

**A Green Cornfield**  
**Christina Rossetti**

The earth was green, the sky was blue:  
I saw and heard one sunny morn  
A skylark hang between the two,  
A singing **speck** above the corn;

A stage below, in gay **accord**,  
White butterflies danced on the wing,  
And still the singing skylark soared,  
And silent sank and soared to sing.

The cornfield stretched a **tender** green  
To right and left beside my walks;  
I knew he had a **nest** unseen  
Somewhere among the million **stalks**.

And as I paused to hear his song  
While **swift** the sunny moments slid,  
Perhaps his mate sat listening long,  
And listened longer than I did.

**حقل الذرة الأخضر**  
**كريستينا روسيتي (ترجمة نزار سرطاوي) بتصرف**

كانت الأرض خضراء، وكانت السماء زرقاء:  
رأيت وسمعت ذات صباح مشمس،  
ذكرَ قبرةً يتعلق بين الاثنين، (يطير بين السماء والأرض)  
بقعة تصدح فوق الذرة؛ (مصدر غناء وصغير أعلى الحقل)

على مسافة أدنى، في تناغم مرح،  
راحت فراشات بيضاء ترقص على الجناح، (وهي تطير)  
فيما ظلت القبرة الصداحة تحلق،  
تنزل صامتة وتعلو لتصدح.

امتد حقل الذرة أخضر يانعاً  
إلى اليمين واليسار بجانب خطاي؛  
كنت أعرف أن له (للطائر) عشّاً مخفياً  
في مكان ما بين ملايين سيقان الذرة:

وحين توقفت لأسمع أغنيته،  
بينما كانت اللحظات المشمسة تنزلق (تمضي) سريعاً،  
لعل رفيقته كانت جالسة تستمع طويلاً،  
واستمعت لفترة أطول مما استمعت.

**Question 1: Answer the questions.**

1- Is a speck something big or small (line 4)?

.....

2- If something is in accord, is it in agreement or disagreement (line 5)?

.....

3- Does tender suggest something fresh and young, or old and strong (line 9)?

.....

4- What does a bird do in a nest (line 11)?

.....

5- Which part of a plant is the stalk (line 12)?

.....

.....

6- Does swift mean slow or fast (line 14)?

.....

**Answers:** 1- small 2- in agreement 3- fresh and young 4- It lays eggs. 5- It's the long, upright part of the plant that supports the leaves. 6- fast

## **Question 2: Choose the correct word to complete the summary of the poem.**

The poet describes how (1) **(content / sad / lonely)** she feels as she walks through a cornfield. As she walks along, she sees a skylark (2) **(flying away from the cornfield / flying in the sky / falling towards her)**. It doesn't sing as it flies (3) **(lower / higher)**. Below it, butterflies (4) **(sit quietly / move slowly / move quickly)** in the cornfield. The poet knows that the skylark's nest is (5) **(visible in / hidden in / far away from)** the cornfield. She (6) **(notices / imagines / knows)** that its companion is also listening somewhere in the cornfield.

**Answers:** 1- content 2- flying in the sky 3- lower 4- move quickly 5- hidden in 6- imagines

## **Question 3: Answer the questions about the poem.**

1- The poet uses many examples of alliteration. Find one example. What effect is the poet trying to achieve with this technique?

**Note: alliteration:** (الجناس الاستهلاكي هو تكرير حرف أو أكثر في مستهل كلمتين متجاورتين أو أكثر)

.....

.....

2- Find two references to another listener, apart from the poet herself, in lines 10 to 16 of the poem. Who or what is this listener?

.....

.....

3- How do we know that the poet leaves the cornfield before the skylark has stopped singing?

.....

.....

### **Answers:**

1- Some word pairs alliterate (singing speck on line 4, listening long on line 15, listened longer on line 16), but there are also lines that alliterate: And still the singing skylark soared (line 7), And silent sank and soared to sing (line 8) and While swift the sunny moments slid (line 14). Alliteration adds to the rhythm of the poem and also links dissimilar words together (here we have soared and sank; silent and singing).

2- The two references are I knew he had a nest unseen (line 11) (the female bird is sitting on the eggs); Perhaps his mate sat listening long (line 15) (the female bird). The listener is the female skylark.

3- She says, Perhaps his mate sat listening long, And listened longer than I did (lines 15–16). This shows that the poet leaves the cornfield but speculates that the bird's mate might still be listening to the song: therefore, the bird must still have been singing.


**Analysis** 1- Rhyming words occur at the end of lines and in a pattern. The pattern is called a rhyme scheme. Describe the rhyme scheme in this poem.

.....

.....

**Answer:** The rhyme scheme is abab. In other words, the first line and third lines rhyme, as do the second and fourth.

What I saw  
What I heard  
What I felt  
What I did

[illegible]

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## Around the World in Eighty Days

حول العالم في ثمانين يوماً

by Jules Verne

The story, set in 1873 CE, is about an Englishman, Mr Phileas Fogg, who is trying to complete a journey around the world in eighty days. At this point in the story, he and his travelling companion, the Frenchman Mr Passepartout, are travelling through India by train. They have befriended another traveller, Sir Francis Cromarty.

بدأت القصة في 1873 للميلاد وهي عن رجل انجليزي السيد فليس فوغ والذي يحاول اكمال رحلة حول العالم في ثمانين يوماً. وفي هذه النقطة من القصة يسافر هو ورفيقه الفرنسي باسبارتوت بالقطار عبر الهند. ولقد صادقا مسافر اخر وهو السيد فرانسيس كوماترتي.

The train stopped at eight o'clock, in the midst of a glade some fifteen miles beyond Rothal, where there were several **bungalows** and workmen's cabins. The conductor, passing along the carriages, shouted, 'Passengers will get out here!'

وقف القطار عند الساعة الثامنة في وسط منطقة خالية من الأشجار في غابة حوالي خمسة عشر كيلو مترا بعد روثالو حيث كان هناك العديد من البيوت ذات الطابق الواحد وكبائن العمال. صاح قاطع التذاكر "سينزل الركاب هنا"

'Where are we?' asked Sir Francis.

"أين نحن؟" سأل السيد فرانسيس

'At the **hamlet** of Kholby.'

في قرية كولبي الصغيرة

'Do we stop here?'

وهل ننزأ هنا؟

'Certainly. The railway isn't finished.'

طبعاً، فالسكة الحديدية ليست مكتملة.

'What! Not finished?'

ماذا! ليست مكتملة؟

'No. There's still a matter of fifty miles to be laid from here to Allahabad, where the line begins again.'

لا. هناك ما يقارب الخمسين ميلاً ليتم اكمالها الى الله آباد، حيث تبدأ السكة مرة ثانية.

'Yet you sell tickets from Bombay to Calcutta,' retorted Sir Francis, who was growing warm.

وانت لا زلت تبيع تذاكر من بومباي الى كالكوتا، رد السيد فرانسيس والذي كان يستثيط غضباً.

'No doubt,' replied the conductor, 'but the passengers know that they must provide means of transportation for themselves from Kholby to Allahabad.'

لا شك، أجاب جامع التذاكر، لكن الركاب يعلمون أنه يجب عليهم تدبير امر وسيلة مواصلات لأنفسهم من كولبي الى الله آباد.

'Sir Francis,' said Mr Fogg quietly, 'we will, if you please, look about for some means of conveyance to Allahabad.'

سيد فرانسيس، قال السيد فوغ بهدوء، لو تكرمت، سنجد وسيلة نقل إلى الله آباد.

'Mr Fogg, this is a delay greatly to your disadvantage.'

سيد فوغ، هذا تأخير كبير وليس من صالحك.

'No, Sir Francis; it was foreseen.'

لا سيد فرانسيس، لقد كان هذا متوقع.

'What! You knew that the way—'

ماذا! أكننت تعلم أن الطريق ...



‘Not at all, but I knew that some obstacle or other would sooner or later arise on my route. Nothing, therefore, is lost. I have two gained days to sacrifice. A **steamer** leaves Calcutta for Hong Kong at noon, on the 25th. This is the 22nd, and we shall reach Calcutta in time.’

There was nothing to say to so confident a response.

لا بالمره، ولكنني عرفت أن معضلة أو أخرى ستواجهنا عاجلاً أم آجلاً في طريقنا. لذلك، لم نفقد شيء. لدي يومين إضافيين يمكنني التضحية بهما. ستغادر باخرة من كلكوتا إلى هونغ كونج في مساء الـ 25. واليوم هو الثاني والعشرون، وسنصل كلاكوتا في الوقت المحدد. لم يكن هناك ما نقول لمثل هذه الإستجابة الواثقة.

Mr Fogg and Sir Francis Cromarty, after searching the village from end to end, came back without having found anything.

عاد السيد فوغ والسيد فرانسيس كوماتري بعد البحث في كامل المدينة بلا شيء.

‘I shall go afoot,’ said Phileas Fogg.

لا بد من الذهاب مشياً، قال السيد فيلاس فوغ.

Passepartout, who had now rejoined his master, made a **wry grimace**, as he thought of his magnificent, but too frail Indian shoes. After a moment’s hesitation, he said, ‘Monsieur, I think I have found a means of conveyance.’

باسبارتوت، والذي عاد للإنضمام لسيدته، كثر لسماع ذلك، لأنه فكر في حذائه الرائع، ذا الجودة الهندية الهشة. وبعد تردد للحظات رد قائلاً: سيدي: لقد وجدت وسيلة نقل.

‘What?’

‘An elephant! An elephant that belongs to an Indian who lives but a hundred steps from here.’

‘Let’s go and see the elephant,’ replied Mr Fogg.

ماذا؟ فيل! فيل يملكه هندي يعيش على بعد مئة خطوة من هنا. فرد السيد فوغ: لنذهب ونتفقد الفيل.

