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امتحان تجريبي للمستوى 3 - شتوية 2017
إعداد مؤلفا كورس الرسالة
رأفت أبو فارس & جلال أبو حشيش

Read the following article carefully, and then answer all the questions.

It's normal to feel sad from time to time. However, studies show that negative emotions can harm the body.

Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When you see red, your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems. However, what about positive feelings and attitudes? Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health.

Then, in a study that had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74 for 20 years, researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease. Other factors influencing health included a supportive network of family and friends, and an optimistic outlook on life.

The research showed that children who were more able to stay focused on a task, and who had a more positive attitude to life at age seven, were usually in better health 30 years later.

The study has been controversial. Some health professionals believe that bad lifestyle choices, such as smoking or lack of exercise, are the reason for heart disease and other illnesses, and not an individual's attitude. The researchers, while agreeing, raise the question: why are people making bad lifestyle decisions? Do more optimistic people make better and healthier lifestyle choices?

The researchers appreciate that not everyone's personal circumstances and environment make it possible to live without worry. However, they believe that if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to 'bounce back' after a setback, these qualities will improve their overall health in the future.

Question Number One:

A. Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. Write down two bad or negative effects of anger on people.
2. According to a study, what a good result will be of having positive feelings and attitudes?
3. Apart from positivity, there are other factors that can affect our health. Write down two of them.
4. According to the health experts who opposed the findings of the study, what is the reason of heart disease?
5. What do the researchers recommend that people should do to improve their children's health in the future?
6. Find a two-word verb phrase that means the same as **"to be angry"**.
7. Replace the underlined phrase **'feel sad'** with the correct phrasal verb.
8. What does the underlined word **"who"**, in paragraph 4, refer to?
9. Quote the sentence that indicates there has been dispute and disagreement on the findings of the study.
10. What does the phrasal verb **"bounce back"**, in the last paragraph mean?
11. The author states that bad lifestyle might cause heart diseases. Write down three suggestions that can protect people from heart diseases.
12. The researchers concluded that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease, while other experts believe that bad lifestyle choices are the main reason for heart disease

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and other illnesses. Which argument do you support? Explain your point of view.
13. Imagine that you were one of the researchers who conducted the study. Write down two suggestions that might prevent illnesses.

- ترجمة الأسئلة
1. أكتب أثريين سلبيين أو سيئين للغضب على الناس.
 2. حسبما ورد في إحدى الدراسات، ما هي النتيجة الجيدة التي ستكون من الحصول على المشاعر ووجهات النظر الإيجابية؟
 3. عدا عن الإيجابية، يوجد هناك عناصر أخرى يمكن أن تؤثر على صفحتنا. اكتب اثنتين منها.
 4. حسب رأي خبراء في الصحة الذين عارضوا نتائج الدراسة، ما هو سبب أمراض القلب؟
 5. بماذا ينصح الباحثون أن يفعل الناس لتحسين صحة أطفالهم في المستقبل؟
 6. جد فعل مركب يتكون من كلمتين والذي يعني "أن يغضب".
 7. استبدل العبارة التي تحتها خط "feel sad" بفعل مركب صحيح.
 8. على ماذا يعود الضمير "who" في الفقرة الثانية؟
 9. اقتبس الجملة التي توضح انه كان هناك اختلاف وعدم اتفاق على نتائج الدراسة.
 10. ما معنى الفعل المركب "bounce back" الوارد في الفقرة الأخيرة؟
 11. يوضح المؤلف أن نمط الحياة السيئ يمكن ان يسبب أمراض القلب. اكتب 3 اقتراحات يمكن أن تحمي الناس من أمراض القلب.
 12. استنتج الباحثون أن الإيجابية قللت من مخاطر أمراض القلب، بينما خبراء آخرون يعتقدون أن اختيارات نمط الحياة السيئ هي السبب الرئيسي لأمراض القلب والأمراض الأخرى. أي من الرأيين تؤيد؟ اشرح وجهة نظرك.
 13. تخيل أنك كنت احد الباحثين الذين اجروا الدراسة. اكتب اقتراحين ربما تمنع الأمراض.

