



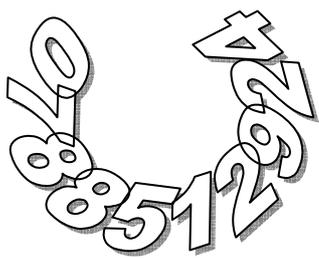

المفردات

و الوظائف اللغوية

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Derivation الاشتقاق



1- Adjectives

١- الصفات

1. اسم-----**
2. is, are, am, was, were, be-----
3. too, such, very, so, really, pretty, quite, hardly, extremely -----
4. become, get seem, look, appear, sound , feel, make, remain , find -----
5. as-----as
6. more/ less / much-----than

2- Nouns

شروط عدم وجود اسم بعد الفراغ

٢- الأسماء

1. اسم-----**
2. a , an , the-----
3. Ali's -----
4. his, her, its, their, your, our, my-----
5. فعل-----
6. who, which, whom...etc.
7. in, on, at , of, for, from, into, with-----
8. all, many, little, few, any, some, other, every-----
9. this, that , those , these , four , seven hundred -----



3- Verbs

شروط عدم وجود فعل بعد الفراغ

٣- الأفعال

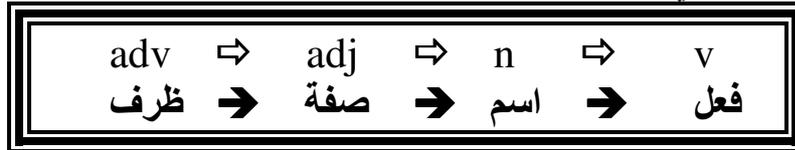
1. to-----
2. don't , doesn't , didn't ----- فعل
3. must , can , could , shall , should , will , would , may , might-----
4. S -----
5. who , which-----
6. They usually , often , always-----

4- Adverbs

٤- الظروف

1. فعل رئيسي-----فعل مساعد
2. فاعل-----فعل
3. S + V + O -----
4. صفة-----
5. فعل لازم-----
6. -----,

*الترتيب العام للجملة في اللغة الانجليزية، هو:



نستنتج من القاعدة العامة السابقة عدة قواعد فرعية، هي:

1. اسم صفة	2. صفة اسم
3. ظرف صفة	4. ظرف صفة
5. اسم فعل	6. اسم فعل

تذكري:

- ١ . نعتد عند حل سؤال الاشتقاق على سابق و لاحق.
- ٢ . الظروف تنتهي بـ ly و هي تشتق من الصفات. (صفة + ly = ظرف)
- ٣ . ما يسبق و ما يتبع and يكون من نفس النوع .
- ٤ . أي خطأ إملائي نفقد العلامة كاملة.



أهم كلمات الاشتقاق التي وردت في المستوى الرابع

الرقم	فعل	اسم	صفة	ظرف
1	excite	excitement	exciting	excitingly
2	-	history	historic (al)	historically
3	-	archaeology, archaeologist	archaeological	archaeologically
4	-	nature	natural	naturally
5	destroy	destruction	destructive	destructively
6	construct	construction	constructive	constructively
7	complete	completion	completive, ed	completely
8	-	peace	peaceful	peacefully
9	-	inefficiency	inefficient	inefficiently
10	remind	reminder	reminded	-
11	threaten	threat	threatening	threateningly
12	vary	variety	various	variously
13	build	builder(s) , building(s)	built	-

بعض الاشتقاقات الأخرى التي وردت في الكتاب

1	-	mathematics mathematician	mathematical	mathematically
2	-	skill	skilful	skilfully
3	popularize	popularity	popular	popularly
4	-	talent	talented	-
5	-	ability	able	ably
6	appeal	appeal	appealing	appealingly
7	-	music , musician	musical	musically
8	amaze	amazement	amazing	amazingly
9	astonish	astonishment	astonished	astonishingly

سؤال الاشتقاق يأتي في صفحة ٢، و إليك نص السؤال:

A. Complete these sentences with words derived from the words in brackets.

أ. أكمل الجمل التالية بكلمات مشتقة من الكلمات الموجودة بين قوسين.

1. The Gulf of Aqaba is an area of great----- beauty. (nature) وزارة
2. Careless drivers can seriously----- the safety of pedestrians. (threat) وزارة
3. In my city there is a wide ----- of entertainments to choose from. (vary) وزارة
4. I'd like to live in a small----- village near the sea. (peace)
5. I'll never forget the ----- I felt on my first day at school. (excite)
6. To my----- I got over 90% in the exam. (amaze) وزارة
7. Many children find young animals very----- . *** (appeal)
8. When she said she was leaving, we just stared at her in ----- . (astonish)
9. I enjoy listening to all kinds of ----- . ** (musical)
10. I've never been very good at----- . (mathematical)
11. Sport has increased greatly in ----- in recent years. ** (popularize)
12. The more you practise, the more ----- you will become. ** (skill)
13. Some of the most important-----sites in the world will be destroyed. (history)
14. The-----will be particularly serious in low-lying cities such as Irbid. (destruct)
15. My sister is a very----- student. (ability)
16. My brother is a very----- basketball player. (talent)
17. Cities like London are planning the -----of new flood defence schemes. (construct)
18. The construction of the dam involved the-----of many historic buildings. (destroy)
19. The date for the ----- of the dam project is 2009. (complete)
20. The cost of the dam project has risen partly because the builders have worked very slowly and partly because of----- . * (inefficient)
21. The whole family was----- when he won the first prize. * (astonishment)
22. A very -----teacher arrived at my sister's school. (skill)
23. The storm damage is a lasting ----- of the power of nature. (remind) **
24. Yesterday, I met a ----- works in my father's project. (build)
25. The----- success of the Gulf countries was funded by oil. (economy)
26. The picture was -----drawn by the artist. (skillful) وزارة
27. Only certain kinds of people have-----brains. (mathematically) وزارة
28. Our heating system is very old and extremely ----- . (inefficiently) وزارة
29. The workers need more time to-----the project. (completion) وزارة
30. The bedrooms of the hotel -----in size from medium to very large. (various) وزارة
31. The Earth suffers from the ----- of global warming. (threateningly) وزارة
32. People should do their best to keep ----- in the world. (peaceful) وزارة

هذه الجمل مهمة جدا



Model answers الإجابات		1 natural	2 threaten	3 variety	4 peaceful	5 excitement
6 amazement	7 appealing	8 astonishment	9 music	10 mathematics		
11 popularity	12 skillful	13 historical	14 destruction	15. able	16. talented	
17 construction	18 destruction	19 completion	20 inefficiency	21. astonished		
22. skillful	23. reminder	24. builder	25. economic	26. skilfully		
27. mathematical	28. inefficient	29. complete	30. vary	31. threat	32. peace	

1

Vocabulary

٣ علامات

مهم جدا

المفردات

Phrasal verbs with make, do and come

أفعال مركبة مع make, do and come

أحفظ معاني الأفعال المركبة الظرفية التالية

الرقم	الفعل المركب	المعنى
make		
1	make of	think about / understand يفكر حول ، يفهم
2	make up:	1 invent يختلق عذرا (a story, excuse)
		2 replace something lost or missing (time, lose, late..)
do		
3	do up	1 fasten / tie يربط، يشد (boots, shoes, ..etc)
		2 to tidy / redecorate يزين (bed, room, etc)
4	do without	not have something and manage in spite of this لا يتناول أي طعام وبالرغم من ذلك يتدبر أمره
5	do away with	get rid of يتخلص من
come		
6	come out	appear / become visible يظهر / يصبح مرئي
7	come across	find by chance يجد بالصدفة
8	come over ***	visit يزور
9	come round ***	recover after being unconscious يستعيد الوعي
10	come down	fall / decrease ينخفض / ينقص
11	come up	1 become available (job, number, ...etc) ١ يصبح متاح
		2 is mentioned ٢ يذكر (name, ..etc)

نص السؤال الوزاري:

** النمط الجديد المتوقع

A. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET. أدرس الجملة التالية و من ثم اجب عن السؤال الذي يليها.