They soon reached a small hut. **Enclosed** within some high **palings**, was the animal in question. An Indian came out of the hut, and, at their request, conducted them within the enclosure. The elephant, which was reared, not to be an animal that merely carried things around, but for warlike purposes, was half-domesticated. Happily, however, for Mr Fogg, the animal’s instruction in this direction had not gone far, and the elephant still preserved its natural gentleness. Kiouni – this was the name of the elephant – could doubtless travel rapidly for a long time, and, in default of any other means of conveyance, Mr Fogg resolved to hire him. However, elephants are far from being cheap in India as they are becoming scarce. Male elephants, as they are only suitable for circus shows, are much sought after especially as the majority are domesticated. When therefore Mr Fogg proposed to the Indian to hire Kiouni, he refused point-blank. Mr Fogg persisted, offering the excessive sum of ten pounds an hour for the loan of the elephant to Allahabad. Refused. Twenty pounds? Refused also. Forty pounds? Still refused.

سرعان ما وصلوا إلى كوخ صغير. محاط ببعض الرماح العالية، أين الحيوان. خرج هنري من الكوخ وعند طلبهم قادهم إلى الحضيصة. لقد ربي الفيل للقيام بمهام حربية ثقيلة وليس فقط لحمل الأشياء. لقد كان شبه اليف. بالنسبة للسيد فوغ، لم تكن التعليمات لهذا الحيوان صعبة. ولازال الفيل يحافظ على بعض لطافته الطبيعية. كان اسمه كيوني ويمكنه بدون شك السفر

بشكل سريع لمدة طويلة ولذلك استأجره السيد فوغ. إن الفيلو ليست رخيصة في الهند لأنها شحيحة. الفيلة الذكور ولأنها مناسبة للسيرك فقط هي الأكثر رغبة لأنها أليفة. وعندما عرض السيد فوغ استأجار كيوتي، رفض وبدون مجال للنقاش. أصر السيد فوغ، عاضاً مبلغ عشر جنيهات للساعة مقابل إستعارة الفيل حتى الله أباد. رفض. عشرون جنيه؟ رفض. أربعين باوند ولازال الرد بالرفض.

Phileas Fogg, without getting in the least flurried, then proposed to purchase the animal outright, and at first offered a thousand pounds for him. The Indian, perhaps thinking he was going to make a great bargain, still refused.

At two thousand pounds the Indian yielded.

‘What a price, good heavens!’ cried Passepartout, ‘for an elephant.’

فيلاس فوغ، وبدون تردد وبشكل متعجل عرض شراء الحيوان. وبالبدائية عرض ألف جنيهه مقابل. رفض الهندي معتقداً انه ماهر في المساومة. وعند الألفي جنيهه صرخ الهندي. ياله من ثمن يا الله مقابل فيل، صاح باسبارتوت.

It only remained now to find a guide, which was comparatively easy. A young Parsee\*, with an intelligent face, offered his services, which Mr Fogg accepted, promising so generous a reward as to materially stimulate his zeal. The elephant was led out and equipped. Provisions were purchased at Kholby, and, while Sir Francis and Mr Fogg took the howdahs\* on either side, Passepartout got astride the saddle-cloth between them. The Parsee perched himself on the elephant’s neck, and at nine o’clock they set out from the village, the animal marching off through the dense forest of palms by the shortest cut.

بقي الآن أن نجد دليل، والذي كان سهلاً بالمقارنة مع إيجاد الفيل. شاب فارسي، ذا وجه ذكي. عرض خدماته، والتي قبلها السيد فوغ وأعداً بمقابل سخى ليحفز حماسه. إقنيد الفيل وتم تجهيزه. وتم شراء المؤونة في كولبي، وبينما لزم السيد فرانسيس والسيد فوغ الكراسي أعلى الفيل على الجهتين، اتخذ باسبارتوت السرج الذي بينهم مجلساً. استقر الفارسي على رقبة الفيل وانطلقوا من القرية عند التاسعة. مشى الفيل عبر الغابة المكتظة بأشجار النخيل متخذاً أقصر طريق.

\* Parsee – a person living in South Asia but descended from Persia. رجل من اصل فارسي

\* howdah – a seat for riding an elephant. الهودج مكان جلوس الشخص على ظهر الحيوان

### **Question 1: Answer the questions.**

1- What kind of house is a bungalow (line 6)?

.....

2- How does the word hamlet (line 9) suggest that there aren’t many houses or people in the area where the train has stopped?

.....  
.....

3- What form of transport is a steamer (line 24)?

.....

4- What kind of facial expression is a wry grimace (line 30), and why did Passepartout’s face show this expression?

.....  
.....  
.....

5- Read line 36 again. Which words tell us that the elephant was kept safely away from direct contact with humans?

.....

.....

.....

**Answers:**

- 1- a house with one floor.  
2- A hamlet is a very small village, which suggests that there are very few people and houses.  
3- It's a ship powered by steam.  
4- It's an expression that shows pain or unhappiness. Passepartout wasn't happy because he didn't want to walk far, as he didn't think his shoes would be sturdy enough.  
5- enclosed, palings: The elephant was in a compound surrounded by high palings. In other words, the animal was fenced in an area.

**Question 2: Answer the questions.**

1- Why can't the train continue its journey from Kholby to Allahabad?

.....

.....

2- Why is Sir Francis annoyed during his conversation with the conductor? What expression is used to mean he is getting annoyed? (line 15)

.....

.....

3- How does Mr Fogg deal with the situation when he discovers that his train journey cannot continue? How does his attitude differ from that of Sir Francis? Look at lines 23 to 26.

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4- Why did the Indian man decide to rear an elephant?

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.....

5- How do we know that the elephant is not aggressive?

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.....

6- How many people travel on the elephant?

.....

.....

**Answers:**

- 1- The train cannot continue its journey because the railway line hasn't actually been completed.  
2- He is annoyed because he feels cheated by being sold a ticket to somewhere the train doesn't go. 'Growing warm' means getting annoyed.  
3- Fogg says that he suspected that this might happen and suggests that they find another means of transport. Compared to Sir Francis, he is very calm and confident and doesn't show any anger. 4- He wanted it for fighting. 5- 'It still preserved its natural gentleness', meaning that it does not want to fight (lines 40-41). 6- four – the guide, Passepartout, Sir Francis and Mr Fogg

**Question 3: Complete the sentences with the correct word.**

calm / confident / enthusiastic / unapologetic / worried

- 1- The conductor is ..... about having sold a ticket to Allahabad to the travellers, even though the train will not take them there.
- 2- Mr Fogg is ..... that he will still complete his journey in eighty days.
- 3- Passepartout feels ..... about the prospect of walking the rest of the way to Allahabad.
- 4- Mr Fogg remains ..... while he negotiates the sale of the elephant.
- 5- The guide is very ..... about making the journey by elephant.

**Answers:** 1- unapologetic 2- confident 3- worried 4- calm 5- enthusiastic

**Question 4: Complete the sentences 1–3 with the names of the characters.**

Sir Francis / Passepartout / Phileas Fogg

- 1- ..... is prepared to walk the rest of the way to Allahabad.
- 2- ..... thinks that two thousand pounds is too much to pay for an elephant.
- 3- ..... does not know where they are when the train stops.

**Answers:** 1- Phileas Fogg 2- Passepartout 3- Sir Francis

**Question 5: Find a line in the story that represents the following ideas.**

- 1- time 2- money 3- transport

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Answers:** 1- lines 20–21 2- lines 49–51 3- lines 41–43

**Question 6:** Consider the idea of transport. Compare the train (lines 6–15) and the elephant (lines 38–45). What are the advantages and disadvantages of each mode of transport mentioned, and how does this relate to the rest of the extract?

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.....

**Suggested answer:** Transport is an important theme in this story. These two passages describing a train's unfinished route and an elephant's potential to be a good mode of transport are interesting since the railway is not finished (line 11) and the elephant is needed to continue on their journey. The elephant, a live animal, is described like a mode of transport; it 'could doubtless travel rapidly and for a long time'. In this situation, the man-made transport fails, whereas the animal seems to be a more positive investment.

**Question 7:** Do you think that this story shows the importance of time? Justify your answer.

[illegible]

**Suggested answer:**

*I think that this story shows the importance of time when Phileas Fogg is so precise about the number of days they have to spare in line 24. It also references time in the passage where the elephant is described ('rapidly', line 41). However, I think that more importance is given to efficiency, because Phileas Fogg is not in a hurry; he is instead very well prepared (lines 23–25).*

**Analysis:** 1- Read lines 8–22. Making specific reference to these lines, compare and contrast the characters of Sir Francis and Phileas Fogg. Comment on the things they say and do. Remember to quote from the text.

.....

**Suggested answer:** Sir Francis and Phileas Fogg are men of two very different personalities. Whilst Sir Francis gets easily angry, Phileas Fogg is calm and assured. In line 12, Sir Francis speaks in exclamation and short sentences: “What! Not Finished”. In contrast, Phileas Fogg is calm, unsurprised and almost amused by the situation. His sentences are more carefully considered, and he speaks “quietly”, using polite terms such as “please” in line 18. Overall, I would say that it is much better to react like Phileas Fogg in such a situation, as it is much more stressful to be angry.

**Writing:** 2- Read the extract from *Around the World in Eighty Days* again. Write two diary entries by Phileas Fogg; one from the beginning of his journey and one from the end. Think about how his character might have changed by the end of the journey. Write about 100 words for each entry in your notebook.

*(The page contains horizontal dotted lines for writing.)*

وزاری (2016):

- What is the expression that is used to mean that Sir Francis is getting annoyed?

.....

## Language Functions

### الوظائف اللغوية

- الوظائف اللغوية هي مهارة يتم بها اختبار قدرة الطالب على استنتاج الهدف من الجمل، فمثلاً لو قال لك أحدهم:  
- If I were you, I would not buy this laptop.  
ففي هذه الحالة يحاول المتكلم اعطاؤك نصيحة بطريقة مهذبة بقوله لو كنت مكانك لما اشتريت هذا الكمبيوتر المحمول.
- في الكتاب وتحديداً في المستوى الرابع يوجد العديد من الوظائف اللغوية سأسردها في الأسفل وسأضع ملاحظات حول الوظائف اللغوية للقواعد التي في الكتاب علماً بأن الوزارة لم تقم بوضع سؤال وظائف لغوية في امتحان الدورة السابقة للعام 2016 المستوى الرابع وتم استبداله بسؤال الأسئلة الذيلية:

### 1- Giving Advice: كيف تعطي نصيحة

Sentence	ترجمة الجملة
- Have you thought about ...?	هل فكرت في .....؟
- You should ..., no doubt about it.	يجب عليك ..... فلا شك في ذلك
- If I were ....., I would .....	لو كنت ..... ، لقمّت ب.....
- My main recommendation is that you ...	توصيتي الوحيدة هي ان .....

