

(سلسلة الأسطورة في اللغة الانجليزية المستوى الثاني)

للفروع المهنية

تدريبات شاملة على أهم القطع المتوقعه
تدريبات شاملة على أهم المفردات و المصطلحات في المادة
تدريبات شاملة على قواعد الماده والاشتقاق و تدريبات على الكتابة الموجهة
والتعبير على نمط الامتحانات

(مع الإجابة النموذجية)

#صيفي-2017

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SEE YOU AT THE TOP

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TEXT A :

In Petra, Jordan, **there** lie the remains of a majestic city **carved** out of the desert rock. This city was the main area inhabited by the Nabateans, **who** migrated gradually from Arabia during the 6th century BCE. Originally, **they** were a nomadic people **who** chose to settle in various places, such as southern Jordan, the Naqab Desert and northern Arabia.

There is little about the lifestyle of the Nabateans, except that they were important traders in the ancient world. They might have traded goods such as spices, gold and animals with civilizations such as China, India and Rome because of **their** convenient position at a commercial crossroads in the world.

Many Roman writers wrote about what the Nabateans culture must have been like, but no one knows for sure. However, **they** agree that the language of the Nabateans could have been a mixture of Arabic and Aramaic. These Roman writers also say that the Nabateans were ruled by a royal family, and that, unlike many cultures in the ancient world, the Nabatean society might not have used any slaves. In addition to that, the Nabateans must have been expert engineers because **they** managed to build complicated water conservation systems in the desert terrain.

Despite archaeologists' best efforts; there is a limit to what **they** can tell us about these fascinating people **who** lived in Jordan such a long time ago. Although it is still difficult to know much, **they** can't have been illiterate because there are some inscriptions that remain. However, sadly for us, most of the things the Nabateans made and owned have been too easily destroyed by time or lost in the desert .

1. Most of the things the Nabateans made and owned have been too easily destroyed . What are the causes (reasons) ?
2. When did the Nabateans migrate to Petra ?
3. Where did the Nabateans choose to settle (live) after migrating from Arabia ?
4. The Nabateans might have traded goods with many civilizations . Write down three of these civilizations .
5. The Nabateans might have traded some goods with many civilizations . Write down three of these goods .
6. What helped the Nabateans to trade with many civilizations ?
7. The language of the Nabateans could have been a mixture of two languages . What are they ?
8. Why were the Roman writers sure that the Nabateans were expert engineers ?
9. Many Roman writers agree on many things about the Nabatean culture. Write down three of these things .
10. What evidence shows that the Nabateans can't have been illiterate ?

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11. What is Petra carved out of ?
12. Who ruled the Nabateans ?
13. How was the Nabatean culture is different from (unlike) other ancient cultures?
14. Why might not the Nabatean society have used any slaves ?
15. Find a word which means (**cut** shapes out of stone)
16. Find a word which means (related to **business** and **buying** or selling of goods)
17. Find a word which means (**not** having to learnt **read** and write) .
18. Find a word which means (pieces of **writing** carved into a stone) .
19. Find a word which means (**travelled**)
20. Many things influence nomads to settle in some places . Think of this statement , and in two sentences , write your point of view .
21. A country's remains and ruins should be preserved . Think of this statement , and in two sentences , write your point of view

TEXT B:

Communication, the sharing of information, ideas and thoughts, can take many forms. Before the development of writing, people communicated via smoke signals , cave paintings and drumbeats. The first systems of writing used pictures to convey meaning. Gradually, as language developed, alphabets evolved, using letters and symbols **which** represented sounds. These sounds in turn made up words.

The invention of the printing press in the 15th century led to the first forms of mass media: newspapers and magazines. Until then, it hadn't been possible to reach thousands of readers at the same time. However, only sights people could access these media.

This all changed in 1820 CE. It happened when an officer in the military in France was visiting the Royal Institute of the Blind in Paris. **He** wanted to demonstrate to the students a system of dots he had invented. These dots allowed soldiers to communicate without speaking. This method of communication caught the attention of Louis Braille, a young man **who** was studying at the Institute.