B. Literature spot: (2 points)

1. Read the following extract from The old man and the sea carefully, then answer the question that follows:

اقرأ النص التالي من قصة العجوز والبحر بعناية، ثم أجب عن السؤال الذي يليه.
"Santiago is an old fisherman in Cuba, but for the last eighty-four days he hasn't caught any fish. His friend, a young fisherman named Manolin, helps him to bring in his empty boat every day."

a. Santiago hasn't caught anything for 84 days, still he goes to sea every day to try his luck. What does this tell us about his character? Write down two of Santiago's personal qualities.

لم يصطاد سنتياغو أي شيء لمدة 84 يوما، ولا يزال يذهب الى البحر كل يوم ليحرب حظه. ماذا يخبرنا ذلك عن شخصيته؟ أكتب صفتين شخصيتين لسنتياغو.

2. Read the following lines from "I remember I remember" carefully, then answer the question that follows:

My spirit flew in feathers then
That is so heavy now,
And summer pools could hardly cool
The fever on my brow!

كانت روحي وقتها تحلق بأجنحتها
ولكنها ثقيلة جدا الآن،
وبرك الصيف لا تقدر أن تلطف
الحمى التي على جبينني!

a. Which line tells you that the poet, Thomas Hood, was happy as a child?

أي سطر يخبرك أن الشاعر، توماس هود، كان سعيدا عندما كان طفلا؟

b. Why is the present heavy and unpleasant for the poet?

لماذا الحاضر ثقيل وغير سارا للشاعر؟

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c. What rhetorical device is used in these lines?

ما هو الأسلوب البلاغي المستعمل في هذه الأسطر؟

Question Number Two: (15 points)

A. Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences. There are more words than you need. Write down the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (8 points) أكمل الفراغ من الصندوق.

textiles, growth, red-handed, apparatus, heritage

1. Divers usually use special swimming_____ when they dive into the sea.
2. Economic_____ is the most important measurement to show that a country is doing well.
3. Great efforts are made to preserve our cultural _____.
4. The police caught the criminal_____. He was trying to open the safe.

B. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (3 points)

ادرس الجملة التالية ثم اجب عن السؤال الذي يليها. أكتب الإجابة في دفتر الإجابة.

Symptoms of cancer often appear unexpectedly.

Replace the underlined word with the correct colour idiom.

استبدل الكلمة التي تحتها خط بمصطلح ألوان صحيح.

C. Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets .(4 points) أكمل الجمل بكلمات مشتقة صحيحة.

1. Investment and development should be based on.....statistics. (rely)
2. Your application will be disregarded unless you have an appropriate (qualify)

Question Number Three: (13 points)

A. Correct the verbs between brackets then write your answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET (4 points) صحح الفعل بين الأقواس.

1. Whatyou.....at three o'clock tomorrow? (be, do)
2. My children are used to up early. (wake)
3. By the time my mother arrived home, I.....the windows. (clean)
4. My computer has recently_____ (be, upgrade)
5. Most people had left the building by the time the firefighters..... . (come)

B. Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it. (9 points) أعد كتابة الجملة بنفس المعنى.

1. Majed and Heba celebrated their first wedding anniversary on last Friday.
The day.....
2. It was Alia's habit to read several books a month, but she is very busy this year.
Alia.....
3. We aren't allowed to ask questions before the end of the lecture.
We mustn't.....
4. "I am going to travel to China next week."
My father told us that.....
5. Dr Ghassan gave a presentation on reading skills last night.
A presentation on reading skills.....

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C. Complete the sentences using the word in brackets. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points) أكمل الجمل باستخدام الكلمات التي بين الأقواس.