#### Examples:

- **Have you thought about** visiting Petra?
- If you have terrible toothache, **you should** see the dentist, **no doubt about it**.
- **If I were you, I would** hit the books during this year.
- **My main recommendation is that you** should do your best.

### 2- Linking words showing cause (explain the reason for something.)

كلمات الربط التي تظهر السبب (ايضاح سبب شيء)

Words	ترجمتها
because / as / since	لأن
because of / due to	بسبب

#### Examples:

- We couldn't go to the stadium **because / as / since** there weren't any tickets left.
- **As / Since / Because** I was tired, I went to bed.
- We were late **because of / due to** the traffic.

### 3- Linking words showing result (explain the consequences of an action.)

كلمات الربط التي توضح النتيجة (توضح نتائج وعواقب حدث ما)

Words	ترجمتها
therefore / so	وبالتالي
as a result, / because of that, / consequently,	وكنتيجة لذلك

#### Examples:

- We were caught in traffic, **therefore / so** we missed the start of the play.
- She worked hard; **as a result, / because of that, / consequently**, she did well in her exams.

- هناك العديد من الأنماط التي تستخدمها الوزارة في قياس مثل هذه المهارات وسأسرد منها التالي:

**Example 1 (2016):**

- Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. (2 points)

**Have you thought about** visiting Petra?

- What is the language function of the sentence above? .....

- في المثال السابق، الأسلوب والسؤال وزاري لكن تم تغيير محتوى السؤال ليتطابق مع المستوى الرابع أي الإجابة تكون كالتالي:

**Answer:** The language function of the previous sentence is **Giving Advice**.

- يكون الطلب أحيانا بإكمال الجملة الثانية باستخدام أحد الجمل التابعة للوظائف اللغوية كالتالي:

**Exercise 2:**

- Write a response to this sentence using **a linking word showing result**:

**Rashed:** What do you think the reason behind Alias failure in her last job.

**Asma:** .....

**Suggested Answer:** She didn't work hard; **as a result, / because of that, / consequently**, she did not succeed.

- في هذا النوع يطلب منك تحديد أي جملة تحمل الوظيفة اللغوية الفلانية، يجدر التنويه هنا أن هذا النوع من الأسئلة لم يعد قابل للتطبيق بسبب إلغاء أسئلة ظظظ دائرة:

**Exercise 3 (2012):**

- Study the following sentence and answer the question below:

**A- Mona:** I have a bad toothache.

**B- Noha:** I think you have to see the dentist.

Which of the previous sentences **gives advice**? .....

**Exercise 4:**

- Study the following sentence and answer the question below:

**Rashed:** What do you think the reason behind Alias failure in her last job.

**Asma:** She didn't work hard; **as a result, / because of that, / consequently**, she did not succeed.

- What is the language function of the underlined word(s)?

**Suggested Answer:** The language function of the underlined word(s) is **linking words showing result**.

**- Exercise 5: (2016)**

- Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows:

**We couldn't go to the stadium since there weren't any tickets left.**

- What is the function **of using since** in the above sentence?

**Suggested Answer:** the language function of using since is **showing cause (explain the reason for something.)**

## Grammar Language Functions الوظائف اللغوية المتعلقة بالقواعد

- أحياناً يتم السؤال عن الوظيفة اللغوية لجملة تحمل قاعدة معينة تم شرحها في الوحدات فلنقم بترتيبها في هذا الجدول:

Grammatical Rule القاعدة اللغوية	Sentence Form شكل الجملة	Language Function وظيفتها اللغوية يبدأ الحل ب <u>The language function of this sentence is</u>
<b>Quantifiers to Make Comparisons</b>	less / more / earlier / later / less popular than / more popular / less / longer / more people  the most / the least / least popular / the fastest / the most popular / the least / the most  as much as / not as many / as popular as / as much as / not as many	talking about quantifiers making comparative sentences  talking about quantifiers making superlative sentences  talking about quantifiers making equal / non-equal comparisons
<b>Indirect Questions</b>	Could you tell me ...; Do you know ...; Do you mind telling me ...; Could you explain ....	asking questions in a polite, formal way.
<b>The Impersonal Passive</b>	It is said..... It used to be thought.... It is believed..... The story is believed.....	using a formal way of reporting thoughts, sayings, beliefs and opinions.
<b>Question Tags</b>	.....,aren't you? ....., shouldn't they?	using question tags to check or query information.
<b>Passive Forms</b>	be + V3	expressing passivation.
<b>Unreal Past Forms For Past Regrets</b>	wish or If only + <b>Past Perfect</b>	expressing regrets about the past.
<b>Unreal Past Forms For Present Wishes</b>	wish or If only + <b>Past Simple</b>	expressing wishes about the present that are impossible or unlikely to happen.
<b>The Zero Conditional</b>	(if + Present Simple/Present Simple)	using the zero conditional to describe something that always happens (the inevitable consequence) after a certain action or event.
<b>The First Conditional</b>	(if + Present Simple/will + V1)	using the first conditional to describe a future outcome of a certain future action or event.
<b>The Third Conditional</b>	(if + Past Perfect/would have + past participle)	using the third conditional to imagine past situations. These past situations are impossible, and did not happen.



**Exercise 6:** Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

**- Mahmoud is taller than his brother.**

- What is the language function of the sentence above? .....

**Exercise 7:** Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

**- I can run the fastest.**

- What is the language function of the sentence above? .....

**Exercise 8:** Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

**- I don't like running as much as I like swimming.**

- What is the language function of the sentence above? .....

**Exercise 9:** Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

**- Ali is happy, isn't he?**

- What is the language function of the sentence above? .....

**Exercise 10:** Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

**- Smartphones hadn't been invented fifty years ago.**

- What is the language function of the sentence above? .....

**Exercise 11:** Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

**- I wish I hadn't bought these shoes.**

- What is the language function of the sentence above? .....

**Exercise 12:** Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

**- I wish I didn't have a headache.**

- What is the language function of the sentence above? .....

**Exercise 13:** Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

**- If plants don't get enough sunlight, they die.**

- What is the language function of the sentence above? .....

**Exercise 14:** Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

**- If you get an interview for a job, you will need to show real enthusiasm.**

- What is the language function of the sentence above? .....

**Exercise 15:** Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

**- If I won the lottery, I would buy a big house.**

**- What is the language function of this sentence? The language function of this sentence is to express actions which are unlikely to happen, imaginations or unreal events.**

**Exercise 16:** Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

**- If I had slept better before the exam, I could have concentrated better.**

- What is the language function of the sentence above? .....

ملحق التحرير  
Editing

- يجب عليك عزيزي الطالب ان تضع بعين الاعتبار القواعد التي درست وجميع كلمات الكتاب لحل هذا السؤال:

**Exercise 1:** Edit the following text. There are three grammar mistakes, one spelling mistake and one punctuation mistake. Find and correct them.

"It is believe that when you learn a forein language, it helps to use the language as much you can. You should take every opportunity to engage in the conversation with a native speaker. Reading English books, or magazines also helps."

.....  
.....

**Exercise 2 (2016/w):** Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes (one grammar mistake, one punctuation mistake and two spelling mistakes). Find out these four mistakes and correct them.

"I am doing an online postgraduate course in education. It is think that distance learning means that you don't socialise with other students? as you do when you are doing a face-to-face course. It's not true! Our class consists of 30 students from all over the world. We study at home and send our assignments to our totors by email and there are a lot of different class discussions on the Internet."

.....  
.....

**Exercise 3:** Edit the following text. There are two grammar mistakes, two spelling mistakes and two punctuation mistakes. Find and correct them.

"A few years ago: as money az 1,000 schools across the USA start making school years longer by adding up to ten extra days to the school year or by make each school day longer by half an hour?"

.....  
.....

**Answers**

**Exercise 1:** 1- believed 2- foreign 3- as much as you can 4- a conversation 5- books or magazines.

**Exercise 2:** 1- postgraduate=postgraduate 2- think=thought 3- ?=. 4- totors=tutors.

**Exercise 3:** 1- :-, 2- many 3- as 4- start=started 5- make=making 6- ?=.

### ملحق الكتابة الموجهة

#### Guided Writing

- هناك سؤال في صفحة الامتحان الأخيرة عادة ما يتم نسيانه وهو سؤال الكتابة الموجهة. يجب قراءة السؤال كاملاً لأنه وفي كل سنة يتم ادخال عنصر جديد إلى السؤال. عزيزي الطالب، في البداية يجب حل الكتابة الموجهة باستخدام العقل.

- ممكن ان يأتيك سؤال على شكل مقارنة او كتابة قصة قصيرة او سيرة غيرية او اي شيء، قم عزيزي الطالب بتشغيل مخك ولا تنس ان الدماغ البشري قادر على كتابة عدد لا متناه من الجمل فقط عندما تؤمن بقدراتك، فقط استخدم الأنماط الثلاثة البسيطة للجمل والتي درست في بداية هذه الدوسية.

- أولاً: حاول أن تضع مبدئاً سواء من السؤال الأصلي أو من المربع، حاول استنباط المبدئ وهذا الشيء ليس صعباً. فالمبدئ هو ما نريد الكلام عنه. وهو موضوع السؤال. المبدئ ممكن أن يكون (اسماً وحيداً) او (احد أدوات التعريف أو التذكير متبوعاً بصفة و/او اسم) او (ضمير). في التمرين الأول ، في الأسفل:

- Read the information below, and write two sentences about the advantages and disadvantages of doing voluntary work while you are still a student. Use appropriate linking words.

