العربي إلى الإيمان في أحلامهم " المستحيلة". كانت جهوده قد بوركنت في الوطن، و قد تبرع الملك عبد الله بمنحة مالية لرعاية الحملة. هذه الرعاية سمحت له بالتخلي عن وظيفته و بالتدريب لمدة سنة للوصول إلى مستويات عالية جدا من اللياقة البدنية اللازمة لتسلق الجبل الضخم.

This is only the latest in a series of achievements for Mr Mahmoud, **who** apart from climbing the world's seven highest speaks has a Master's degree, is a fluent English and Japanese speaker and a fitness instructor. هذا ليس سوى أحدث انجاز في سلسلة من انجازات السيد محمود، وبصرف النظر عن تسلق أعلى سبعة قمم في العالم حاصل على درجة الماجستير، و يجيد اللغة الانجليزية واليابانية ومدرّب للياقة البدنية.

elite نخبة	group containing the best / most skilled / most experienced
expedition حملة	long journey, often to a dangerous place
frostbite لسعة الصقيع	injury (to fingers, toes, etc.) caused by extreme cold
exhaustion إرهاق	extreme tirednessالتعب الشديد
inspire يلهم	motivate / make someone want to do something
summit قمة	top of a mountainجبال

Questions:- الأسئلة

1- According to the first paragraph, May 25 is considered an exceptional day for Mustafa Salameh. Is the writer justified in this? Explain..وضح. هل الكاتب مبرر في ذلك؟

2- According to the first paragraph ,When did the first Jordanian man climb Mount Everest? متى تسلق أول اردني قمة افرست

3- According to the first paragraph, how long was the climb to Everest? كم المدة المستغرقة للصعود الى قمة افرست؟

4- According to the first paragraph, there were many troubles that faced Mustafa Salameh. Mention them. هنالك عدة متاعب واجهت مصطفى سلامة. اذكرها

5- According to the first paragraph .Quote the sentence that indicates that Mustafa Salameh has faced the difficulties successfully. -اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى ان مصطفى سلامة قد تغلب على المتاعب بنجاح.

6- According to paragraph two, quote the sentence which indicates that the success of Salameh also depends on a team? -اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى ان نجاح سلامة اعتمد ايضا على فريق؟

7- According to the second paragraph, there were many troubles that faced Mustafa Salameh. Mention them. هنالك عدة متاعب واجهت مصطفى سلامة. اذكرها

8- According to the second paragraph .Quote the sentence that indicates that Mustafa Salameh has faced the difficulties successfully. -اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى ان مصطفى سلامة قد تغلب على المتاعب بنجاح.

9- What was the first thing Salameh did after he had reached the Everest Summit?

- ما اول شيء قام به سلامه بعدما وصل الى قمة افرست؟

10- Write down the sentence which shows that Salameh has been trying to climb Everest for many times. اكتب الجملة التي تشير الى ان مصطفى سلامه كان يحاول تسلق افرست عدة مرات.

11- Quote a sentence from the third paragraph which shows that Mr. Mahmoud's previous tries to the summit were very dangerous. - اقتبس جملة من الفقرة الثانية تظهر ان محاولات السيد محمود للوصول الى القمة كانت خطيرة جدا.

12- In which country is Everest camp situated? في أي دولة يقع مخيم افرست

13- In addition to a Jordanian flag, what did Salaemh carry with him? - بالإضافة الى العلم الاردني، ماذا حمل سلامه معه؟

14- Who had given Mustafa Salameh the Jordanian flag? من اعطاه العلم الاردني؟

15-Quote the sentence which indicates that Salameh was worried although he was qualified

- اكتب الجملة التي تشير الى ان مصطفى سلامه كان متوترا برغم انه كان مدربا .

16- According to the forth paragraph, who was the sponsor of Mr Mahmoud's expedition?

- اعتمادا على الفقرة الرابعة، من كان الراعي لرحلة محمود الاستكشافية؟

17- According to the forth paragraph, what was the importance of King Abdullah's sponsorship to Mr Mahmoud? اعتمادا على الفقرة الرابعة، ما هي اهمية رعاية الملك عبدالله لمحمود؟

18- According to paragraph four, Why did Mr. Mahmoud keep on trying to climb Mount Everest? اعتمادا على الفقرة الرابعة. لماذا استمر سلامه في المحاولة

19- What languages does Mr Mahmoud speak? ما اللغات التي يتكلمها السيد محمود.

20- What is Mustaf's qualifications? ما هي مؤهلات مصطفى سلامه؟

21- Find a word in the text which means " **group containing the best / most skilled / most experienced**"

22- Find a word in the text which means " **long journey, often to a dangerous place**"

23- Find a word in the text which means " **injury (to fingers, toes, etc.) caused by extreme cold**"

24- Find a word in the text which means " **extreme tiredness** "

25- Find a word in the text which means " **top of a mountain** "

26- Find a word in the text which means " **motivate / make someone want to do something**"

27- what do the underlined words refer to ? على ماذا تعود الضمائر ؟

Critical Thinking:-

- What kind of preparations do people have to make before they go on expeditions like the one you have read about? أ. ما نوع الاستعدادات التي يقوم بها الناس قبل أن يذهبوا في رحلات مثل الرحلة التي قرأت عنها؟

Answers:- الاجابات

Yes, he is because on that day, Mustafa Salameh Mahmoud became the first Jordanian man to climb Mount Everest. 2- on May 25, 2008 /3- five-day climb 4- exhaustion and a little frostbite.

5- Apart from exhaustion and a little frostbite, Mr Mahmoud was in good health and very happy after the five-day climb.

6- It was very difficult, but he knew he had a great team supporting him and this helped him to keep going.

7- extreme cold, strong winds, dizzying heights and dangerously low levels of oxygen,

8- but he was able to reach the top of Mount Everest and plant the Jordanian flag at the summit.

9- planting the Jordanian flag at the summit 10- It was his third attempt at the summit.

11- The first try had nearly killed him and the second ended through illness.

12- Tibet 13- heavy climbing equipment, oxygen tanks, food. 14- Prince Faisal.

15- He knew it would be the hardest thing he had ever done and was nervous despite the fact that he was an experienced climber. 16- King Abdullah

17- This sponsorship had allowed him to give up his job and train for a year to reach the very high levels of fitness needed to climb the huge mountain.

18- he wanted to inspire the next generation of Arab youth to believe in their "impossible" dreams.

19- English and Japanese 20- a Master's degree 21-26- راجع جدول الكلمات

27- He, him, his, who Mustafa Salameh/ his = price Faisal / this= he knew he had a great team supporting him./ it= the trip/ it+ it= the trip of climbing Everest/ their = Arab youth.

Critical Thinking:-

- I think they should train hard to reach the very high fitness needed to the journey. They should carry with them the suitable equipment such as oxygen tanks, tents, food, water. They should have a great team to support them.

- اعتقد ان عليهم ان يتدربوا جيدا ليصلوا المستوى جيد من اللياقة. يجب ان يحملوا معهم معدات مناسبة مثل اسطوانات الاوكسجين والخيم والطعام والماء. يجب ان يكون لديهم فريق يدعمهم.

Text Five:-

Until 1953, nobody had climbed Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world. Then in 1953, the mountaineer Edmund Hillary and the Nepalese Tenzing Norgay succeeded in reaching the summit. In the next thirty years there were other Everest 'firsts', including the first solo climb and the first climb by a woman.

حتى عام 1953، لم يتسلق أحد جبل ايفرست، أعلى جبل في العالم. ثم في عام 1953، متسلق الجبال ادموند هيلاري والنيبالي تينزينغ نورقاي نجحا في الوصول إلى القمة. في السنوات الثلاثين اللاحقة كان هناك آخرين حققوا لقب "أوائل" بتسلق ايفرست، بما في ذلك أول تسلق منفرد و أول تسلق لامرأة.

All these people had taken bottles of oxygen to help them climb, but many mountaineers wanted to climb using their natural ability, without oxygen. Two of these were Reinhold Messner and Peter Habeler. In 1975, they amazed people by climbing Gasherbrum, the 11th highest mountain in the world, without oxygen.

جميع هؤلاء الناس اخذوا زجاجات أكسجين لمساعدتهم على الصعود، ولكن العديد من المتسلقين أرادوا أن يتسلقوا معتمدين على قدراتهم الطبيعية، من دون أكسجين. اثنان منهم كانا راينولد ميسنر وبيتر هابيلر. في عام 1975، دهشا الناس بتسلقهما قاشبروم، الجبل الحادي عشر من حيث الارتفاع في العالم، بدون أكسجين.

When Messner and Habeler started planning to climb Everest without oxygen, other climbers called them foolish. They warned them that the oxygen levels at the top of Everest were so low that breathing would be difficult and that the men would risk brain damage if they did this. However, Messner and Habeler did not listen, and made their first attempts in April 1978. After two failures, they nearly gave up, but decided to make a final attempt.

عندما بدأ ميسنر و هابيلر التخطيط لتسلق ايفرست من دون أكسجين، المتسلقون الآخرون لقبوهم بالحمقى حذروهم من أن مستويات الأكسجين منخفضة جدا على قمة ايفرست، حيث أن التنفس سيكون صعبا، وبأن الرجال قد يتعرضون لخطر تلف الدماغ إذا فعلوا هذا. ومع ذلك، فإن ميسنر و هابيلر لم يستمعوا، وقاما بأول محاولة لهم في أبريل 1978. بعد محاولتين فاشلتين، كانا تقريبا قد استسلما، لكن قررا أن يقوموا بمحاولة أخيرة.

At these very high altitudes, with so little oxygen in the air, everything the men did took much longer than normal. Every few metres, they fell down exhausted and had to rest. Eventually, at about 2 pm on May 8th 1978, Messner and Habeler became the first men to reach the summit of Everest without oxygen.

في هذه الارتفاعات الشاهقة، و مع القليل جدا من الأكسجين في الهواء، كل شيء قام به الرجال استغرق وقتا أطول من المعتاد. كل بضعة أمتار، كانوا ينهارون من التعب و كانوا لا بد أن يرتاحوا. أخيرا، و في حوالي الساعة الثانية من بعد ظهر يوم 8 من شهر مايو عام 1978، أصبح ميسنر و هابيلر أول الرجال الواصلين إلى قمة ايفرست من دون أكسجين.

What do the underlined pronouns refer to?			إلى ماذا تشير كل من الضمائر التالية؟
1. these: people	2. them: All these people	3. their: many mountaineers	
4. Two of these + they: Reinhold Messner and Peter Habeler			
5. them + their + they: Messner and Habeler			
6. they: other climbers		7. they: the men	
8. this: climbing Everest without oxygen		9. these: very high altitudes	

Questions الاسئلة

- Write down the sentence which shows that Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
1. أكتب الجملة التي تدل على أن جبل ايفرست هو أعلى جبل في العالم.
- Write down the sentence which indicates the date of climbing Mount Everest for the first time.
2. أكتب الجملة التي تشير إلى تاريخ تسلق جبل ايفرست لأول مرة.
- According to the first paragraph, in 1953 two men succeeded in reaching the summit of Mount Everest. Who are these two men?
3. وفقا للفقرة الأولى، في عام 1953 نجح رجلان في الوصول إلى قمة جبل ايفرست. من هما هذين الرجلين؟
- According to the second paragraph, why had all climbers taken bottles of oxygen with them before 1975?
4. وفقا للفقرة الثانية، لماذا كان كل المتسلقين يأخذون معهم زجاجات الأوكسجين قبل عام 1975؟
- According to paragraph two, why didn't many mountaineers want to take oxygen with them while climbing the summit?
5. وفقا للفقرة الثانية، لماذا كان هناك الكثير من المتسلقين لا يريدون أن يأخذوا أكسجين معهم أثناء تسلق القمة؟
- According to the second paragraph, two climbers succeeded in climbing Gasherbrum in 1975. Mention these two climbers.
6. وفقا للفقرة الثانية، اثنان من المتسلقين نجحا في تسلق جبل قاشبروم في عام 1975. أذكر هذين المتسلقين.
- According to paragraph two, why did Messner and Habeler amaze people in 1975?
7. وفقا للفقرة الثانية، لماذا ميسنر و هابيلر أدهشا الناس في عام 1975؟
- According to paragraph three, why did other climbers call Messner and Habeler foolish?
8. وفقا للفقرة الثالثة، لماذا أطلق المتسلقون الآخرون لقب حمقى على ميسنر و هابيلر؟
- According to the text, why did other climbers warn Messner and Habeler?