After many years of work, Louis Braille had improved and completed the system of raised dots, **which** became known as Braille. The characters consist of six **tactile** dots that can form 64 combinations, spelling out letters, numbers and symbols.

By 1868 CE, 16 years after Louis Braille's death, blind people all over the world were using Braille every day. **It** has also been adapted to scripts in different languages. **It** enables blind people to read books, maps and labels, and even to press buttons in a left. A wide range of national daily newspapers are available in Braille, too . Nowadays,

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screen-reading software means that the text on a computer screen can be heard aloud. Digital talking books that simultaneously generate output in Braille are also available.

1. Before the development of writing, people used many old ways to communicate with each other. Mention three of these ways .
2. What was the first system of writing ?
3. What was the second system of writing ?
4. What did the first systems of writing use to convey meaning ?
5. What did the alphabet use to represent sounds ?
6. What were the first forms of mass media ?
7. When was the printing press invented ?
8. Where is the Royal Institute of the Blind ?
9. Why did the French officer invent the system of dots ?
10. For whom did the French officer invent the system of dots ?
11. How many tactile dots does the characters in Braille consist of ?
12. Blind people use Braille for different purposes . Write down three of them .
13. When did Louis Braille die ?
14. How does technology nowadays help blind people communicate ?
15. Find a word which means (happening at exactly the same **time**)
16. Find a word which means (connected with your **sense** of touch)
17. Find a word which means (an **organization** that has a particular purpose)
18. Find a word which means (a sound of someone hitting a **drum**)
19. Some people say that blind people should go to the same schools as people who can see . Think of this statement , and in two sentences , write your point of view .

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TEXT C:

The Minoan civilization ruled the Mediterranean Island of Crete for 1,500 years, until **it** was destroyed in 1450 BCE. The Minoans built the first paved roads in Europe and introduced running water. **They** had powerful navy , **which** might have been why they were such a strong civilization for so long.

For many years people have been trying to find why this developing civilization might have disappeared. Even after Crete was hit by a large earthquake around 1,700 BCE, the Minoans rebuilt their cities. So what caused **their** civilization to end?

Many experts say that the end of the Minoan civilization might have been caused by the eruption of a volcano on the nearby Island of Santorini, almost 3,500 years ago.

However, at Knossos in Crete, scientists have been examining deposits of ash, marine species, cattle bones and seashells in the soil. How could these deposits have got **there**? The only answer is that **they** must have been deposited in Crete by a tsunami.

Experts have now pieced together a possible explanation of what might have happened. **They** believe that several tsunamis might have hit the northern and eastern shores of the island, every thirty minutes due to the eruption of the volcano on Santorini. It must have been a terrifying experience for the Minoans living **there** .

1. Why was the Minoan civilization a strong civilization for so long ?
2. How long did the Minoan civilization rule the Mediterranean Island of Crete ?
3. How did The Minoans contribute to the development of civilization ?
4. What were the achievements of the Minoans in Europe ?
5. When was Crete hit by a large earthquake ?
6. What hit Crete around 1,700 BCE ?
7. Who has been examining deposits at Knossos in Crete ?
8. Experts found deposits of many things in the soil in Knossos in Crete . Write down four kinds of these deposits .
9. How could these deposits have got to Knossos ?
10. What evidence made the experts believe that Crete was hit by tsunamis ?
11. What were the possible causes of the end of the Minoan civilization ?
12. Find a word which means (extremely **frightening**).
13. Find a word which means (**covered** with stones) .
14. Find a word which means (**explosion**) .

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TEXT D:

In Thailand, we ate the strangest fruit, the durian. We had it picked right from the tree. It's a huge tropical fruit with a spiky skin. Its smell is so strong that it has been officially forbidden in many public places in Asia, we got it cut open and chopped, and then we ate it raw. In South Africa, we ate a stew made from flowers, which smelt lovely! The flowers grow on the top of the water in lakes . We had the flowers cooked with meat and vegetables in a large pot .