- After she fell and hit her head on the ice it was ten minutes before she came round. What does the phrasal verb **came round** mean?
- We haven't seen you for ages. You must come over and see us at the weekend. What does the phrasal verb **come over** mean?
- The teacher asked the class to make up a story about the sea. What does the phrasal verb **make up** mean?

** نمط ثاني

B. Replace the underlined verb in the following sentence with a suitable phrasal verb. استبدل الفعل الذي تحته خط في الجملة التالية بفعل مركب مناسب.

- I hope they don't get rid of our village shop – I buy all my food there.

2 Vocabulary

مهم جدا

المفردات

Collocations: make and do متلازمات

الفعلين **do** و **make** لهما نفس المعنى تماما. لكن لا نستطيع استعمال أي منهما بدلا عن الآخر.

make, makes, made, making

do, does, did, done, doing تصريف الفعلين هو:

الرقم	make	المعنى	الرقم	do	المعنى
1	effort	يبذل جهدا	1	a job	يقوم بعمل
2	suggestion	يقدم اقتراحا	2	research	يجري بحثا
3	mistake	يرتكب خطأ	3	experiment	يجري تجربة
4	decision	يتخذ قرارا	4	shopping	يقوم بالتسوق
5	promise	يعطي وعدا	5	homework	يحل الواجب
6	arrangement	يقوم بترتيب	6	damage	يسبب دمارا
7	a success	يحقق نجاحا	7	a favour	يصنع معروفا



***. تعبئة الفراغ: علامتين

احتمالات السؤال:

** اختر الجواب المناسب: Choose the best answer from those given to fill in the blanks.

1 residential , make , come round , do , solution .

1. Scientists frequently-----experiment to test ideas.
2. When my brother -----after his operation, he felt fine.

2 sector , come across , progress , make , exhaustion

1. I've lost my watch. Can you let me know if you come across -----it?
2. Some students will have to-----a special effort if they want to pass your exam.

3 Vocabulary

المفردات

صفات تبدأ بحرف a Adjectives beginning with a

** بعض الصفات التي تبدأ بحرف a لا يمكن أن تستخدم أمام الأسماء.

المعنى	خائف	مشتعل	مشابه لـ	نانما	على قيد الحياة
1	afraid	alight	alike	alive	asleep
2	frightened	burning	similar	living	sleeping

** اختر الجواب المناسب: Choose the best answer from those given to fill in the blanks.

made , frightened , husband , alive , do without

- 1 The family escaped, but the parents had to calm their -----children.
- 2 My father forgot to buy milk so we'll just have to----- .
- 3 Some people had minor burns, but fortunately everyone was still----- .

Model answers الإجابات النموذجية 1 frightened 2 do without 3 alive

4 Vocabulary

المفردات

Sounds أصوات

Note All these words can be used as nouns or verbs.

ملاحظة يمكن استخدام جميع الكلمات التالية كأسماء أو أفعال.

The word الكلمة	عن ماذا يصدر الصوت
1 bang دوي، طرق	a door / a hammer باب / مطرقة
2 click صوت نقر	a light switch / a car seat / mouse كيسة الكهرباء / حزام الأمان / فأرة
3 drip تنقيط الماء	a tap حنفية
4 roar هدير	traffic / plane / train حركة المرور / محرك الطائرة / القطار
5 scream صراخ	a person (Ali , friend, boy,) شخص يعاني من ألم / خائف
6 splash صوت سقوط في الماء	water (pool, swim,) ماء
7 tick صوت دقة عقارب الساعة	an old-fashioned clock ساعة قديمة
8 whistle صفير	wind / a bird طائر / الريح

***. تعبئة الفراغ: علامتين

احتمالات السؤال:

Choose the best answer from those given to fill in the blanks. اختر الجواب المناسب:

tick , dripping , bang , splash , roar

- The -----of a **plane** woke me up in the night.
- Digital clocks don't -----like **old fashioned clocks** used to.
- Can you hear that-----noise? Someone must have left a **tap** on in the bathroom.
- Everyone heard the-----when he **jumped into the swimming pool**.

Model answers الإجابات النموذجية 1 roar 2 tick 3 dripping 4 splash

5 Vocabulary

المفردات

Relative words كلمات الأقارب

fathers آباء parents والدين children أطفال daughters بنات grandfather جد
husband زوج sister أخت uncle عم،خال family عائلة grandmother جدة

***. تعبئة الفراغ: علامتين

احتمالات السؤال:

** Choose the best answer from those given to fill in the blanks. اختر الجواب المناسب:

made , wide , sister , came out , done .

- That woman is my aunt. She's my father's ----- .
- I've ----- myself a promise. I'm going to make a success of my new job.
- It was cloudy all morning, but in the afternoon the sun -----.

Model answers الإجابات النموذجية 1 sister 2 made 3 came out

6 Vocabulary

المفردات

Idioms with **and** مصطلحات مع **and**

الرقم	The idiom المصطلح	المعنى باللغة الانجليزية	المعنى بالعربي
1	pick and choose	select exactly	يختار بدقة
2	far and wide	all over the place	القاصي والداني
3	nearest and dearest	family and close friends	الأقارب و الأصدقاء
4	hustle and bustle	noise and excitement	صخب و ضجيج
5	odds and ends	different things	أشياء مختلفة
6	rough and ready	/	فظ
7	peace and quiet	/	سلام و هدوء

احتمالات السؤال:

١. المعنى: علامتين أو ثلاث علامات

What does the underlined idioms mean?

ما معنى المصطلح الذي تحته خط؟

1. I love spending time with my nearest and dearest, so we often have family get-togethers.
2. While I was on holiday I bought lots of odds and ends to give as presents.

٢. تعبئة الفراغ: علامتين

made , quiet , clay , pick , hustle and bustle .

- 1 Let's turn the television off and have some peace and -----for a change.
- 2 There are lots of restaurants near here. You can -----and choose from about fifty.
- 3 Some people enjoy the-----of shopping in street markets.

Model answers الإجابات النموذجية 1 quiet 2 pick 3 hustle and bustle

7 Vocabulary

المفردات

1. Musical instruments آلات موسيقية

الرقم	الفعل (يعرف)	الآلات الموسيقية المستخدمة معه
1	blow	flute ناي, a trumpet بوق, saxophone ساكسافون
2	bow	violin كمان
3	hit	tabla طبله, percussion إيقاع
4	pluck	guitar قيثارة
5	strum	guitar قيثارة



تعبئة الفراغ

do away with , hit , strum , blow , stretch

- 1 You have to ----- saxophones and trumpets.
- 2 I hope they don't -----our village shop – I buy all my food there.
- 3 You -----percussion instruments with sticks or your hands.