9. وفقا للنص، لماذا حذر المتسلقون الآخرين ميسنر و هابيلر؟
10. According to the third paragraph, what is the result of climbing Mount Everest without oxygen?
10. وفقا للفقرة الثالثة، ما هي نتيجة تسلق جبل ايفرست بدون أوكسجين؟
11. Write down the sentence which shows the date of the first attempt of Messner and Habeler to climb the summit of Everest without oxygen.
11. اكتب الجملة التي تدل على تاريخ أول محاولة قام بها ميسنر و هابيلر لتسلق قمة ايفرست من دون الأوكسجين.
12. Write down the sentence which shows that Messner and Habeler didn't give up their attempts despite their failures.
12. اكتب الجملة التي تدل على أن ميسنر و هابيلر لم يتوقفا عن محاولتهما رغم فشلهم.
13. According to the fifth paragraph, what is the result of having so little oxygen in the air at height altitudes?
13. وفقا للفقرة الخامسة، ما هي نتيجة وجود أكسجين قليل جدا في الهواء على ارتفاعات شاهقة؟
14. According to paragraph five, what did Messner and Habeler have to do after climbing every few meters?
14. وفقا للفقرة الخامسة، ماذا كان على ميسنر و هابيلر أن يفعلوا بعد تسلق كل بضعة أمتار؟
15. Write down the sentence which shows the date of reaching the summit of Everest without oxygen for the first time.
15. اكتب الجملة التي تدل على تاريخ الوصول إلى قمة ايفرست بدون أوكسجين لأول مرة.
16. According to the last paragraph, when did Messner and Habeler reach the summit of Everest?
16. وفقا للفقرة الأخيرة، متى وصل كل من ميسنر و هابيلر إلى قمة ايفرست؟
17. What does the underlined pronoun "their", in the second paragraph, refer to?

Answers

1. Until 1953, nobody had climbed Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world.
2. Then in 1953, the mountaineer Edmund Hillary and the Nepalese Tenzing Norgay succeeded in reaching the summit.
3. Edmund Hillary and the Nepalese Tenzing Norgay
4. to help them climb
5. Because they wanted to climb using their natural ability, without oxygen.
6. Reinhold Messner and Peter Habeler
7. they amazed people by climbing Gasherbrum, the 11th highest mountain in the world, without oxygen.
8. Because they wanted to climb Everest without oxygen.
9. Because oxygen levels at the top of Everest are so low that breathing will be difficult, and the men will risk brain damage if they do this.
10. Breathing will be difficult, and that may cause brain damage
11. However, Messner and Habeler did not listen, and made their first attempts in April 1978.
12. After two failures, they nearly gave up, but decided to make a final attempt.
13. Everything takes much longer than normal.
14. they had to rest
15. Eventually, at about 2 on May 8th 1978, Messner and Habeler became the first men to reach the summit of Everest without oxygen.
16. at about 2 on May 8th 1978.
17. many mountaineers

Text Eight

Do you enjoy reading about how some people become successful? Most people do, which is probably why popular magazines often include articles with titles like How to live a long, happy life, which give readers useful advice.

هل تستمتع بالقراءة حول كيفية ان بعض الناس يصبحون ناجحين؟ أغلب الناس يستمتعون بذلك، وهذا من المحتمل السبب لماذا المجالات المشهورة غالبا تتضمن مقالات بعنوانين مثل: كيف تعيش حياة طويلة وسعيدة ، وهذه المقالات تقدم نصائح مفيدة للقراء.

One of my friends said to me the other day, "I'm starting my first job soon, and I want to get on well with my new workmates .Have you got any advice you can give me?" Several people have asked me questions like this, which is why I'm writing this article.

قال لي احد اصدقائي ذات يوم، " سأبدأ وظيفتي الاولى في وقت قريب، وأنا أريد أن أكون على وفاق مع زملائي الجدد في العمل . هل لديك أي نصيحة يمكن أن تعطيها لي؟ وقد سألني العديد من الاشخاص هذا السؤال، وهذا هو السبب الذي من أجله أنا أكتب هذه المقالة.

For me the golden rule when you first start a job is this: listen and learn from **colleagues**. Also, ask your colleagues questions if you aren't sure about something, and offer to help them if you can see something that needs doing.

بالنسبة لي القاعدة الذهبية عند بدء العمل في وظيفة جديدة هي : الاستماع والتعلم من الزملاء. أيضا، وجه اسئلة لزملائك إذا لم تكن متأكدا من شيء ما، واعرض عليهم تقديم المساعدة لهم إذا رايت شيئا ما بحاجة للقيام به.

In the long run, the best way to be a good colleague is simply to work hard. In my experience, people most dislike colleagues who **make up** excuses for not doing something and expect colleagues to do it for them. وعلى المدى الطويل، فإن أفضل طريقة لتصبح زميلا جيدا هو ببساطة أن تعمل بجد. حسب خبرتي، الناس يكرهون أكثر شيء الزملاء الذين يختلقون الاعذار لعدم القيام بشيء ما، ويتوقعون من زملائهم القيام بذلك بدلا منهم.

If you have a job starting soon, remember some of these tips. In the end, you'll be happier and more successful if you get on well with your colleagues.

إذا كان لديك وظيفة تبدأ بها قريبا، تذكر بعض النصائح . في النهاية ، ستكون أكثر سعادة وأكثر نجاحا إذا كنت على وفاق مع زملائك.

- 1- Find the phrasal verb which means "invent"
- 2- Find a word which means "persons whom you work with in the same place". اشخاص تعمل معهم في نفس المكان
- 3- What does the word "who" refer to?
- 4- There are many benefits of being a good colleague. Write down two of them. هنالك عدة فوائد عندما تكون زميلا جيدا. اذكر اثنتان منها.
- 5- Quote the sentence that indicates that people hate those who invent reasons to avoid doing duties. اقتبس الجملة التي تظهر ان الناس يكرهون اولئك الذين يختلقون الاسباب لعدم القيام بالواجبات
- 6- The writer gives many pieces of advice about starting a new job. Write down two of them. الكاتب اعطى عدة نصائح. حول الابتداء في وظيفة جديدة. اذكر اثنتين
- 7- According to the text, the writer thinks that if you get on well with your colleagues, you'll be happier and more successful. Is he justified in this? Explain. اعتمادا على النص، يعتقد الكاتب اذا كنت على علاقة طيبة مع زملائك، ستكون اسعد واكثر نجاحا. هل هو على صواب في ذلك؟ وضح.

Critical thinking:

The best way to be a good colleague is simply to work hard. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view. افضل طريقة لتكون زميلا ناجحا هو ببساطة ان تعمل بجد. فكر في هذه العبارة وفي جملتين فسر وجهة نظرك.

Answers:- الاجابة

- 1- make up/ 2- colleagues/ 3- colleagues
- 4- you will be happier and more successful
- 5- In my experience, people most dislike colleagues who make up excuses for not doing something and expect colleagues to do it for them.

Text Nine:-

Tareq was born in Amman in 1962 into a successful Jordanian family. His father worked as a civil servant and his mother, who had once been a teacher, was a hardworking housewife. His brother Hani was very bright and, after finishing university, went on to become a civil engineer.

ولد طارق في عمان في 1962 لعائلة اردنية ناجحة. والده كان يعمل كموظف حكومي ووالدته عملت كمعلمة والان كربة منزل مجتهدة. اخاه هاني ذكي جدا وبعد الجامعة يود ان يصبح مهندس مدني.

Tareq was good with his hands and so, instead of going to university, took a course in woodwork and became a carpenter. He loved Jordanian folk music and, in his spare time, made musical instruments, finely crafting instruments such as ouds.

طارق كان لديه يدين ماهرتين ولذلك وبدلا من الذهاب الى الجامعة، التحق بدورة في النجارة واصبح نجارا. ولقد احب موسيقى الفلكلور الاردني، وفي وقت فراغه، كان يصنع الآلات الموسيقية بشكل جميل مثل العود.

One day, one of his friends saw an oud he had made and asked him to make one for him too. This was the beginning of Tareq's career as an instrument maker and soon he was able to give up making furniture and make instruments instead. With the money he made he was able to get married and start a family, buying his own villa outside Amman.

احد الايام، احد اصدقاءه شاهد العود الذي صنعه وطلب منه ان يصنع واحدا له. هذا كان بداية مهنة طارق كصانع للآلات الموسيقية وسرعان ما ترك مهنته كخانع للآلات وبدأ بصناعة الآلات بدلا من ذلك. وبالمال الذي جناه كان قادرا على الزواج وتكوين عائلة وشراء فيلته الخاصة خارج عمان.

His instruments have become famous across Jordan and the Middle East, and there is now a great demand for these instruments. One of Tareq's sons, Mahmoud, has decided to follow his father into the business and so Tareq is teaching him how to make the oud.

آلاته اصبحت مشهورة عبر الاردن والشرق الاوسط، وهنالك طلب كبير على هذه الآلات. احد ابناء طارق وهو محمود قرر ان يتبع خطى ابيه في هذا العمل والذي بدا بتعليمه كيفية صناعة آلة العود.

Questions

- 1- Write down the sentence that indicates that Tareq's talent has been well-known in many countries. اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى ان موهبة طارق قد عرفت في عدة دول
- 2- What does the underlined who refer to?
- 3- Find a word in paragraph two which means "a craft of a person who builds or repairs wooden structures and instruments".
- 4- There are many things that Tareq had done after he stopped his old job. Write down two of them.

Critical Thinking

Some people do not complete their education, but they are successful in their lives. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view. بعض الناس لم يكملوا دراساتهم لكنهم ناجحون في حياتهم.

Answers:-

- 1- His instruments have become famous across Jordan and the Middle East, and there is now a great demand for these instruments.

2- His mother 3- carpenter 4- He got married and started a family, buying his own villa outside Amman.

بعض الناس لم يكملوا دراستهم، لكنهم ناجحون في حياتهم.

I think that there are many successful people round the world who do not complete their studies but they work hard to improve their skills. And a lot of rich businessmen who have huge companies didn't complete their education.