We also tried raw fish in Peru. It's called ceviche, which is a seafood dish. It is made from fresh raw fish, marinated in Lemon juice . Robert didn't want it served raw at first, but when he tried he loved it as much as I did ! In Jordan, where our friend Ramzi lives, we tried the most delicious dish. It's actually Jordan's national dish, mansaf. It's lamb seasoned with aromatic herbs, sometimes lightly spiced and cooked in yoghurt. It's always served with huge quantities of rice.

We had it prepared by Ramzi's mum and it was very delicious! Even though we were full after one dish, she insisted on serving us another, followed by some Arabic sweets, Kunafah. That was very typical of the Jordanian's hospitality and generosity. Next time I visit Ramzi, I want my favourite dish prepared the first day I arrived !

- 1- Robert and his friend tried food in four countries . What are these countries ?
- 2- Why are durians banned (forbidden) in many countries (public places in Asia)?
- 3- Where are durians banned from eating durians ?
- 4- What did Robert and his friend eat in South Africa ?
- 5- Why didn't Robert want to try ceviche at first?
- 6- Which food did Robert and his friend like the most in Jordan ?
- 7- What is Jordan's national dish ?
- 8- Who prepared mansaf to Robert ?
- 9- What did Robert and his friend eat after having mansaf ?
- 10- Jordanians are famous for two things . Write down them .
- 11- Quote the sentence which shows that durians have sharp thorns أشواك (points) .
- 12- Find a word which means (having a strong , pleasant **smell**)
- 13- Find a word which means (**cut**)
- 14- Find a word which means (having long **sharp** points)
- 15- Find a word which means (a dish made of **meat** and vegetables)
- 16- Find a word which means (added **salt** and pepper)

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TEXT E:

The earliest form of pizza was invented when soldiers needed food to take with **them** on long marches. **They** baked kind of bread flat on **their** shields and then covered **it** with cheese and dates. This early pizza was a convenient, healthy, food for people **who** were constantly on the move. The wheat flour base provided energy in the form of carbohydrates, the cheese gave the soldiers calcium, **which** kept **their** bones and teeth healthy, and the dates provided protein, fiber and various vitamins and minerals that are necessary to keep the body healthy.

Pizza is also mentioned in the 3rd century BCE when there was written evidence of a flat round bread that had olive oil, herbs and honey on the top. It was baked on hot stones. When people explore the remains of Pompeii, Italy, **they** found evidence of a flat flour cake that was baked and widely eaten **there** at that time. There was also evidence of the first pizza restaurants in Pompeii in the 16th century CE. Visitors can see the pizza ovens in the ruins, even today.

In 1522 CE, travellers returning to Europe from Peru brought back tomatoes with **them**. The people of Naples added the new tomatoes to **their** bread, **which** consisted of flour, oil, salt and yeast, and created the first simple pizza.

In 1889 CE, the king of Italy and **his** wife, Queen Margherita, were on holiday in Naples in Italy. **They** asked a famous pizza chef to come and cook for **them**. **He** prepared three kinds of pizza. The Queen's favourite **one** was the **one** that had been made with a white cheese called mozzarella, a green herb called basil, and ripe, red tomatoes. These are exactly the colours of Italian flag. The chef named this pizza in honour of the Queen: the Margherita .

In the late 19th century CE, pizza became a popular snack that was sold from stalls on the streets of Naples. When many Italian emigrated to America in the 19th century CE, **they** took the recipe for pizza with **them**. **Its** popularity **there** spread all over the world, and today **it** is a favourite dish in almost every country .

1. When was the earliest form of pizza invented ?
2. Why did the soldiers cover the bread with cheese ?
3. Why did the soldiers cover the bread with dates ?
4. When were there first pizza restaurants in Pompeii ?
5. What were the ingredients مكونات of the third century BCE pizza ?
6. When did the peoples of Naples add the new tomatoes to their bread ?
7. How many kinds of pizza did the pizza chef prepare for the king and the queen ?
8. What were the colours of Italian flag in 1889CE ?
9. What was the Queen's favourite pizza ?
10. Why did the chef name (call) one of the pizzas the Margherita ?

