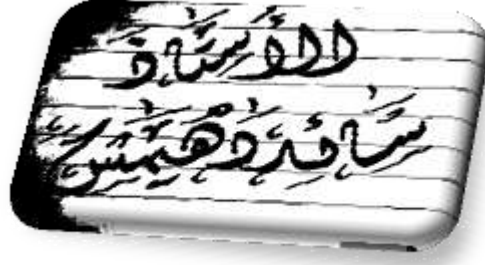


**BOMB**



2017 - 2018



#اللغة الانجليزية

# ENGLISH

المراجعة النهائية ^ مكثف (المستوى: الثالث)



الأسئلة في ملف المكثف وفقا للنمط الوزاري (طبق الأصل)

شامل لقواعد الكتاب ... شرح للقطع المقترحة ... امتحانات وزارية + مقترحة ..

مركز المدينة الثقافي - دوار المدينة الرياضية

مركز فارس حواري - جبل عمان

مركز رؤية البيادر العلمي - البيادر الشارع الرئيسي

مركز تقارب - مقابل البوابة الشمالية للجامعة الأردنية

مركز الطيبة الخضراء - خربة السوق

مركز دحبور - جبل الحسين

أكاد بجهة + A - شارع المدينة المنورة

**SA'ED DUHAIMESH**



القاعدة	الشكل
<b>Past Tenses:</b> ازمنة الماضي	<p><b>Present perfect</b> → s. + has/have + V3 s. + hasn't/haven't + V3 Has/Have + s. + V3? ↔: already, just, for, since, lately, ever, never, v1...</p> <p><b>Past simple</b> → s. + V2. s. + didn't + v Did + s. + v1? ↔: ago, yesterday, last.., in 1998...</p> <p><b>Past continuous</b> → s. + was/were + V(ing) s. + wasn't/weren't + V(ing) Was/Were + s. + V(ing)? ↔: while-as, when</p> <p><b>Past perfect</b> → s. + had + V3 s. + hadn't + V3 Had + s. + V3? ↔: after, before, by .....</p>
<b>Reported Speech:</b> الكلام المنقول	<p>تحويل زمن الجملة من المضارع الى الماضي والابعد * V1---→V2---→had+v3 تحويل الضمائر وظروف الزمان والمكان I=he/she my=his/her ..... Yesterday= the previous day tomorrow= the following day now=then today=that day زمن الجملة دائما في الماضي past لاتنسى حذف علامات التنصيص وإشارة السؤال واستخدام <b>if</b> في الحل؟</p>
<b>Causative:</b> قاعدة السببية	<p><b>S + have/get + O. + V3</b> Have*: has-have-had-having Get*: gets-get-got-getting</p>
<b>Modals of possibilities:</b> الاحتمالات	<p>Must + have + V3 sure/certain/know Can't + have + V3 sure/certain/know .....<b>not/un</b> Might/could + V3 <b>not/un</b>.....sure/certain/know Would + have + V3</p>
<b>Gerunds &amp; Infinitives:</b> الجرند والمجرد	<p>avoid, consider, dislike, enjoy, finish, practise, suggest <b>V ing</b> ..... agree, ask, attempt, choose, decide, expect, hope, manage, offer, prepare, promise, seem, want , prefer <b>to + V1</b> ..... begin, continue, hate, intend, like, love, start..... <b>V ing</b> or <b>to + V1</b> حفظ المعنى للكلمات التالية: من خلال الدوسية <b>try/forget/remember/stop</b></p>



## IRREGULAR VERBS LIST

Be: is/are/am	was, were	been	يكون
begin	began	begun	يبدأ
bring	brought	brought	يحضّر
buy	bought	bought	يشتري
come	came	come	يأتي
cut	cut	cut	يقطع
catch	caught	caught	يمسك
draw	drew	drawn	يرسم
drink	drank	drunk	يشرب
eat	ate	eaten	يأكل
feed	fed	fed	يطعم
forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى
get	got	got	يحصل
give	gave	given	يعطي
Have/Has	had	had	يملك
keep	kept	kept	يحفظ
learn	learnt	learnt	يتعلم
lend	lent	lent	يستلف
lie	lay	lain	يرقد
mean	meant	meant	يعني
make	made	made	يصنع
pay	paid	paid	يدفع
read	read	read	يقرأ
ring	rang	rung	يرن
run	ran	run	يجري
see	saw	seen	يرى
sell	sold	sold	يبيع
sit	sat	sat	يجلس
show	showed	shown	يعرض
steal	stole	stolen	يسرق
swim	swam	swum	يسبح
take	took	taken	يأخذ
teach	taught	taught	يدرس
tell	told	told	يخبر
wake up	woke up	woken up	يوقظ
win	won	won	يفوز