السؤال الثاني وله 12 علامة موزعة على سؤال أملأ الفراغ ومعنى الفعل المركب والاشتقاق Question Number Two

Unit 7: advise ينصح, age عمر, colleague زميل, exercise تمرين, interact يتفاعل, lifestyle نمط حياة, outlook نظرة, secret سر, socialise يتواصل, successful ناجح

Unit 8: deserted مهجور, inhabitant مواطن, overcrowding مزدحم, permanent(ly) بشكل دائم, phenomenon ظاهرة, profitable مربح, public services خدمات عامة, stress توتر, rural ريفي, trend يميل إلى, urban مدني

Unit 9: biography ذاتية, blow ينفخ في البوق, bow يعزف على الكمان, career مهنة, cookery الطبخ, hardworking مجتهد, hit يذق على الطبل, pluck ينقر على الغيتار, repair يصلح, strum يعزف على الاوتار

Unit 10: breaker محطم رقم قياسي, exhaustion إرهاق, challenge تحدي, condition ظرف, elite نخبة, expedition رحلة, record رقم قياسي, summit قمة, inspire مصدر إلهام, frostbite لسعة الصقيع, استكشافية

Unit 11: construction بناء, dam سد, disrupt تعطيل, divert تحويل, forcibly بالقوة, inefficiency عدم كفاءة, lock إغلاق, technology تكنولوجيا, reservoir خزان, purpose الغرض

بالإضافة إلى جميع الكلمات في جداول في بداية النصوص. والتي أفرزتها لكل ضمن جملها لتحفظها حسب سياقها بالإضافة إلى املأها الصحيح

1. you cannot **concentrate** تركّز at school or at work
2. you are **moody** مزاجي or **irritable** كئيب
3. This allows us to **recharge** يشحن our mental and physical batteries and be ready for each new day.
4. If we have slept well, we should wake up in the morning feeling **alert** منتبه and rested.
5. People who have been **deprived** من محروم sleep find it difficult to perform the simplest activities.
6. **Shallow** السطحي sleepers wake up still feeling tired, while deep sleepers wake up refreshed.
7. Capital cities house government offices, as well as **embassies** سفارات from other countries. They are a financial **institutions** مؤسسات.
8. it is home to only a tiny **fraction** جزء of the huge Brazilian population.
9. planners were able to strictly **regulate** ينظموا its layout. It is divided into **sectors** قطاعات, with **specific** محددة zones for business, industry, government and residential areas.
10. Jordan's historical importance means that there is a variety of traditional crafts practised by **skilled** فنانين **artisans**.
11. These ancient **mosaics** فسيفساء are made with thousands of tiny pieces of coloured stone or tile.
12. Probably the most ancient craft in Jordan is the creation of items made from silsa **pottery (clay)** فخار.
13. Mustafa joined an **elite** النخبة club. Apart from **exhaustion** الارهاق and a little **frostbite** لسعة الصقيع, at the **summit** القمة.
14. In 2002, Steve Fossett used a mixture of **helium** غاز الهيليوم, **solo** منفردا balloon to keep it at a **constant** ارتفاع ثابت **altitude**.
15. Fossett frequently had to leave his tiny **cabin** مقصورته to go outside, to check that the balloon's **burners** الحوراق
16. Road tunnels, were **incredible** لا تصدق engineering achievements, massively **reduced** قللت journey in **freight traffic** حركة الشحن
17. there is nothing to **keep** them **awake** يبقي شخصا ما مستيقظا.
18. One example of this **phenomenon** ظاهرة is the Garrigues area of Spain,
19. whereas now some villages have as few as 100 permanent **inhabitants** سكان.
20. But as farming became less and less **profitable** وفائدة and unemployment grew,
21. The area is suffering from the effects of depopulation, such as poor **public services** خدمات عامة and **deserted** المهجورة farms and **overcrowding** الازدحام

A. Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (8 points)

make, do, concentrate, traditional, financial, bustle,

- 1- Banking and other..... institutions are usually based in the capital city.
- 2- People who do not get enough sleep may find it difficult to..... at school or work.
- 3- Some people enjoy the hustle and..... of shopping in street markets.
- 4- The government is helping to support the preservation of.....crafts.
- 5- You should think carefully before you..... your decision.

الإجابات (financial, concentrate, bustle, traditional, make)

do, make, evidence, administrative, choose, strumming, trumpet

- 1- Can you hear someonea guitar?
- 2- Government buildings are often known as..... buildings.
- 3- Graduates with first class degrees can often pick and the jobs they want.
- 4- I have to..... experiments on people who have had little or no sleep.
- 5- Laila is very good at blowing her own....., so she'll probably get that job.
- 6-Mosaics are used by historians as.....of past events

الإجابات (strumming, administrative, choose, do, trumpet, evidence)

المتلازم الفعل	المعنى
1 make effort	يبدل جهدا
2 make suggestion	يقدم اقتراح
3 make mistake	يرتكب خطأ
4 make decision	يتخذ قرارا
5 make promise	يقدم وعدا
6 make arrangement	يقوم بترتيب
7 make excuse	يخلق عذرا
8 make progress	يحرز تقدما
9 make plan /money	يضع خطة/ يجني المال
10 do a job	يقوم بالوظيفة
11 do research	يقوم ببحث
12 do experiment/exercise	يقوم بتجربة/ يقوم بتمارين
13 do shopping	يقوم بالتسوق
14 do homework	يقوم بالواجب
15 do damage/favour	يسبب دمارا/ يقدم خدمة
16 do puzzles and quizzes	حل الألغاز والاحجيات
17 do crosswords	حل الكلمات المتقاطعة

- a The journalist said she was research for an article.
- b Scientists frequently..... experiments to test their ideas.
- c You will have to..... a special effort if you want to pass your exam.
- d Can I..... a suggestion? Why don't we..... the shopping together?
- e If you..... a mistake, you have to..... your homework again.
- f I've my decision very carefully.
- g I've..... myself a promise. I'm going to a success of my new job.
- h Last night's storm , a lot of damage to buildings in our area.

Answers:-

a doing b do c make d make / do e make / do f made g made / make h did

- a) In Mexico she met the (Earth's / world's) oldest married couple.
- b) Alberto and Maria's son said his parents had (a simple / an easy) way of life.
- c) Sunil says his customers are all his (near / close) friends.
- d) Sunil said he'd enjoyed every (one / single) day of his life.

- 1- في مدينة مكسيكو قابلت اكبر زوجين عمرا في العالم.2- ابن البيروني وماريا قال بان والديه عاشا طريقة بسيطة في الحياة.
- 3- سونيل يقول بان كل زبائنه هم كل اصدقائه المقربين. 4- سونيل يقول بانه استمتع بكل يوم واحد من حياته.

Answers:-

a) world's b) a simple c) close d) single

إداري administrative صناعي industrial مالي financial حكومي government سكني residential عاصمة capital

- a The area is where people live.
 b cities contain key buildings such as the parliament.
 c Government buildings are often known as buildings. ورد كسؤال وزارة
 d In Brasilia, if you wanted to build a factory, you would do it in the sector.
 e Banking and other institutions are usually based in the capital city.

Answers:-

a- residential/ b- capital, government/ c- administrative/ d- industrial/ e- financial

bang طرقة click اغلاق شيء بعنف drip تنقيط الماء roar محرك طائرة
 scream يصرخ splash سقوط في الماء tick دقة عقرب الساعة whistle صوت الرياح

- 1 bang خبطة a door closing very noisily / a hammer hitting something hard.
 2 click طقطة a light switch / a car seat belt being fastened
 3 drip صوت المتساقطة قطرات الماء صوت a tap that hasn't been turned off
 4 roar هدير / دوي traffic / plane engine
 5 scream صرخة a person who is in pain or very frightened
 6 splash صوت الماء something falling into water
 7 tick صوت الساعة an old-fashioned clock
 8 whistle صفير the wind in the trees / a bird

- a The of a plane woke me up in the night.
 b Can you hear that noise? Someone must have left a tap on in the bathroom.
 c Everyone heard the when he jumped into the swimming pool.
 d A friend of mine is terrified of spiders and if she sees one close to her.
 e Digital clocks don't like old fashioned clocks used to.

Answers

a roar b dripping c splash d screams e tick

Complete sentences a-c with words from this list. أكمل الجمل بالكلمات من القائمة

events أحداث , preservation حفظ , traditional تقليدي , production إنتاج , trade تجارة , evidence دليل

- A- The of pottery in Jordan and the surrounding areas began about 8000 years ago and helped turn Madaba into a centre of
 B- The government is helping to support the of crafts.
 C- Mosaics are used by historians as of past .

Answers:-

A- production, trade B- preservation, traditional, C- evidence, events

Complete these sentences using verbs from this list. اكمل الجمل التالية باستخدام الافعال التالية

blow ينفخ bow hit pluck ينقر strum

- a You have to saxophones and trumpets.
 b You can or a guitar, but you usually a violin.
 c You percussion instruments with sticks or your hands.

Answers:- الإجابات a blow, b pluck / strum / bow, c hit

يجب عليك حفظ التلازم اللفظي بين الفعل والآلة. لان كل الأفعال معناها يعزف لكن تختلف استعمالاتها مع الآلات.

الكلمات الرسمية وغير الرسمية

الرقم	Formal رسمية	informal غير رسمية	المعنى
1	complete	finish	ينهي
2	construct	build	يبني
3	entire	whole	كل الـ
4	extend	stretch	يمتد
5	inception	beginning	بداية
6	operational	ready to use	جاهز للعمل
7	progress	move forward	يحرز تقدم
8	site	place	موقع

ملاحظة :- نستخدم الكلمات الرسمية في التقارير الرسمية التي تتحدث عن القوانين الحكومية والإنشائية والهندسية كالشركات والمؤسسات والسياحة.
نستخدم الكلمات غير الرسمية لتحدث عن أشياء شخصية وغالبا تكون الجملة تحوي ضمائر وأشياء شخصية مثل (I, we, you, he, she, they وأيضا وجود اختصارات مثل I'll , I've, they've

- a What a waste of time! I've spent theafternoon fixing my computer.
(entire , whole)
- b Since its..... , this organisation has been at the forefront of research.
(inception , beginning)
- c A government spokesman said that the new airport would not be fullyuntil early in the new year. (operational , ready to use)
- d I'll ring you back in a few minutes – I'm justmy lunch.
(completing , finishing)
- e Have you looked out of the window? They've startedthe new block.
(constructing / building)
- f The organisation hopes to be able to attract tourists to visit the many historical in the south-east of the country. (sites , places)
- g Next year the college plans tothe number of subjects it offers by 50%.
(extend , stretch)

Answers:-

- a whole b inception c operational d finishing e building f sites g extend

B. Study the following dictionary entry and answer the question that follows, then write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (3 point)

الافعال المركبة باستعمال (come)

The multi-part verb الفعل المركب الظرفي	The meaning المعنى
come out يظهر	appear / become visible يظهر / يصبح مرئي
come across يجد بالصدفة	find by chance يجد بالصدفة
come over يزور	visit يزور
come round يفيق من غيبوبة	recover after being unconscious يستعيد الوعي
come up: 1. يتوفر 2. يذكر	become available 1 يصبح متاح is mentioned 2 يذكر
come down يقل ، ينخفض	fall / decrease ينخفض / ينقص

*** What does the multi-part verbs mean in the following sentence? جد معاني الافعال المركبة من الجدول

- After the rain had stopped, the sun came out.
- As we were walking up the mountain, we came across a small camp site.
- After she fell and hit her head on the ice it was ten minutes before she came round.
- A job has come up at the polar research centre – I may apply for it.
- I wish the price of petrol would come down.
- Come over when you're next in town.
- When I was talking to my brother yesterday, your name came up several times.

Answers:-

- 1- appeared, became visible. 2- found by chance 3- recovered after being unconscious. 4-become available.
- 5- fall/decreased. 6- visit 7-was mentioned

**** جدول افعال make و do ****

الرقم	الفعل المركب	المعنى
1	make of يفكر حول، يفهم	think about / understand
2	make up يختلق عذرا	invent (a story)
3	make up for يعوض	Replace something lost or missing
4	do up يربط، يرتب	fasten / tie
5	do without يستبدل، يجد بديلا	not have something and manage in spite of this
6	do up before يرتب، يزين	to tidy, redecorate
7	do away with يتخلص من، يترك	get rid of

*** جد معاني الافعال المركبة من الجدول What does the multi-part verbs mean in the following sentence? ***

- 1- Before we can sell the flat, we'll have to **do without** it.
- 2- The students had to **make up** a story about their recent absence.
- 3- If everyone uses online banking, they'll **do away with** banks.
- 4- I've hurt my back which means I have to get someone to **do** my shoes **up** for me.
- 5- The doctor told my grandmother she'd have to learn to **do without** sugar.
- 6- We'll have to **do** the room **up before** anyone sleeps there.
- 7- Not everyone in our family has a mobile so we can't **do away with** our **landline**.
- 8- Ibrahim promised he would **make up for** the time he had lost by being late.
- 9- Ibrahim thought he might **make up** an excuse, but decided he must be honest.

Answer:-

1- not have something and manage in spite of this 2- invent 3- get rid of 4- fasten/tie 5- not have something and manage in spite of this 6- tidy/ redecorate 7- get rid of 8- replace something lost or missing 9- invent

**** مصطلحات باستخدام and ****

N	مصطلحات (idioms)	المعنى
1	pick and choose يختار بدقة	select exactly
2	nearest and dearest أفراد العائلة والمقربين	family and close friends.
3	odds and ends أشياء مختلفة	different things
4	far and wide من كل مكان	all over the place
5	hustle and bustle مزعج وممتع	noise and excitement

What do the underlined idioms mean in the following sentences?