- لاحظ كيفية استنباط المبدئ من السؤال:

- The advantages of doing voluntary work while you are still a student

- The disadvantages of doing voluntary work while you are still a student

- ثانياً: يجب ان تصب كل جهدك على تكوين وتركيب الفعل. خذ في الاعتبار ما يلي: مفرد/جمع/مضارع/ماض/مستقبل. يعني استعمل مخك، لا يجوز دائماً استخدام القوالب.

- are / can be / give / gives / will give .... etc

- ثالثاً: الآن جاء دور المفعول به أو المكمل في جملنا وهي عادة ما تكون المعطيات التي تعطى في الفراغ السفلي من الجدول.

- practical experience.

- future career choices.

- interviews and your curriculum vitae.

- ملاحظة هامة: يمكنك في بعض الأحيان استخدام المعطيات الخبرية كمبتدأ، يعني شقلب الشكل المألوف للجملة. ويمكنك ايضاً استخدام ضمائر بدل الأسماء التي تم ذكرها سابقاً.

\*\*\*

**Exercise 1:** Read the information below, and write two sentences about the advantages and disadvantages of doing voluntary work while you are still a student. Use appropriate linking words.

- practical experience.

- future career choices.

- interviews and your curriculum vitae.

.....

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**Exercise 2 (2016/w): Read the information below, and write two sentences about the benefits of studying abroad.**

- build valuable job skills.
- be self-confident.
- make friends.
- understand own and other cultures.

.....

.....

.....

.....

- يمكنك أيضاً استخدام مجموعة الإرشادات التي يعطيها المعلمون كالتالي: (لا تستخدمها إلا إن كنت ضعيف)
- Read the information in the table below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write **two sentences** about..... هنا يعطيك الموضوع..... use the appropriate linking words such as and, too, also.....etc.....
- هناك غالباً ثلاثة أنواع من الجداول يوجد بها مبتدأ ومعطيات، المعطيات غالباً ما تكون ثلاثة وأحياناً تكون أربعة كما في الجدول التالي:

Subject
- information (1)
- information (2)
- information (3)

Subject
- information (1)
- information (2)
- information (3)
- information (4)

**ملاحظات:**

- 1- تبدأ الجملة بحرف كبير وتنتهي بنقطة.
- 2- لا تكتب على شكل فقرة **إلا إذا طلب منك ذلك**.
- 3- يجب استخدام المبتدأ في كل جملة. تستطيع استخدام ضمائر في الجمل الثانية بدل الأسماء وذلك يظهر مهاراتك.
- 4- استخدام المعطيان الأول والثاني في الجملة الأولى.
- 5- استخدام المعطيان الثالث والرابع في الجملة الثانية أما إذا كان هناك 3 معطيات فقط ، إصع منه الجملة الثانية كما في المثالين التاليين:

Subject + info 1 + and + info 2 + too.

Subject + info 3 + and + info 4 + also.

Subject + info 3 + also

**الجدول الأول** يتم إعطائك المبتدأ جاهز:

هنا يتم إعطائك المبتدأ جاهز
1- معلومات
2- معلومات
3- معلومات

عند رؤية هذا الجدول، قم بما يلي وحاول أن تتصرف بحرية في حال استطعت عمل جمل من عندك ويجب عليك أن تتق بنفسك عزيزي لأنك قضيت سنوات وانت تدرس هذه اللغة:

Subject + can be + (1) معلومات ing + and (2) معلومات ing + too. الجملة الأولى

Subject + can be + (3) معلومات ing + also. الجملة الثانية

**ملاحظة:** يتم إضافة (ing) على أول كلمة في المعلومات، بمعنى آخر يضاف الـ (ing) على الفعل.

**ملاحظة:** لا يمكن أن تحل هذا السؤال بدون استخدام عقلك لأنه كل عام يتم ادخال عنصر جديد في السؤال.

### Example (2011)

City People
- live in apartments. - have stressful lives. - buy vegetables from shops. - shop in supermarkets.

هذا المثال محلول:

- City people can be living in apartments and having stressful lives too.
- City people can be buying vegetables from shops and shopping in super markets also.  
ولكن يمكنك ان تبدأ بالمعطيات وتحولها إلى مبتدأ:
- Shopping in supermarkets and buying vegetables from shops are some of the characteristics of city people's life.
- They also live in apartments and have stressful lives too.

### Exercise 3 (2011):

Successful People
- work hard. - communicate openly. - welcome change. - learn new skills.

.....

.....

.....

.....

النوع الثاني من الجداول يكون في الفراغ الأول أحد الكلمات التالية:

Purposes / Benefits / How / Reasons / Advantages / Disadvantages / Why / Results
1 معلومات –
2 معلومات –
3 معلومات –

نبدأ الجملة بـ :

الجملة الأولى There are many + نضع المبتدأ + such as + 1 معطيات ing + and 2 معطيات ing + too.

الجملة الثانية There are many + نضع المبتدأ + such as + 3 معطيات ing + also.

ملاحظات: إذا بدأ المبتدأ بـ how نضع قبلها ways أما إذا بدأ المبتدأ بـ why نضع قبلها reasons:

- لا تستخدم هذا الأسلوب إلا إذا عجزت عن الحل فهذه الطرق وضعت للطلاب الضعيف وأنت من الطلاب المميزين لا شك.

### Example (2012):

Purpose of building dams
- save water - irrigate plants. - generate electricity.

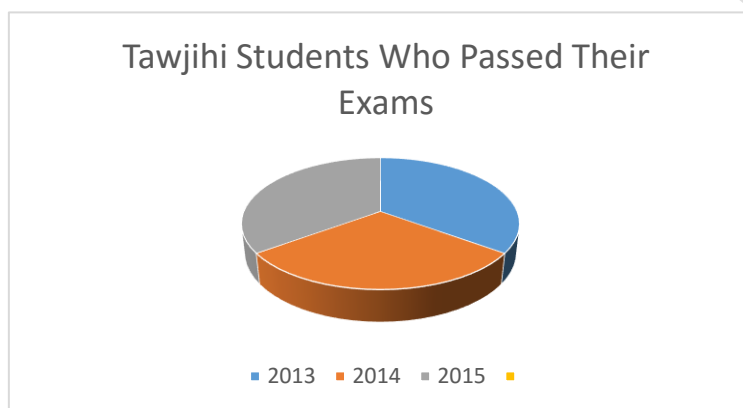
- There are many purposes of building dams such as saving water and irrigating plants too.
- There are many purposes of building dams such as generating electricity also.  
- يمكنني أن أحل هذا السؤال بطريقة مختلفة:
- Saving water and irrigating plants are some of the purposes of building dams.
- They can also generate electricity using water which is locked in dams.

#### Exercise 4 (2013):

##### Benefits of voluntary work

- gain skills
- help people
- develop the community

- يمكن أن تعطى شكل بياني (ليس وزارتي):



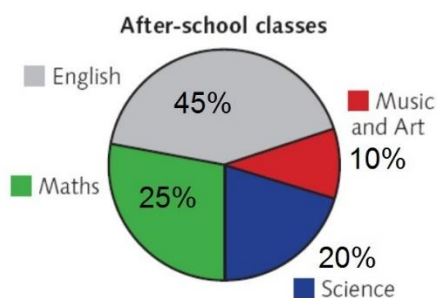
- The Percentage of Tawjihi students who passed all their exams in 2013 was 30% while in 2014 it was 35%.
- In 2015, those who passed all their exams were about 30 percent of the whole number.

#### Exercise 5:

##### Quantifiers to make comparisons

Look at the diagram of after-school classes and make two sentences using the phrases in the box.

as much as   less   more   not as many  
the least   the most   as popular as



**Exercise 6 (2016/L4/w):**

**B. GUIDED WRITING (4 points)**

Read the information below, and write two sentences about the benefits of studying abroad.

- build valuable job skills.
- be self - confident.
- make friends.
- understand own and other cultures.

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Exercise 7: (2016)**

**B. GUIDED WRITING (4 points)**

Read the information in the table below, and write two sentences comparing and contrasting compulsory education in different countries.

Compulsory education in different countries	
England	5 – 16 years
Jordan	6 – 16 years
Turkey	6 – 18 years
Japan	6 – 15 years

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Exercise 8: Read the information below and in your ANSWER BOOKLET write a brief biography using all the given notes below about Mahmoud Darwish. Use the appropriate linking words.**

- Name: Mahmoud Darwish
- Date (born and died): 1942-2008
- Profession: poet and author
- Achievements: Leaves of Olives and Wingless Birds.

.....

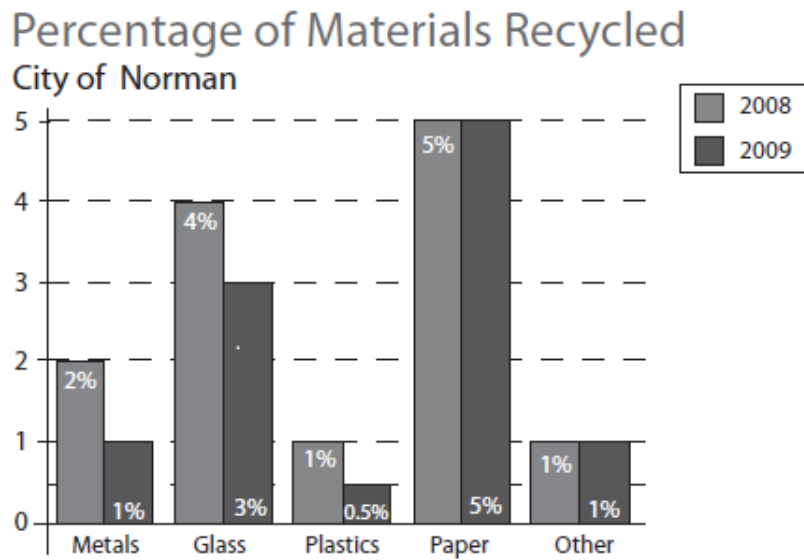
.....

.....

.....