## قائمة الأفعال غير المنتظمة

become	became	become	يصبح
break	broke	broken	يكسر
build	built	built	يبني
choose	chose	chosen	يختار
Do/Does	did	done	يفعل
dream	dreamt	dreamt	يحلم
drive	drove	driven	يقود
fall	fell	fallen	يقع
feel	felt	felt	يشعر
find	found	found	يجد
go	went	gone	يذهب
grow	grew	grown	ينمو
hit	hit	hit	يضرب
hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤذي
know	knew	known	يعرف
leave	left	left	يرحل
let	let	let	يدع
lose	lost	lost	يخسر
meet	met	met	يقابل
put	put	put	يضع
ride	rode	ridden	يركب
rise	rose	risen	يشرق
say	said	said	يقول
send	sent	sent	يرسل
sleep	slept	slept	ينام
speak	spoke	spoken	يتحدث
spend	spent	spent	ينفق
stand	stood	stood	يقف
throw	threw	thrown	يرمي
think	thought	thought	يفكر
understand	understood	understood	يفهم
wear	wore	worn	يلبس
write	wrote	written	يكتب



## Narrative Tenses

Rule	Keywords	Examples
<b>Simple Past</b>		
S. + V2 + ... S. + didn't + Base. Did + S. + Base?	yesterday in 1999 past finally then ago last + ... ancient previous once ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I _____ an accident yesterday. (<b>have</b>)</li> <li>You _____ thirsty when I saw you last night. (<b>be</b>)</li> <li>I _____ bread from that bakery 30 years ago. (<b>buy</b>)</li> <li>Were you studying when she _____? (<b>call</b>)</li> </ul>
<b>Past Continuous</b>		
S. + was/were + Ving S. + was/were <b>not</b> + Ving Was/Were + S. + Ving?	at this time last .. Yesterday at ..... while/as when	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Yesterday at eight o'clock, I _____ (<b>sleep</b>)</li> <li>I _____ a newspaper when the program began. (<b>read</b>)</li> <li>He _____ when her mother saw her. (<b>not , study</b>)</li> <li>_____ they _____ when you met them? (<b>shout</b>)</li> </ul>



Past Perfect		
<p>had + V3 had <b>not</b> + V3 Had + S. + V3?</p>	<p>After before by ... by the time... when because as soon as then until already never later</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I _____ my job before I went for a picnic. (<b>do</b>)</li> <li>By the time Ali came, I _____ the house. (<b>leave</b>)</li> <li>After he had _____ to the manager, he felt calm. (<b>speak</b>)</li> <li>She _____ for him by the time he arrived home. (<b>wait</b>)</li> </ul>
Present Perfect		
<p>S. + has/ have + V3 has /have <b>not</b> +V3 Has/Have + S. +V3?</p>	<p>since for just yet already ever never just recently lately so far ... times lately only</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They _____ this house for a long time. (<b>have</b>)</li> <li>They _____ married since February. (<b>be</b>)</li> <li>Tina _____ all over the world. (<b>travel</b>)</li> <li>I can't get in the house because I _____ my keys. (<b>lose</b>)</li> </ul>



## Questions

1. I can't take any pictures because I..... a new film yet. (**not, buy**)
2. I was doing my homework when my father ..... (come)
3. The lights went off because we..... the electricity bill. (**not/pay**)
4. Last year, his team ..... the cup. (**win**)
5. After she ..... the ticket, she went to the Main Station and ..... the train. (**fetch/ get in**).
6. By 1988, the government ..... two hospitals in our town. (**build**)
7. I wasn't hungry, because I ..... a big lunch. (**already, eat**)
8. I ..... in my room when the lights went out. (**sit**)
9. Yesterday at 4 pm, Sarah ..... (**sleep**).
10. I ..... (**do**) my homework when someone ..... (knock) the door.
11. Alan ..... the situation two days ago. (**understand**)
12. It ..... (**begin**) to rain while they ..... (**go**) to school.
13. Our neighbours ..... recently..... to Aqaba. (**move**)
14. Fatima ..... her homework three hours ago. (**finish**)
15. The children ..... already ..... the sandcastle on the beach. (**build**)
16. Maher felt nervous because he ..... never ..... in the Dead Sea before. (**swim**)
17. Hatem had saved his document before viruses ..... his computer. (**crash**)
18. Laila ..... recently..... learning English. (**start**)