- 1- People come from **far and wide** to see the castle in the centre of Karak.
- 2- I love spending time with my **nearest and dearest**, so we often have family get-togethers.
- 3- While I was on holiday I bought lots of **odds and ends** to give as presents.
- 4- There are lots of restaurants near here. You can **pick and choose** from about fifty.
- 5- Some people enjoy the **hustle and bustle** of shopping in street markets.

Answers

1- all over the place 2- family and close friends 3- different things 4- select exactly 5- noise and excitement

رابعاً:- مصطلحات الموسيقى:-

N	مصطلحات (idioms)	المعنى
1	-blow (your / his) own trumpet يتفاخر بنفسه	boast/ say good things about one's self
2	-change (your / his) tune يغير رأيه	change one's mind
3	-drum something into someone يعلم شيئاً ما لشخص	teach by frequent repetition
4	-face the music يتحمل نتائج فعله	- accept punishment - put up with sequences on things that one has done

What do the underlined idioms mean in the following sentences?

- 1- He's been telling lies to so many people. Eventually they will find out and he'll have to **face the music**.
- 2- I can't stand the kind of big-headed person who **blows his own trumpet** all the time.
- 3- He was against the idea of a holiday in Greece, but he **changed his tune** when he found out how cheap the flight was.
- 4- The importance of knowing the difference between right and wrong is usually **drummed into** children by their parents at a very early age.

C. Complete the following sentences with suitable words derived from the words in brackets and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)

مهم:- جمل الاشتقاق الأكثر أهمية حسب النمط الجديد:-

- 1- The Gulf of Aqaba is an area of great..... beauty. (nature)
- 2- Careless drivers can seriously..... the safety of pedestrians. (threat)
- 3- In my city there is a wide of entertainments to choose from. (vary)
- 4- I'd like to live in a small village near the sea. (peace)
- 5- The storm damage is a lasting of the power of nature. (remind)
- 6- I'll never forget the I felt on my first day at school. (excite)
- 7- The (construct) of the dam involved the..... (destroy) of many..... (history) buildings.
- 8- The date for the (complete) of the dam project is 2009.
- 9- The cost of the dam project has risen partly because the..... (build) have worked very slowly and partly because of (inefficient)
- 10- Some of the most important (history) sites in the world will be destroyed.
- 11- The (destroy) will be particularly serious in low-lying cities.
- 12- Some of the (build) have already been damaged by the floods
- 13- In some places, (archaeology) are working explore sites.
- 14- Cities like London are planning the (construct) of new flood defense schemes.
- 15- this picture wasdrawn by an artist. (success)

Answers:- 1- natural 2- threaten 3- variety 4- peaceful 5- reminder 6- excitement 7- construction/destruction/historical 8- completion 9- builders 10- historical.11- destruction 12-buildings 13- archaeologists 14- construction 15- successfully

N	Verb فعل	Noun اسم	Adjective صفة	Adverb ظرف	معنى الاسم
1	-	archeology علم الآثار archeologist/علماء الآثار	archeological	archeologically	علم الآثار عالم/علماء الآثار
2	build	building/s بنايات builders بنائون	built		بناية/بنايات بناء/بنائون
3	complete	completion	completed	completely	تكملة
4	construct	construction	constructive	constructively	انشاء
5	destroy	destruction	destroyed		تدمير
6	excite	excitement	exciting مثير excited مثار	excitedly	اثارة
7	-	history تاريخ historian/s مؤرخين	historical	-ly	تاريخ
8	-	inefficiency	inefficient	inefficiently	عدم كفاية
9	-	nature	natural	naturally	طبيعة
10	-	peace	peaceful	peacefully	سلام
11	remind	reminder	reminding		مذكر / تذكرة
12	threaten	threat	threatening	threateningly	تهديد
13	vary	variety	various	variously	تنوع

Question Number Three السؤال الثالث ويشمل تصحيح الفعل والتحويل وله 13 علامة

A. Correct the verb between brackets, then write your answer down in your BOOKLET. (4 points)

- 1- Their English exam in the last semester for three months (be, last)
 - 2- My washing machine had stopped. I will have it (repair)
 - 3- After Mr Mahmoud..... Everest, he joined an elite club. (climb)
 - 4- The medicine must be regularly. (take)
- 1- had been lasting 2- repaired 3- had climbed 4- taken

من خلال الاسئلة السابقة نلاحظ مصادر هذا السؤال وهي على النحو التالي:-

اولا الماضي التام المستمر :

S had been v-ing / S hadn't been v-ing/ Had S been V3?

- 1- For much of her walk Fiona strong winds and rough ice. (be, fight)
- 2- Fiona had..... sleepless nights and feeling very nervous. (be, have)
- 3- Fiona had been having sleepless nights and very nervous. (feel)

1-had been fighting 2- been having 3- feeling

راجع الوحدة العاشرة

ثانياً: السببية:-

have/has/had/ having مفعول به **v3** (v)

- 1-I had a guitar for me by a very famous instrument maker. (make)
- 2-He is having his car next week. (repair)
- 3-He had his house by a local builder. (build)
- 4-I didn't repair the car myself. I had it..... (repair).
- 5-My mother dyed her own dress blue. She didn't have it (dye)
- 6-She didn't make the dress herself. She had it(make)
- 7-He isn't going to take his own photo. He is going to have it(take)
- 8-My brother cut his own hair. He has it (cut)
- 9-My neighbour painted his own house. He had it (paint)
- 10-My father doesn't clean his car himself. He has it (clean)
- 11-We didn't cut down the trees in our garden ourselves. We had them (cut)
- 12-I couldn't repair my computer myself. I had to have it by computer experts. (repair).
- 13- We didn't build our own house. We had it by a local construction company. (build)
- 14- Brides rarely make their own wedding dresses. They have them..... by specialist dressmakers. (make)
- 15- People don't service their cars themselves; they have them..... two or three times a year. (service)
- 16- I'm going to the dentist this afternoon. I might have to have a tooth(take out)
- 17- She had to have them..... by the optician she had bought them from. (mend)
- 18-Do you like this photograph of our family? We had it..... by a local photographer.(take)

Answers:

1- made 2-repaired 3- built 4- repaired 5- dyed 6- made 7- taken 8- cut 9- painted 10- cleaned 11- cut 11- built 12- repaired 13- built 14. made 15-. serviced. 16- taken out , 17- mended, 18- taken

ثالثاً:- الماضي التام Past Perfect

وقد ورد في الكتاب جمل لهذا الدرس في تمارين الأنشطة ضمن درس الماضي التام المستمر، فلذلك احتياطا نستذكر دلائله في الفصل الاول :-

1. **Before** Messner and Habeler, no one to climb Everest without oxygen. (**attempt**)
2. Messner and Hebeler **ignored** the warnings that other climbersthem. (**give**)
3. I **went** to see Ramzi in hospital. Hehis leg during a football match. (**break**)
4. Everyone **enjoyed** the family celebration. Amal and her sons..... all the food themselves. (**make**)
5. My uncle finally **passed** his driving test. He the test three times **already**. (**take**)
- 6- **After** Mr. Mahmoud, he joined an elite club. (climb)
7. In May 1978, Messner and Hebeler **already** two unsuccessful attempts to reach the summit. (**make**)
8. Three years earlier, they **successfully** Gasherbrum without oxygen. (**climb**)

Answers:-

(1- had taken 2- had given 3- had broken 4- had made 5- had taken 6- had climbed 7- had made 8- had climbed)

ملاحظات:-

- ورد جملة على صيغة passive في دورة 2014 صيفي. لذلك فعليك ان تحفظ قاعدتها:-

modals be **V3** (v)

modals have been ...**V3**... (v)/ modals have ...**been v3** (be, v)

B. Complete the following sentences so that the new sentence is similar in meaning to the one before it, then write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET: (9 points)

الفرع الثاني:- جمل على التحويل ويشمل درسي Passive و .

• **اولا على Passive voice**

الماضي البسيط simple past

S + V2 + O

O was/were + v3

1-The technicians **fitted** the halls with special lights.

The halls

2- The technicians **made** the halls wider than the rest of the tunnels.

The halls.....

3- The governments **completed** the original Mont Blanc Tunnel.

The original Mont Blanc Tunnel

4- The technicians **designed** the tunnel to carry 450,000 vehicles a year.

The tunnel.....

Answers:- 1- were fitted with special lights. 2- were made wider than the rest of the tunnels
3- was completed 4- was designed to carry 450,000 vehicles a year .

S+ modals + V + O=====→ O modals be V3

*- The Students **will finish** the exams on July .

The exams **will be finished** on July.

1- The people **should pay** much more attention to safety.

Much more attention to safetyby the people.

2- The designers **would divide** the Laerdal Tunnel into four sections.

The Laerdal Tunnel

3- The designers **could construct** large halls between the sections.

Large halls

4- Constructing large halls **would make** motorists' journeys more interesting and so seem quicker.

Motorists' journeys

5- The designers **could better ventilate** the tunnel.

The tunnels

6- Refreshing the air in the tunnel **would cause** the accidents.

The accidents

Answers:- 1-should be paid 2- would be divided into four sections 3- could be constructed

4- would be made..5-could better be ventilated

S+ modals + have v3 + O=====→ O modals have been V3

*- The Students **will have finished** the exams by July .

The exams **will have been finished** by July.

1- The government **might have saved** some of the historical sites.

Some of the historical sites

2- The engineers **might have moved** the whole buildings to other places.

the whole buildings

Answers:- 1- might have been saved 2- might have been moved to other places

had to + V- ' has to + V' have to + V -: ثالثا -

S+ have to +V + O=====→ O have to be V3

*- The Students **have to finish** the exams by July .

The exams **have to be finished** by July.

*- Jordan **has to produce** cars.

Cars **have to be produced**.

*- You **had to study** medicine.

Medicine **had to be studied**.

1- The state **had to move** the people from their homes.

The people

2- The flood **had to destroy** many homes.

Many homes

3- The floods **have to destroy** the town.

The town.....

4- The Three Gorge dam **had to flood** large land areas.

Large land areas

5- The Three Gorge dam **has to flood** large land areas.

Large land areas

6- They **have to repaint** the rooms.

The rooms

7- They **have to post** the car before next week.

The car

8- They **don't have to post** the car next week.

The car

Answers:- 1- had to be moved from.../ 2- had to be destroyed/ 3- has to be destroyed 4- had to be flooded/

5- have to be posted/ 6- have to be repainted. 7- has to be posted 8- doesn't have to be posted.

رابعاً :- have had to v / will have to + V

S+ **will have to + V + O** =====> O **will have to be V3**
S+ **have had to + V + O** =====> O **have had to be V3**

1- They **will have to repaint** the rooms.
The rooms

2- They **will have to post** the car before next week.
The car

3- The floods **have had to destroy** the people.
The people.....

Answers:- 1- will have to be repainted/ 2- will have to be posted/ 3- have had to be destroyed

• ثانياً : جملة على reported Speech

النوع الاول:- statement

1- 'My parents **spend** every day of their lives together.'

He said (that)

2- 'I've lost **my** glasses.'

He said

3- 'I'll meet **you here tomorrow**.'

She told Ahmad

4- Samira: I'm going out with **my** parents.

Samira replied

5- Raed: **My** plane **leaves** at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Raed replied

6- Fatima "our plane **was** delayed."

She replied

7- Faisal: I **brought** it home from work **yesterday**, but I **haven't** seen it since.

Faisal said

8- " I **have** slept for ten hours **last night**"

He said

9- " I **slept** for ten hours **last night**"

He said

10- Nawal says " I **am** enjoying **my** new job"

Nawal said

Answers:- 1- his parents spent... 2- that he had lost his glasses 3- that she would meet him there the following day. 4- that she was going ...her parents. 5- that his plane left... 6- that their plane had been 7-that he had bought itthe previous day, but he hadn't seen it the previous day. 8-9 that he had slept..the previous night. 10- that she was enjoying her new job.

النوع الثاني:- اسئلة المعلومات Wh- Q

1- Where have you been?'

Muna asked the boys.....

2- 'How long are you going away for?'

Sameera asked Omar.....

