

مراجعة شاملة للمستوى الرابع

COMPREHENSION

GRAMMAR

WRITING

2016

OMAR SANAD

0777430105

0798783358

0788982482

THE HASEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN-MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION -2014
GENERAL ENGLISH

الدورة الصيفية / المستوى الرابع

DATE: Monday 15th of June,2015

TIME : 1 HOUR AND FORTY MINUTES

ملحوظات: 1- أجب عن أسئلة هذه الورقة جميعها . نموذج 1/2/3/4 مع إجاباتها

2 - للمتقدمين لجميع الفروع الأكاديمية

PART ONE: READING COMPREHENSION: (20 points)

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

A.

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.

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.

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.

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 residential areas. sectors, with specific zones for business, industry, government and residential areas.

Question Number One (20 points)

- 1- What do the underlined word (it) paragraph Four, refers to? (2 points)
- 2- Find a word in the last paragraph which means "**control**" (2 points)
- 3- Brasilia is divided into sectors with zones for specific purposes. Write down two of these purposes. (4 points)
- 4- Write down the sentence which indicates that Amman is an ancient city. (4 points)
- 5- There are two similarities between Amman and Brasilia. Write them down?(3 p>s)

1-Brasilia 2- regulate 3- business, industry 4- Although many of the buildings are very smart and futuristic, the city actually has a history going back over 8,000 years.5- Like Amman, it is an administrative centre and contains the key political buildings and institutions.

B- Critical Thinking (5 points)

1- The writer states that the capital cities are also financial centers, containing national and international banks and other financial institutions. Explain this statement, suggesting three benefits from living in cities .

2- Living in capital cities have many disadvantages. Think of this statement, and in two sentences write down your point of view.

1- there are many positive impacts of living in capital cities like:-

- finding better jobs, good education, good transport.....

2- I think the writer is right for two reasons :

1 - traffic jam, noise 2-crowds of people.

B-

Technological changes have affected many areas of life in recent years. This report will focus on three changes that have affected travel in Europe. The cheapest and quickest way of buying train or airline tickets is now to book "online". This involves logging on to the Internet, finding the correct website, typing in your travel requirements and personal details and paying by credit card. Passengers can then print a receipt which may also be the "ticket" which they show at the airport or railway station. This is all done automatically without the need of any personal contact with the airline or rail company.

In 1994 a tunnel linking Britain with the mainland of Europe opened to the public. This complex and costly engineering project which had been planned for many years, was paid for jointly by the French and British governments. Cars are carried on railway trucks **which** form a train called the Shuttle, and then drive off at the end of their 35-minute journey through the tunnel. In the past, the only alternative for motorists was a ferry, which took minimum of 90 minutes.

Motorists have to pay to drive on motorways in Italy. Under the original system, all cars had to stop at kiosks at the beginning or the end of a section of motorway and pay cash. Now, there is a high-tech alternative called Telepas. Under this new system, cars are "recognised" so they do not have to stop. The money is taken automatically from each driver's bank account.. These are just three of the changes that have affected European travelling habits in recent years. In different ways, they are all dependent upon advanced technology.

1. What does the underlined word "**which**" refer to?

2. Two types of transport could be reserved online. Write down these two types.

3. You need to have many things to book online. Write down two of these things.

4. Write down the sentence which indicates that technology has recently influenced people's lives.

5. Who supported the engineering project financially?

6. According to the text, the writer states that advanced technologies have affected European travelling habits. Explain this statement, suggesting three ways for encouraging people to use high-tech technologies.

C.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Question Number One:- (20 points)

- 1- There are two results of rural depopulation. Write down these two results.
- 2- Write down the sentence which indicates that the movement from the county to the city in Spain has continued for a long time.
- 3- What does the underlined word (**some**) in the last paragraph refer to?
- 4- There are some characteristics of the Garrigues area. Write down two of these characteristics.
5. Write down the sentence which indicates that the Garrigues area is suffering from the influences of depopulation.
6. Find a word in the text which means "**having too many people**"
- 7- what is the **opposite** of **permanently** ?