19. My friends ..... already ..... preparing for their trip to Aqaba. (**finish**)
20. Sultan ..... a book of mine yesterday. (**borrow**)
21. Hassan's parents bought him a bicycle after he ..... good marks in his exams. (**get**)
22. Zaid ..... lately ..... the prize of the champion so he can participate in it again. (**win**)
23. The government ..... recently ..... new laws to try to reduce the crime rate in the country. (**announce**)
24. The plane ..... a few minutes ago. (**land**)
25. After we had finished our dinner, we ..... into the garden. (**go**)
26. After the family ..... breakfast, they went to the zoo. (**have**)
27. While I ..... In the street, I met my friend Adel. (**run**)
28. Before I ..... the office, I had phoned my brother. (**leave**)
29. When we ..... eating, the phone rang. (**finish**)
30. I had a shower after I ..... football. (**play**)
31. Ali ..... his old friend last week. (**meet**)
32. Ahmed arrived while we ..... lunch. (**have**)
33. My parents ..... already ..... by the time I got home. (**eat**)
34. I ..... little better after I had taken the medicine. (**feel**)
35. In 1999, Adel ..... to Egypt. (**travel**)
36. I ..... a movies last night. (**watch**)
37. We ..... busy yesterday. (**be**)
38. After I ..... the room, I watched TV. (**clean**)
39. I ..... my car before I visited him. (**fix**)
40. By 2007, Many people ..... air conditioning. (**use**)
41. By the time we ..... to the cinema, the film had started (**get**)
42. He ..... a salesman before he became a teacher. (**be**)

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## Reported Speech

Subject	Object	Possessive
I → he / she	me → him / her	my → his / her
you → he / she / I / they	You → him / her / me	your → his / her / my
we → they	us → them	our → their

Time and place expressions \ demonstratives			
today	that day	ago	before
yesterday	the previous day the day before	this	that
tomorrow	the following day the day after	that	that
last week	the week before	these	those
next week	the week after	those	those
here	there	now	then
tonight	that night	at this moment	at that moment

1. "I will do my best tomorrow to achieve my goals"

He said that \_\_\_\_\_

2. "I hadn't travelled by underground before I came to London."

He told me that \_\_\_\_\_

3. Mum, "I have been working in the garden all the morning."

Samir told \_\_\_\_\_

4. "I will give you the exam results tomorrow."

The teacher said \_\_\_\_\_

5. "Tala was working on her application all evening."

She said \_\_\_\_\_

6. "How much is the average salary?"

My friend asked me \_\_\_\_\_





7. "I've lost my glasses."

He said that \_\_\_\_\_

8. 'I'll meet you here tomorrow. '

She said \_\_\_\_\_

9. "Stay in bed ". **جملہ امر احتیاط!**

The doctor advised me to stay in bed.

10. "Don't put any salt in my food" **جملہ امر**

She asked me not to put any salt in her food.

11. We don't argue about anything.

They said they.....

12. We're taking our grandchildren on holiday.

They said they.....

13. ' I live in this street.'

Ali said .....

14. 'My parents spend much time at home'

He said (that) his parents spent every day of their lives together.

15. The engineers are going to design the new highway next month.

The manager said that .....

16. 'How long have you been married?'

I asked my grandparents.....

17. ' Do you enjoy spending time together?'

I asked them .....

18. 'We don't argue about anything.'

They said they .....

19. 'We're taking our grandchildren on holyday.'

They said they .....

20. 'When did you first meet?'

She asked them .....



21. 'Are you enjoying married life?'

She asked them .....

اعادة الجملة لحاتها الأصلية احتياطاً

22. He said he'd slept for ten hours the previous night.

23. Hani asked his mother if he could go out with his friends.

24. Zaid asked whether Omar wanted to go swimming with him.

25. Nawal said she was enjoying her new job.

### Answers:

22. "I slept for ten hours yesterday."

23. (Please) "Can I go out with my friends?"

24. "Would you like to go swimming with me?"

25. "I am enjoying my new job."

26. "Jordan imports 96% of the country's energy from the neighbouring Arab countries."

The teacher said that Jordan imported 96% of the country's energy from neighbouring Arab countries.

27. "Extracting shale oil is not very expensive."

The experts informed that extracting shale oil was not very expensive.

28. "Thermal power strategy is being discussed."

The government announced that thermal power strategy was being discussed.

29. "Nuclear plants can provide some of the country's power needs."

They said that nuclear plants could provide some of the country's power needs.

30. "Jordan decided to construct two nuclear reactors."

