

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN-MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
GENERAL ENGLISH-2017

المستوى الثاني

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Read the following texts carefully, and then answer all the questions that follow.

**TEXT A.**

The earliest form of pizza was invented when soldiers needed food to take with them on long marches. They packed a kind of bread flat on their shields and then covered it with cheese and dates. This early pizza was convenient, healthy food for people who were constantly on the move. The wheat flour base provided energy in the form of carbohydrates, the cheese gave the soldiers calcium, which kept their bones and teeth healthy, and the dates provided protein, fiber and various vitamins and minerals that are necessary to keep the body healthy. Pizza is also mentioned in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BCE, when there was written evidence of a flat round bread that had olive oil, herbs and honey on the top. It was baked on hot stones.

When people explored the remains of Pompeii, Italy, they found evidence of a flat flour cake that was baked and widely eaten there at that time. There was also evidence of the first pizza restaurants in Pompeii in the 16<sup>th</sup> century CE. Visitors can see the pizza ovens in the ruins, even today.

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

In 1899 CE, the King of Italy and his wife, Queen Margherita, were on holiday in Naples in Italy. They asked a famous pizza chef to come and cook for them. He prepared three kinds of pizza. The Queen's favourite one was the one that had been made with a white cheese called mozzarella, a green herb called basil, and ripe, red tomatoes. These were exactly the colours of the Italian flag. The chef named this pizza in honour of the Queen: the Margherita.

**Question Number One. (23 points)**

**A.**

1. What were the ingredients of the pizza that the queen of Italy liked?
2. The earliest pizza had two advantages for people who were always on the move. Write down these two advantages
3. What did the chef name the pizza that the queen of Italy liked?
4. When did the people of Naples add tomato to their pizza?
5. What did the pizza mentioned in the third century BCE consist of?
6. What did cheese used in the earliest pizza provide soldiers with?
7. What did wheat flour base used in the earliest pizza give soldiers?
8. What did dates used in the earliest pizza provide soldiers with?
9. What do the underlined pronouns they, them refer to?
10. What are the colours of the Italian flag?
11. What does the underlined word basil mean?
12. Where did the king of Italy and his wife spend their holiday in 1899 CE?

13. Traditional dishes are common in nearly all countries. Write down the names of two traditional dishes in your country.

**TEXT B** مهمة جدا جدا

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 15<sup>th</sup> 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.

**Question Number One.**

1. When did Louis Braille die?
2. Find an example on a compound noun in the text?
3. Before the invention of writing, people communicated in many ways. write down two of these ways.
4. What makes Braille an official system of communication?
5. Do you think that Braille is a practical way of communication for the blind? Justify your answer.
6. The invention of printing press led to the first forms of mass media. write down the names of these forms.
7. What do the underlined pronouns "**it, he**" refer to?
8. Find a word in the text which means "**connected with your sense of touch**".
9. What does Braille allow/enable blind people to do?
10. What did the first system of writing use to convey meaning?
11. How did language gradually develop?
12. When was the printing press invented?
13. Who could access the mass media in the 15<sup>th</sup> century?
14. Why did the officer visit the Royal institute of the blind in 1821 CE?
15. What did the system of dots that the officer invented allow soldiers to do?
16. Who was Louise Braille?
17. What do the characters of Braille consist of?

### **TEXT C.**

Water is essential for life. Our wellbeing, sanitation, agriculture and industry all count upon a supply of water. Beyond these uses, water brings **countless other benefits** to society. We use it to swim in, sail on and take pleasure in the numerous plants and animals that depend on **it**. In addition, our health and environment are reliant on effective wastewater infrastructure. Jordan's scarcity of water is a long-term challenge for environmentalists. Water resources in Jordan have remained quite stable over the years, but Jordan has become a densely-populated country. Current use of water already exceeds renewable supply.

Jordanians must recognise that the available water supply **is finite**, and they must take responsibility for this issue within **their** households.