Model answers الإجابات النموذجية 1 blow 2 do away with 3 hit

2. Music idioms مصطلحات موسيقى

Music idioms

** ملاحظة: الكلمات في الجدول التالي موصولة مع معنى كل منها أحفظها

The word الكلمة	The meaning المعنى
1 blowing her own trumpet يمدح نفسه	boast / say good things about oneself
2 to face the music يتحمل العواقب	accept punishment / put up with the consequence
3 drummed into تعليم عن طريق التكرار	teach by frequent repetition
4 changed his tune يغير رأيه	change one's mind

احتمالات السؤال:

١. المعنى: علامتين أو ثلاث علامات ٢. تعبئة الفراغ: علامتين

A. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET. أدرس الجملة التالية و من ثم اجب عن السؤال الذي يليها.

If you break the law, you have to face the music.

What does the underlined music idiom mean? -----

C. Choose the best answer from those given to fill in the blanks. اختر الجواب المناسب:

make , trumpet , moody , pluck , do .

1. You can ----- or strum a guitar, but you usually bow a violin.
2. I can't stand the kind of big-headed person who blows his own-----all the time.

8 Vocabulary

المفردات

Formal / informal رسمية و غير رسمية

** تكون الجملة غير رسمية إذا احتوت على: ١. اختصارات مثل: I've ٢. علامة سؤال أو علامة تعجب ٣. الضمائر الشخصية التالية: I, we, you, he, she

الرقم	Formal رسمية	informal	المعنى
1	complete	finish	ينهي، يكمل
2	construct	build	يبني
3	entire	whole	كل الـ...
4	extend	stretch	يمتد
5	inception	beginning	بداية
6	operational	ready to use	جاهز للعمل
7	progress	move forward	بحرز تقدم
8	site	place	موقع



** Choose the best answer from those given to fill in the blanks. اختر الجواب المناسب:

stretch , finishing , sites , operational , building

1. The new airport would not be fully ----- until early in the new year.
2. I'll ring you back in a few minutes – I'm just ----- my lunch.
3. When I was a child, I used to love----- tree houses.
4. As part of their holiday, tourists will visit many important archaeological -----.

Model answers الإجابات النموذجية 1 operational 2 finishing 3 building 4 sites

Choose the best answer from those given to fill in the blanks. **تطبيقات على المفردات / علامات**

A capital عاصمة , whole كل , burning مشتعل , entire كل , incredible لا يصدق .

- 1 What a waste of time! I've spent the -----afternoon fixing my computer.
- 2 -----cities contain key government buildings such as the parliament.
- 3 We were driving home on the motorway yesterday evening when we came across a -----car.
- 4 The word-----means unbelievable.

B asleep نائما , parents والدين , cabin غرفة قيادة , daughters بنات , administrative إداري .

- 1 Traditional values teach sons and -----to honour their parents.
- 2 Government buildings are often known as-----buildings.
- 3 The fire had started when everyone in the house was-----.
- 4 The word-----means a small room.

C residential سكني , expedition حملة , completing ينهي , similar يشبه , finishing ينهي .

- 1 The word -----means long journey.
- 2 The -----area is where people live.
- 3 I'll ring you back in a few minutes – I'm just -----my lunch.
- 4 These two must have been twins, as they looked very-----.

D inception بداية , roar هدير , financial مالي , recharge يشحن , splash طرطشة .

- 1 Banking and other-----institutions are usually based in the capital city.
- 2 The word-----means renew.
- 3 Since its-----, this organisation has been at the forefront of research.
- 4 The -----of a plane woke me up in the night.

E skilled ماهر , government حكومي , bowing يعزف , production إنتاج , industrial صناعي

- 1 The -----of pottery in Jordan began about 8000 years ago.
- 2 The capital city of a country contains key-----buildings such as the parliament.
- 3 In Brasilia, if you wanted to build a factory, you would do it in the-----sector.
- 4 The word -----means having a special ability or talent.

F elite نخبة , events أحداث , trade تجارة , far , blow

- 1 Producing pottery helped turn Madaba into a centre of -----.
- 2 They are very modest – that's why they never -----their own trumpet.
- 3 I've travelled -----and wide, but I haven't found anywhere I like as much as my country.
- 4 Mosaics are used by historians as evidence of past-----.

G preservation حفظ , did , music , irritable مزاجي , made

- 1 The government is helping to support the-----of traditional crafts.
- 2 If someone feels moody and -----, he needs more sleep.
- 3 When I was 12, I-----the decision not to eat any more fast food.
- 4 If you break the law, you have to face the -----.

Model answers الإجابات النموذجية

B 1 daughters 2 administrative 3 asleep 4 cabin

D 1 financial 2 recharge 3 inception 4 roar

F 1 trade 2 blow 3 far 4 events

A 1 whole 2 capital 3 burning 4 incredible

C 1 expedition 2 residential 3 finishing 4 similar

E 1 production 2 government 3 industrial 4 skilled

G 1 preservation 2 irritable 3 made 4 music

Functions

(مهم جدا)

الوظائف اللغوية

تكملة حوار

*

Function Files

ملفات الوظائف اللغوية التي وردت في الكتاب

**

1. agreeing موافقة الرأي

- I agree. / -Yes, you're **right.** / - That's **true, ...**

2. disagreeing اختلاف الرأي

- I don't agree . / - I completely **disagree.** / - I'm afraid you're **wrong.**

3. giving advice تقديم النصيحة

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

4. explaining a choice شرح اختيار

- I'd take the ... because ... / - We really need the ... **to** (+ verb)

5. Presenting argument تقديم الحجج / make suggestion تقديم اقتراح

- It might be a good idea to... / - If we don't take the ..., X might happen.

6. comparing and contrasting المقارنة و التناقض

whereas , while , but , **On the other hand** , **in comparison with** , **instead of** ,
although , (less , much , more) + **صفة** + **than** , **er + than** + **صفة قصيرة**

7. Talking about technological changes الحديث عن التغيرات التكنولوجية

- This is done **automatically.** / - **This system** has succeeded in ... / - **changes** ,
- **technology** has enabled people to ... / - **In the future**, it may be possible to ...

8. Writing a biography كتابة سيرة ذاتية

- ... was born in... / - In his spare time, ... / - years later, when he was
- This was the beginning of his career as a ... / - In the following year, he / she ..
- His father worked as a ... / - elder / younger brother / sister ...

9. Expressing an opinion التعبير عن الرأي

1. Personally, I **think** ... 2. In my opinion, ... 3. It's my view that ... 4. I believe that

**** نمط السؤال المتوقع**

- A. Complete the following mini-dialogue using an expression that _____ (3 points)**
 أكمل الحوار القصير التالي مستخدماً عبارة فيها _____ . (3 علامات)

تطبيقات للحل

- 1. Complete the following mini-dialogue using an expression that gives a piece of advice.**

Huda: I can't connect my new computer to the internet. What should I do?

Nada: _____.

- 2. Complete the following mini-dialogue using an expression that shows agreeing.**

Ahmad: I think that Mr Mustafa Salameh is a great person.

Maher: _____.

- 3. Complete the following mini-dialogue using an expression that shows disagreeing.**

A: It might be a good idea to take a small gas cooker so that we can prepare our own food.

B: _____.

**** نمط ثاني**

- 1. Study the following mini-dialogue and answer the question that follows.**

أدرس الحوار القصير التالي ثم أجب على السؤال الذي يليه .

Mahmoud: It might be a good idea to take a small gas cooker with us.

Mohab: I agree with you.

What does Mahmoud's sentence indicate?