The government announced that Jordan had decided to construct two nuclear reactors.



## Causative

**Sub. + (have/get) + Obj. + V3**

1. The man asked the porter to take his luggage to his room. **(have)**  
.....
2. He employed a carpenter to build the fence. **(have)**  
.....
3. Saed is going to arrange for someone to cut the grass. **(get)**  
.....
4. Manal didn't buy her own English dictionary. She had it ..... (buy)
5. We didn't want to cook so we had a pizza ..... (deliver)
6. I didn't deliver the flowers by myself. I had them ..... (deliver)
7. I asked someone to fix my computer (had).  
**I had my computer fixed.**
8. Did you redecorate the flat yourself?  
No, I had it decorated

<b>Present Simple</b>	<b>S + has / have + O + V3</b> <b>gets/get</b>
<b>Past Simple</b>	<b>S + had + O + V3</b> <b>got</b>
<b>Past Continuous</b>	<b>S + was / were + having + O + V3</b> <b>getting</b>
<b>Present Perfect</b>	<b>S + has / have + had + O + V3</b> <b>got</b>
<b>Past Perfect</b>	<b>S + had + had + O + V3</b> <b>got</b>
<b>Modals</b>	<b>S + modal + have + O + V3</b> <b>get</b>

9. Did you plant the trees in your garden yourself?  
No, .....
10. Are you going to service your own car?  
No, .....
11. Will you be able to test your own eyesight?  
No, .....



12. I didn't repair the car myself.

**I had the car repaired.**

13. My mother dyed her own dress blue.

She didn't .....

14. She didn't make the dress herself.

She .....

15. He isn't going to take his own photo.

.....

16. My brother cut his own hair.

.....

17. My neighbour painted his own house.

.....

18. My father doesn't clean his car himself.

.....

19. We didn't cut down trees in our garden ourselves.

.....

20. Go and check your car engine, it's very noisy.

Go and .....

21. I want to build my new house near my old school.

I want .....

22. I'm going to cut my hair tonight. **(have)**

.....

23. I need to mend the air conditioning unit. **(get)**

.....

24. The man asked the porter to take his luggage to his room.

The man had .....

25. He employed a carpenter to build the fence.

He had .....

26. Dad is going to arrange for someone to cut the grass.

.....

27. I must ask someone to repair my car. **(have)**

.....

28. He is going to get his friend to take his own photo. **(get)**

.....

#### Answers:

**13. She didn't have it dyed.**

**14. She had it made.**

**15. He's going to have it taken.**

**16. He didn't have it cut.**

**17. He didn't have it painted**

**18. He has it cleaned**

**19. We had them cut down.**



29. My father asked someone to repaint the house. (have)

.....

30. I am going to ask the builder to repair the roof.

I am going to have .....

31. Rania asked someone to fix my computer.

She had.....

32. Omar wanted someone to clean his suit.

Omar wanted .....

33. We don't fix this watch.

We .....

34. He doesn't translate this contract into English.

He .....

35. I didn't paint the room myself.

I .....

36. Salma isn't cooking dinner herself.

She .....

37. Ali washes his car himself.

Ali .....

38. I type the emails myself.

I .....

39. We asked someone to cut the grass.

.....

40. Salma's sister prepared it for us.

We .....

سائد دھیمش



## Verbs followed by (ing) or (to + Inf.)

+ ing		+ to...		+ ing/to...