Responsibility must be assumed for water management in Jordan. This responsibility should be recognised by individual citizens, the public sector and the private sector alike. A deeper understanding of the available amounts, actual quality and natural protection of Jordan's water resources must be reached.

The quality and standards of drinking water will be consistently maintained to ensure that Jordanians have potable water that is free from pollutants.

### **Question Number One.**

1. Many aspects of our life depend on a supply of water. Write down two of these aspects.
2. Water has so many uses in our daily life. Write down two of these uses.
3. Who should assume responsibility for water management in Jordan?
4. Why does the current use of water in Jordan exceed the renewable supply?
5. Replace the underlined phrase "**countless other benefits**" with a phrase that has similar meaning.
6. What do the underlined pronouns "**it, their**" refer to?
7. Many facts about the situation of water in Jordan must be reached. Write down two of these facts.
8. Why will the quality and standards of drinking water be routinely monitored?
9. What does the underlined phrase "**is finite**" mean?

### **TEXT D.**

Charles Dickens was born on 7<sup>th</sup> February, 1812, in Portsmouth, on the southern coast of England.

He was a quiet boy, **who** loved reading. When he spoke later of his childhood, he said that he remembered listening to children playing outside, as he sat indoors. He always preferred reading to playing with other children.

At the age of 12, life for his family changed very suddenly. His father had financial problems, so Charles was no longer able to attend school regularly, and he had to work at a factory. The loneliness he felt there was an important influence on his writing, especially in his books *Great Expectations* and *David Copperfield*.

When he was 14, Charles stopped going to school altogether and started working as a clerk in a lawyer's office in London. He didn't like working there.

Luckily, things changed for him again. Charles had always wanted to be a writer, and he became a very respected journalist. He began to write short pieces for publication in the

newspaper. In 1836, a series of pieces called *The Pickwick Papers* appeared monthly in the newspaper and were very popular. Dickens was a famous author by **then**.

Throughout his life, Dickens enjoyed travelling. He travelled to many countries, writing novels and giving talks about the cruelty of slavery. Novels such as *Oliver Twist* and *Dombey and Son* highlighted the cruel treatment of people, especially children, and child labour in the 19th century. He died on 8<sup>th</sup> June, 1870, at the age of 58.

**Question Number One. (23 points)**

**A.**

1. The names of two of Dickens' books mentioned in the text. Write down names of these two books.
2. Why was Dickens no longer able to attend school regularly at the age of twelve?
3. Dickens' novels highlighted two issues of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Write down these two issues.
4. What made Dickens a famous author in 1836?
5. Quote the sentence which indicates when Dickens died.
6. Find a word in the text that means "*someone who keeps records or accounts in an office*"
7. What do the underlined pronouns "*who, then*" refer to?
8. The names of two of Dickens' novels mentioned in the text. Write down the names of these two novels.
9. What was the subject of Dickens' novels and talks while travelling to many countries?
10. What was Dickens' job at the age of fourteen?
11. How old was Dickens when he worked in a factory?
12. How did Dickens' experience of work influence his writing?
13. What was Dickens interested in as a boy?
14. When was Dickens born and where?
15. Do you think that a novel that addresses a social problem would contribute to diminishing it? Justify your answer.

**TEXT E.**

Jordan depends a lot on foreign energy resources. Ninety-six per cent of the country's energy comes from oil and natural gas imported from neighbouring Arab countries.

Because of this dependence on other countries, Jordan has **invested** in research projects to identify alternative resources of energy.

At the moment, imported natural gas is used to fulfill the country's energy needs and to generate electricity. However, a recent discovery of natural gas in Jordan means that, in the future, less natural gas need to be imported.

Shale oil rock has also been found in Jordan, most notably in the west-central area.

Shale oil can be produced from this type of this sedimentary rock. It is a substitute for crude oil, but the subtraction process of shale oil is more expensive. The process is also

quite dangerous and produces a lot of waste material. At the moment, no shale oil industry exists in Jordan but several companies are considering using it to generate thermal power.