1. Somebody has cut down the trees. (been)
The trees.....
2. My father asked someone to upgrade his computer. (had)
My father.....
Ahmad.....
4. I think you should apply for that job. (were)
If
5. Put the wet jacket outside to make them dry quickly. (dries)
If you.....
6. Huda wrote an article about pollution, and then/after she went out. (before)
Huda.....
7. Huda wrote an article about pollution, and then/after she went out. (after)
Huda.....
8. You aren't allowed to borrow this reference book. (must)
You.....
9. Petra was made a World Heritage Site **in 1985 CE**. (when)
The year
10. The film won the Oscar in 2014. It was starred by Tom Cruise. (which)
The film.....

Question Number Four:

A. The underlined words in the following sentence are not used correctly. Replace the words with the correct ones. (2 points)

الكلمات التي تحتها خط في الجملة التالية لم تستخدم بشكل صحيح. استبدل الكلمات بكلمات صحيحة.
ملاحظة: عليك إعادة كتابة الجملة كاملة بشكل صحيح في الامتحان.

- You get the water if you will mix the hydrogen and oxygen.

B. The following sentences are in British English, rewrite them in American English. (4 points) الجمل التالية بريطانية، أعد كتابتها بالانجليزي الأمريكي.

1. I have got a new job in a petrol station.
2. Have you asked about it at the chemist's shop?
3. Have you got a brother who works in archaeology?

C. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. (2 p)

ادرس الجملة التالية وأجب عن السؤال الذي يليها.
- Some students find English Exams difficult. One reason for this, they don't do enough exercises.

What is the function of using One reason for this in the above sentence?

ما هي الوظيفة اللغوية من استعمال "One reason for this" في الجملة التي في الأعلى؟

D. Write the words for the following phonetic transcriptions:

أكتب الكلمات للكتابة الصوتية التالية:

1. /kælkjʊ 'leɪfən/: _____
2. / 'ælədʒi/: _____
3. / 'sɪmptəm/ _____

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9. The study has been controversial.
10. to start to be successful again after a difficult time
11. a) people should avoid smoking.
b) people should do physical exercises regularly.
c) people should avoid eating much fat and meat.
12. I think both of them are right but I support the belief that lifestyle choices are the main reasons for illnesses. It all depends on our decisions and lifestyle choices, for example some people might have positive attitudes and be optimistic, but if they smoke and don't do exercises, it is very possible they will suffer from illnesses.
13. a. I recommend that people should have good relations with their friends and family members.
b. I recommend people should be optimistic and develop positive thinking after they pass through difficult experiences.

B. Literature spot: (2 points)

1. Santiago is a very optimistic and determined person.
2. a. My spirit flew in feathers then كانت روحي وقتها تعلق بأجنحتها
b. Because he is very ill. He has fever.
c. Personification (And summer pools could hardly cool, The fever on my brow!)

Question Number Two: (15 points)

- A.** 1. apparatus 2. growth 3. heritage 4. red-handed
B. out of the blue
C. 1. reliable b. qualification

Question Number Three:

- A.** 1. will you be doing 2. waking 3. had cleaned 4. been upgraded 5. came
B.1. The day when Majed and Heba celebrated their first wedding anniversary was last Friday.
Or The day **that** Majed and Heba celebrated their first wedding anniversary was **on** last Friday.
2. Alia used to read several books a month, but she is very busy this year.
 3. We mustn't ask questions before the end of the lecture.
 4. My father told us that he was going to travel to China the week after.
 5. A presentation on reading skills was given last night by Dr. Ghassan.
- C.** 1. The trees have been cut down.
2. My father had his computer upgraded.
3. Ahmad doesn't have to pay the bill by cash.
3. It isn't necessary to pay the bill by cash. (have)
4. If I were you, I would apply for that job.
5. If you put the wet jacket outside, it dries quickly.
6. Huda had written an article about pollution before she went out.
7. Huda went out after she had written an article about pollution.
8. You mustn't borrow this reference book.
9. The year when Petra as made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE.
10. The film, which was starred by Tom Cruise, won the Oscar in 2014.