- 1- Some parents avoid \_\_\_\_\_ (**deal**) with their children violently.
- 2- Ibrahim spent much time \_\_\_\_\_ (**surf**) the net every day.
- 3- He suggested \_\_\_\_\_ (**stay**) in the house rather than going sightseeing.
- 4- I agree \_\_\_\_\_ (**attend**) some courses to improve my English language.
- 5- What did you attempt \_\_\_\_\_ (**do**) when you left school?
- 6- George began \_\_\_\_\_ (**prepare**) for his exams.
- 7- Farida hates \_\_\_\_\_ (**contribute**) in long competitions.
- 8- I remember \_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) here before but I don't know when it was.
- 9- I remembered \_\_\_\_\_ (**turn**) off the TV but I forgot to water the plants.
- 10- Liza tried \_\_\_\_\_ (**pass**) the exam, but she failed.
- 11- This t-shirt is with long sleeves. Please, try \_\_\_\_\_ (**wear**) it.
12. I hope \_\_\_\_\_ from college next June. (graduate)
13. The models practiced \_\_\_\_\_ with a book balanced on their heads. (walk)
14. Mandy has promised \_\_\_\_\_ of our dog while we are on vacation. (care)
15. They have them \_\_\_\_\_ professionally two or three times a year. (service)
16. I don't know what she wants \_\_\_\_\_ tonight. Why don't you ask her? (do)
6. She tried \_\_\_\_\_ her glasses, but she couldn't. (mend)
17. Sandra decided \_\_\_\_\_ economics in London. (study)
18. I will have my eyes \_\_\_\_\_ next week. (test)
19. Salma dislikes \_\_\_\_\_ in front of a computer all day. (sit)
20. Omar enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ science fiction. (watch)
21. Cheryl suggested \_\_\_\_\_ a movie after work. (watch)
22. He asked \_\_\_\_\_ to the store manager. (talk)
23. Ali plans \_\_\_\_\_ abroad next year. (travel)
24. I agreed \_\_\_\_\_ with them. (come)
25. She managed \_\_\_\_\_ with them, even though she didn't speak their language. (chat)
26. After his accident last year, he would never consider \_\_\_\_\_ another motorcycle. (ride)
27. They expected \_\_\_\_\_ much earlier, but their plane was delayed in Paris. (reach)
28. He offered \_\_\_\_\_ her books on the way home. (carry)
29. I started \_\_\_\_\_ English many years ago. (teach)
30. We stopped \_\_\_\_\_ have some tea. (have)



## Modals

1. My neighbors decided to move. I am almost sure that they have bought a new house.  
(**Must** have)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Khaled's tablet is lost. I am almost sure that he hasn't kept it safely. (**Can't** have)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3- The car is clean. That means this was almost certainly in the automobile laundry.  
(**must** have)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4- These players are very happy, that's why I'm certain they haven't lost the match.  
(**couldn't** have)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5- Salma is very tired, that's why I'm certain she has worked hard lately. (**must** have)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6- My friends aren't at home. I'm unsure they are at home. (**might** have)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7- Ahmad isn't at school yet. I'm unsure whether he has missed the bus or not. (**might** have)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8- Salma's clothes are dirty. I'm almost sure she hasn't washed them. (**can't** have)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9- I called Ali but he didn't answer. I'm uncertain whether he was at home or not.  
(**could** have)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10- I'm almost sure Ahmad has got high grades in his exam. (**must** have)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 11- Ahmad was very sad. I'm sure he failed his driving test. (**must** have)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 12) They \_\_\_\_\_ goods such as spices, gold and animals. (might trade)
- 13) Many Roman writers wrote about what the Nabatean culture \_\_\_\_\_ like. (must be)
- 14) The language of the Nabateans \_\_\_\_\_ a mixture of Arabic and Aramaic. (could be)
- 15) The Nabatean society \_\_\_\_\_ any slaves. (might not use)
- 16) They \_\_\_\_\_ illiterate because there are some inscriptions that remains. (can't be)





## الكتابة الموجهة

## Guided Writing (2 points)

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

Purposes of building dams
* <u>save</u> water.
* <u>irrigate</u> plants.
* <u>generate</u> electricity.

إحذف حرف **e** عند إضافة **ing**

١- إبدأ بكتابة عبارة **There are many** هناك عدة ....

٢- ثم أكتب عنوان الجدول.

٣- ثم أكتب عبارة **such as** .

**There are many purposes of building dams such as saving water and irrigating plants. Another thing is generating electricity.**

## How to send the same email to several people?

Type your email.

Select the email addresses you want to send an email to.

Press send to many.

Suggested answer: إجابة مقترحة:

**There are many ways** to send the same email to several people; **First**, typing your email. **Then** selecting the email addresses you want to send an email to. **Finally**, pressing send to many.

## How to train brains?

- Do puzzles or quizzes.
- Read more books.
- Study subjects on Internet.

Suggested Answer:

**People can** train their brains **by different ways such as** doing puzzles or quizzes, **reading** more books **as well as** studying a subject on the Internet.



### A. GUIDED WRITING (2 points)

Read the information in the box below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about the disadvantages of technology on communication using the appropriate linking words.

اقرأ المعلومات التالية واكتب جملتين عن مساوئ التكنولوجيا في الاتصالات

#### Disadvantages of technology on communication....

- distract from real life.
- Reduce social interaction.
- Deteriorate language
- Increase loneliness

### WRITING AN ESSAY/ ARTICLE / REPORT (5 points)

#### نموذج 1

.....  
الجملة التي وردت في موضوع التعبير. This subject is one of the most important issue in our daily life. In this essay/ article / report I intend to write about .....الموضوع.