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11. When did many Italians emigrate to America ?
12. Where did many Italians emigrate in the 19th century CE ?
13. Find a word which means (small **shops**)
14. Find a word which means (protective things that **soldiers** used)
15. Find a word which means (a substance used for making **bread** raise)
16. Find a word which means (a skilled **cook**) .
17. Eating pizza is bad for your health. Think of this statement , and in two sentences , write your point of view .

Text F :

Charles Dickens was born on 7th February, 1812, in Portsmouth, on the southern coast of England. He was a quiet boy, **who** loved reading. When he spoke later of his childhood, he said that he remembered listening to children playing outside, as he sat indoors. He always preferred reading to playing with other children . At the age of 12, life for his family changed very suddenly. His father had financial problems, so Charles was no longer able to attend school regularly, and he had to work at a factory. The loneliness he felt **there** was an important influence on his writing, especially in his books Great Expectations and David Copperfield . When he was 14, Charles stopped going to school altogether and started working as a **clerk** in a lawyer's office in London. He didn't like working **there**. Luckily, things changed for **him** again. Charles had always wanted to be a writer, and he became a very respected journalist. He began to write short pieces for publication in the newspaper. In 1836, a series of pieces called The Pickwick Papers appeared monthly in the newspaper and were very popular. Dickens was a famous author by then. Throughout his life, Dickens enjoyed travelling. He travelled to many countries, writing novels and giving talks about the cruelty of slavery. Novels such as Oliver Twist and Dombey and Son highlighted the cruel treatment of people, especially children, and child labour in the 19th century. He died on 8th June, 1870, at the age of 58.

1. Charles Dickens wrote many books (novels) . Write down four of these books .
2. What was his first successful published work ?
3. When was Dicken's first successful published work ?
4. What issues did many of his novels highlight ?
5. How old was Charles Dickens when he died ?
6. Find a word which means (**someone** who keeps records in an office)
7. Find a word which means (the system of having **slaves**)
8. Child labour is a social and moral crime against children . Think of this statement , and in two sentences , write your point of view .
9. A novel that addresses a social problem could contribute to diminishing these problems . Think of this statement , and in two sentences , write your point of view .

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Question number Two:

A: Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences .

panels ,abundant , accountability , marinated , helium , tsunami , blurb , challenge ,heat , reliant , wellbeing , decomposition , uncontaminated , derived , turbines , settling , gestures

- 1- Humans and animals are **on** water to survive.
- 2- Youris important , so you should **look after** يعتني yourself .
- 3- Living things depend on the **sun** forand energy .
- 4- **Solar**that are used on houses have thousands of solar cells .
- 5- Fossil fuel is formed by theof **organic** compounds , or anything that contains the element Carbon .
- 6- Solar energy is the mostrenewable energy resource .
- 7- Jordan's scarcity of water is a long-termfor environmentalists .
- 8- Jordanians have potable **water** that is
- 9- Ais a huge **wave** موجة in the ocean that causes terrible damage to the land
- 10-Ceviche is made from raw fish ,in **lemon juice** .
- 11-The girl wrote a message with her name and address on a-filled **balloon** منطاد .
- 12- Ais a short description on a **book** .
- 13- People must **assume**for their actions.
- 14- Biofuels are fuels that are**from** living matter.
- 15-**Wind**can be used to convert wind energy into electricity
- 16-Deaf people use.....and hand **signs** to communicate .
- 17- Nomadic people kept traveling andin different **places**.

B. Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets .

1. Sign language is asystem for deaf people . (communicate)
2. This non-profit organisation works for the wildlife of Africa. (conserve)
3. Digital talking books thatgenerate output in Braille are available . (simultaneous)

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4. Firas is going tohis money in property . (investment)
5. Fresh water isin Jordan and the available water supply is finite.
(scarcity)
6. Firas waswith her . (sympathy)
7. Firas wasof being late . (embarrass)
8. It is astory that includes fantasy and reality . (fascinate)
9. We should notour environment . (pollution)
10. Sydney is thecapital of Australia . (commerce)

C. Study the following sentence and answer the question below.

1. If you specifically write for a newspaper or a magazine , you are a playwright .
2. Sprinkle the cheese into thick pieces.