3- Huda: What are you doing at the weekend?

Huda asked Shorouq.....

4- Badria: Where are you going?

Badria asked me.....

5- Rakan: What time do you have to be there?

Rakan asked Muneer.....

6- Laila: When did you get back?

Laila asked Amjad.....

7- " Where shall we go for our interview?

They wanted to know

8- Where do your parents live before coming to Irbid.

Ahmad asked Rami.....

Answers:- 1- where they had been. 2- how long he was going away for. 3- what she was doing at the weekend. 4- where I was going. 5- what time he had to be there. 6- when he had got back. 7- where they should go for their interview. 8- where his parents lived before coming to Irbid.

النوع الثالث:- YES/ No Qs

- 1- 'Have you already been on holiday?'
She asked us
- 2- 'Are you hungry?'
She asked me
- 3- Raed: "Can you take me to the airport tomorrow?"
He asked Omar
- 4- Laila: "Did you enjoy your holiday?"
Laila asked Omar whether
- 5- Faisal: "Have you seen my briefcase?"
Rami asked Huda.....
- 6- "Have you got the time?"
He asked me.....
- 7- "Can I go out with my friends?"
Hani asked his mother
- 8- "Does Omar want to go swimming with me?"
Zaid asked
- 9- "Is she feeling all right?"
He asked

Answers:- 1- if I we had already been on holiday. 2- if I was hungry. 3- if he could take him to the airport the following day. 4- if he had enjoyed his holiday. 5- if she had seen his briefcase. 6- if I had got the time 7- if he could go out with his friends. 8- if Omar wanted to go swimming with him. 9- if she was feeling all right.

أسئلة متفرقة من الكتاب ودليل المعلم

1. What's your name?
Ali asked Sami
2. Where do you live?
Ali asked Sami
3. Where did you live before that?
Ali asked Sami.....
4. Did you enjoy living there?
Ali asked Sami
5. Are you married?
Ali asked Sami
6. What is your job?
Ali asked Sami
7. Do you work in a college?
Ali asked Sami
8. What subject do you teach?
Ali asked Sami.....
9. Would you like to go swimming with me?
Sami asked Rami

Answers:- 1- what his name was 2- where he lived 3- where he had lived 4- if he had enjoyed living there 5- if he was married 6- what his job was 7- if he worked in a college 8- what subject he taught. 9- if he wanted to go swimming with him.

احتياطا :- جمل عكسية على الـ reported speech

1. She asked me **if I had got** the time.
She :- " ?"
2. He said that **he had slept** for ten hours **the previous night**.
He said:- " ?"
3. Hani asked his mother **if he could** go out with **his** friends.
Hani asked his mother: " ?"
4. Zaid asked **whether** Omar **wanted** to go swimming with **him**.
Zaid asked :- " ?"
5. Nawal said **she was enjoying** her new job.
Nawal said:- " ?"
- 6- Amjad asked Sami what kinds of books bookshops sold?
Amjad:- " ?"

Answers:

1- Have you got the time? 2. **I slept/have slept** for ten hours **last night/ yesterday night**. 3. **Can I** go out with **my** friends? 4. **Would you** like to go swimming with **me**? 5. **I'm** enjoying **my** new job. 6- what kinds of books do bookshops sell?

احتياطا :- جمل تحويل على السببية Causative

1. Did you **redecorate** the flat yourself?
No, **I had it redecorated**.
2. Did you **plant the trees** in your garden yourself?
No, I
3. Are you **going to service your own car**?
No, I am going to
4. Will you be able to **test your own eyesight**?
No, I will.....
5. Did Suleiman repair the computer himself?
No, he had it repaired.
6. Did Hisham take his tooth out?
No, he had.....
7. Are they going to build their own house?
No, they are going to
8. Did you put that TV aerial up yourself?
No, I had
9. Will you cut down those trees yourself?
No, I will have
10. Did Rabab take those photos herself?
No, I she had

Answers:

2. No, I had them planted.
3. No, I'm going to have it serviced.
4. No, I'll have to have it tested
6. No, he had it taken out.
7. No, they're going to have it built.
8. No, I had it put up.
9. No, I'll have them cut down.
10. No, she had them taken

Question Number FOUR

A. Complete the following sentences so that the new sentence is similar in meaning to the one . (7 points)

السؤال الرابع وهو الربط والوظائف اللغوية .

A. Join each pair of the following sentences using the given linking words between brackets so that the new sentence has a similar meaning to the ones before it. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)

الفرع الاول :- ربط الجمل

Questions الاسئلة WB 50

- 1- Amman is the largest city in Jordan. Brasilia is small, compared with cities like Rio de Janeiro. (**but**)
1- عمان هي اكبر مدينة في الاردن. برازيليا صغيرة مقارنة بمدن مثل ريو دي جانيرو. (لكن)
- 2- Brasilia is not the major cultural and economic centre of Brazil. Amman is the cultural and economic hub of Brazil. (**whereas**)
2- برازيليا ليست مركزا اقتصاديا او ثقافيا للبرازيل. عمان هي القلب الثقافي والاقتصادي للاردن. (بينما)
- 3- Brasilia contains only a small proportion of the Brazilian population. Amman is home to a third of the Jordanian population. (**while**)
3- برازيليا تحتوي فقط على جزء صغير من سكان البرازيل. عمان هي موطن لثلث الشعب الاردني.
- 4- Brasilia is a very modern city. Amman is not a new city, there are many modern and futuristic-looking skyscrapers. (**and although**)
4- برازيليا مدينة حديثة جدا. عمان ليست مدينة حديثة، هنالك العديد من المباني الحديثة والمستقبلية. (وبالرغم)

Answers:- الاجابات

- 1- Amman is the largest city in Jordan, **but** Brasilia is small, compared with cities like Rio de Janeiro.
- 2- Brasilia is not the major cultural and economic centre of Brazil, **whereas** Amman is the cultural and economic hub of Jordan.
- 3- Brasilia contains only a small proportion of the Brazilian population, **while** Amman is home to a third of the Jordanian population.
- 4- Brasilia is a very modern city, **and although** Amman is not a new city, there are many modern and futuristic-looking skyscrapers

1- Amman is not a new city, there are many modern and futuristic-looking skyscrapers. Brasilia is a very modern city. (**and although**)

2- Rana is very organized and neat. Mariam is disorganized and drops her things everywhere. (while)

3- There are many fun activities, such as skating, that you can't do in a warm climate.
Living in a cold climate is difficult for some people.

(instead of, on the other hand)

- هنالك العديد من الانشطة الترفيهية، مثل التزلج، والتي لا يمكنك القيام بها في المناخ الدافئ. العيش في المناخ البارد يكون صعبا لبعض الناس.

4- In the UK the hottest month of the year is usually July. In southern Europe the hottest period is usually in August. (instead of, whereas)

- في بريطانيا الشهر الأكثر حرارة في السنة هو عادة شهر تموز. في جنوب أوروبا الفترة الأكثر حرارة هي آب.

5- Rayan carried out his homework perfectly. Rayan didn't have enough time last night. (while , although)

-ادى ريان واجبه بشكل تام. ريان لم يكن لديه الوقت الكاف الليلة الماضية.

6- English has just five vowels. Some languages have thirty vowels or more.
(while , although)

- الانجليزية تحتوي فقط خمسة حروف علة. بعض اللغات تحتوي على 13 حرف علة او أكثر.

7- Summer is sunny and hot. Winter is snowy and cold.
(whereas , although)

8- Birds share many characteristics الخصائص. Birds are still very different from one another.
(whereas , but)

9- Hala likes chocolate. Sara likes biscuits.
(whereas , although)

10- let's read a book. Watching TV.
(instead of, whereas)

11- let's read a book. We don't need watching TV.
(instead of, whereas)

12- Ali walked to school. Taking a car.
(instead of, whereas)

13- Ali walked to school. Ali didn't want taking a car.
(instead of, whereas)

14- Village life. City life can be quite stressful.
(in comparison with, whereas)

15- Village life is peaceful. City life can be quite stressful.
(in comparison with, although)

16- Village life is peaceful. City life can be quite stressful.
(whereas, although)

17- Flying. Driving is quite slow and dangerous.
(in comparison with, whereas)

18- Flying is quick and safe. Driving is quite slow and dangerous.
(although, whereas)

19- Flying is quick and safe. Driving is quite slow and dangerous.
(in comparison with, although)

20- Could I have tea. Coffee, please?
(instead of, whereas)

21- Could I have tea. I don't need coffee, please?
(instead of, whereas)

راجع باقي الجمل في الدوسية وخاصة المقارنة بين سكان القرية والمدينة.

Answers:-

1- Brasilia is a very modern city, **and although** Amman is not a new city, there are many modern and futuristic-looking skyscrapers

2- Rana is very organized and neat **while** Mariam is disorganized and drops her things everywhere.

Or - **While** Rana is very organized and neat, Mariam is disorganized and drops her things everywhere.

Or - **While** Mariam is disorganized and drops her things everywhere, Rana is very organized and neat.

Or - Mariam is disorganized and drops her things everywhere **while** Rana is very organized and neat.

3- There are many fun activities, such as skating, that you can't do in a warm climate.

On the other hand, living in a cold climate is difficult for some people.

ويجوز عكس الجمل لانك تقارن بين طرفين مختلفين. وهذا ينطبق على الادوات whereas, while

4- In the UK the hottest month of the year is usually July, **whereas** in southern Europe the hottest period is usually in August.

ملاحظة: هذا السؤال الوزراي مأخوذ بشكل حرفي من موقع بي بي سي لتعليم قواعد الانجليزية.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/grammar/learnit/learnitv69.shtml>

5- Rayan carried out his homework perfectly **although** he didn't have enough time last night.

6- English has just five vowels **while** some languages have thirty vowels or more.

7- Summer is sunny and hot **whereas** winter is snowy and cold.

8- Birds share many characteristics **but** they are still very different from one another.

9- Hala likes chocolate **whereas** Sara likes biscuits.

10- Let's read a book **instead of** watching TV.

11- Let's read a book **instead of** watching TV.

12- Ali walked to school **instead of** taking a car.

13- Ali walked to school **instead of** taking a car.

14- **In comparison with** village life, city life can be quite stressful.

15- **In comparison with** village life, city life can be quite stressful.

- Village life is peaceful **In comparison with** city life .

16- Village life is peaceful **whereas** city life can be quite stressful.

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

18- Flying is quick and safe **whereas** driving is quite slow and dangerous.

19- **In comparison with** flying is quick and safe, driving is quite slow and dangerous.

20- Could I have tea **instead of** coffee, please?

21- Could I have tea **instead of** coffee, please?

B- Complete the following mini-dialogue using an expression that expresses

الفرع الثاني من السؤال الرابع:- اكمل الحوار القصير باحد التعبيرات الملائمة

1- Giving advice إسداء نصيحة

For me the golden rule is this: بالنسبة لي القاعدة الذهبية هي ما يلي.....

The best way to ... is to ... افضل طريقة من اجل ان... is to ...

Don't forget, ... لا تنسى...

2- Explaining a choice توضيح سبب الاختيار

I'd take the ... because لان..... سوف اخذ

3- Presenting arguments عرض الحجج

Would it be a good idea to take ...? انها ستكون فكرة جيدة بأخذ.....?

It might be a better idea to take انها من الممكن ستكون فكرة افضل في أخذ.....

4- Agreeing الموافقة

I agree. / اوافق. / Yes, you're right / اوافق. / Okay, I see what you mean / حسنا، انا معك فيما تعني

5- disagreeing عدم الموافقة

but I don't agree. / اوافق. / I don't agree. I don't we'd ever use the ... / اوافقك، لا اعتقد اننا سنستعمل ...

6- making suggestions :-

-Do you think we should V-....?

- How about a large water container?

7- Contrasting and comparing التناقض والمقارنة

Whereas, on the other hand, while , instead of, less, more ...

النمط الأكثر صعوبة لهذا السؤال ... علما انه طلب منك في الفصل السابق اعطاء اسم الوظيفة للمتكلم وهذا يعتبر اقل صعوبة.