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Question Number Four:

- A.** You get water if you mix hydrogen and oxygen.
- B.** 1. I have **gotten** a new job in a **gas** station.
2. **Did** you **ask** about it at the drugstore shop?
3. **Do** you **have** a brother who works in archeology?
- C. Expressing continuation or addition:** لتوضيح الاستمرارية أو الإضافة
- D.** 1. calculation 2. allergy 3. symptom
- E. la**

Question Number Five

A. EDITING

1. provided 2. farms, and 3. A desalination 4. Biological

B. GUIDED WRITING

The Giralda tower, which is one of the most important buildings in Spain, is over 104 metres tall. The person who designed of the tower around 1183 CE was Jabir ibn Aflah.

قطع قوية في المستوى 3: ننصح بدراسة كل المادة وعدم الاعتماد على المتوقع.
وكذلك ننصح بدراسة القطع التي جاءت في الوزارة العام الماضي مثل "مدينة مصدر"

THE HISTORY OF COMPUTERS & The "Internet of Things"

When you are using a computer, think about the technology that is needed for it to work. People have been using types of computers for thousand of years. A metal machine was found on the seabed in Greece that was more than 2,000 years old. It is believed that **this** was the first ever computer.

In the 1940s, technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers. One such model was so large that it needed a room that was 167 square metres to accommodate it. During that decade, scientists in England developed the first computer program. It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation. In 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed.

The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE, followed two years later by the computer mouse. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, which meant that information could be shared between computers for the first time. The first PC (personal computer) was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home.

What will happen in the future? In just a few years' time, experts say that billions of machines will be connected to each other and to the Internet. As a consequence, computers will increasingly run our lives for us. For example, your fridge will know when you need more milk and add it to your online shopping list; your windows will close if it is likely to rain; your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor; and your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise!

Many people are excited about the 'Internet of Things'. For them, a dream is coming true. They say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable. However, others are not so sure. They want to keep control of their own lives and their own things. In addition, they wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings. The dream could easily become a nightmare!

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Question Number One:

A. Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. According to the text, what was the first ever computer?
حسب القطعة ما هو أول كمبيوتر على الإطلاق؟
2. Quote the sentence that indicates the first modern computer was very huge and needed a big space to accommodate.
اقتبس/أكتب الجملة التي توضح أن أول كمبيوتر حديث كان ضخما واحتاج لمساحة كبيرة ليوضع فيه.
3. How fast was the first generation of modern computers?
كم كانت سرعة أول جيل من الكمبيوترات الحديثة؟
4. It was impossible to share information between two computers in the past. What invention has made it possible to share information?
كان من المستحيل مشاركة المعلومات بين جهازين كمبيوتر في الماضي. ما هو الاختراع الذي جعله مشاركة المعلومات ممكنا؟
5. What does PC stand for?
إلى ماذا يرمز الاختصار (PC) ؟
6. Find a word in the text that means the same as "a set of instructions enabling a computer to function".
جد كلمة في النص تعني ما يلي "تلفونات خلوية تتصل مع الانترنت".
7. What does the underlined word "this" in paragraph 1 , refer to?
8. Computers have undoubtedly changed our lives. In two sentences, write down about two major changes that have already taken place.
الكمبيوترات بلا شك غيرت حياتنا. في جملتين، اكتب عن تغييرين رئيسيين قد حدثا بالفعل.
الإجابات
9. According to the text, how will the "Internet of Things" monitor your health?
حسب القطعة كيف سيقوم "انترنت الأشياء" بمراقبة صحتك؟
10. According to the text, why is the "Internet of Things" too scary and frightening for some people? Write down two reasons.
حسب القطعة، لماذا "انترنت الأشياء" مخيف جدا ومرعب لبعض الناس؟ اذكر سببين.
11. Some people are very happy about "Internet of Things". What is the main advantage of it?
بعض الناس سعداء من "انترنت الأشياء". ما هي الفائدة الرئيسية له؟
12. Some people are excited, others are worried about the "Internet of Things". Write your point of view in two sentences.
بعض الناس مبتهجين، آخرون قلقين من "انترنت الأشياء" اكتب رأيك في جملتين.