1- can lead to overcrowding in cities as well as for fewer people in country areas.

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

3- wealthy people

4- (1) It has a Mediterranean climate.

(2) It is cold in winter.

5- The area is suffering from the effects of depopulation, such as poor public

services and deserted farms.
6-Overcrowding.
7- Temporary .

B- Critical Thinking (5 points)

1- The writer states that many people leave their villages to the cities in order to find better works. Explain this statement, suggesting three ways to stop this .

2- The rural people may face many difficulties when they move to live in cities. Think of this statement, and in two sentences write your point of view?

(2 points)

Critical Thinking

1- I think this statement is true for two reasons :1- the farms became unprofitable 2- there is no salaries . **I suggest :**

A- build factories for the youngest B-give the youngest good salaries .

2-I think the rural people may face many difficulties because :

1- they don't have relatives there 2- they should work hard

D.

I was born in the country , and for the first eighteen years of my life I lived there . My family had a farm which was five kilometres from our nearest neighbours and ten from the nearest school , shops and post office . As child , I enjoyed the open –air life , but when I was eighteen I went to university and couldn't believe how incredible city life was.

. In comparison with my life on the farm , my new life was exciting , challenging and very varied . I got to know a lot of new people and I went to many places . Of course everything moves much more quickly in the city , and that can sometimes be stressful , but at least you know you're alive . In the country , you sometimes forget.

Obviously , city life has its disadvantages , like the noise , the traffic and the crowds of people , but these things don't worry me too much . I don't drive , so traffic problems and parking difficulties don't affect me . It only takes me ten minutes to get to the supermarket by taxi , whereas in the old days in the country , a shopping trip used to take half a day. Maybe ,I'll want to go back to the peace and quiet of the country one day , but for now I'm enjoying the hustle and bustle of city life .

Read the article again and answer these questions.

- a. Where did the writer live as a child?
- b. How far did he have to travel to go to school?

- c. Why did he first move to the city?
- d. How was his life different when he moved to the city?
- e. What disadvantages of city life does the writer mention?
- f. Why isn't the writer worried by traffic conditions in the city?
- g. Why does he prefer shopping in supermarkets?
- h. Does he think he will go back to live in the country?

- a. On a farm in the country.
- b. 10 kilometres
- c. To go to university.
- d. His new life was exciting , challenging and very varied . He got to know a lot of new people and went to more places.
- e. It can be stressful with a lot of noise , traffic and crowds of people.
- f. He doesn't drive.
- g. It's very quick .
- h. He doesn't know . He thinks he may want to go back one day.

عزيزي الطالب عليك دراسة جميع الفقرات خوفا من تكرار بعض الفقرات – هذه مجرد نماذج مقترحة ولكن على الطالب دراسة جميع الفقرات .

السؤال الثاني: قد يأتي نظام فقرة – عليك ان تثق بأنه نفس سؤال الجمل المتفرقة

Question Number Two (15 points)

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

inhabitants , pick , trade , tune , inception

1. You have changed your....., yesterday you said you'd never eat fast food again.
2. About 150 years ago, atypical village might have had 500 permanent.....
3. In the twelve months since its....., the new tax system has raised
4. Madaba was a center ofin the past.

1- **tune** 2- **inhabitants** 3- **inception** 4- **trade**

preservation , concentrate , exhaustion , make , industrial

1. In Brasilia, if you wanted to build a factory, you would do it in thesector.
2. People who do not get enough sleep may find it difficult to..... at school or work.
3. You will have to..... a special effort if you want to pass your exam.
4. Fares was suffering fromas he had not slept for three nights .

- 1- **industrial** 2- **concentrate** 3- **make** 4- **exhaustion**

make , profitable , advise , do , record

1. Did the storm..... a lot of damage to buildings in our area last night?
2. Doctors..... that regular exercise is an important part of a healthy lifestyle.
3. Mustafa Salameh's last enabled him to join an elite club.
4. The private sector has invested money in a project.