- 2. Study the following pair of sentences and answer the questions below.**

Hani: In comparison with the city centre, this part of the town is very quiet.

What does Hani's sentence indicate?

- 3. Study the following pair of sentences and answer the questions below.**

Omar: This flat is in a much more convenient location than our old flat.

Salma: You are wrong. This family can't live in a flat.

What does Salma's sentence indicate?

Model answers الإجابات النموذجية 1 presenting argument 2 contrasting 3 disagreeing

الكتابة (١٥ علامة) Writing

تأتي أسئلة الكتابة في صفحة ٤ من ورقة الامتحان الوزاري، و تكون مقسمة العلامة على ٣ أسئلة، هي:

A. EDITING: (4 points)

أ. التحرير: (٤ علامات)

أ. من المحتمل علامة على الحرف الكبير Capital letter

* نحتاج إلى حرف كبير في بداية الكلمة في الحالات التالية:

١- في بداية الجمل. ٢- أسماء العلم، انتبه لأسماء العلم التي وردت في الكتاب، ٣- جهات البوصلة

ب. ٣ أو ٤ علامات على ٣ أو ٤ أخطاء إملائية. **تدرب على إملاء الكلمات التالية جيداً**

1. K → c

kabin , kapital , kareer , klay , kolleague , koncentrate , sekret ,
kondition , konstant , konstruktion , kookery , fraktion , mosaik ,
interakt , produktion , overkrowding , rekord , publik , sektor ,
specifik , tekhology , unkonscious , inkredible

2. p → b

piography , preaker , purner , capin , empassy , forciply , frostpite ,
incrediple , irritaple , profitaple , inhapitant , urpan , peginning

3. b → p

cabital , deprived , disrult , exbedition , exberiment , incebtion , insbire ,
bublic , oberational , bermanent , bottery , breservation , broduction ,
brofitable , brogress , purbose , sbecific

4. s → t

condision , construcion , exhausssion , expedision , fracssion , incepsion ,
institusion , operasional , preservasion , produccion , suggession , residensial

5. z → s

advize , artizan , dezerted , exercize , mozaic , socialize ,
prezervation , rezervoir , rezidential , s
*** أي كلمة أخرجها z تحول إلى s

6. t → c

finantial , ineffitiency , sotialise , unconstious

٧. كلمات تحتوي على حروف مضعفة:

accordion , beginning , challenge , career , colleague , cookery , embassy ,
inefficiency , irritable , moody , outlook , pottery , progress , shopping ,
skilled , stress , successful , suggestion , summit , shallow , traffic , effort

٨. كلمات تحتوي على حروف صامتة:

hustle , government , freight , height , exhaustion

٩. كلمات متناثرة:

recharge , reduced , regulate , research , repair , rural , solo , trend , elite ,
unchanging , lifestyle , phenomenon , administrative , alert , altitude , divert ,
evidence , hardworking , helium , industrial , decision

Example مثال:

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes. Find the four mistakes and correct them.

تخيل نفسك محرر في صحيفة جوردن تايمز، طلب منك تحرير الأسطر التالية والتي يوجد بها أربعة أخطاء. صحح الأخطاء.

there is a variety of tradetional krafted in jordan practised by skelled local artizanaz who made them from cley such as bottery and musaics. يوجد ٩ أخطاء هنا و ليس ٤.

B. GUIDED WRITING : (4 points)

ب. الكتابة الموجهة: (4 علامات)

Read the information in the table below then write two sentences about

Use appropriate liking words such as : and, also, but..... etc.

اقرأ المعلومات الموجودة في الجدول ثم، في دفتر الإجابة، أكتب جملتين عن استعمل كلمات ربط ملائمة مثل: ، و، أيضاً، لكن الخ.

يأتي الجدول في سؤال الكتابة الموجهة على عدة أشكال، مثل:

أولاً : إذا بدأ

Benefits of road tunnels

- make car journeys shorter and faster.
- reduce journey times between countries.
- increase freight traffic between local cities.

There are many _____ such as _____.

Other **points** are _____ and _____.

ثانياً : إذا كان

Country People

- live in houses.
- have quite relaxing lives.
- grow their own vegetables.
- shop in small shops.

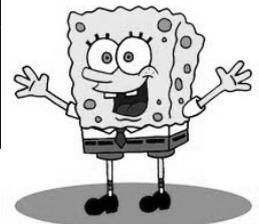
There are many _____ such as _____.

Other points are _____ , _____ and _____.

ثالثاً : إذا جاء

What are the advantages of getting enough sleep?

- provide our bodies with a chance to switch off.
- recharge our mental and physical batteries.
- wake up in the morning feeling alert and rested.



.....

رابعاً : إذا جاء

what = things

why = reasons

how = ways

How to know if you are getting enough sleep?
 - concentrate well at school or at work.
 - find it easy to get up in the morning.
 - feel alert and rested.
 - have strong memory.

.....

Example:

Why do local people learn how to make mosaics?
 - educate them about wonderful traditions.
 - protect what is old.
 - provide them with a living.

.....

خامساً : مقارنة

	Advantages (ج)	
(أ) Information technology	1 using internet in learning ,	2 improving your knowledge
(ب) Modern languages	4 having fun, arousing curiosity,	5 developing communication

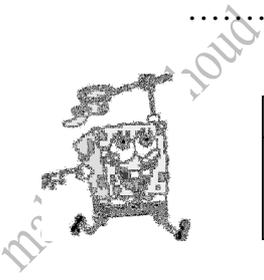
.....

وزارة ص ٢٠١٤

Watching sports on TV	Watching sports live
- exciting	- noisy
- comfortable and cheap	- uncomfortable and expensive

.....

.....**إذا كانت المعلومات داخل الجدول صفات نستخدم.....بدلاً من.....



C. FREE WRITING: (7 points)

ج. الكتابة الحرة: (٧ علامات)

Write a composition of about 80 words on ONE of the following:

أكتب موضوع مكون من حوالي ٨٠ كلمة في إحدى المواضيع التالية:

a).....

b).....

Writing an essay / article**كتابة مقالة**

العنوان

In this I intend to write about(this important issue) in which I think it is very important to be discussed. Today, more and more people care about it, with the result that it is necessary to discuss its reasons and results.

In my opinion, the main point is to focus on many different sides of its elements, from causes and effects to advantages and disadvantages. This means that

In addition, we shouldn't forget the most important part of this issue while trying to discuss its various aspects. So, I think

To sum up, if things are going on correctly, I believe it will be changed into the best. On the other hand, we are aware of bad effects which may be brought.

Writing informal letter**كتابة رسالة غير رسمية****P.O. Box. 1646**

Amman, Jordan

21 / 01 / 2014

Dear, أو Hi,

How are you? How is your family? I hope that you are all well and in a good health. I'm doing really well with my exams and I almost have no time for writing so I took this opportunity of free time to have a little chat with you.

I'm writing this letter to you today because

I enjoy writing to you so much but I must leave you now because I've a lot of work to finish.

Take care.

Yours,

..... الاسم

Writing formal letter**كتابة رسالة رسمية**

P.O. Box. 1646
Amman, Jordan
14 / 06 / 2014

Dear Sir,

In this letter I intend to write about(this important issue) in which I think it is very important to be discussed.