Replace the incorrect underlined word with the suitable correct word .

3. The nuclear physicist does practical work like testing the safety of the radioactive levels in different locations .

Replace the underlined word with its synonym .

Question number THREE :

A . Correct the verbs between brackets .

1. Do you rememberhere when you were a child ?(play)
2. How long had you studied French before you a translator?
(become)
3. Before I knew my pen friend , I never an Australian ? (meet)
4. When we had finished , the phone rang . (eat)
5. I triedthe book during my holiday , but it was too long . (finish)

B. Complete the following items using reported speech.

1. " I was reading a book when you phoned ."

Firas told me

2. "We will try to use more renewable energy sources."

The government promised that

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3. When did Jordan start competing in the Olympics?"

Firas asked me.....

4. What kind of books do you like reading ?

Firas asked me

Question number Four :

A. Rewrite the following sentences in the causative .

1. I want to dry-clean my suit today . (get)
2. They will prepare my favourite dish the first day I arrive . (have)
3. I cut my hair yesterday . (have)

B. Write sentences which explain the possibilities of the following situations using the given modal verbs between brackets .

1. The trip was cancelled. I am sure it was a disappointment . (must have)
2. David is a nice guy . I am sure he did not rob the bank . (can't have)
3. Firas hid yesterday . I am sure he broke the valuable vase . (must have)
4. Firas is tense . I am sure he hasn't finished the project yet . (can't have)

Question number Four : A : GUIDED WRITING

Activities that children should experience
-playing hide and seek -running around in the meadow -flying a kite -eating an apple straight from the tree

B. FREE WRITING

1. ways to preserve (protect) wildlife الحيوانات from decline or disappearance مقترح
2. an essay the relationship between adults and technology and communication

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فراس أبو كرم

Text A:

النص الأول

1.
 1. by time
 2. lost in the desert
2. during the 6th century BCE
3.
 1. Southern Jordan
 2. the Negev Desert
 3. northern Arabia
4.
 1. China
 2. India
 3. Rome
5.
 1. spices
 2. gold
 3. animals
6. their convenient position at a commercial crossroads in the world
7. Arabic and Aramic
8. because they managed to build complicated water conservation systems in the desert terrain.
9.
 1. the language of the Nabataeans could have been a mixture of Arabic and Aramic
 2. the Nabataean society might not have any slaves
 3. The Nabataeans must have been expert engineers

10. there are some inscriptions that remain
11. desert rock
12. a royal family
13. the Nabataean society must not have used any slaves
14. the Nabataeans were ruled by a royal family.
15. Carved
16. commercial
17. illiterate
18. inscriptions
19. migrated

1:
20.

1. there is water

2. there is grass عشب

1:
21.

1. restore it ترميمها

2. protect it from weather weather الحفظ

Text B

النص (ب)

1.
 1. smoke signals
 2. cave paintings
 3. drumbeats

2. pictures
3. alphabet
4. pictures
5. letters and symbols
6.
 1. newspapers
 2. magazines
7. in the 15th century
8. in Paris
9. to allow soldiers to communicate without speaking
10. to soldiers
11. six
12.
 1. read books, maps and labels
 2. press buttons in a lift
13. in 1852
14.

كتب لغة الأخرى كالمثل

"Nowadays --- are also available."
15. simultaneously
16. tactile
17. institute
18. drumbeat
19.
 1. they need special teachers
 2. they need much care كثير عناية

Text C

1. They had a powerful navy
2. 1500 years
3.
 1. They built the first paved roads in Europe
 2. they introduced running water
4.