الإجابات النموذجية

Question Number One:

1. A metal machine was found on the seabed in Greece that was more than 2,000 years old.
2. One such model was so large that it needed a room that was 167 square metres to accommodate it.
3. It was very slow- it took 25 minutes to complete one calculation.
4. The invention of the floppy disk.
5. Personal computer
6. program
7. A metal machine

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8. Computers have changed our lives in many ways, but they have greatly changed the ways we communicate with each other through emails and mobile phones. The other major change is that we have now many machines and means of transport such as planes, trains, ships, etc are controlled by computers.
9. Your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor
10. a) They want to keep control of their own lives and their own things.
b) they wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings
11. They say that their lives will be easier and more comfortable.
12. I think advances in computer technology are something good and exciting because it will make life easier and more comfortable. On the other hand, experts should make sure that using the "Internet of Things" safe and secure.

Complementary medicine

Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine. If patients wanted to receive this kind of non-conventional treatment, they used to have to consult a private practitioner who was likely not to have a medical degree. However, in recent years, the perception of this type of treatment has changed. These days, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.

Whereas critics used to say that there was no scientific evidence that non-conventional treatments actually worked, now it is more common for medical experts to recognise that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment.

At a surgery in London, 70 per cent of patients who were offered the choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine for common complaints such as insomnia, arthritis and migraines chose the herbal remedy. Fifty per cent of patients then said that the treatment helped. One doctor said, "I now consider homoeopathy to be a viable option for many different conditions, including anxiety, depression and certain allergies. **It** provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately."

However, complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. It can never substitute for immunisations as it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. It also cannot be used to protect against malaria.

One doctor said, "I will always turn to conventional medical treatment first to ensure that no underlying condition is missed. However, the idea of complementary treatments is no longer an alien concept. In my opinion, it should work alongside modern medicine, and not against it."

Question Number One

1. Which form of complementary medicine is a system of healing that uses special fine needles inserted in the skin at specific points?
أي نوع من الطب التكميلي هو نظام علاج يستعمل أبر دقيقة خاصة تغرز في الجلد في نقاط معينة.
2. Why was complementary medicine often rejected by conventional doctors?
لماذا كان الطب التكميلي غالبا يُرفضه الأطباء التقليديين؟

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3. The text states that there are some medical conditions and diseases that can be treated using complementary medicine. Mention two of these diseases.
يوضح النص إلى أن هناك بعض الحالات الطبية والأمراض التي يمكن معالجتها باستعمال الطب التكميلي. اذكر اثنين من هذه الأمراض.
4. According to some doctors, when is homeopathy a good option?
حسب رأي بعض الأطباء، متى تكون المعالجة المثلية خيار جيد؟
5. What does the underlined word "it", in paragraph 3, refer to?
على ماذا يعود الضمير؟
6. Find a word in the text that means the same as "having doubts; not easily convinced".
جد كلمة وردت في النص تعني "لديه شكوك؛ ليس بسهولة يقتنع".
7. There are certain diseases and medical conditions in which complementary medicine is ineffective. Write down two of these conditions.
هناك بعض الأمراض والحالات الطبية يكون فيها الطب التكميلي غير فعال. أكتب حالتين من هذه الحالات.
8. Why can't complementary medicine replace immunisations?
لماذا لا يستطيع الطب التكميلي أن يحل مكان التطعيم؟
9. Quote the sentence that shows homeopathy can be another choice when conventional treatment is not successful.
اقتبس الجملة التي توضح أن المعالجة المثلية يمكن أن تكون خيارا آخر عندما المعالجة التقليدية تكون غير ناجحة.
10. Some people believe that alternative medicine is better than conventional medicine. Think of the statement and , in two sentences, write down your point of view.
بعض الناس يعتقد ان الطب البديل أفضل من الطب التقليدي. فكر في العبارة، وفي جملتين أكتب وجهة نظرك.