Therefore, with this letter I wanted to

In addition, we should not forget to

Many thanks.
Yours sincerely,
..... الاسم

Writing a report**كتابة تقرير**

العنوان

To: The School Magazine إلى:
Date: 28.12.2014 التاريخ:

This report will focus on

اكتب في احد المواضيع التالية**مواضيع متنوعة:**

1. Write a brief **biography** سيرة ذاتية of a person.
- 2 Write your own **description of a building** وصف بناية
- 4 What do you think about people who risk their lives climbing mountains?
** ما رأيك في الأشخاص الذين يعرضون حياتهم للخطر من أجل تسلق الجبال؟
- 5 Write **articles** about: 1. Being a good brother or sister كيف تكون أخا جيد أو أختا جيدة
2. Doing well at school كيف تحسن أدائك في المدرسة
3. Sport is the best form of exercise; الرياضة هي أفضل شكل من أشكال التمرين;
4. Enjoy your food and stay healthy; استمتع بطعامك لتبقى بصحة جيدة
5. Thinking is good for you; التفكير مفيد لك
6. Keep moving to keep fit استمر بالحركة لتبقى لديك لياقة
7. Improving road safety in your town or city. تحسين ظروف السلامة العامة على الطرق في بلدتك أو مدينتك.
6 Write an **email** to a friend whose family you are going on holiday with.
** اكتب بريد الكتروني لصديق لك سوف تذهب مع عائلته في عطلة.
- 7 Write a **letter** to the Genius Society members suggesting a potential recipient for the national award. State why they should, in your opinion, receive the award.
** اكتب رسالة إلى أعضاء جمعية العباقرة مقترحا شخصا تعتقد أنه يستحق جائزة وطنية. وضح لماذا يستحق الجائزة.
- 9 Write reports for your school magazine about:
 1. a historical town or city بلدة أو مدينة تاريخية
 2. an interesting old building مبنى قديم مثير للاهتمام
 3. an area of natural beauty منطقة تمتاز بالجمال الطبيعي





Good luck!

الداهود

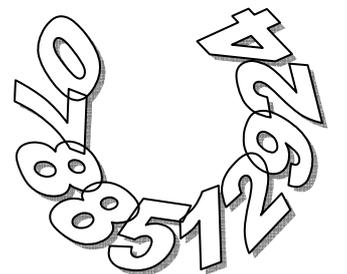
القطع



مستوى رابع ٢٠١٤ - ٢٠١٥

إعداد الأستاذ : ماهر الداهود عبابنة
ماجستير أساليب تدريس اللغة الانجليزية

maher e - dahoud



1. How much sleep do we need? كم من النوم نحتاج؟

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

The amount of sleep human beings need varies from individual to individual. We know that most adults need about 8 hours of sleep a day, but this number can vary greatly; 'short sleepers' may need only 5 hours, whereas 'long sleepers' may need 9 to 10 hours. Babies need about 16 hours a day while many teenagers need an average of 9 hours. As people get older they tend to need less sleep; some elderly people wake up early in the morning and cannot sleep for more than five or six hours. Exactly how much we need depends on several factors, including our age, our daily routine, the quality of our sleep and our genetic make-up.

How do we know if we are getting enough sleep? In general, if you feel drowsy during the day, you need more sleep. You may think that you are sleeping for long enough, but these are some of the signs that you may need more:

- you cannot concentrate at school or at work
- you find it difficult to get up in the morning
- you are moody or irritable
- you have memory problems

So why is it important that we get enough sleep? Sleep provides our bodies with a chance to switch off. This allows us to recharge our mental and physical batteries and be ready for each new day. If we have slept well, we should wake up in the morning feeling alert and rested. People who have been deprived of sleep find it difficult to perform the simplest activities. For example, motorists who fall asleep at the wheel are responsible for thousands of traffic accidents every year.

How we sleep also affects us. When we fall asleep, our sleep can be deep and restful or light and shallow. Shallow sleepers wake up still feeling tired, while deep sleepers wake up refreshed.

Question Number One (20 points)

سؤال رقم ١ (٢٠ علامة)

A.

1. There are two kinds of adult sleepers. Write them down. (4 points)
2. Getting enough sleep allows us to recharge two kinds of batteries. Write down these two batteries. (4 points)
3. Write down the sentence which indicates that sleep is different from one person to another.
4. Find a word in the second which means "easily annoyed ". (2 points)
5. What does the underlined pronoun "who", in the third paragraph, refer to? (2 points)
6. According to the text, the writer states that getting enough sleep is so important for our bodies. Explain this statement, mentioning three benefits. (3 points)

B. Critical Thinking (2 points)

Not having enough sleep leads to many healthy problems. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

1	alert متنبه	clear-headed / awake
2	concentrate يركز	give all your attention to a subject
3	deprived of something محروم	not having any or enough of something
4	irritable سريع الغضب	easily annoyed
5	moody مزاجي	easily feeling gloomy for no good reason
6	recharge يشحن	renew يجدد
7	shallow ضحل	not deep

2. The end of village life نهاية حياة القرية

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

When large numbers of people move from their homes in country areas to find better-paid jobs in towns and cities, the villages and farms they once lived in are often left empty. No one wants to buy homes there because they cannot make money out of them. This phenomenon, which is called rural depopulation, can lead to overcrowding in cities as well as for fewer people in country areas.

One example of this phenomenon is the Garrigues area of Spain, about one hour's drive from Barcelona. The area has a Mediterranean climate, but because it is high and not close to the sea, winter temperatures are quite low. The area has an annual rainfall level of 482mm which falls in only 47 days of the year, during the autumn and spring. Historically, this was a successful agricultural area; on the higher ground, the farmers grew almonds and vines, while in the river valleys, wheat, corn, beans and sunflowers were the traditional crops. The area was particularly well-known for its high quality olive oil which was grown mainly for export.

The population of the area was at its highest about 150 years ago, when a typical village might have 500 inhabitants, whereas now some villages have as few as 100 permanent inhabitants. But as farming became less profitable, and unemployment grew, the population began to move to the cities to find work. This trend started in 1860 and has continued to this day. Now some villages consist mainly of elderly people. The area is suffering from the effects of depopulation, such as poor public services and deserted farms.

In some parts of Europe in recent years, however, the move from the country to the city has been reversed as wealthy people move to the countryside to escape from the overcrowding, pollution and stress of city life. Some are moving permanently, but many are buying holiday or weekend homes which are empty for much of the year.

Question Number One (20 points)

سؤال رقم ١ (٢٠ علامة)

A.

1. There are two reasons which make the population move to the cities to find work. Write them down. (4 points)
2. The farmers grew many traditional crops in the river valleys. Write down two of these crops. (4 points)
3. Write down the sentence which indicates that some villages in Garrigues consist mainly of old people. (3 points)
4. Find a word in the first paragraph which means "**having too many people.**" (2 points)
5. What does the underlined word "their" in the first paragraph refer to? (2 points)
6. According to the text, the writer thinks that the move from the country to the city has been reversed recently. Do you agree with this? Justify. (3 points)

B. Critical Thinking (2 points)

You will miss most about country life if you moved to a large city. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

1	deserted مهجور	empty because people have left
2	inhabitant ساكن	someone who lives in a place
3	overcrowding مزدحم	having too many people
4	phenomenon ظاهرة	something that happens or exists
5	profitable مربح	making money
6	public services خدمات عامة	transport, education and health
7	rural ريفي	adjective to describe the countryside (not town)

3.**Steve Fossett – a record record-breaker**

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

In 2002, Steve Fossett became the first person to travel solo round the world in a hot air balloon. His balloon, The Spirit of Freedom, used a mixture of helium and hot air and was 42 metres high and 18 metres wide. To keep it at a constant altitude, the balloon used a sophisticated autopilot system controlled by a computer.