There are some benefits of اسم الموضوع ..... such as;..... and In addition, .....  
 And other thing is .....

Finally, I hope that I have given enough and useful information about اسم الموضوع suggesting good ideas and views that help to deal with it.

#### نموذج 2

.....  
 I think that this subject is a very important one to talk about in details because it has strong relation and effect with our life.

There are many examples of ..... such as .....and.....

Finally, I'd like to say that I hope I have given useful information that expresses my ideas and views in this subject.



## READING

كيفية أسئلة النصوص والتعامل معها

**According to the text/writer/article.....?**

حسب النص \ الكاتب \ المقالة .....؟

الإجابة تكون في النص : حاول البحث عن كلمات في السؤال موجودة في الفقرة.

**Quote (Write down) the sentence which indicates/shows/tells that...**

اقتبس الجملة / اكتب الجملة التي تشير / تبين / تخبر بأن .....

في هذا السؤال البحث يكون عن جملة لها نفس المعنى داخل النص.

من النقطة إلى النقطة أو من الفاصلة إلى النقطة أو أحيانا بين فاصلتين.

**What does the underlined word"....." mean?**

**Or find the word that means .....**

يطلب منك السؤال أن تجد معنى الكلمة التي تحتها خط في النص أو العكس.

**Mention / write down....**

**There are many ..... Write them down or two of them.....**

هنالك العديد من..... أذكرها أو اذكر اثنتين من ..... / عدد .....

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

على ماذا يعود الضمير الذي تحته خط في الفقرة.

كلمات متكررة في اسئلة النص

text نص	pronoun ضمير	suggest اقترح	ways طرق
paragraph فقرة	refer يعود	mention عدد	mean يعني
word كلمة	sentence جملة	according حسب	factors عوامل
find ابحث/ جد	underlined تحته خط	following التالي	examples امثلة
quote اقتبس	write down اكتب	describe يوصف	show يظهر
indicate/tell يدل	justify يبرر	causes/ results نتائج	steps خطوات
What? ما	How? كيف	characteristics/qualities/ features (صفات), وجهة نظر view/opinion benefits/advantages/pluses/ good things/aims/goals فوائد	
Why? لماذا	How Tall? كم طول		
Who/? من	How Far? كم تبعد		
When? متى	How Much? (Uncountable) كم الكمية		
Where? أين	How Many? (Countable) كم العدد		
Whose?	How High? كم ارتفاع		
لمن	How Long? (غير عاقل) كم طول		
Which? أي	How Long? (للفترة الزمنية) كم طول		
	كم مرة? How Often?		
	كم العمر? How Old?		

**نصائح من قاعات التصحيح لتجنب الأخطاء وإهدار العلامة!**

- سؤال الاقتباس : عليك ان تختار جملة قصيرة مراعي وضع علامة التوقف. دون اضافة اي كلمة لاحقة.
- سؤال جد الكلمات: اخطاء الطلاب عادة ما تكون باضافة كلمة زيادة على المطلوب وبهذا = صفر!
- التفكير الناقد : يطرح السؤال قضية لها علاقة بالنص لذلك يطلب جملتين لابداء الرأي- فكر في جملتين بالعربي وصفهما بالانجليزي مراعي ما شرحت لك مسبقا لكيفية البدء.= علامة كاملة .
- سؤال التعداد : كتابة 2 او 3 او 4 من المطلوب او جزء او الجملة التي تحتوي التعداد= علامة كاملة.



### التفكير الناقد ! Critical Thinking:

A. المطلوب Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

هذا السؤال ليس له إجابة محددة فعليك أن تعتمد على تحليل النص وربط الأفكار المهمة والحكم على صحة رأي أو اعتقاد عن طريق تحليل أو مناقشة الموضوع أو المعلومة من خلال النص والإجابة دائما تكون من القطعة.  
قبل إجابة هذا السؤال نضع الجملة التالية:

I think .... because ..... and .....  
اكتب نص السؤال المطلوب فقط

### Text A

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

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.

Throughout his life, Dickens enjoyed travelling. He travelled to many countries, writing 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.

#### Question Number One

1- Charles Dickens wrote many books reflect the loneliness he felt while working in factory. Write down two of them.

.....

2- Why did Charles Dickens have to stop going to school?

.....

3- Find a word which means "Someone who keeps records in an office"

.....

4- Quote the sentence which indicates that Charles Dickens liked reading more than playing as the other children.

.....

5- What does the underlined pronoun refer to?

.....



### Text B

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

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 Naqap Desert and northern Arabia.