- 1- **do** 2- **advise** 3- **record** 4- **profitable**

A. Choose the suitable item from those given to complete the following paragraph . There are more words that you need

Exhaustion , summit , competition , elite , personal

Most climbers in the whole world try to reach the of Mount Everest ,they feel but they prefer to complete their In order to win and to join the Club .

Peace , profitable ,escape , unemployment, wealthy

Country people leave their home countries because the farming became lessand Grew .At the contrary of this many rich peoplefrom cities to countries to enjoy the fresh air and to live inand quiet .

السؤال الثالث : يأتي على أي شكل من التالية :

Question Number three : (3 points)

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

Write the Answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (3 points)

1- Students had to **make up** a story about their recent holiday.

What does the phrasal verb **make up** mean?

invent

2- People come from **far and wide** to see the castle in the centre of Karak.

What does the underlined idiom mean?

All the place

3- Laila is very good at **blowing** her own **trumpet**, so she'll probably get that job.

What does the underlined music idiom mean?

boast/ say good things about one's self

4-Replace the underlined **formal word** in the following sentence with a suitable **informal word** that has a similar meaning to it.

Tomorrow, **I'm** planning to spend the **entire** day on the beach.

5- Replace the underlined **adjective** in the following sentence with a suitable adjective beginning with (a) that has a similar meaning to it.

These two must have been twins, as they looked very **similar**.

Alike

العام الماضي

مصطلحات عليك حفظها : وقد يطلب منك العكس

- 1- far and wide : all over the place
 2- nearest and dearest: family and close friends
 3- odds and ends: different things
 4- pick and choose: select exactly
 5- hustle and bustle: noise and excitement
 6- face the music : accept punishment
 7- blows his own trumpet : boast/ say good things about one's self
 8- changed his tune : change one's mind
 9- drummed into : teach by frequent repetition

- 1- unchanging height : constant altitude
 2-Eastwards : In an easterly direction
 3- Day : twenty- four hour period
 4-Less than 0 c: below freezing
 5-rough and ready : very useful

الكلمات الرسمية و غير الرسمية

- entire :whole
 inception : beginning
 fully operational : ready to use
 completing : finishing
 constructing : building
 sites : places
 extend : stretch

- afraid : frightened
 a light : burning
 a like : similar
 a live ; living
 a sleep : sleeping

- 1- come down : Decrease

2- **came across** : found by chance

3- **came out** : Appeared / become visible

4- **came over** : visited

5- **came round** : recovered after being unconscious

6- **came up** : (a job) : became available

7- **came up** .(name) : was mentioned /is mentioned

8- **do up** my room : Tidy –redecorate

- 9- **do up** my shoes : tie

I want to do up my seat belt : fasten

10- **do away with**: - Get rid of

11- **do without** : - not have something and manage in spite of this .

12- **make up** a story / an excuse : - invent

13- to **make up** my previous week : -replace something lost or missing .

14- **make of** : - think about/understand

15- **come down** : fall / decrease

give up :stop

keep on : continue

السؤال الثالث: فرع الاشتقاق

ment / _tion / _ation / _sion / _hood/ _ship / _dom / _ce / _ance / _ity / _ist / _ness / _er / _or]

يأتي اسم في الحالات التالية :

1. After prepositions such as: **in , on , at , of , from , with , without , before , after:**

بعد حروف الجر

2. After articles such as: **(a , an , the) unless they are followed with nouns:**

بعد الأدوات المحددة :

3. When the space comes between **(the.....preposition):**

بين الأداة the و حروف الجر:

4. After quantifiers such as: **much , little ,some ,any ,no:**

بعد أدوات تحديد الكميات :

5. After possessive pronouns such as: **my/his/her/our/their/your/its/ or a apostrophe "s":**

بعد ضمائر الملكية :

6. When the space comes at the beginning of the **sentence followed by a verb:**

عندما يأتي الفراغ بداية الجملة متبوعا بفعل.