Steve's journey started in Western Australia. From here, he crossed the Pacific Ocean, travelling in an easterly direction. On reaching South America, he travelled across Chile and down round Argentina. He flew over the Southern Atlantic Ocean towards South Africa, then over the Indian Ocean to reach Australia.

This journey took only 14 days, 19 hours and 50 minutes altogether. Conditions for Steve were not comfortable so that he only slept for four hours in every 24-hour period, and never slept for more than 45 minutes at one time. He also had to leave his tiny cabin frequently in order to check the balloon's burners. By the time he arrived in Australia, he had travelled 33,195 km.

Steve was especially pleased with this successful round-the-world journey as it was his sixth attempt. On the journey, Steve also broke the world speed record for a manned balloon flight: on one occasion the balloon travelled at 322.25 kmh. His first attempt had been six years earlier in 1996.

In addition to this record, Steve holds four other world records for non-stop journeys round the world: as a sailor, and as a solo air pilot. All in all, he has set 110 records in five different sports.

Question Number One (20 points)

سؤال رقم ١ (٢٠ علامة)

A.

1. There are some qualities of The Spirit of Freedom. Write down two of these qualities. (4)
2. What does the underlined word "solo" in the first paragraph mean? (2 points)
3. What does the underlined word "this" in the fifth paragraph, refer to? (2 points)
4. According to the text, the writer thinks that Fossett broke the world speed record for a manned balloon flight. Explain this statement, justifying your answer. (3 points)
5. Steve faced some difficult conditions during his journey. Write down two of them. (4 ps)
6. Write down the sentence that shows the whole distance that Steve travelled by the time he arrived in Australia. (3 points)

B. Critical Thinking (2 points)

Achieving one's dreams need a lot of work, challenge and determination. Think of this statement and, in two sentences write down your point of view.

1	altitude ارتفاع	height
2	burner حارق	the part of a balloon which heats the air
3	cabin حجرة، قمره	a small room / compartment
4	constant ثابت	staying the same / not changing
5	helium الهليوم	very light gas
6	solo منفردا	alone
7	eastwards شرقا	in an easterly direction

4.**New Zealand / The final challenge** نيوزيلندا / التحدي النهائي

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

اقرأ النص التالي بعناية، وبعد ذلك في دفتر إجابتك أجب عن كل الأسئلة التي تلي. أجوبتك يجب أن تكون مستندة على النص.

Until 1953, nobody had climbed Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world. Then in 1953, the mountaineer Edmund Hillary and the Nepalese Tenzing Norgay succeeded in reaching the summit. In the next thirty years there were other Everest 'firsts', including the first solo climb and the first climb by a woman.

All these people had taken bottles of oxygen to help them climb, but many mountaineers wanted to climb using their natural ability, without oxygen. Two of these were Reinhold Messner and Peter Habeler. In 1975, they amazed people by climbing Gasherbrum, the 11th highest mountain in the world, without oxygen.

When Messner and Habeler started planning to climb Everest without oxygen, other climbers called them foolish. **They** warned them that the oxygen levels at the top of Everest were so low that breathing would be difficult and they would risk brain damage.

However, Messner and Habeler did not listen, and made their first attempts in April 1978. After two failures, they nearly gave up, but decided to make a final attempt.

At these altitudes, with so little oxygen in the air, everything the men did took much longer than normal. Every few metres, they fell down exhausted and had to rest. Eventually, at about 2 on May 8th 1978, Messner and Habeler became the first men to reach the summit of Everest without oxygen.

Question Number One (20 points)**A.**

1. According to the first paragraph, in 1953 two men succeeded in reaching the summit of Mount Everest. Write them down. (4 points)
2. According to the third paragraph, there are two results for climbing without oxygen. Write down these two results. (4 points)
3. Write down the sentence which shows that Messner and Habeler didn't give up their attempts despite their failures. (3 points)
4. Find a word in the last paragraph which means " heights ". (2 points)
5. What does the underlined word "**They**", in the third paragraph, refer to? (2 points)
6. According to the text, the writer states that Messner and Habeler amazed people in 1975. Do you agree with this? Justify. (3 points)

B. Critical Thinking: (2 points)

Oxygen is very necessary to life on earth. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

1	summit قمة	top of a mountain
2	altitude ارتفاع	height
3	solo منفردا	alone
4	exhausted مرهق	extremely tired

5.**Climbing Everest تسلق قمة ايفرست**

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

Mustafa Salameh became the first Jordanian man to climb Mount Everest. He has now climbed all seven of the world's highest mountains and so has joined an elite club. Apart from exhaustion and a little frostbite, Mr Mahmoud was in good health and very happy after the five-day climb.

For much of the climb Mustafa Salameh had been fighting extreme cold, strong winds, dizzying heights and dangerously low levels of oxygen, but he was able to reach the top of Mount Everest and plant the Jordanian flag at the summit. It was very difficult, but he knew he had a great team supporting him and this helped him to keep going.

Mustafa Salameh had begun the trip at the Everest Base Camp in Tibet and carried with him heavy climbing equipment, oxygen tanks, food and a Jordanian flag presented by His Royal Highness Prince Faisal. It was his third attempt at the summit, and he had been preparing for it for many months. The first try had nearly killed him and the second ended through illness.

Mustafa wanted to inspire the next generation of Arab youth to believe in their "impossible" dreams. His efforts were noticed at home, and King Abdullah donated sponsorship money for the expedition. This sponsorship had allowed him to give up his job and train for a year to reach the very high levels of fitness needed to climb the huge mountain.

This is only the latest in a series of achievements for Mustafa, who apart from climbing the world's seven highest peaks has a Master's degree, is a fluent English and Japanese speaker and a fitness instructor.

Question Number One (20 points)**A.**

1. There are two benefits of King Abdullah's sponsorship. Write down these two benefits.
2. What does the underlined word "summit" in the **third** paragraph mean? (2 points)
3. According to the text, the writer thinks that Mountain climbers should have certain factors to achieve their dreams. Explain this statement, giving three factors. (3 points)
4. Mustafa Salameh has many achievements. Write down two of these achievements. (4 ps)
5. Write down the sentence which indicates that King Abdullah supported Mustafa Salameh during his expedition. (3 points)
6. What does the underlined word "His", in the **fourth** paragraph, refer to? (2 points)

B. Critical Thinking (2 points)

Mountain climbers should have certain survival skills to stay alive in dangerous situations. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

1	elite نخبة	group containing the best / most skilled / most experienced
2	expedition حملة	long journey, often to a dangerous place
3	frostbite عضة الصقيع	injury (to fingers, toes, etc.) caused by extreme cold
4	exhaustion إرهاق	extreme tiredness
5	inspire يلهم	motivate / make someone want to do something
6	summit قمة	top of a mountain

6.**Built for safety** بنيت من أجل السلامة

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

اقرأ النص التالي بعناية، وبعد ذلك في دفتر إجابتك أجب عن كل الأسئلة التي تلي. أجوبتك يجب أن تكون مستندة على النص.

Road tunnels, through mountains or under rivers and seas, make car journeys shorter and faster. Some of the long tunnels were incredible engineering achievements. For example, the 11 kilometres-long Mont Blanc Tunnel between France and Italy, which was opened in 1965, massively reduced journey times between the two countries. But in recent years, with the increase in freight traffic using tunnels, there have been some terrible accidents.