نقح الجاج
5. around 1.700 BCE
6. a large earthquake.
7. scientists
8.
 1. ash
 2. marine species
 3. Cattle bones
 4. Seashells
9. by a tsunami
10. due to the eruption of the volcano on Santorini
11.
 1. several tsunamis might have hit the northern and eastern shores of the island every 30 minutes.
 2. the eruption of the volcano on Santorini
12. terrifying مرعبة
13. paved
14. eruption ثوران

س

Text D:

1. 1. Thailand
 2. South Africa
 3. Peru
 4. Jordan.
2. its smell is so strong
 3. in many public spaces in Asia.
 4. a stew made from flowers.
 5. Robert ~~was~~ didn't want it served raw
 6. mansaf
 7. mansaf
 8. Ramzi's mum
 9. kunafa
 10. 1. hospitality
 2. generosity
 11. " It's a huge tropical fruit with a spiky skin "
 12. aromatic
 13. chopped
 14. spiky
 15. stew
 16. seasoned

Text E

1. when soldiers needed food to take with them on long marches.
2. the cheese gave calcium
3. dates provide protein, fibre and various vitamins and minerals.
4. in the 16th century CE
5. a flat round bread that had olive oil, herbs and honey
6. In 1522 CE
7. three
8. white, green, red
9. the one that had been made with a white cheese, a green herb called basil, and ripe, red tomatoes.
10. in honour of the Queen: the Margherita
11. in the 19th century
12. to America.
13. stalls
14. shields
15. yeast
16. chef

✓

17. صفا
1. it makes you fat أَكْبَلَهُ كَسُول
 2. It makes you sick أَكْبَلَهُ مَرِيضًا

Text F

1.
 1. Great Expectations
 2. David Copperfield
 3. Oliver Twist
 4. Dombey and Son
2. The Pickwick Papers
3. in 1836
4.
 1. the cruel treatment of people especially children
 2. Child labour
 3. cruelty of slavery
5. 58
6. clerk
7. slavery

18. صفا
1. He can't go to school لَا يَسْتَطِيعُ اَلْمَدِيْنَةَ
 2. He may become a criminal يَسْبِغُ جُنْدِيًّا

19. صفا
1. people can know these problems أَنَّكَ تَعْرِفُ عَنْهُ بِشَيْءٍ
 2. police can take action الْطَرَفُ تَتَقَرَّمُ بِالْحَرَابِ

السؤال الثاني: .: لغوي P: من هذه الكلمات

1. reliant مَعْتَدٌ عَلَى
2. wellbeing الْبِرَّة
3. heat الْحَرَاءَ
4. panels أَلْطَاح
5. decomposition أَتْلَاق
6. abundant مَوْجُودٌ
7. Challenge أَكْرَبِي
8. uncontaminated خَيْرٌ مَلَوْتٌ
9. tsunami السُّنَامِي
10. marinated مَوْجُودٌ بِ (مَنْقَعِيَّة)
11. helium غَازِ الْهَلِيُومِ
12. blurb وَصْفٌ صَغِيرٌ لِكِتَابٍ
13. accountability مَسْئُولِيَّةٌ
14. derived مُسْتَقَمٌ مِنْ
15. turbines مَوَلِدَاتٌ
16. gestures إِعْيَانَاتٌ
17. settling سَيِّرٌ

الفري (ب) الاستقامة

1. Communication
2. Conservation
3. Simultaneously
4. invest
5. Scarce
6. sympathetic
7. embarrassed
8. Fascinating
9. pollute
10. Commercial

sp

- C :
1. journalist جَاسِم
 2. slice شَيْخُوع
 3. hands-on عَلَى

السؤال الثالث

- A :
1. playing
 2. became
 3. had met
 4. eating
 5. to finish

- B :
1. he had been -- when he had phoned.
 2. they would _____
 3. When Jordan had started --- ()
 4. what kind of books I liked reading ()

السؤال الرابع

- A :
1. I want to get my suit dry-cleaned today.
 2. They will have my favorite dish prepared the first ...

3 : ~~When~~ I had my hair cut yesterday.

- B :
1. It must have been disappointment
 2. He can't have robbed the bank.
 3. He must have broken the --- .
 4. He can't have finished the --- .

٥٠