7. **After adjectives:**

بعد الصفات :

2 Adjectives:

Ful /ent/ ant/ ous/ able/ ible/ ary/ ic/ al/ ive/ ing /ed/ent /ate:

Use an adjective in the following cases:

نستخدم صفة بعد أفعال الكينونة :

1. **After verb to be** such as: **be , am , is , are , was , were , been and being:**

2. After intensifiers such as: quite /rather/too/so/abit/slightly,very ;

بعد المشدادات:

3. After adverbs such as : completely , interestingly , extremely ,etc.:

بعد الظروف:

4. Before nouns:

قبل الأسماء :

5. After (The most.....) or between(as.....as)and(more.....than)

بين أدوات المقارنة :

6. After verbs like(seem , look , feel , sound , become , get):

بعد مجموعة الأفعال المذكورة أعلاه :

3-Adverbs:

1. when the space comes at the beginning of the sentence followed by a comma:

نستخدم الظروف عندما يأتي الفراغ بداية الجملة متبوعا بفاصلة :

2. Before adjectives:

قبل الصفات :

3. Between the helping verb and the main verb:

بين الفعل المساعد و الفعل الرئيسي :

4. At the end of the sentence to say how something happened:

نهاية الجملة لتصف كيفية حدوث الفعل :

Verbs :

1. After modal verbs such as:

بعد الأفعال الشكلية :

Will/shall/can/may/might/must/could/would/should/:

2. After (to) as an infinitive:

بعد to :

3. After subject pronouns such as(he / she / we / you / they / I / who)

بعد ضمائر الفاعل :

verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
Administrate	Administration	Administrative	-
archaeologist	Archaeologist archaeology	archaeological	archaeologically
build	Building/builder	-	-
Complete	completion	Complete	Completely
destroy	Destruction	destroyed	-
-----	efficiency	efficient	efficiently

-----	inefficiency	inefficient	Inefficiently
excite	excitement	Excited/exciting	excitedly
extend	Extension	extending	-
finance	finance	financial	financially
-	History/historian	historical	historically
-	mathematics	Mathematical/cian	mathematically
-	nature	natural	naturally
-	peace	peaceful	peacefully
remind	reminder	reminding	-
reside	residence	residential	-
threaten	threat	Threatening	-
vary	variety	varying	varyingly
	ability	able	ably
amaze	amazement	Amazed amazing	Amazedly amazingly
astonish	astonishment	astonished	astonishingly
develop	development	developed	
economize	economy	economic(al)	economically
	Music/ musician	musical	musically
motivate	motivation	motivational	Motivationally
construct	construction	constructive	constructively
	skill	skillful	skillfully
popularize	popularity	popular	popularly
	importance	important	importantly
appeal	appeal	appealing	appealingly

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

الكلمة الكبيرة هي التي تميز سؤال اشتقاق

1. There are ----- choices for this stage in the contest. (variety)
2. Petra is one of the most important ----- sites in Jordan. (history)
3. I'll never forget the ----- I felt on my first day at university. (excite)
4. The books of library ----- in their size from small to very large. (variety)
5. The workers need more time to ----- the project. (completion)
6. The Earth suffers from the ----- of global warming. (threateningly)
7. This engineer is responsible for the ----- of the high-tech building. (construct)
8. As part of their holiday, tourists will visit many important ----- sites. (archaeology)
9. The organisation hopes to be able to attract tourists to visit the many ----- sites in the south – east of the country. (history)
10. I'd like to live in a quiet and ----- village. (peace)
11. The storm damage is a lasting reminder of the power of ----- . (natural)
12. Deforestation is the cause of all this ----- (destroy)
13. The man wrote a ----- to remember the event. (remind)

14. The employees have escaped from the burning ----- (built).
 15. Many people were evacuated due to the ----- disaster. (nature)

1. various 2. historical 3. excitement 4. vary 5. complete 6. threat 7. construction
 8. archaeological 9. historical 10. peaceful 11. nature 12. destruction 13. reminder
 14. building 15. natural

وقد يأتي نظام فقرة أيضا :

History economy archaeology

The in Jordan are looking for Places especially in
 the southern of Jordan because many of the past civilizations lived there because
 people who lived there had thinking .
archaeologists historical economic

threat music skill peace nature

Lions can seriously humans ,but some experts say if lions hear the
from amusician could relax and sleep very deep in front of the
 views .