1- Complete the mini-dialogue using an expression that shows **agreeing**.

Mazen: I think that Mr Mustafa Salameh is a great person.

Ahmad:

2- Complete the mini-dialogue using an expression that shows **giving advice**.

Muna: I have got a bad toothache. What should I do?

Maha:

3- Complete the mini-dialogue using an expression that shows **giving advice**.

Nadia: It may rain today and I need to go out.

Bayan:

4- Complete the mini-dialogue using an expression that shows **a choice**.

Maha: What would you take for a desert trip?

Najwa:

5. Complete the following mini-dialogue using an expression that presents **an argument**.

Marwan: Traffic is an increasing problem in most big cities of the world therefore; governments should encourage people to use public transport.

Rashed:

6. Complete the following mini-dialogue using an expression that shows **agreeing**.

Maha: It might be a good idea to take a first-aid kit during our journey across the desert.

Adnan:

7. Complete the following mini-dialogue using an expression that shows **disagreeing**.

Rami:- Road tunnels are necessary in Jordan

Khalid:.....

Answers:- الاجابات

1. Yes, you're right. 2. The best way is to go to the dentist.

3. Don't forget to take an umbrella مظلة in case it rains. 4. I'd take a blanket بطانية because the desert is very cold at night. 5. I disagree, I think that governments should build subways instead of forcing people to use public transport. (OR ANY RELEVANT ANSWER) 6. Yes, I agree. 7- I don't agree

Question Number Five: (15 points)

A: EDITING: (4 points) سؤال على تصحيح الكلمة

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times, you are asked to find and edit the following sentence that has four mistakes. Find and correct the mistakes.

*** جميع الكلمات اسفل كتبت بشكل خاطئ، (الاجابات اسفل)

Unit 7: adfise, aje, kolleague, exircise, intaract, livestyle, outlooc, cecret, sotialise, sukscessful

Unit 8: decerted, inhabetant, overkrowding, permenent(ly), fenomenen, profetable, publc servicez, striss, roral, trind, urben

Unit 9: biographe, bloo, baw, carier, cookary, hardworkeng, het, plock, repeir, strom

Unit 10: breacer, exhaostion, challenje, condistion, elete, expidition, frustbite, insbire, rekord, summet

Unit 11: construcion, dan, disropt, divart, forciply, ineffisiency, loqk, porpose, reservair, technology

Answers:-

Unit 7: advise, age, colleague, exercise, interact, lifestyle, outlook, secret, socialise, successful

Unit 8: deserted, inhabitant, overcrowding, permanent(ly), phenomenon, profitable, public services, stress, rural, trend, urban

Unit 9: biography, blow, bow, career, cookery, hardworking, hit, pluck, repair, strum

Unit 10: breaker, exhaustion, challenge, condition, elite, expedition, frostbite, inspire, record, summit

Unit 11: construction, dam, disrupt, divert, forcibly, inefficiency, lock, purpose, reservoir, technology

بالاضافة الى جميع الكلمات في جداول في بداية النصوص. والتي افرزتها لكل ضمن جملها لتحفظها حسب سياقها بالاضافة الى املانها الصحيح.... اصف الى ذلك انه عليك الاطلاع ومعرفة كتابة المفردات الاخرى في التمارين داخل الكتاب مثل امل الفراغ ..

22. you cannot concentrate تركز at school or at work
23. you are moody مزاجي or irritable كئيب
24. This allows us to recharge يشحن our mental and physical batteries and be ready for each new day.
25. If we have slept well, we should wake up in the morning feeling alert منتبه and rested.
26. People who have been deprived من sleep find it difficult to perform the simplest activities.
27. Shallow السطحي sleepers wake up still feeling tired, while deep sleepers wake up refreshed.
28. Capital cities house government offices, as well as embassies سفارات from other countries. They are a financial institutions مؤسسات.
29. it is home to only a tiny fraction جزء of the huge Brazilian population.
30. planners were able to strictly regulate ينظموا its layout. It is divided into sectors قطاعات, with specific محددة zones for business, industry, government and residential areas.
31. Jordan's historical importance means that there is a variety of traditional crafts practised by skilled فنانين artisans.
32. These ancient mosaics فسيفساء are made with thousands of tiny pieces of coloured stone or tile.
33. Probably the most ancient craft in Jordan is the creation of items made from silsa pottery (clay) فخار.
34. Mustafa joined an elite النخبة club. Apart from exhaustion الارهاق and a little frostbite الصقيع, at the summit القمة.
35. In 2002, Steve Fossett used a mixture of helium غاز الهيليوم, solo منفردا balloon to keep it at a constant ارتفاع ثابت altitude.
36. Fossett frequently had to leave his tiny cabin مقصورته to go outside, to check that the balloon's burners الحوراق
37. Road tunnels, were incredible لا تصدق engineering achievements, massively reduced قللت journey in freight traffic حركة الشحن
38. there is nothing to keep them awake يبقي شخصا ما مستيقظا
39. One example of this phenomenon ظاهرة is the Garrigues area of Spain,
40. whereas now some villages have as few as 100 permanent inhabitants سكان
41. But as farming became less and less profitable, وفائدة and unemployment grew,
42. The area is suffering from the effects of depopulation, such as poor public services خدمات عامة and deserted المهجورة farms and overcrowding الازدحام

صحح النصوص التالية

road tunnels were incrediple engineering achievements to reduse journey times between countries. But in recent years, with the increase in freight traffic using tunnels, there have some terrible accidents.

some villages have few permanent inhapitants as farming became less and less prufitable and there are the effects of depopulation, such as poor publik services and deserted farms.

In 2002, steve Fossett used a mixture of heliom, solo balloon to keep it at a konstant altitude.

B. GUIDED WRITING: (4 points)

Read the information in the table below then, in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about purposes of building dams. Use appropriate liking words such as : and, also, but..... etc.

Purposes of building tunnels.
- control the traffic areas.
- save time and effort.
-reduce the car accident.
- make car journeys faster and shorter.

- **Firstly, there are many** purposes of building tunnels **such as** controlling the traffic jam **and** saving time and effort.
- **In addition, there are other** purposes of building tunnels **like** reducing the car accidents **and** making car journeys faster and shorter.

City people	Country people
have to drive slowly	can drive quite fast
often live in apartments	usually live in houses
shop in supermarkets	shop in small shops

- **Firstly**, city people have to drive slowly, **whereas** country people can drive quite fast.
- **In addition**, city people often live in apartments **while** country people usually live in houses.
- **Also**, city people shop in supermarkets .**On the other hand**, country people shop in small shops.

Country people
live in houses
have quite relaxing lives
grow their own vegetables
shop in small shops

- **Firstly, there are many qualities for** country people **such as** living in houses **and** having quite relaxing lives.
- **In addition, there are other qualities for** country people **like** growing their own vegetables **and** shopping in small shops.

Mustafa Salameh
- reach the top of Mount Everest
- climb all seven of the world's highest mountains
- join an elite club

- **Firstly, there are many achievements for** Muatafa Salameh **such as** reaching the top of Mount Everest **and** climbing all seven of the world's highest mountains.
- **In addition, there are other achievements for** Muatafa Salameh **like** joining an elite club.

Ways of losing your weight
-drink 8 to 10 glasses of water.
-do exercises.
-use certain types vegetarian nutrition.
-reduce the amount of calories you eat.

- Firstly, there are many ways of losing your weight such as drinking 8 to 10 glasses of water and doing exercises.

- In addition, there are other ways like using certain types vegetarian nutrition and reducing the amount of calories you eat

How to save Forests?

- avoid building residential areas.
- build parks for visitors.
- reduce cutting down trees.
- ban the criminals who cut trees.

- Firstly, there are many ways to save the forest such as avoiding building residential areas and building parks for visitors.
- In addition, there are other ways to save the forest like reducing cutting down trees and banning the criminals who cut trees.

What should be done to keep fitness ?

- drink 8 -10 liters of water daily.
- run 2 -4 kilometre every morning.
- do exercises
- reduce the amount of calories.

- Firstly, there are many **thing (ways)** that **should be done to keep fitness** such as drinking.....daily and runningmomrning.
- In addition, there are other **thing (ways)** that **should be done to keep fitness** like doing exercises and reducingcalories.

Why do people leave their countries?

- find better jobs.
- complete high education.
- escape from wars.
- seek better life.

- -Firstly, there are many **reasons** that make people leave their home countries like finding better life and completing high education.
- -In addition, there are other **reasons** that make people leave home countries like escaping from wars and seeking better life.

C. Free writing: (7 points)

In your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a composition of about 80 words on ONE of the following: سيتم تحديد موضوعين، يختار الطالب احدهما

مارس المشي للحفاظ على لياقتك Keep moving to keep fit

Are you getting enough exercise? Most people these days agree that regular exercise is an important part of a healthy lifestyle, especially for people who spend most of their time at work sitting in offices. Some people find exercise boring so they make excuses to avoid doing it, **but in this article I am going to suggest** a few types of exercise which everyone will find enjoyable.

Firstly, you can join a gym in your town and do exercises. Doing exercises are very helpful to your body and lifestyle. When you join a gym you will shape your body and make it fitter. This will make you happy and confident. For me the golden rule to start doing exercise is to take a new sport. Basketball, for example, is an interesting game.

Secondly, you can walk somewhere different every day. For example, you can walk besides the streets in your town, or you can walk in the forest, this will help you be happier and healthier.

- هل تحصل على تمرين كاف؟ معظم الناس في هذه الايام يتفقون على ان ممارسة التمارين الرياضية بانتظام هو جزء هام من اسلوب حياة صحي، وخاصة بالنسبة للاشخاص الذين يقضون معظم وقتهم في العمل وهم يجلسون في المكاتب. يجد بعض الناس ممارسة التمارين مملة لذلك فهم يختلفون الاذكار لتجنب القيام بها، ولكن في هذه المقالة ساقترح بعض انواع التمارين التي سوف يجدها الجميع ممتعة. اولاً، بإمكانك ان تنظم الى نادي رياضي في بلدتك وان تقوم بالتمارين. ان القيام بالتمارين مفيد جداً لجسمك واسلوب حياتك. فعندما تنظم الى النادي الرياضي فانك ستعيد تشكيل جسدك وتجعله اكثر لياقة، هذا سيجعلك سعيداً واكثر ثقة بنفسك. بالنسبة لي فان القاعدة الذهبية للبدء بالتمارين الرياضية هو ممارسة رياضة جديدة. كرة السلة، على سبيل المثال، لعبة ممتعة جداً. ثانياً:- بإمكانك المشي في مكان مختلف يومياً. على سبيل المثال، بإمكانك المشي بجانب الشارع في قريتك، او ان تمشي في الغابة. هذا سيساعدك على ان تكون اثر سعادة وصحة.

استمتع بطعامك وابقى بصحة جيدة Enjoy your food and stay healthy

How healthy is your diet? In the modern world, experts frequently tell us that what we eat affects how healthy we are and how long we live. But most people like food and want to eat the things they enjoy. **I am going to write an essay** to suggest how you can eat the food you enjoy and still have a healthy diet.

Firstly, you should eat a different fresh fruit every day. Eating fresh fruit provides your body with different kinds of vitamins and nutrients every day. On the other hand, you should to eat less sugar, salt and fat. They are very dangerous to your health because they cause a lot of diseases such as high blood pressure.

Finally, you have to drink more water, because Water is one of the best tools for weight loss. Also, drinking a good amount of water could lower your risks of a heart attack. Moreover, drinking a healthy amount of water can have good effects on your skin

كم هو صحي غذائك؟ في العالم الحديث، يقول لنا الخبراء ما نأكله غالباً يؤثر على كم نحن اصحاء والتي متى سنعيش، ولكن معظم الناس يحبون الطعام ويريدون ان ياكلوا الاشياء التي يتمتعون بها. في هذه المقالة ساقترح كيف يمكنك ان تأكل الطعام الذي تستمتع به وفي نفس الوقت تحصل على غذاء صحي.