So when planners were designing the 24.5 kilometre Laerdal Tunnel in Norway, safety was one of their main concerns. People have known for some time that the main factors which cause accidents in long tunnels are tiredness and claustrophobia – a fear of being in small spaces. Drivers can easily fall asleep in tunnels because the view never changes – there is nothing to keep them awake. This can lead to accidents caused by vehicles driving into the sides of the tunnel. So experts did research to find out how they could make the 20-minute journey through their new tunnel less monotonous. After experiments, they decided to build the tunnel in four sections with “halls” between them. The halls are wider and higher than the main tunnel and have special lighting similar to a sunrise. The idea is that drivers will feel refreshed as they drive through the halls.

The halls have two other purposes related to safety: if there is an accident on the road ahead, drivers can turn round in the halls and return the way **they** came. There are also lay-bys in the halls where drivers can stop and rest. The Laerdal Tunnel also has an efficient ventilation system which responds to the amount of traffic in the tunnel. Air pollution is monitored by staff in a control room.

Question Number One (20 points)**A.**

1. Mont Blanc Tunnel connected two countries. Write down these two countries. (4 points)
2. There are two benefits of the lay-bys in the halls. Write down these two benefits.(4 ps)
3. Find a word in the second paragraph which means "**shortened**". (2 points)
4. Write down the sentence which indicates that a certain number of road tunnels were extremely unusual achievement. (3 points)
5. What does the underlined word "**they**", in the last paragraph, refer to? (2 points)
6. According to the text, the writer states that there have been some terrible accidents inside tunnels in recent years. Explain this statement, suggesting three ways to reduce accidents inside tunnels.

B. Critical Thinking (2 points)

First transport such a road tunnel ensures growth and development in modern countries. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

1	لا يصدق incredible	unbelievable
2	مخفض reduced	cut down, shortened
3	مركبات الشحن freight traffic	lorries and vans carrying things, not people
4	منظر view	what you can see from a place
5	يبقي مستيقظا keep awake	stop (someone) from going to sleep

7.

عواصم Capital Cities

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

اقرأ النص التالي بعناية، وبعد ذلك في دفتر إجابتك أجب عن كل الأسئلة التالية. أجوبتك يجب أن تكون مستندة على النص.

The capital city of a country is very often its greatest city, with the largest population and the most important administrative buildings. Capital cities house government offices, as well as embassies from other countries. They are also financial centres, containing national and international banks and other financial institutions.

Amman is no different from other capital cities. It is the seat of government and the economic and cultural centre of Jordan. Amman has the biggest population of any city in Jordan and is home to about a third of the people – 2.3 million people! Many of the buildings are very smart and futuristic. Amman has a history going back over 8,000 years. It was only established as the capital in 1921.

Brasilia, the capital city of Brazil, is both similar to and different from Amman. Like Amman, it is an administrative centre and contains the key political institutions. However, unlike Amman, Brasilia is not the major cultural or economic centre of Brazil, and it is home to only a tiny fraction of the huge Brazilian population.

Built in the late 1950s, it is a new city and has only been the capital of Brazil since 1960. It took over from Rio de Janeiro, **which** remains a major economic and cultural centre, as well as having a population of many millions more. Brasilia is a very modern city and because it is so new, planners were able to strictly **regulate** its layout. It is divided into sectors, with zones for specific purposes: business, industry, government and residential areas.

Question Number One (20 points)

سؤال رقم ١ (٢٠ علامة)

A.

1. What does the underlined word "**regulate**" in the last paragraph mean? (2 points)
2. According to the first paragraph, capital cities have many financial centres. Write down two of these centres. (4 points)
3. According to the third paragraph, there are two differences between Amman and Brasilia. Write down these two differences. (4 points)
4. Write down the sentence which indicates the date of establishing Amman as the capital city of Jordan. (3 points)
5. What does the underlined word "**which**" in the last paragraph refer to? (2 points)
6. According to the text, the writer thinks that Brasilia is strictly regulated. Explain this statement, justifying your answer. (3 points)

B. Critical Thinking (2 points)

Amman is a mixture of old and new civilisations. Think of this statement and, in two sentences write down your point of view.

15	embassy	سفارة	the offices of the representative of a foreign country
16	regulate	ينظم	supervise or control
17	sector	قطاع، منطقة	a particular part of an area
18	specific	محدد	clearly defined
19	fraction	جزء صغير	a small amount of something
20	institution	مؤسسة	an organisation with an important role in the country

8.

الحرف التقليدية في مادبا Traditional crafts in Madaba

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

Jordan has undergone a period of rapid modernisation in the last few years, with high-tech and high-rise buildings being built in its major cities, especially Amman. Yet it remains an ancient land that has enjoyed involvement and interaction with many different civilisations over the last ten thousand years.

Jordan's historical importance means that there is a variety of traditional crafts practised by skilled local artists and, despite the fast pace of modernisation, there are increasing efforts by the state and by charities to preserve these wonderful traditions.

One example of this can be found in Madaba, where an organisation has been set up to help preserve the world-famous mosaics found there. These ancient mosaics are made with thousands of tiny pieces of coloured stone or tile. They give us information about the way people lived at the time, tell us about old kings and illustrate ancient maps and pictures of local events. They are very useful for historians.

Today, local people are taught how to make these mosaics for commercial sale. This helps to educate them about the need to protect what is old, while also providing them with a living.

Probably the most ancient craft in Jordan is the creation of items made from silsal (clay). Madaba played a major role in trading pottery throughout Europe and the Arab world. Pottery was first made in the Levant over 8000 years ago. Historians have uncovered many examples of fine Nabataean pottery in both Jordan and the surrounding countries.

Pottery is still produced in the same ancient attractive style by craftsmen at Madaba today, although modern technology means the methods have changed slightly. Nevertheless, local artisans are still producing beautiful works worthy of a high price.

Question Number One (20 points)

سؤال رقم ١ (٢٠ علامة)

A.

1. There are two sectors work hard to preserve traditions in Jordan. Write them down. (4 p)
2. There are many benefits of ancient mosaics. Write down two of these benefits. (4 points)
3. Write down the sentence which indicates that Madaba was an important pottery trade center throughout the old world. (3 points)
4. What does the underlined word "them" in the fourth paragraph refer to? (2 points)
5. Find a word in the last paragraph which means "**workers in a skilled trade making items by hands.**" (2 points)
6. According to the text, the writer states that Jordan has experienced a period of rapid modernization in the last few years. Explain this statement, justifying your answer. (3 p)

B. Critical Thinking (2 points)

Pottery was originally used for many reasons. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

1	طين، صلصال clay	a soft material used for making pots and vases
2	ماهر skilled	having a special ability or talent
3	فنان artisan	worker in a skilled trade (usually making items by hand)
4	فسيفساء mosaic	a picture or pattern produced by arranging together small coloured pieces of hard material
5	فخار pottery	objects such as pots and vases

9.

المدينة أم الريف؟ City or Country?

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

اقرأ النص بعناية، وبعد ذلك في دفتر إجابتك أجب عن كل الأسئلة التالية. أجوبتك يجب أن تكون مستندة على النص.

I was born in the country, and for the first eighteen years of my life I lived there. My family's farm was in the middle of nowhere, five kilometres from our nearest neighbours and ten from the nearest school, shops and post office. As a child, I enjoyed the open-air life, but when I was eighteen I went to university and couldn't believe how incredible city life was. In comparison with my life on the farm, my new life was exciting, challenging and very varied. I got to know a lot of new people and I went to many places. Frankly, everything moves much more quickly in the city. That can sometimes be stressful, but at least you know you're alive. In the country, you sometimes forget!