There is a little known 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 civilisations such as China, India and Rome because of their convenient position at a commercial crossroads in the worlds.

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.

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 things the Nabateans made and owned have been too easily destroyed by time or lost in the desert.

#### Question Number One

1- The Nabateans chose to settle in many places. Write down two of them.

.....

2- The Nabateans might have traded many goods with many civilisations. Write down two of these civilisations.

.....

3- What evidence is there to show that the Nabateans were excellent engineers?

.....

4- Find a word which means “**not having learnt to read or write**”

.....

5- What does the underlined word “they” refer to?

.....

6- Write down the sentence which indicates that the Nabateans culture was different from other ancient cultures.

.....





### Text C

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 sighted people could access these media.

This all changed in 1821 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 lift. A wide range of national daily newspapers are available in Braille, too.

Nowadays, 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.

#### Question Number One.

- 1- Mention two ways that people communicate with.
- 2- What evidence in the text shows that Braille is an official language?
- 3- Braille is used in modern technology nowadays. Write down two examples of these technologies.
- 4- What does the underlined pronouns "which" refer to?
- 5- Find a word in the text which means "**connected with your sense of touch**"
- 6- How did mass media contribute to the invention of Braille?
- 7- Why do you think soldiers had to communicate without speaking?
- 8- What makes Braille an official system of communication?
- 9- How does technology nowadays help blind people to communicate?
- 10- How did people communicate before the development of writing?
- 11- What did the first systems of writing use to convey meaning?
- 12- How could soldiers benefit from the first system of dots?
- 13- How does blind people benefits from Braille?



\*الاشتقاقات الواردة في تمارين الكتاب

مهم جدا دراسة الكلمات جميعها: **Glossary**

solar	شمسي	imported	مستورد
wind farms	مزارع الرياح	dependence	الاعتماد
turbines	توربينات	liquid	سائل
panels	الألواح	thermal	حراري
windy	عاصف	substitute	استبدال
heat	تسخين	reactor	مفاعل
cell	خلية	primary	أساسي
generator	مولد	Self-taught	تعلم ذاتي
sunlight	ضوء الشمس	hydro	المائي
fuel	وقود	biofuels	الوقود الحيوي
steam	بخار	short stories	قصص قصيرة
challenge	تحدي	novel	رواية
test	اختبار	poetry	شعر
engineer	مهندس	non-fiction	غير خيالي
inventor	مخترع	signal	إشارة
hands-on	عملي	drumbeat	نقرة على الطبل
practical	عملي	picture	صورة
laboratory	مختبر	alphabet	الأبجدية
workshop	ورشة	symbol	رمز
assistant	مساعد	mass media	وسائل الإعلام
helper	مساعد	masthead	ترويسة
playwright	كاتب مسرحي	headline	العنوان
byline	الخط الثانوي	reasoned	العقلاني
article	مقالة	spiced	كثير التوابل
caption	التعليق	deposits	الرواسب
raw	نينة	cattle	ماشية
flood	فيضان	paved roads	الطرق المعبدة
stew	الحساء	tsunami	تسونامي
marinated	المنقوع	navy	القوات البحرية
durian	دوريان	earthquake	زلزال
volcano	بركان	tornado	إعصار
fascinating	جذاب	rural	الريف
sympathetic	متعاطف	embarrassed	بالحرج
realistic	واقعي	immature	غير ناضج
gestures	إيماءات	deaf	أصم
seasoned	متبل	roast	مشوي
fry	مقلي	grill	شواء
boil	تغلي	settling	الاستقرار
remains	بقايا	illiterate	أميين
inhabitants	مواطن	majestic	مهييب
anthology	مختارات	biography	سيرة غيرية

verb	noun	adjective
x	accountability	accountable
x	consequence	consequent
maintain	maintenance	maintained
rely	reliance/ reliability	reliant /reliable
comprehend	comprehension	comprehensible
pollute	Pollutant/ pollution	polluted
x	abundance	abundant
conserve	conservation	conserved
consume	consumption	consumed
decompose	decomposition	decomposed
diversify	diversification	diverse
invest	investment	invested
necessitate	necessity	necessary
x	scarcity	scarce
endure	endurance	endurable
x	fiction	fictional
provide	provision	x
x	commerce	commercial
erupt	eruption	x
x	illiteracy	illiterate
inscribe	inscription	inscribed
migrate	migration	x

### مرادفات Synonyms

challenge	test
engineer	inventor
hands-on	practical
laboratory	workshop
assistant	helper