اولاً، يجب عليك ان تتناول انواعاً مختلفة من الفواكه المختلفة كل يوم. ان تناول الفواكه الطازجة يزود جسمك بالانواع المختلفة من الفيتامينات والسعرات الحرارية كل يوم. من ناحية اخرى، يجب ان تتناول القليل من السكر، الملح، والدهن. انها خطيرة جداً على صحتك لانها تسبب العديد من الامراض وخاصة ارتفاع ضغط الدم.

اخيراً، عليك ان تشرب الكثير من المياه، لان الماء يعتبر احد افضل الوسائل لتخفيف الوزن. ايضاً، شرب كمية جيدة من الماء يمكن ان يقلل خطر الجلطات القلبية. فضلاً عن ذلك، شرب كمية صحية من الماء لها اثار جيدة على بشرتك.

التفكير جيد بالنسبة لك Thinking is good for you

One of the factors which affect how long people live and how much they enjoy their old age is 'brain activity'. Scientists have shown that people who keep their brains busy tend to live long, happy lives compared with those who do not. In this article, I am going to suggest some interesting and enjoyable ways in which you can keep your brain active.

For me the golden rule is to keep your brain working is doing puzzles and quizzes. They keep your brain active most of the time. Another thing is reading books, magazines. In addition, studying a subject on the Internet keeps you in touch with the latest advances and refreshes your brain.

Don't forget to follow these pieces of advice in order to live longer and enjoy your life. In the end, you'll be happier and healthier if you keep your brain active and working most of the time.

- احد العوامل التي تؤثر على كم يعيش الناس ومقدار ما يتمتعون به في شيخوختهم هو "نشاط الدماغ" وقد اثبت العلماء ان الناس الذين يحافظون على عقولهم مشغولة يميلون الى العيش حياة طويلة وسعيدة مقارنة مع اولئك الذين لا يفعلون ذلك. في هذه المقالة، ساقترح بعض الطرق المثيرة والممتعة والتي من خلالها تستطيع ان تحافظ على دماغك نشطاً.

بالنسبة لي فان القاعدة الذهبية لابقاء دماغك نشيطاً هي القيام بالاجبيات والالغاز. انها تبقى عقلك نشطاً لمعظم الوقت. امر اخر هو قراءة الكتب والمجلات. اضافة الى ذلك، فان دراسة موضوع على شبكة الانترنت يبيك على تواصل مع اخر التطورات وتنشط عقلك.

لا تنسى ان تتبع هذه النصائح لكي تعيش حياة اطو وتستمتع بحياتك. في النهاية، ستكون سعيدا واكثر صحة اذا ابقيت عقلك نشيطا ويعمل لمعظم الوقت.

Write your own email to a friend whose family you are going on holiday with.

- اكتب بريدا الكترونيا لصديقك الذي ستذهب مع عائلته في رحلة:-

- Decide on three essential things to take with you. - قرر ثلاث اشياء اساسية لتأخذها معك.
- Suggest two or three other things that you might find useful. - اقترح شيئين او ثلاثة تعتقد انك تجدها مفيدة.
- Use informal language and write about 120–150 words.

Thanks for the email. It's not long now till we go, is it? I've been making a few last-minute preparations this morning. I've decided what clothes and other personal things to take, but obviously we need to decide about the things we need for camping.

I know we've already agreed on the essential things, like the tent, sleeping bags and first-aid kit, but there are other things we may or may not need. Do you think we should take our own cooking equipment? I expect we'll buy food mostly, but it might be a good idea to take a small gas cooker so that we can prepare our own food. And how about a large water container? If we don't take plenty of water with us, we might run out. That'd be awful if it gets very hot. Is there anything else we should take? Let me know what you think.

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

See you soon

شكرا على اليميل ، الوقت ليس طويلا الان لحين ذهابنا، اليس كذلك؟ لقد قضيت الدقائق الاخيرة في التجهيزات هذا الصباح. لقد قرر ما هي الملابس والاعراض الشخصية الاخرى التي يجب اخذها، لكن من الواضح اننا بحاجة لان نقرر بشأن الاشياء التي نحتاجها للتخييم. اعرف اننا اتفقنا مؤخرا على الاشياء الضرورية، مثل الخيمة، حقائب النوم وحقيبة الاسعافات الاولى، لكن هنالك اشياء اخرى ربما نحتاجها او لا نحتاجها. هل تعتقد انه يجب ان نأخذ معدات الطهي الخاصة بنا؟ افترض اننا سنشتري الطعام على الاغلب، لكن انه لفكرة جيدة ان نأخذ طبخ غاز صغير حيث بإمكاننا ان نعد طعامنا. وماذا بشأن وعاء ماء كبير؟ اذا لم نأخذ ما يكفي من الماء معنا، فقد ينفذ منا. وسيكون ذلك مأساويا اذا ارتفعت درجة الحرارة بشدة. الا يوجد شيء اخر يجب ان نأخذه معنا؟ دعني اعرف بما تفكر به. انا اتطلع بشوق لهذه الاجازة، ساتصل بك في صباح الغد. اراك فيما بعد.



كتابة تقرير Writing a report



Read this report about preventing accidents in tunnels. How many different recommendations do the report writers make?

Safety in tunnels: Recommendations التوصيات : السلامة في الأنفاق

In the light of a number of serious accidents and fires in tunnels in recent years, this report makes a number of recommendations which will reduce the risk of accidents and fires and minimise the impact of any that occur.

في ضوء عدد الحوادث والحرائق الخطيرة في الأنفاق في السنوات الأخيرة، هذا التقرير يقدم عددا من التوصيات والتي ستقلل من مخاطر الحوادث والحرائق وتقلل أثر أي منها في حال حدوثها.

مسرب النجاة Escape route

It is essential that drivers and their passengers are able to get out of a tunnel if there is an accident or fire. We have two recommendations which will help make this possible. Firstly, tunnels should be made wide enough in places to allow vehicles to turn round and go back the way they came. Secondly, there should be separate tunnels for pedestrians in case people need to walk to safety.

- من الضروري ان يكونوا السائقين والمسافرين قادرين على الخروج من النفق اذا حصل حادث او حريق. لدينا توصيتان والتان ستساعدان في جعل هذا ممكنا. اولاً، يجب جعل الانفاق واسعة كفاية في عدد من الاماكن للسماح للمركبات بالالتفات والعودة في الطريق التي اتت منه. ثانياً، يجب ان يكون هناك انفاق للمارة في حالة اراد الناس السير للسلامة.

منع الحوادث Accidents Prevention

It may be impossible to eliminate accidents altogether, but we have several recommendations which will reduce this risk. Firstly, all road tunnels over 10 kilometres long should be divided into sections, with rest areas between the sections. Secondly, the decoration of each section should be different. This "change of view" will make the journey less monotonous for drivers and help to prevent them from falling asleep. Lastly, tunnels should be well ventilated.

- قد يكون مستحيلا تقليص الحوادث تماما، لكن لدينا العديد من التوصيات والتي تقلل من هذا الخطر. اولاً، كل انفاق الشوارع التي طولها اكثر من 10 كم يجب ان تقسم إلى أقسام، بمناطق استراحة بين هذه الأقسام. ثانياً، يجب ان يكون ديكور كل قطاع مختلفاً. هذا "تغيير المظهر" سيجعل الرحلة اقل مملاً بالنسبة للسائقين ويساعد على منعهم من النوم. اخيراً، الانفاق يجب ان تكون ذات تهوية جيدة.

إدارة المرور Traffic management

Finally, the flow of traffic through tunnels should be regulated. This will improve overall safety. We believe that if only one vehicle is allowed into a tunnel every five seconds, there is less chance of a multi-vehicle accident. We also recommend that heavy lorries should be escorted by special safety vehicles.

أخيراً، ان تدفق المرور خلال الانفاق يجب ان ينظم. هذا سيحسن السلامة العامة. نحن نؤمن بأنه اذا مركبة واحدة سمح لها للدخول الى النفق كل خمس ثوان، فان الفرصة ستكون اقل لحادث متعدد. نحن ايضا نوصي بان على الشاحنات الثقيلة يجب ان يرافقها مركبات امان خاصة.
If these recommendations are accepted, we believe that the accident rate in tunnels could be reduced by over 75%.
اذا كانت هذه التوصيات مقبولة، نحن نؤمن بان معدل الحوادث في الانفاق يمكن ان يقل لاكثر من 75%.

وصف اماكن للعيش فيها Describing places to live

This architectمهندس معماري-designed house has two storeysطابقين and is located in a village two kilometres from the sea. It has a tiledسقف قرميد roof which provides shadyمظلة areas on both the ground floor and first floor. The house is surrounded by a colourful garden which has been well looked after. The propertyالعقار overlooks a luxuriousرائعة swimming pool.



This two-storey modern house is situated on the outskirtsمشارف of a medium-sizedمتوسطة الحجم townبلدة. It is surrounded by a large garden with a lawnسهل, trees, shrubsاشجار and hedgesاسيجة. It has a flatمسطح roof and there are balconies outside the first floor windows. It is painted white and there are no other houses nearby.



This two-storey modern building is located in a residential area in the suburbsضواحي of a large city. It has a small garden with recently planted trees and shrubsشجيرات. The property is surrounded by a low wall which separates it from a quiet street. The house has a flat roof.



2 Write sentences comparing and contrasting landline phones with mobile phones. Use the words and phrases in brackets in your answers.

Landline phones

a old-fashioned

..... Mobile phones are more up-to-date than traditional phones... (more)

b in one place

..... carry with you (whereas)

c large and heavy

..... small and light (in comparison)

d only talk to people

..... send text messages (but)

e long conversations

..... long conversations (more expensive)

f use only as a phone

..... use as a camera (whereas)



Review 3, units 7-9, Teacher's Book, page 86, exercise 2

b Landline phones are fixed in one place whereas you can carry mobile phones around with you.

c Landline phones are large and heavy. In comparison, mobile phones are small and light. (OR Landline phones are large and heavy in comparison with mobile phones.)

d You can only talk to people on landline phones but you can also send text messages with mobile phones.

e Long conversations are more expensive on mobile phones than on landline phones.

f You can only use a landline phone as a phone, whereas a mobile phone can also be used as a camera.

4 Replace the phrases in *italics* in these sentences with the correct form of one of these phrasal verbs.

do away with do up do without make up

a Too much salt is bad for you, but you shouldn't stop eating it altogether.

b They've spent weeks cleaning and redecorating all the buildings in the city centre.

c I hope they don't get rid of our village shop – I buy all my food there.

d The teacher asked the class to invent a story about the sea.

5 Choose the correct words in these sentences.

a My mother's sister is my (*aunt* / *niece*).

b My mother and (*brother* / *father*) have been married for 22 years.

c When I was 12, I (*did* / *made*) the decision not to eat any more fast food.

d Every week I (*do* / *make*) the shopping for my mother.

e I just heard the door (*bang* / *splash*). It sounded as if someone left in a hurry.

f You can (*hit* / *strum*) a guitar or you can (*blow* / *pluck*) the strings individually.

6 Copy and complete sentences a–f with words from this list. There are more words than you need.

blow bustle drum far music peace choose ready tune

a I've travelled and wide, but I haven't found anywhere I like as much as my country.

b Most of the time I love the hustle and of city life, but I prefer the and quiet of the countryside when I'm on holiday.

c The new library is wonderful – there are so many books to pick and from.

d You've changed your Yesterday you said you'd never eat fast food again.

e If you drive too fast and the police stop you, you'll just have to face the

f Mahmoud is very modest – that's why he never his own trumpet.

Review 3, units 7-9, Teacher's Book, page 87, exercise 4

a do without **b** doing up **c** do away with **d** make up

Review 3, units 7-9, Teacher's Book, page 87, exercise 5

a aunt **b** father **c** made **d** do **e** bang **f** strum / pluck

Review 3, units 7-9, Teacher's Book, page 87, exercise 6

a far **b** bustle / peace **c** choose **d** tune **e** music **f** blows

4 Choose the correct form of words from the lists to complete these texts. (There is one word in each list that you do not need to use.)

A consume exhaustion expedition frostbite support

Jamal had been on three (1) to the Himalayas before, but this was the first time he had been alone. When he arrived back at base camp, he was suffering from (2) as he had not slept for three nights, and had (3) on his fingers and toes because of the extreme cold. To make things worse, he had run out of food and water and had (4) nothing except water melted from snow for two days.