**Exercise 9:**

Write two sentences using the information showed in the chart below, use appropriate linking words:



.....

.....

.....

.....



**ملحق الكتابة الحرة**  
**Free Writing**

- عزيزي، سأتناول في هذا الملحق عدة مواضيع والتي تعد أهم المواضيع التي يطلب منك الكتابة فيها مثل:

(Unit One) Discursive Essay (المقالة الإستطردية)

1- Essays (Unit Three) Descriptive Essay: المقالة الوصفية  
(Unit Five) Argumentative Essay: المقالة الجدلية

### 3- (Unit Two) Reports كتابة التقارير

## 8- (Unit Four) Summarizing فن التلخيص

- خلونا نفترض انه استاذك ما أعطاك بعض هاي الأشكال الكتابية، مش مشكلة. أغلب الأساليب الكتابية **مختلفة في العنوان والمقدمة والخاتمة** ولكنها متشابهة في العرض (أي: القسم الأوسط من موضوعك الذي ستكتب).

### ملاحظات:

- أولاً: كل مواضيع الكتابة يجب ان تتخذ الشكل التالي:

Handwriting practice lines with a large, faint watermark reading "حرف الايام" (Harf al-Ayam) diagonally across the page.

### ملاحظات:

- لا تستخدم مقدمة وخاتمة جاهزة إلا في حال عجزت عن كتابة الموضوع، خليها أآآآ آخر خيار تستخدمه في حال سكرت في وجهك، لأن المصحح غالباً مش أهيل (المصحح هو نفسه الأستاذ الذي درسك على فكرة) لذلك يسهل عليه إكتشاف المقدمات والخواتيم الجاهزة.

- بعددين تعال هون انتا وياه وياها!!!!!! هاي المقدمات والخواتيم والمواضيع الجاهزة كانت تنفع قبل عهد الذنبيات، وغير هيك كان المعلمين يعطوها للطلاب الضعاف، ليش تستخدمها وننا شاطر، فكرك هيك الهدف من الكتابة؟! نحفظظظظظظظ!!

- ركز على هاي الأمور:

- 1- اترك فراغ بين كل فقرة وفقرة اي بعد العنوان والمقدمة وبين العرض والخاتمة.
- 2- استخدم ادوات الترقيم (punctuations) بشكل صحيح: مثلاً النقطة (full stop) عند انتهاء الفكرة وفي نهاية الفقرات، الفاصلة (comma ,,) بين الافكار المترابطة او القريبة وبين التعداد ، النقاط المتعامة او ما يسمى نقطتا التفصيل (colon ::) وتستخدم عند التفصيل او التعداد، علامة التعجب ( exclamation mark ) (!!!) بعد التعجب والسؤال (question mark ???) بعد السؤال. الخ.....
- 3- استخدم الأزمنة الصحيحة والتي تعلمتها في المستوى الثالث، مثلاً استخدم المضارع البسيط للكلام عن الاشياء التي تحدث في الوقت الحاضر او الحقائق والماضي للأشياء التي حدثت في الماضي وهكذا...
- 4- لا تنسى ان تجعل الحرف الأول كبير في الحالات التالية: اسم العلم مثل اسماء الاشخاص والدول ، الكلمات في اول الفقرات والكلمات بعد النقطة وعلامة الاستفهام وعلامة التعجب.
- 5- استخدم ظروف مثل (firstly/secondly/finally/however/therefore/consequently).
- 6- ركز على فكرة في كل فقرة واستخدم جمل قصيرة سهلة واستخدم كلمات تعرفها.
- 7- تأكد من الأخطاء الإملائية.

### Writing: Discursive Essay (المقالة الإستطردائية)

- كتابة المقالات تكون على النحو التالي :

**1-العنوان:** ضع عنواناً للمقال وحاول ان تستنبطه من السؤال. لأن السؤال يحتوي على الموضوع وغالباً في السطر الأول.

**2- الفقرة الأولى (المقدمة):** استخدم اول سطر من السؤال كجمله بادئه لانها تحتوي صلب الموضوع وتحتوي ايضاً على الجملة المفتاحيه. **تحذير:** لاتقم بنسخها بل اعمل بعض التغييرات حتى لو كانت خفيفة. اصف جملة او جملتين لتزيد جمال الفقرة (المقدمة) ولتكون بمثابة انطلاقة لكتابت جسم المقالة. احد هذه الجمل توضح ما ستكتبه.

**3- الفقرة الثانية (العرض):** ابدأ بالمطلوب واحداً واحداً والمطالبات تبدأ من بعد عبارة (Write an essay about). (about) وارجع للسؤال عدة مرات اثناء الكتابة حتى لا تنتشتت. ضع تفاصيل، تواريخ، إضافات واي معلومات تراها مناسبة.

**4- الفقرة الأخيرة (الخاتمة):** أختم مقالتك بخاتمة جيدة تلخص اغلب ما ذكرت تقريباً وتعبّر فيها عن رأيك وتتوجه فيها بسؤال ونصيحة. مثال نموذجي من كتاب الوزارة على مثل هذه المقالات ارجو عدم اهماله:

### **كتابة التقارير Writing: A Report**

- عند كتابة التقرير، أكتب تقريرك في 3 فقرات رئيسية. يمكنك فصل الفقرة الوسطى لعدة فقرات حسب المطالب في السؤال. اكتب عنواناً مناسباً لتقريرك. استخلصه من السؤال.

**1- المقدمة:** اشرح عن ماذا سنتناول في تقريرك في جملتين أو ثلاثة.

The aim of this report is to provide information concerning .....  
to..... It will include factors/details which/ about .....  
and suggest ways to .....

**2- في الفقرة الثانية، فقرة العرض،** اعرض الموضوع، النسب، التواريخ وتحدث عن المطالب في السؤال لان السؤال يطلب منك امور معينة. ولا تأكتب رأيك نهائياً. كما قلنا يمكنك كتابة أكثر من فقرة.

A study was done to find out.....; Just under a quarter of those interviewed.....

The majority of the respondents said...../85 per cent of respondents said .....

**3- التوصيات والخاتمة:** لخص معلوماتك وضع بعض الإقتراحات إن وجد. استخدم الترقيم لتوضيح افكارك إن لزم.

### **ملاحظات:**

1- اترك سطر بين الفقرات ، ضع عناوين لكل فقرة توضح محتوى كل فقرة. 2- استخدم علامات الترقيم التي شرحناها في الوحدة الأولى. 3- استخدم قواعد صحيحة والتي تعلمتها سابقاً. 4- راجع الاخطاء اللغوية.

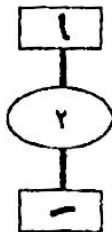
مثال على التقرير: ارجع لكتاب النشاط ص 73/72 للمزيد من الأمثلة

### **فن التلخيص Writing: Summarizing**

**عند رغبتك بتلخيص مقالة او نص محدد قم بما يلي:**

- 1- لخص المحتوى بما لا يزيد عن السطرين.
- 2- حدد الكلمات الرئيسية والتي لا يمكن الإستغناء عنها.
- 3- ارجع للنص وحاول ان تتخلص من التفاصيل.
- 4- لخص كل فقرة بما لا يزيد عن سطر اوسطرين.
- 5- ابدأ بكتابة جمل مختصرة تعتمد على الجمل التي كتبتها.

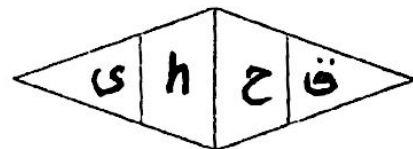
لنتدرب على باقي التمارين  
راجع الدوسية  
على موقع **#الأوائل**



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية



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



الدورة الشتوية / المستوى الرابع / الكتاب الجديد

(وثيقة معمية / محدود)

DATE : Thursday 7<sup>th</sup> of January, 2016

TIME : 1 HOUR AND A HALF

ملحوظات : ١- أجب عن أسئلة هذه الورقة جميعها . ٢- للمتقدمين في الفروع الأكاديمية .  
٣- عدد الأسئلة : ( ٥ ) ، وعدد الصفحات : ( ٤ ) .

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

It is believed that the Italians were the first people to think of a sign language system in the sixteenth century. The idea was then taken to France in the seventeenth century, where the language was developed further.

Just as there are different spoken languages in countries around the world, each country has its own sign language. The use of sign and spoken languages does not differ. Both can be used to provide and share information, tell stories, have informal discussions and give formal talks. Both have different registers and dialects, and both are constantly evolving.

Many varieties of the Arabic Sign Language have been developed. There are almost as many Arabic sign languages as there are Arabic-speaking countries.

Recently, the benefits of learning sign language are being promoted not only to deaf people, but also to those with normal hearing. In some schools, sign language is being offered as a foreign language. Since, like all languages, sign language has a grammatical structure, it is now being recognised and taught as an optional foreign language.

Learning sign language is of enormous benefit to anyone, whether they can hear or are deaf. Like learning any new language, it involves and challenges the brain. It also allows people who master sign language to be able to communicate with a new international community.

**Question Number One (20 points)**

- A. 1. The article states different uses for sign and spoken languages. Write down two of these uses. (4 points)
2. Learning sign language is beneficial for anyone for two reasons. Write these two reasons down. (2 points)
3. Replace the underlined phrase 'to think of' with the correct phrasal verb? (2 points)
4. Quote the sentence which shows that there is not only one Arabic sign language. (3 points)
5. What does the underlined word 'it' refer to? (2 points)
6. Deaf people may face many unique challenges with learning sign language. Suggest three ways to overcome these problems. (3 points)
7. It is preferable to offer sign language as a foreign language in public institutions. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view. (2 points)

SEE PAGE TWO

**B. Literature spot: (2 points)**

Read the following extract from *Around the World in Eighty Days* carefully, then answer the question that follows:

'Yet you sell tickets from Bombay to Calcutta,' retorted Sir Francis, who was growing warm. 'No doubt', replied the conductor, 'but the passengers know that they must provide means of transportation for themselves from Kholby to Allahabad.'