الإجابات النموذجية

- Acupuncture.
- Critics used to say that there was no scientific evidence that non-conventional treatments actually worked.
- a. insomnia, b. arthritis c. migraines :نقطتين فقط من التالية:
- When conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately.
- homoeopathy
- sceptical
- a. Complementary medicine can never substitute for immunisations.
b. It also cannot be used to protect against malaria.
- As it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases
- It provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately.
- I believe alternative medicine is better with simple and common diseases, such as headache and stomachache because it doesn't often have side effects. On the other hand, we can't use it to treat dangerous diseases, such as malaria and cancer.

The King Hussein Cancer Center

The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre. It treats both adult and paediatric patients. As the population of the country increases, more and more families will **have trust in** the hospital for cancer treatment. Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region, as **they** are attracted by its excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities.

In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an expansion programme. Building started in 2011 CE. The hospital will have more than doubled its capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3,500 per year to 9,000.

By then, they will have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy. New adult and paediatric wards will have opened. Additionally, they will have built a special ten-floor outpatients' building, with an education centre which will include teaching rooms and a library.

Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, where the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult. For this reason, there are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan. In the near future, King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines, so that cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.

Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. Why is it expected that the KHCC will receive more and more patients in the future?
لماذا من المتوقع أن مركز الحسين للسرطان سوف يستقبل المزيد من المرضى في المستقبل؟
2. The text suggests that a big number of cancer patients from Arab countries come to the KHCC for treatment. Write down three reasons for their trust and interest in the KHCC.
يوضح النص أن هناك عدد كبير من مرضى السرطان من الدول العربية يأتون الى المركز للعلاج. أكتب 3 أسباب لثقتهم واهتمامهم بمركز الحسين للسرطان.
3. Why does the hospital need to expand?
لماذا يحتاج المستشفى الى التوسعة؟
4. The text explains that there will be a library in the new building of the hospital. Why do you think it is important to have a library in the centre?
يوضح النص انه سيكون هناك مكتبة في المبنى الجديد للمستشفى. لماذا تعتقد انه من المهم أن يكون مكتبة في المركز؟
5. Why is it necessary to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan?
لماذا من المهم توسعة مرافق العناية بالسرطان الى أجزاء أخرى من الأردن؟
6. Quote the sentence which indicates that the KHCC treats both grown-up and children patients.
اقتبس الجملة التي توضح أن مركز الحسين للسرطان يعالج كلاهما البالغين والأطفال المرضى.
7. What does the underlined word "they", in paragraph 1, refer to?
على ماذا يعود الضمير؟
8. Find a word in the text that means the same as "rooms in a hospital, especially for patients needing similar kinds of care".
جد كلمة وردت في النص تعني "غرف في مستشفى، خصوصا للمرضى المحتاجين أنواع مشابهة من العناية".
9. Replace the underlined words "have trust in" with the correct phrasal verb.

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استبدل الكلمات التي تحتها خط "have trust in" بفعل مركب صحيح.

10. The rates of cancer are increasing rapidly in the world. Suggest three things that can prevent cancer.

معدلات السرطان تتزايد بسرعة في العالم. اقترح 3 أشياء يمكن ان تمنع السرطان.

11. "Cancer patients need love and support from family and friends". Read the statement and, in two sentences, write your point of view.

يحتاج مرضى السرطان إلى الحب والدعم من العائلة والأصدقاء. أقرأ العبارة، وفي جملتين، اكتب وجهة نظرك.

الإجابات النموذجية

1. As the population of the country increases, there will be more demand for treatment.

2. a) as **they** are attracted by its excellent reputation,
b) lower costs, c) and cultural and language similarities

3. As the population of the country increases, there will be more demand for treatment.

4. I think the library is important to educate people more about cancer and how to prevent it. Also, doctors need to keep up with new discoveries and medical information about cancer.

5. Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, where the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.

6. It treats both adult and paediatric patients.

7. Patients (from other countries in the region)

8. wards

9. rely on يعتمد على

10. To prevent cancer you should:

a) eat fresh vegetables and fruit.

b) stop smoking.

c) do exercise every day.

11. In my opinion, when a member of family is diagnosed to have cancer, all the family members and friends should support them. This will include showing love and encouraging them to move on their lives.