Threaten , music , skillful , natural

فرع تصحيح الافعال :

1- على الماضي التام المستمر 2- الاتابه 3- الباسف 4- الكلام المنقول :واليك الشرح ثم الامثلة :

1. Fossett was particularly pleased with this record. He ----- for six years.

(be / try)

2. When Mr Mahmoud arrived, he was exhausted. He had ----- for five days. (be ,
 climb)

1- had been climbing 2- been climbing

لا تنسى حذف ال e قبل اضافة ال ing 2- مضاعفة الحرف حسب القاعدة .
 (يتم شرحه في حصة المراجعة)

1. She tried mending her dress but she couldn't. She had it (mend)

2.we didn't build our house . we..... By a local builder .(build)

1- mended 2- had it built

1- That letter had by Ali . (write) . been written

لماذا ؟ لانها جملة passive

2- He said he (prepare) for the lesson > **had prepared**

السؤال الرابع : جملة التحويل :
1- الكلام المنقول : و الكلام المنقول العكسي :

1- "I'll play with you here tomorrow."
Anwar told her friend
She would play with her there the day after .

2-1. "Did Fadwa see the doctor?"
He wanted to know
If Fadwa had seen the doctor .

3- Does your fathers watch T.v in Ali"s Farm .
Anwar asked her friends
If their fathers watched T.V in Alis Farm .

4- "How much do you water the trees ?"
I wanted to know
How much I watered the trees .

5- "What can your brother do?"
I asked him.....
what his brother could do.

التحويل العكسي :

1-She said she hadn't been watching T.V .
.....

2-She wondered If Ali worked hard in the farm .
.....

3-She asked what kind of music he listened to .
.....

4-She asked If Ali could work hard in the farm .
.....

5- I wondered what Kind of music he could listen to .
.....

التحويل في الباسف : على كل نوع لك جملتين و مرتبة حسب الاهمية :
ننزل المودلز ثم be ثم تصريف ثالث .

1-1- They **can** transport goods hundreds of kilometers inside china .
Goods
Can be transported hundreds of kilometers inside china .

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

The car

doesn't have to be posted

3- 1-The technicians **fitted** the halls with special lights.

The halls

1- were fitted with special lights

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

The halls.....

were made wider than the rest of the tunnels

1- Many people **were using** the tunnel to carry the vehicles and goods.

The tunnel

2- The designers **were planning** the Laerdal Tunnel.

The Laerdal Tunnel

1- was being used to carry the vehicles and goods. 2- was being planned

1- The driver **had** seen smoke coming out of the lorry's engine.

Smoke

2- Many persons **had** ever attempted the most difficult jobs.

The most difficult jobs.....

Answers;

1- had been seen coming out of the lorry's engine 2- had ever been attempted

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

might have been saved 2- might have been moved to other places

1- Air pollution cause a lot of death in the middle east .

A lot of death

Is caused in the middle east

2- They eat the food .

The food is eaten .

1- the secretary has fed the children .

The children

Have been fed.

2- They have seen the accident in the outskirts .

The accident

Has been seen in the outskirts .

إذا أتى نظام الكلام المنقول أو الباسف فقرة فلا تجزع – اعمل كأنها جملة واحدة . .

CAUSATIVE

1. Majed didn't repair his computer himself.
He had

His computer repaired .

2. She doesn't clean her room herself .
She has

Her room cleaned .

3- They don't clean the car themselves .
They

Have the car cleaned .

4- I asked Ali to repair the car .

I had the car repaired .

5- I will clean the car .