What is the expression that is used to mean that Sir Francis is getting annoyed?

**Question Number Two: (15 points)**

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

look up , earn , keep your chin up , compulsory , look into

1. Even if things have been difficult for you, always ....., everything will be normal soon.
2. In Jordan, pre-school and kindergarten education is optional, while basic education is free and .....
3. You can ..... the respect of your colleagues through your hard work and honesty.
4. Bayan promised her boss that she would ..... the matter and find out what had gone wrong.



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

A postman delivers your post.

Replace the underlined word with the correct gender-neutral words.

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

1. Kareem is a ..... journalist, he has worked previously for many scientific journals. (qualification)
2. Doing lots of exercise won't keep you healthy if you don't eat ..... food as well. (nutrients)

**Question Number Three: (13 points)**

**A. Correct the verbs between brackets then write your answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)**

1. Provided that it ....., we will have a picnic next week. (not , rain)
2. A new vocational school has ..... recently in my area. (build)

**B. Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it, and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.**

**(9 points)**

1. People believe that eating almonds reduces the risk of heart disease.  
Eating almonds .....
2. How can I get to Queen Alia Airport by public transport?  
Could you tell me .....?
3. Nader should have been more careful with his essay. He didn't get a good mark.  
Nader wishes .....

**Question Number Four: (7 points)**

**A. Read the following situations and complete the sentences with the third conditional, using the word in brackets. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)**

1. Saleem left his wallet at home, so he wasn't able to purchase his necessary items. (could)

.....

2. I studied really hard the day before the final exams. I achieved the first rank in my class. (might not)

.....

**B. Complete each of the following sentences by adding the correct question tag to the end of each of them. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (3 points)**

1. I have to quit fatty food. ....?
2. The food in the restaurant wasn't extremely good, ....?
3. Let's walk along the beach, ....?

**Question Number Five: (15 points)**

**A. EDITING (4 points)**

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes (one grammar mistake ,one punctuation mistake and two spelling mistakes). Find out these four mistakes and correct them. Write the correct answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

I am doing an online postgraduate course in education. It is think that distance learning means that you don't socialise with other students? as you do when you are doing a face-to-face course. It's not true! Our class consists of 30 students from all over the world. We study at home and send our assignments to our totors by email and there are a lot of different class discussions on the Internet.



**B. GUIDED WRITING (4 points)**

Read the information below, and write two sentences about the benefits of studying abroad.

- build valuable job skills.
- be self - confident.
- make friends.
- understand own and other cultures.

**C. FREE WRITING (7 points)**

In your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a composition of about 120 words on ONE of the following:

1. Write a blog post for your school's website about health and fitness for busy people.
2. Tourism has become an important sector that has an impact on development of country economy. Write a three-paragraph report about the importance of tourism on the Jordanian economy and mention the best ways to attract tourists to visit Jordan. Mention its benefits, support with example.

**- THE END -**



د : مدة الامتحان : ٣٠  
س : التاريخ : ١٦/٧/٢٠١٦

المبحث : اللغة الانجليزية / م ٤  
الفرع : الرياضي

**Question Number One (20 points)**

**A. 1. (4 points, 2 points each, any two of the following)**

1. Both can be used to provide and share information
2. tell stories
3. have informal discussions
4. give formal talks.

**2. (2 points, 1 point each)**

1. it involves and challenges the brain.
2. It also allows people who master sign language to be able to communicate with a new international community.

**3. come up with (2 points)**

**4. There are almost as many Arabic sign languages as there are Arabic-speaking countries. (3 points)**

**5. sign language (2 points)**

**6. suggested answers: (3 points, 1 point each)**

- be self-confident.
- set up special institutions for deaf people.
- supply the deaf people with the needed facilities
- encourage the learners of sign language
- teach sign language courses in public institutions

**OR any relevant answer**

**7. Marking scheme:**

2	show higher order thinking level, relevant answer, message clearly communicated to reader.
1	message communicated, average level of thinking.
0	totally irrelevant or totally incomprehensible.

**suggested answers: (2 points)**

- enable ordinary people to know about the deaf culture.
- enriches the communication skills.
- understands the insight of deaf people.
- enhances social relationships.

**OR any relevant answer**

**B. Literature spot: (2 points)**

who was growing warm



**Question Number Two: (15 points)**

**A. (8 points, 2 points each)**

1. keep your chin up    2. compulsory    3. earn    4. look into

**B. (3 points)**

A postal worker delivers your post.

postal person

**C. (4 points, 2 points each)**

1. qualified    2. nutritious



**Question Number Three: (13 points)**

**A. (4 points, 2 points each)**

1. doesn't rain    2. been built

**B. (9 points, 3 points each)**

1. Eating almonds is believed to reduce the risk of heart disease.  
2. Could you tell me how I can get to Queen Alia Airport by public transport  
3. Nader wishes that he had been more careful with his essay.

**Question Number Four: (7 points)**

**A. (4 points, 2 points each)**

1. If Saleem hadn't left his wallet at home, he could have purchased his necessary items.  
2. I might not have achieved the first rank in my class if I hadn't studied really hard the day before the final exams.

**B. (3 points, 1 point each)**

1. don't I    2. was it    3. shall we

**Question Number Five: (15 points)**

**A. EDITING (4 points, 1 point each)**

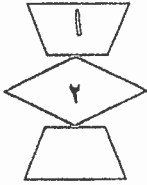
1. postgraduate    2. thought    3. , as you do    4. tutors

**B. GUIDED WRITING (4 points)**

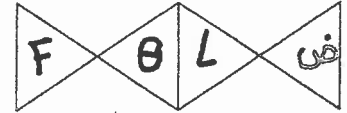
4	comprehensive information with appropriate linking words, without spelling mistakes
3 - 2	acceptable level of communicating the ideas with some grammatical and spelling mistakes
1 - 0	miscommunication of the ideas, a lot of grammatical and spelling mistakes

**C. FREE WRITING (7 points)**

Open answer



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



تم التحميل من موقع الأوائل

المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية

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

GENERAL ENGLISH

الدورة الصيفية / المستوى الرابع / الكتاب الجديد



[وثيقة محمية/محدود]

DATE : SUNDAY 26<sup>th</sup> of June, 2016

TIME : 1 HOUR AND A HALF

ملحوظات : ١- أجب عن أسئلة هذه الورقة جميعها. ٢- للمتقدمين في الفروع الأكاديمية. ٣- عدد الأسئلة : (٥)، وعدد الصفحات (٤).

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

It is fascinating to observe the way language is absorbed by a baby. He or she quickly learns to respond to certain sounds and words. Then, after a few months, the baby starts to try out experimental noises and mimic sounds. A one-year-old baby can probably say a few words – and certainly understands a lot more. After two years, many children have a vocabulary of about fifty words.

With twins, however, the story might be a little different. First of all, their development is sometimes slower. It is thought that this may be because some twins have less one-to-one interaction with adults than single babies have, and they spend more time communicating with each other.

Secondly, some twins seem to develop their own language. While this is not very common, it is certainly fascinating. They speak strange “words” and sounds that nobody else can make out. This is known as “cryptophasia”. Certainly, what they say isn’t understood by anyone else, but is it really a language?

It is tempting to believe that these twins really do make up their own secret language. Most experts think that as both children are experimenting with language at the same time, and both have been presented with the same sounds and stimuli since birth, they are very likely to recognise what the other one says.

**Question Number One (20 points)**

- A. 1. Twins language development is sometimes slower than single babies for two reasons. Write down these two reasons. (4 points)
2. Find a word in the text which means “things that make you interested”. (2 points)
3. Quote the sentence which states that it is attractive and desirable to think that twins create their own language. (2 points)
4. Babies go through different steps before they have a vocabulary of about fifty words. Write down two of these steps. (2 points)
5. What does the underlined word “this” refer to? (2 points)
6. Raising and looking after twins may cause many difficulties to parents. Mention three possible difficulties that parents may face. (3 points)

{SEE PAGE TWO} ..

## PAGE TWO

7. It is said that twins who don't grow up in the same environment may develop their language skills differently. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view. (2 points)

### B. Literature spot: (3 points)

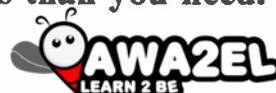
Read the following lines from *A Green Cornfield*, then answer the questions that follow:

And as I paused to hear his song  
While swift the sunny moments slid,  
Perhaps his mate sat listening long,  
And listened longer than I did.

1. Why did the poet stop in the cornfield? (1 point)
2. How did time pass when the poet was listening to the skylark? (2 points)

### 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 the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (8 points)



makes a difference , track record , play it by ear , pensions , dietary

1. Many large companies provide ..... to their employees when they retire.
2. Huda's ..... indicates that she has the needed experience for the required job.
3. Scientific evidence shows that some ..... supplements are beneficial for health.
4. Taha's organized participation in the seminar ..... and activates everyone there.

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

Majed is too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that he will lose his confidence at the last minute.

Replace the underlined phrase with the correct *body* idiom.

SEE PAGE THREE ...

PAGE THREE

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

(4 points)

1. Services, mostly travel and tourism ..... the majority of our economy.

(dominant)

2. Khaled is a very ..... and adaptable worker, I believe that he can be successful in any position.

(competence)

Question Number Three: (13 points)

A. Correct the verbs between brackets then write your answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.



(4 points)

1. Saleem and his brother spoke French in the conference, ..... they? (do)

2. Mr. Tareq will ..... a more responsible post by the manager. (offer)

B. Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it, and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

(9 points)

1. Neither Maths nor Science <sup>is</sup> are as popular as English.  
English .....

2. Is there a connection between the amount of TV people watch and how fit they are?  
Do you know .....

3. Doing regular exercise is believed to reduce the risk of several diseases.  
People believe that .....

Question Number Four: (7 points)

A. Read the following situations and rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)

1. Sami didn't apply immediately for the scholarship, so he didn't get it.  
..... (if / could)

2. I regret living abroad for a long time.  
..... (wish)

B. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. (3 points)

We couldn't go to the stadium since there weren't any tickets left.