## Cooking verbs افعال الطبخ

Boils يغلي	water-soap-beans
Grills يشوي	chicken-meat-food
Chops يقطع	vegetables-fruit
Marinates ينقع	chicken-fish-lamb
Grates يبشّر	garlic-cheese-carrot
Roasts يحمص	bread-lamb
Sprinkle يرش	pepper-salt-herbs-spices-flour
Melt يذيب	cheese-butter
Fry يقلي	potatoes-meat
mix يمزج	salad-vegetables
Slice يقطع	cheese-
season يتبل	salt-pepper
Dice يشرح	onion
Cut يقطع	chicken-meat-spices
Add يضيف	olive oil-spices
Turn يقلب	onto a plate

## کلمات مهمه للادب

## Hard Times

logical	It makes sense	منطقي
fires	tells him he has lost his job	يطرد
confesses	reluctantly admits	يعترف
flee	run away from	يهرب
guilt	responsibility for something bad	مذنب

## قواعد اشتقاق مهمه:

N.	Adj.	V.	Adv.
adj.+ ----- the ----- of ----- v. ----- in/on /from +----- his/her/my+ ----- one/two + ---- any/many +-----	----- + n. Be*+ ----- a/an/the +----- n. adv. + -----+ n. enough +----- look/become+ --- the most+ ----- very/so/really+ ----	to ----- will/can/may+ --- S. + <u>V.</u> + O. does/do/did + V.	..... , s. + v ..... adj. v1 .....v2 S. + V. + O. +.....



**Choose the suitable item to complete the following sentences:**

**cells, turbines, solar, dump, panels, material**

- 1- If you have a \_\_\_\_\_ calculator, it contains a solar cell.
- 2- Solar \_\_\_\_\_ that are used on houses have thousands of solar cells.
- 3- In windy places, wind energy can be used to make electricity, using wind \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4- All solar machines involve solar \_\_\_\_\_ which use sunlight to power these machines.
- 5- You should put the household wastes in the rubbish \_\_\_\_\_.

**plant, electricity, steam, fuel, generator**

- 1- The turbines are found in 'wind farms' which have blades that are attached to a \_\_\_\_\_ at the centre.
- 2- Biomass is \_\_\_\_\_ material and animal waste that is used as fuel.
- 3- Biomass is mainly used as \_\_\_\_\_
- 4- When the generator runs, it produces \_\_\_\_\_
- 5- The biomass is burnt to heat water and make \_\_\_\_\_ which is in turn used to make electricity.

**consequently, reliant, deep , accountability**

Humans and animals are \_\_\_\_\_ (1) on water to survive. \_\_\_\_\_ (2), living in a country where water is scarce requires a deep understanding of the relationship between mankind and nature. We know that \_\_\_\_\_ (3) understanding to something is wanted to have a good analysis. Whether we are part of a large business or a small family, we must build a community feeling of \_\_\_\_\_ (4) for our water supply.

**consistently, combined, pollutants, regard**

- 1- We have to use water with more \_\_\_\_\_ to the world around us.
- 2- The government provides us with drinking water that is \_\_\_\_\_ maintained.
- 3- We can do a \_\_\_\_\_ effort to reduce our usage on a day-to day basis.
- 4- The water is free from \_\_\_\_\_ so you can drink it.



**tidal, abundant, derived , worldwide, biofuels , primary**

1- \_\_\_\_\_ are fuels that are derived from living matter, including plant material and animal waste.

2- There's a difference between \_\_\_\_\_ biofuels, which are used for heating and electricity production, and secondary biofuels, which are used in vehicles and industry.

3- \_\_\_\_\_ production of biofuels from crops means using large pieces of land, and therefore keeping less land for food production.

4- People \_\_\_\_\_ need to be careful with biofuel production and be aware of its bad effects on Earth's resources.

**assistant, test, challenge, helper**

1 I like to \_\_\_\_\_ myself, so I try to run further every day.

I \_\_\_\_\_ myself on my vocabulary often, so that I don't forget it.

2 The boss' \_\_\_\_\_ prepared all the papers for the meeting.

There were many \_\_\_\_\_s at the festival, and they were all working voluntarily.

**workshop, inventor, practical ,hands-on , laboratory, engineer**

3 The \_\_\_\_\_ of the telephone is Alexander Graham Bell.

The type \_\_\_\_\_ of that designs houses is called an architect.

4 I prefer \_\_\_\_\_ work because I am a \_\_\_\_\_ person.

5 A scientist uses his \_\_\_\_\_ to do experiments.

My father fixes things in his \_\_\_\_\_.

**اعداد\_ سائد دھیمش.**