Obviously, city life has its disadvantages, like the noise, the traffic and the crowds of people, but these things don't worry me too much. I don't drive, so traffic problems and parking difficulties don't affect me. It only takes me ten minutes to get to the supermarket by taxi, whereas in the old days in the country, a shopping trip used to take half a day.

Maybe I'll want to go back to the peace and quiet of the country one day, but for now I'm enjoying the hustle and bustle of city life.

Question Number One (20 points)

سؤال رقم ١ (٢٠ علامة)

A.

1. There are many disadvantages of city life. Write down two of these disadvantages. (4 points)
2. There are many qualities for the writer's new life in the city. Write down two of them. (4 points)
3. Write down the sentence which indicates that life in the city moves quicker than life in the village. (3 points)
4. Find a word in the first paragraph which means "unbelievable" . (2 points)
5. What does the underlined pronoun "there" paragraph one refer to? (2 points)
6. According to the text, the writer thinks that the traffic and the crowds don't worry people who don't drive. Explain this statement, justifying your answer. (3 points)

B. Critical Thinking (2 points) التفكير الناقد (علامتين)

City life can be made less stressful for the people who live there. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

التطورات الأخيرة في تكنولوجيا النقل

10. Recent developments in transport technology

Read the following text carefully, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer

all the questions that follow it. Your answer should be based on the text.

There are many changes that have affected European travelling habits in recent years. This report will focus on three changes that have affected travel in Europe: online booking, Eurotunnel and electronic road tolls.

The cheapest and quickest way of buying train or airline tickets is now to book 'online'. This involves logging on to the Internet, finding the correct website, typing in your travel requirements and personal details and paying by credit card. Passengers can then print a receipt which may also be the 'ticket' which **they** show at the airport or railway station. This is all done automatically without the need for any personal contact with the airline or rail company.

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

Motorists have to pay to drive on motorways in Italy. Under the original system, all cars had to stop at kiosks at the beginning or the end of a section of motorway and pay cash. Now, there is a high-tech alternative called Telepass. Under this new system, cars are 'recognised' so they do not have to stop. The money is taken automatically from each driver's bank account.

Question Number One (20 points)**A.**

1. There are many changes that have affected travel in Europe. Write down two of changes. (4 points)
2. There are many qualities of the tunnel which links Britain with the mainland of Europe. Write down two of them. (4 points)
3. Write down the sentence which indicates that motorists have to pay money in order to drive on some motorways in Italy. (3 points)
4. Find a word in the fourth paragraph which means "**inception**". (2 points)
5. What does the underlined word "**they**", in the second paragraph, refer to? (2 pts)
6. According to the text, the writer states that Under the Telepass system, cars are recognised so they do not have to stop. Explain this statement, justifying your answer. (3 points)

B. Critical Thinking: (2 points)

It's said that technology have changed many areas of life in recent years. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

الإجابات النموذجية

1. How much sleep do we need? كم من النوم نحتاج؟

1. a. short sleepers b. long sleepers
2. mental and physical batteries
3. The amount of sleep human beings need varies from individual to individual.
4. irritable 5. motorists 6. Any relevant answer أي إجابة لها علاقة بالموضوع

2. The end of village life نهاية حياة القرية

1. farming became less profitable, and unemployment grew
2. Any two of the following: أي إجابتين مما يلي
wheat, corn, beans and sunflowers
3. Now some villages consist mainly of elderly people.
4. overcrowding 5. large numbers of people 6. Any relevant answer أي إجابة لها علاقة بالموضوع

3. Steve Fossett – a record record-breaker ستيف فوست- محطم الأرقام القياسية

1. Any two of the following: أي إجابتين مما يلي:
a. used a mixture of helium and hot air b. was 42 metres high c. 18 metres wide.
d. the balloon used a sophisticated autopilot system controlled by a computer
2. alone 3. record 4. Any relevant answer أي إجابة لها علاقة بالموضوع
5. Any two of the following: أي إجابتين مما يلي:
a. he only slept for four hours in every 24-hour period b. never slept for more than
45 minutes at one time. c. He also had to leave his tiny cabin frequently in order
to check the balloon's burners.
6. By the time he arrived in Australia, he had travelled 33,195 km.

4. New Zealand / The final challenge نيوزيلندا / التحدي النهائي

1. the mountaineer Edmund Hillary and the Nepalese Tenzing Norgay
2. breathing would be difficult and they would risk brain damage.
3. After two failures, they nearly gave up, but decided to make a final attempt.
4. altitudes 5. other climbers 6. Any relevant answer أي إجابة لها علاقة بالموضوع

5. Climbing Everest**تسلق قمة إيفرست**

1. This sponsorship had allowed him to give up his job and train for a year to reach the very high levels of fitness needed to climb the huge mountain.
2. top of a mountain
3. Any relevant answer أي إجابة لها علاقة بالموضوع
4. Any two of the following: أي إجابتين مما يلي:
a. climbing the world's seven highest peaks b. has a Master's degree c. is a fluent English
d. Japanese speaker and a fitness instructor.
5. His efforts were noticed at home, and King Abdullah donated sponsorship money for the expedition.
6. Mustafa

6. Built for safety بنيت من أجل السلامة

1. France and Italy 2. drivers can stop and rest 3. reduced
 4. Some of the long tunnels were incredible engineering achievements.
 5. drivers 6. Any relevant answer أي إجابة لها علاقة بالموضوع

7. Capital Cities عواصم

1. supervise أو control
 2. Any two of the following: أي إجابتين مما يلي:
 a. national banks b. international banks c. other financial institutions.
 3. Brasilia is not the major cultural or economic centre of Brazil, and it is home to only a tiny fraction of the huge Brazilian population.
 4. It was only established as the capital in 1921. 5. Rio de Janeiro
 6. Any relevant answer أي إجابة لها علاقة بالموضوع

8. Traditional crafts in Madaba الحرف التقليدية في مادبا

1. the state and charities
 2. Any two of the following: أي إجابتين مما يلي:
 a. They give us information about the way people lived at the time b. tell us about old kings
 c. illustrate ancient maps and pictures of local events d. They are very useful for historians.
 3. Madaba played a major role in trading pottery throughout Europe and the Arab world.
 4. local people 5. artisans 6. Any relevant answer أي إجابة لها علاقة بالموضوع

9. City or Country? المدينة أم الريف

1. Any two of the following: أي إجابتين مما يلي:
 the noise, the traffic and the crowds of people
 2. Any two of the following: أي إجابتين مما يلي:
 exciting, challenging and very varied
 3. Frankly, everything moves much more quickly in the city.
 4. incredible 5. the country 6. Any relevant answer أي إجابة لها علاقة بالموضوع

10. Recent developments in transport technology التطورات الأخيرة في النقل

1. Any two of the following: أي إجابتين مما يلي:
 online booking, Eurotunnel and electronic road tolls.
 2. Any two of the following: أي إجابتين مما يلي:
 a. complex engineering project b. costly engineering project
 c. it had been planned for many years
 3. Motorists have to pay to drive on motorways in Italy.
 4. beginning 5. Passengers 6. Any relevant answer أي إجابة لها علاقة بالموضوع

Best Wishes

Maher ED-Dahoud

THE END



Good luck!