What is the function of using since in the above sentence?

SEE PAGE FOUR ...

**Question Number Five: (15 points)**

**A. EDITING (4 points)**

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes (one grammar mistake, one punctuation mistake and two spelling mistakes). Find out these four mistakes and correct them. Write the correct answers down in your **ANSWER BOOKLET**.

Mr Khalid who is a career advisor believe that Biolojy and Chemistry are the most important subjects for those who want to go on to study Dintistry at university. Maths is not as important. but it is compulsory and he would strongly recommend that they work harder on this subject because they cannot drop it.



**B. GUIDED WRITING (4 points)**

Read the information in the table below, and write two sentences comparing and contrasting compulsory education in different countries.

Compulsory education in different countries	
England	5 – 16 years
Jordan	6 – 16 years
Turkey	6 – 18 years
Japan	6 – 15 years

**C. FREE WRITING (7 points)**

In your **ANSWER BOOKLET**, write a composition of about 120 words on **ONE** of the following:

1. There are a lot of risks associated with doing a new business abroad. Write an article about the risks that people may face in doing business abroad, suggesting solutions to manage these risks.
2. You receive the news that your town council is cancelling a bus route that you, your family and friends use regularly. Write a letter to the town council to persuade them not to cancel it. Explain why this will have negative effects on the whole town.

(Your name is Wesam. Your address is P.O.Box 1646, Amman, Jordan)

**- THE END -**





امتحان شهادة الدراسة الثانوية العامة لعام ٢٠١٦ / الدورة الصيفية

صفحة رقم ( ١ )

وزارة التربية والتعليم  
إدارة الامتحانات والاختبارات  
قسم الامتحانات العامة

المبحث: اللغة الإنجليزية / م ٤ / جديد  
الفرع: الرياضيات

مدة الامتحان : ٣٠ : ١٠ س  
التاريخ : ٢٦ / ٤ / ١٤٣٧

**Question Number One (20 points)**

**A. 1. (4 points, 2 points each)**

- 1- some twins have less one-to-one interaction with adults than single babies have.
- 2- they spend more time communicating with each other.

**2. (2 points) stimuli**

**3. (2 points)**



It is tempting to believe that these twins really do make up their own secret language.

**4. (2 points, 1 point each ) Any two of the following:**

- 1- He or she quickly learns to respond to certain sounds and words.
- 2- Then, after a few months, the baby starts to try out experimental noises and mimic sounds.
- 3- A one-year-old baby can probably say a few words – and certainly understands a lot more.

**5. (2 points) some twins develop their own language**

**6. (3 points, 1 point each) Any acceptable answer.**

**7. (2 points) Any acceptable answer.**

**B. 1. to hear the song (1 point)**

**2. It passed fast (2 points)**

**Question Number Two: (15 points)**

**A. (8 points, 2 points each)**

1. pensions
2. track record
3. dietary
4. makes a difference

**B. (3 points)**

Get cold feet

**C. (4 points, 2 points each)**

1. dominate
2. competent

**Question Number Three: (13 points)**

**A. (4 points, 2 points each)**

1. didn't
2. will be offered

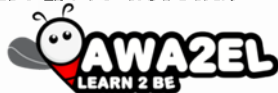
**B. (9 points, 3 points each)**

1. English is more popular than Maths and Science.
2. Do you know if / whether there is a connection between the amount of TV people watch and how fit they are.
3. People believe that doing regular exercise reduces the risk of several diseases.

**Question Number Four: (7 points)**

**A. (4 points, 2 points each)**

1. If Sami had applied immediately for the scholarship, he could have got it.
2. I wish I hadn't lived abroad.



**B. (3 points)**

Showing cause / Explain the reason for something.

**Question Number Five: (15 points)**

**A. (4 points, 1 point each)**

1. believes
2. Biology
3. Dentistry
4. , but it is

**B. (4 points)**

**Marking scheme:**

4	comprehensive information with appropriate <u>linking words</u> , without spelling mistakes
3 - 2	acceptable level of communicating the ideas with some grammatical and spelling mistakes
1 - 0	miscommunication of the ideas, a lot of grammatical and spelling mistakes

**C. (7 points)**

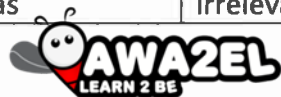
Open answer

**- THE END -**

## Writing: suggested marking instructions

( summary scale)

Ideas	Structure	Scale
v.good ideas	v.good str.	6-7
Good ideas	Good str.	5-6
Partially good ideas	Good str.	4-5
Good ideas	Partially good str.	4
Fail/partial ideas	Poor str.	3
Very poor but with some relevant ideas	Very poor str.	2-3
Title/layout	One/two good sentences	1
Irrelevant ideas	Irrelevant str.	0



Criterion/level	content	Organization and mechanics	vocabulary	language
<b>Very good</b>	-complete realization of the task -relevant -communicative	- well-organized -clear, coherent -mechanics of writing are well-observed	-demonstrate a wide range of vocabulary -effective use of word choice, idioms,...etc.	- mostly accurate -few mistakes -communication isn't impeded
<b>Good</b>	-noticeable fluency -mostly relevant -message can be understood	-organized - ideas are partially clear and coherent -shows a reasonable use of writing mechanics	-reasonable use of vocabulary to convey a message	-occasional errors -no global errors -a good use of sentence construction
<b>Acceptable</b>	- no complete realization of task -lack of ideas -not communicative but meaning is conveyed	-loosely organized -no noticeable coherence -frequent errors in the mechanics	- limited range of vocabulary -no effective use of vocabulary to convey a message	- frequent grammatical errors -use of one straight pattern
<b>Poor ( Fail)</b>	- irrelevant ideas -not communicative -no conveyed message	- disconnected ideas -not organized -no use of writing mechanics	- little use of vocabulary -vocabulary are insufficient to convey meaning	- global grammatical errors -no mastery of sentence structure



٣. إذا كتب الطالب while this is ..... fascinating. أخذ مدرس

٤. إذا كتب في he/she إلى آخر الفقرة يعتبر صحيح

- إذا كتب mimic sounds أو experimental noises على أساس نقطتين منفصلتين حسب نقطة واحدة

٥. إذا كتب الطالب :-

1. developing their own language....
2. seeming to develop....
3. to develop.....
4. Secondly, .....

تعتبر صحيحة

٥ - ١ إذا كتب البنية الأولى صحيحة



السؤال الثاني

١. شمع C يجب أن يكتب في suffix صحيح وأخطأ بحرف واحد في الجزء الأول من الكلمة تعتبر صحيحة

٢. شمع C إذا كتب competitive تعتبر صحيحة

السؤال الثالث

١ إذا كتب didn't they صحيح متى لو موجودة في نص السؤال  
٢ إذا كتب be offered مع I أو will في السؤال صحيح  
أو كتبت إجابة صحيحة will be offered.

will be being offered - will have been offered

\* لا يوجد تجزئة في هذا السؤال أي خطأ فيه (من)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

was (عمر)

اذا كانت reduced (مختصة)

يأخذ من ماء وادد فقط .

## الحوالہ

B - 1 ذی کتب محل حوالہ دیا بعد علیہ منقولہ  
(1406ھ)

- اذا اسعدنا ادوات، بل هي غير (م)



**THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN - MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**

Directorate of Education - Qasabat Amman

**GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION**

Summer 2016 – Level Four - GENERAL ENGLISH

**DATE : Sunday 15<sup>th</sup> of May ,2016**

**TIME : One HOUR AND A HALF**

Read the following website article carefully, and then in your **ANSWER BOOKLET** answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the article.

Does the language we use influence the way we think?  
Or does our culture influence the way we use language?

Sociologists have been looking into this question for hundreds of years. They have now begun to look at not just how people talk, but also how they think, asking whether the way we understand and remember experiences is influenced by language. As a result of these studies, they have come up with some interesting results.

A lot of research has been carried out on the relationships between mind, world and language. In one study, a psychologist points out that when describing an event, English speakers tend to mention the person who was responsible. Whereas English speakers might say, 'John broke the vase', Spanish or Japanese speakers would use a passive form. It is believed that such differences between languages have an effect on how their speakers understand events, and whether someone is blamed for an action or gets away with it.

In another study, speakers of English, Spanish and Japanese were asked to watch videos of two people popping balloons, breaking eggs and spilling drinks, either on purpose or accidentally.

Later, when asked to recall the videos, the English speakers mentioned the person who did the action. The Spanish and Japanese mentioned the person responsible for intentional events, but left this out when they considered that event to be an accident.

**Question Number One (20 points)**

A .1. Certain action videos were asked to be watched by speakers of different languages. Write down two examples of these action videos. (2 points)

2. What does the underlined word 'they' refer to? (2 points)

3. learning a second language is beneficial to learners who choose to go on further studies abroad. Suggest three positive effects on learners. (3 points)

4. Differences between languages are believed to have two effects on their speakers . Write down these two effects. (4points)

5. Quote the sentence which indicates that the relationship between language and culture has been being investigated for a long time. (3 points)

6. Find a phrasal verb in the text that has the same meaning as " shows " . (2 points)

7. It is believed that the way in which bilingual people see the world depends on which language they are using. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view. (2 point)

**SEE PAGE TWO .....**



**B. Literature spot: (2 points)**

**Read the following extract from, " *Around the World in Eighty Days*" carefully, then answer the question that follows:**

Not at all, but I knew that some obstacle or other would sooner or later arise on my route. Nothing, therefore, is lost. I have two gained days to sacrifice. A steamer leaves Calcutta for Hong Kong at noon, on the 25th. This is the 22nd and we shall reach Calcutta in time'.

**What does the extract reveal about Mr. Fogg's character ?**

**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 the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (8 points)**

internships, point out, fluently, get it off your chest, collaboration

1. Maha had a prominent style, so we all recognized her ..... with the author in writing the book.
2. Teachers usually.....the ambiguous and difficult issues that students may face.
- 3..... provide work experience for university students , graduates and people considering career changes.
4. If you feel depressed talk to someone, it is usually beneficial to.....