Health in Jordan

Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. This is largely due to the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority. Advances in education, economic conditions, *sanitation*, clean water, diet and housing have made our community healthier.

As a result of careful planning, the number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built as well as 188 *dental* clinics. In 2012 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunised, thanks to *immunisation* teams that had been working towards this goal for several years.

Although there were remote areas of the country where people had been without consistent access to electricity and safe water, almost 99 per cent of the country's population now has access.

Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving **its** primary healthcare facilities, it has not neglected its advanced medical facilities. The reputation of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region, and now many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery. In Jordan, the open heart surgery programme started in 1970 CE in Amman.

The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful. In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2012 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 73.5.

According to UNICEF statistics, between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan's *infant mortality* rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world - from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 32 deaths per 1,000 births in 2014 CE.

The low infant mortality rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system, have been contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth, which will result in a strong *work force* with economic benefits for the whole country.

Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. According to the text, why is the health situation in Jordan one of the best in the Middle East?
حسب النص، لماذا الوضع الصحي في الأردن هو واحد من الأفضل في الشرق الأوسط؟
2. The text mentions some factors that created Jordan's healthy population growth . Write down two of these factors.
يذكر النص بعض العوامل التي خلقت نمو سكاني صحي في الأردن. اكتب اثنين من هذه العوامل.
3. What was the fact that 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunized in 2012 CE a result of?
نتيجة لماذا كانت الحقيقة ان هناك 98 في المائة من أطفال الأردن محصنين/مطعمين بشكل كامل في عام 2012؟
4. The report claims that Jordan's healthcare system is successful? Write down two pieces of evidence to show this claim.
يدعي التقرير ان نظام الرعاية الصحية الأردني ناجح. اكتب دليلين يثبت هذا الإدعاء.
5. The efforts of improving the health condition in Jordan have benefited Jordan in two ways. What are they?
جهود تحسين الوضع الصحي في الأردن قد أفاد الأردن بطريقتين. ما هما؟
6. The report suggests that development in education, clean water , diet, electricity,

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- etc. can create a healthier community. Do you agree? Why/Why not?
يوضح التقرير أن التطور في التعليم، والماء النظيف، والغذاء، والكهرباء.. الخ يمكن أن يخلق مجتمع صحي أكثر. هل توافق؟ لماذا/لماذا لا؟
7. Experts say that people need to be more responsible for their health. Suggest three things that can be done to create a healthy home.
يقول الخبراء أن على الناس أن يصبحوا أكثر تحمل مسؤولية تجاه صحتهم. اقترح 3 أشياء يمكن القيام بها لخلق بيت صحي.
8. What does the underlined word "its", in paragraph 4, refer to?
على ماذا يعود الضمير؟
9. Find a word in the text that means the same as "relating to teeth".
جد كلمة وردت في النص تعني "له علاقة بالأسنان".
10. Quote the sentence which shows the beginning of carrying out open heart operations in Jordan.
اقتبس الجملة التي توضح بداية اجراء عمليات قلب مفتوح في الأردن.

الإجابات النموذجية

1. This is largely due to the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority
2. a) The low infant mortality rate, b) as well as the excellent healthcare system
3. Thanks to *immunisation* teams that had been working towards this goal for several years.
4. a) In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2012 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 73.5.
b) between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan's *infant mortality* rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world - from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 32 deaths per 1,000 births in 2014 CE.
5. a) Jordan's healthy population growth, b) which will result in a strong *work force* with economic benefits for the whole country
6. Yes, I do. When people are well educated, have clean water to drink, healthy diet, electricity, etc., they will have a healthier environment to live in. Also, most diseases are a result of a lack of these things.
7. a) having a good ventilation.
b) washing hands regularly.
c) keeping first aid kit at home
8. the country's (Jordan's)
9. *dental*
10. In Jordan, the open heart surgery programme started in 1970 CE in Amman.

مع أطيب أمنياتنا لكم بالنجاح والتفوق

مؤلفا كورس الرسالة

رأفت أبو فارس & جلال أبو حشيش