1 expeditions **2** exhaustion **3** frostbite **4** consumed

5 Complete these sentences with a word derived from the word in brackets.

- a My father is one of the most drivers I know. (skill)
- b Traditional music has lost some of its among young people. (popular)
- c Samer was a very jazz trumpet player. (talent)
- d He has an amazing to multiply large numbers in his head. (able)
- e Wherever I go on holiday I like to visit places of interest. (history)
- f I'd like to be an when I leave university. (archaeology)

6 Choose the correct word or phrase in these sentences.

- a The price of DVD players *came down* / *came round* by 50% last year.
- b If you are good at mental arithmetic, it means you can do calculations *in your head* / *on your head* very quickly.
- c After the storm there were a lot of *afraid* / *frightened* children and animals.
- d I've lost my glasses – let me know if you *come across* / *come over* them.
- e Over a thousand people sent in correct answers to the competition. A computer picked the names of the three winners at *random* / *from random*.
- f My sister and I look very *alike* / *alive* – people often think I'm her.

exercise 5/a skilful **b** popularity **c** talented **d** ability **e** historical **f** archaeologist

exercise 6/ a came down **b** in your head **c** frightened **d** come across **e** at random **f** alike

ورقة عمل لتصحيح الفعل بين قوسين فيما يتعلق بالمبنى للمجهول
ورد سؤال وزارة لـ 2015 صيفي على النحو التالي

- *- Goods can be hundreds of kilometers inside China. (transport)
لاحظ ان الفراغ مسبق بـ (can be) فلذلك نحول الفعل الى (transported)
ولكن ربما ستاتي الجملة على النحو التالي
- *- Goods hundreds of kilometers inside China. (can , transport)
- فلذلك يجب ان نضع (can be transported)
واليك اخي الطالب بعض الجمل على ذلك

- Correct the form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1- My car is badly scratched – it (have to / repaint). المفعول به مفرد
 - 2- Unfortunately, my cart was so badly damaged it (could / not repair).
 - 3- Don't forget to fill in the application form for that job, it (have to / post) before next Tuesday.
 - 4- Photos (should / always take) with the sun behind you.
 - 5- A Were you expecting a letter? B Yes, but it (could have/ send) to the wrong address.
- 1- It has to be repainted.**
It couldn't be repaired.
It has to be posted before next Tuesday.
- 3- Photos should always be taken with the sun behind you.**
- 4- It could have been sent to the wrong address.**

*** Correct:-**

- 1- Goods can be hundreds of kilometers inside China. (transported)
- 2- People were moved from their homes so that work on the dam could be (start)
- 3- Before they could start building the dam, people had to be from their homes. (move)
- 4- In China, many homes along the river must have been..... (destroy)
- 5- The people who were moved must be compensation. (give)

Answers:-

- 1- transported 2- started 3- moved, 4- destroyed 5- given

Landline phones	Mobile phones
-Large and heavy	-Small and light
-old fashioned	-up to date

Landlines phones are large and heavy, **whereas** mobile phones small and light.

landlines are old fashioned **while** mobile phones are up- to –date.

OR حل اخر

On the one hand, landline phones **are** large , heavy **and** old fashioned.

On the other hand, mobile phones **are** small, light **and** up to date.

The architect designed house
<p>منزل مصمم معماريا</p> <p>has two storeys</p> <p>is located in a village two kilometres from the sea.</p> <p>has a tiled roof which provides shady areas on both the ground floor and first floor.</p> <p>is surrounded by a colourful garden which has been well looked after.</p>

Firstly, The architect designed house has two storeys **and** is located in a village two kilometres from the sea.

Also, It has a tiled roof which provides shady areas on both the ground floor and first floor **and** is surrounded by a colourful garden which has been well looked after.

تمارين احتياطية للمستوى الرابع السببية causative

تمارين احتياطية في حال **تشدد** واضع الأسئلة في سؤال تصحيح الفعل في درس السببية والذي اعتدنا عليه واستسهلناه كما في الجملة الأولى في السنوات السابقة، فلقد كان يأتي السؤال قبله مفعول به سواء اسم أو ضمير وقبلهما أحد تصارييف (have, has, had) فلذلك كنا نضع الفعل في التصريف الثالث وهكذا.

ولكن اذا اراد اضافة الصعوبة فليس امام واضع السؤال الا ان يضع (have) الى جانب الفعل ، فلذلك علينا نعرف سياق الجملة حسب التعليمات التالية:- فلذلك نحول (have) الى مايلي :-

- 1- نحولها الى (had) اذا كان السياق في الماضي.
- 2- نبقي (have) كما هي اذا كانت مسبقة بمودالز مثل (will, have to, has to, had to, should..) او كان سياق الجملة مضارع والفاعل جمع.
- 3- نحولها الى (has) اذا كان الفاعل مفردا في حالة المضارع.

- 1- I couldn't repair my computer myself. I had to have it..... by computer experts. (**repair**)
لم استطع ان اصلح حاسوبي بنفسي. كان علي ان اصلحه بواسطة خبراء حاسوب.
- 2- We didn't build our own house. We.....it..... by a local construction company. (**have, build**)
لم نبني منزلنا الخاص، طلبنا من شركة انشاءات ان تبنيه.
- 3- Brides rarely make their dresses. Theythem..... by specialist dressmakers. (**have, make**)
العرائس نادرا ما يصمن فساتينهن، هن يطلبن من خياطين متخصصين ان يصممنهن.
- 4- People **don't service** their **cars** themselves; **they**..... professionally two or three times a year. (have, service)
الناس لا يجرون صيانة لسياراتهم بانفسهم، هم يطلبون من اخرين ان يصلحوها بمهارة مرتين او ثلاث مرات في السنة.
- 5- I've got a really bad toothache, so I'm going to the dentist this afternoon.
I might **have to**a tooth..... (**have, take out**)
-عندي ألم اسنان قوي جدا، لذلك ساذهب لطبيب الاسنان هذا المساء. ربما علي ان اطلب منه ان يخلع السن.
- 6- She tried mending her glasses, but she couldn't. She **had to**..... by the optician she had bought them from. (**have, mend**)
هي حاولت اصلاح نظارتها، لكنها لم تستطع. لذلك توجب عليها ان تجعل خبير البصريات الذي اشترتها منه ان يصلحها.
- 7- Do you like this photograph of our family? We had it..... by a local photographer.
هل اعجبك صورة عائلتنا؟ لقد طلبنا من مصور محلي ان يلتقطها.

الاجابات مع تفسير الجمل.

- 1- نضع (repaired) كما تعودنا في سنوات سابقة)
 - 2- لاحظ كيف غير نمط السؤال فلذلك فقد وضع لنا صيغة (have) لنصرفها مع الفعل (build) ، فلذلك ننظر الى الشق الاول لنعرف زمن الجملة، لاحظ وجود (didn't)، فلذلك فهي تدل على الماضي ، ولهذا نحول (have) الى (had) والفعل الى التصريف الثالث فتصبح (have it built). لا تنسى انه وضع الضمير (it) في منتصف الفراغ لانه تعود على الاسم المفرد (house) .
 - 3- (have them made) لان الجملة مضارع بدليل (make) في الشق الاول، والفاعل جمع (they) فلذلك استعملنا (have).
- 4- have them serviced 5- have a tooth taken out 6- have them mended 7- taken

اعد كتابة الجمل التالية باستخدام صيغة أفعال السببية. Write follow-up sentences using causative verbs.

- 1- I **didn't repair** the car myself. I **had it repaired**. (**have, repair**)
- انا لم اصلح حاسوبي بنفسي. طلبت من شخص آخر إصلاحه.
(لاحظ ان الجملة ماضي (didn't) فاستعملنا (had) ثم الضمير (it) المفرد العائد على الاسم المفرد (my car))
 - 2- My mother **died** her own dress blue. She **didn't** (**have, dye**)
- امي **صبغت** ثوبها باللون الازرق، **لم تطلب** من احد ان يقوم بصبغه.
لاحظ اننا بدانا الجملة بـ (didn't) لان الشق الاول مثبت وفي صيغة الماضي . وايضا بعد (didn't) يأتي التصريف مجردا أي (have) ومن ثم ضمير (it) لان الاسم مفرد (dress) .
 - 3- She **didn't make** the dress herself. She (**have, make**)
- هي لم تصلح فستانها بنفسها. طلبت من شخص اخر ان يصلحها.
(لاحظ الشق الاول ماضي فلذلك نستعمل (had) ثم الضمير (it) لان الاسم مفرد (dress)).
 - 4- He isn't going to take his own photo. He is going to **have it taken**.
 - 5- My brother cut his own hair. He didn't **have it cut**.
 - 6- My neighbour painted his own house. He didn't **have it painted**.
 - 7- My father doesn't clean his car himself. He **has it cleaned**.
 - 8- We didn't cut down the trees in our garden ourselves. We **had them cut down**.
- ورقة عمل على جمل الكلام غير المباشر في حال طلب منك تحويل محادثة بين شخصين.

1. What's your name?

I asked him

He said " It is Salman"

He said.....

2. Where do you live?

I asked him

He said " I lived in the city center."

He said.....

3. Where did you live before that?

I asked him

He said " I lived in the city center."

He said.....

4. Did you enjoy living there?

I asked him

He said " I enjoyed living here most of the time."

He said.....

5. Are you married?

I asked him

He said " I am not married yet, but I am getting married next month."

He said.....

6. What is your job?

I asked him

He said " I am a lecturer "

He said.....

7. Do you work in a college?

I asked him

He said " I don't work in a collage. I work in a university."

He said.....

8. What subject do you teach?

I asked him

He said " I t each economics."

He said.....

Answers:-

1- I asked him what his name was.

He said it was Salman.

2- I asked him where he lived.

He said he lived in the city centre.

3- I asked him where he had lived before that.

He said he had lived in the country.

4- I asked him if / whether he had enjoyed living there.

He said he had enjoyed living there most of the time.

5- I asked him if / whether he was married.

He said he wasn't married yet, but he was getting married the following month.

6- I asked him what his job was.

He said he was a lecturer.

7- I asked him if / whether he worked in a college

He said he didn't work in a collage. he worked in a university.

8- I asked him what subject he taught.

He said he taught economics.

والله ولي التوفيق

ولم يبق أي ورقة عمل احتياطية يعطيكم العافية
وفقكم الله

مهما كانت تحديات الحياة التي تواجهك
.. تذكر دائماً أن تنتظر إلى قمة الجبل .. فأنت بهذه الإرادة ..
تتذكر العظمة وتنتظر إليها . تذكر هذا .. ولا تدع مشكلة ما أو أمراً ما .. مهما بدا لك
خطيراً

أن يثبط من عزيمتك.. ولا تدع شيئاً ما .. مهما كان .. أن يصرفك عن القمة هذه الفكرة
.. فيجب عليك ان تتحلى بالإرادة لأنها هي الحاسة التي تعمل بها جميع الحواس. فمن له
ارادة له القوة، فمتى توفرت الإرادة سهلت الطريقة، فلا نحقق الاعمال بالتمنيات ، وانما
بالارادة نصنع المعجزات ، فلا مستحيل عند اهل العزيمة ولا مستحيل امام القلب النشيط.
كرر عبارات التفاؤل والقدرة على الإنجاز.....أنا قادر على المثابرة سأكون أفضل..
أستطيع الآن أن استمر بالنجاح .أنا افضل مما سبق أظن لاني اكتشفت انني اقوى .
اريد أن أرى فيكم غدا مشرقاً مليء بالتفاؤل والأمل وقوة الإرادة

ارجو ان تعدوني

ودمتم أخوتي والبسمة عنوانكم والأمل طريقكم دوما في هذه الحياة

وسامحوني عن كل خطأ مقصود أو غير مقصود تجاهكم

أخوكم وصديقكم في كل مكان وزمان بمشيئة الله

علي موفق الدقاسمة

0772111116

علي موفق الدقاسمة

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طلبة الأستاذ علي دقاسمه