I will have the car cleaned .

present simple	He paints the house	He has the house painted
Present continuous	He is painting the house	He is having the house painted
past simple	I ainted the house	I had the house painted
past continuous	He was painting the house	He was having the house painted
future simple	He will paint the house	He will have the house painted
future continuous	He will be painting the house	He will be having the house painted
present perfect	He has painted the house	He has had the house painted

السؤال الخامس : contrasting

B- 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.

1. Some older people enjoy a quiet life in the country. Many young people prefer the excitement of city life.

although , whereas

.....

2- There are many disadvantages of city life such as the noise and the crowds of people. Living in the city has many benefits.

instead of , on the other hand

-
- 1 Some older people enjoy a quiet life in the country, whereas many young people prefer the excitement of city life.
 - 2 There are many disadvantages of city life such as the noise and the crowds of people. On the other hand, living in the city has many benefits.

1- Sami didn't know anybody at the party. Sami had a nice time.

although , instead of

2- I like living in the city. My wife prefers the countryside.

although , on the other hand

- 1 - Although Sami didn't know anybody at the party, he had a nice time.
- 2-I like living in the city. **On the other hand**, my wife prefers the countryside.

1- I don't like studying Arabic . I like studying English .

Instead of

Studying Arabic , I like studying English .

Function :

1- giving advice

- For me the golden rule is this
- Don't forget to.....
- The best way is to ...to ...
- If you do this.....
- Remember some of these tips
- In the end, you'll be more successful if
- Another useful tip is this.....
- In my experience,...

2-Contrasting

whereas / but / instead of / while / although
In comparison with / On the other hand

3-comparing

- er than
- more than.....
- less than.....

4-explaining a choice

I'd take the ... because...
We really need the ... to (+ verb)
The main reason we've chosen...is because

5-presenting arguments

Would it be a good idea to take ... ?
It might be a better idea to take ...
If we don't take the ..., might happen.

6- opinion :

In my opinion ,.....
I think that

7-Agreement :

I agree .

8-disagreement :

I don't agree .

Ali : I am going to visit you .

Ahmad : It might be a good idea to come tomorrow .

What is the function for Ahmad 's respond ? Argument

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: -----

It might be a better idea to make a big development in the public transportation .

وقد تمت إضافة مايلي :

FUNCTION :

Reported speech : When we need to report what someone said

The Past Perfect Continuous : to talk about actions or situations that were
happening up to a specific moment in the past.

Causative : when we can't do something by ourselves.

Past Perfect : We use the Past Perfect Simple to talk about actions that happened
before a specific moment in the past.

الاصطاح الاملائية :

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

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

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

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

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

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

لا تنسى أن تضع بعد أي نقطة سواء كانت وسط الكلام أو في أي مكان يجب وضع الحرف الأول كابيتال 2- الحرف الأول من اسم أي شخص أو أي بلد أو أي شيء هو اسم 3- بداية الفقرة .

ملاحظة K نستبدلها ب c
Z نستبدلها ب s

e- mail	
Advantages	Disadvantages
quick , easy	impersonal , not so serious

Purposes of building dams

- Save water.
- Irrigates plants.
- Generate electricity.

Why do people leave their home countries?

- seek a better life.
- complete education.
- find better jobs.
- learn about different cultures.

How can you improve your English language?

- Listen to English programs.
- Read English newspapers and magazine.
- Join English courses regularly.

Different people

City people	Often live in apartments , shop in supermarkets , have stressful lives
Country people	Usually live in houses , shop in small shops , have quite relaxing lives

Muhnna Al-Durra

- **Place / Date of birth** : Amman, 1938
- Profession** : Painter
- Education** : Academy of Fine Arts, Rome , Italy
- Achievements** : Established Jordan Institute of Fine Arts , Received the first State Appreciation Award

Musatfa salameh

- Reach the summit of Everest .
- complete education.
- Join an elite club
- learn about different cultures.

City people

- live in a apartments
- shop from supermarkets
- get up early

THE END

هذا اجتهاد منا لعل الله تعالى يعطيكم منه الفائدة المرجوة – نتمنى من الله تعالى ان يكون النجاح حليفكم بإذنه تعالى .