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

During the flight , the stewards and stewardesses will serve you drinks.

**Replace the underlined phrase with the correct gender-neutral words.**

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

1. No one denies that language ..... has become important for anyone who wants to travel abroad. ( proficient)
2. The graduation ceremony was a very .....occasion for everyone. ( memorise)

**SEE PAGE THREE .....**

**Question Number Three: (13 points)**

**A. Correct the verbs between brackets then write your answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)**

1. If Ali doesn't revise for his exams, he ..... out with us tomorrow. (come)

2. I didn't feel well. I wish I ..... so many sweets. (not eat)

**B. Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it, and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (9 points)**

① Educators have proved that taking frequent breaks after studying is useful.  
Taking frequent breaks .....

2. How did you solve this puzzle?

Could you explain ..... ?

3. Biology is more popular than physics in British universities.

Physics isn't as .....

**Question Number Four: (7 points)**

① **A. Read the following situations and complete the sentences with the third conditional using the word in brackets. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)**

1. I had a stomachache last night, and I didn't sleep well. (might) *have*

2. Sara didn't update her C.V, so she wasn't able to get a better job. (could) *might have got*

**B. Complete each of the following sentences by adding the correct question tag to the end of each of them. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (3 points)**

1. My father sold his car to buy a new one, ..... ?

2. You'll send me an email later, ..... ?

② 3. Few students rarely do their homework, ..... ?

**SEE PAGE FOUR .....**



**Question Number Five: (15 points)**

**A. EDITING (4 points)**

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes (one grammar mistake, one punctuation mistake and two spelling mistakes). Find out these four mistakes and correct them. Write the correct answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

The earlier you start in the morning, the more beneficial your revision will be, because that's when you feel most awake and your memory is at its best. I'd also recommend studying for 30-minute periods. and then taking a break . It's been prove that concentrasion starts to decrease after half an hour.

**B. GUIDED WRITING (4 points)**

*memory*

Read the information in the table below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about the advantages of the courses. Use appropriate linking words such as also, and, too, but,.....etc.

*much more*

Courses	Advantages
Information Technology	Easy to apply for, using internet in learning , improving your knowledge
Modern Languages	Having fun , arousing curiosity , developing communication

**C. FREE WRITING (7 points)**

In your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a composition of about 120 words on ONE of the following:

1. Last Summer holiday you worked in order to earn your pocket money. Write a letter to a pen-friend in England telling him/ her about this experience and describing how it was of a great benefit to you.  
( Your name is Nihad Ali. Your address is P.O. Box 106, Amman , Jordan)
2. Families can contribute a lot to the development of schools. Write an article about the contributions a family can make . (e .g helping the school principals in planning, donating money ,.....etc.)

**THE END**



THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN - MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION-2017  
GENERAL ENGLISH

الدورة الشتوية / المستوى الرابع / الكتاب الجديد

(وثيقة محمية / محفوظ)

DATE: SUNDAY 15<sup>th</sup> of January, 2017

TIME: 1 HOUR AND A HALF

ملحوظات: ١- أجب عن أسئلة هذه الورقة جميعها. ٢- للمتقدمين في الفروع الأكاديمية. ٣- عدد الأسئلة: (٥)، وعدد الصفحات (٤).

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

In this report, we will look at the countries that Jordan trades with and what goods it exports and imports.

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First, let's look at exports. Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the extraction industry for these minerals is one of the largest in the world. Not surprisingly, two of Jordan's largest exports are chemicals and fertilisers. Pharmaceuticals and other industries represent 30% of Jordan's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and 75% of Jordan's pharmaceuticals are exported. However, the majority (65%) of the economy is dominated by services, mostly travel and tourism. Most of Jordan's exports go to Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia.

Now let's look at imports. Unlike some other countries in the Middle East, Jordan does not have large oil or gas reserves. For that reason, Jordan has to import oil and gas for its energy needs. Its other main imports are cars, medicines and wheat. In 2013 CE, 23.6% of Jordan's imports were from Saudi Arabia.

Jordan has more free trade agreements than any other Arab country, and it trades freely with many countries, including the USA, Canada and Malaysia. Which other areas are important for Jordan's trade? Jordan first signed a trade agreement with the EU in 1997 CE. It signed a free trade agreement with Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia in 2004 CE. In 2011 CE, another trade agreement was made with the EU, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia.

Question Number One (20 points)

Most of Jordan's exports mainly go to four countries. Write them down.

(4 points)

Many of Jordan's fertilisers are made mainly of two minerals. Write these two minerals down.

(2 points)

Quote the sentence which indicates the country that supplied Jordan with nearly a quarter of its imports in 2013.

(2 points)

Find a word in the text which means "things kept back or set aside, especially for future use".

(2 points)

What does the underlined word "it" refer to?

(2 points)



**PAGE TWO**

6. Citizens of a country should support the economy by buying their country's own products. Suggest three advantages of buying products from one's own country. (3 points)
7. Exports play an important role in developing the economy of countries. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view. (2 points)

**B. Literature spot: (3 points)**

Read the following lines which are taken from *Around the World in Eighty Days* carefully, then answer the questions that follow:

They soon reached a small hut. Enclosed within some high palings, was the animal in question. An Indian came out of the hut, and, at their request, conducted them within the enclosure. The elephant was reared as a half – domesticated animal.

1. How was the elephant reared? (1 point)
2. Which words tell us that the elephant was kept safely away from direct contact with humans? (2 points)

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**Question Number Two (15 points)**

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

dehydration , contradictory , keen , interpreter , tuition

1. Yousef's ..... sense of observation allowed him to notice that his keys were not where he had left them.
2. It is important to drink a lot of water in order to avoid .....
3. The new courses will give the beginners personal ..... in all types of outdoor photography.
4. Zaid justified the main ..... points between the two sides in the debate.

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

It is necessary to do some research before I start my graduation project.

Replace the underlined verb with the suitable phrasal verb.

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

1. Language ..... is becoming an important requirement for many jobs. (proficient)
2. My grandfather often tells us about what he did in his ..... (young)

**SEE PAGE THREE**



PAGE THREE

Question Number Three (13 points)

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

1. Our final science project has ..... as the best project. (be, choose)
2. Plants die if they ..... enough sunlight. (not, get)

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B. Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it, and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

(9 points)

1. Jordanian children start school a year later than English children.  
English children .....
2. Are students allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam?  
Do you know .....?
3. They assumed that the last Olympic Games were a great success.  
It.....

Question Number Four (7 points)

A. Read the following situations and rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)

1. I regret speaking aloud in my class.  
..... (wish)
2. Marwan worked really hard the day before the exam. He got top marks.  
..... (if / might not)

B. Complete each of the following sentences by adding the correct question tag the end of each of them. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (3 points)

1. Kids mustn't eat too much chocolate, .....?
2. Children have had their lunch, .....?
3. Let's fight against poverty, .....?

SEE PAGE FO

## Question Number Five (15 points)

## A. EDITING (4 points)

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes (one grammar mistake, one punctuation mistake and two spelling mistakes). Find out these four mistakes and correct them. Write the correct answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

Language competence is becoming increasengly important for anyone who wants to travel or work abroad for a large glopal company. Remember, career direction is never too late to be studied or change. Studying is a lifelong activity – you'r never too old to start!

## B. GUIDED WRITING (4 points)

Read the information in the table below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about why people should read more books. Use the appropriate linking words.

## Why people should read more books ...

- develop verbal abilities.
- increase focus and concentration.
- refresh memory.
- improve imagination skills.

## C. FREE WRITING (7 points)

In your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a composition of about 120 words on ONE of the following:

1. A blog post for your school's website about the best practices for losing weight. Compare these practices with some practices in the past which were proved to be less effective.
2. Teaching is a science that requires a lot of education, responsibility and understanding between the teachers and the students to be most effective. Write an article discussing the importance of teaching. Mention its advantages and advise your friends to choose it as a future career.

THE END



### Appendix 3: Irregular verbs

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	was/were	been	lie	lay	lain
become	became	become	lose	lost	lost
begin	began	begun	make	made	made
bend	bent	bent	mean	meant	meant
bite	bit	bitten	meet	met	met
blow	blew	blown	pay	paid	paid
break	broke	broken	prove	proved	proven/proved
bring	brought	brought	put	put	put
build	built	built	read	read	read
burn	burnt	burnt	ride	rode	ridden
buy	bought	bought	ring	rang	rung
catch	caught	caught	rise	rose	risen
choose	chose	chosen	run	ran	run
come	came	come	say	said	said
cost	cost	cost	see	saw	seen
cut	cut	cut	seek	sought	sought
deal	dealt	dealt	sell	sold	sold
do	did	done	send	sent	sent
draw	drew	drawn	sew	sewed	sewn/sewed
dream	dreamt	dreamt	shake	shook	shaken
drink	drank	drunk	shine	shone	shone
drive	drove	driven	show	showed	shown
eat	ate	eaten	shut	shut	shut
fall	fell	fallen	sing	sang	sung
feed	fed	fed	sit	sat	sat
feel	felt	felt	sleep	slept	slept
find	found	found	smell	smelt	smelt
fly	flew	flown	speak	spoke	spoken
forget	forgot	forgotten	spell	spelt	spelt
forgive	forgave	forgiven	spend	spent	spent
get	got	got	spill	spilt	spilt
give	gave	given	stand	stood	stood
go	went	gone	steal	stole	stolen
grow	grew	grown	stick	stuck	stuck
have	had	had	swim	swam	swum
hear	heard	heard	take	took	taken
hide	hid	hidden	teach	taught	taught
hit	hit	hit	tear	tore	torn
hold	held	held	tell	told	told
hurt	hurt	hurt	think	thought	thought
keep	kept	kept	throw	threw	thrown
know	knew	known	understand	understood	understood
lay	laid	laid	wake up	woke up	woken up
lead	led	led	wear	wore	worn
learn	learnt	learnt	weave	wove/weaved	woven/weaved
leave	left	left	win	won	won
lend	lent	lent	write	wrote	written
let	let	let			