Nuclear power holds hope for Jordan's future energy supply. Plans are in place to construct two nuclear reactors which will double the country's energy generation capacity. Jordan plans to get 60 per cent of its energy from nuclear energy by 2035 CE.

### **Question Number One.**

1. Jordan use imported natural gas for two purposes. Write down these two purposes.
2. The production of shale oil differs from the production of crude oil in many ways. Write down two of these differences.
3. Why has Jordan invested in energy research projects?
4. What does recent discovery of natural gas in Jordan mean?
5. What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to?
6. Where does most of Jordan's needs of energy come from?
7. Which kind of rocks can produce shale oil?
8. What will many companies in Jordan use shale oil for?
9. What will the main source of energy in Jordan be in the future?
10. What does the underlined word "invested" mean?

### **TEXT F.**

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

There is 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 crossroad in the world.

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

Despite archaeologists' best efforts, here is a limit to what they can tell us about these fascinating people who lived in Jordan such a long time ago. Although it is still difficult to

know much, they can't have been illiterate because there are some inscriptions that remain. However, sadly for us, most of the things the Nabateans made and owned have been too easily destroyed by time or lost in the desert.

**Question Number One.**

1. Why were the Nabateans skilled traders?
2. What evidence in the text showing that the Nabateans were excellent engineers?
3. Why is it impossible that the Nabateans were illiterate?
4. What is the language of the Nabateans thought to be?
5. What happened to most of the remains and ruins that the Nabateans left behind them?
6. Find a word in the text which means "*pieces of writing carved into a stone, rock...etc*"
7. The Nabateans chose to settle in different places. write down the names of two of these places.
8. What do the underlined pronouns "*they, they*" refer to?
9. It is probable that the Nabateans traded many goods. Write down two of them.
10. The Nabateans traded with many civilisations. Write down the names of two of these civilizations.
11. Who were the Nabateans ruled by?
12. How was the Nabatean society different from many cultures in the ancient world?
13. The Nabateans were nomads before they chose to settle in Petra. What reason do you think might have influenced them to settle?

**B. Literature Spot. (2 points)**

Hearing that the performer's young daughter Sissy is all alone, Mr Gradgrind decides to adopt the girl. Mr Bounderby is not happy that a circus girl will share Mr Gradgrind's home with his daughter, Louisa and his son Tom, Mr Bounderby thinks he will marry Louisa one day, and believes that a circus girl could be a bad influence on her.

**1. Why is Mr Bounderby not happy that Sissy will live with Mr Gradgrind's daughter Louisa and son Tom?**

People report that they had seen Stephen Blackpool waiting outside the bank at night and everyone assumes he is the robber. Louisa, however, suspects her brother Tom who is seriously in debt.

1. **Why did Louisa suspect her brother of stealing the bank?**
2. **Why is Stephen suspected of stealing the bank?**

**Question Number Two: ( 14 POINTS)**

**Complete each of the following sentences with words derived from the ones given between brackets. (6 points)**

1. Petra is located at a .....crossroad in the world. . (commerce)
2. The.....of a volcano in a nearby island caused the destruction of Crete. (erupt)

3. Jordan is.....on neighbouring Arab countries for its needs of gas and oil. (**rely**)
4. Fresh water is .....in Jordan and the available water supply is finite. (**scarcity**)
5. I read a.....story that includes both comedy and tragedy.  
(**fascinate**)
6. The language of Braille is based on .....dots. (**tact**)
7. The electric circuits in our school are.....maintained to ensure the safety of students.  
(**consistence**)
8. People are using too many of natural resources and.....there are not too many left. (**consequence**)

**B. Choose the suitable word from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences. (8points)**

**deaf, essayist, novelist, biofuels, aromatic**

1. ....are those that are derived from living matters.
2. In order to make Mansaf taste better, Jordanian people add some..... herbs to the dish.
3. If you write fictions narrative books, you are a.....
4. Sign language is the language used by.....people all over the word.

**navy, paintings, symbols, communication, gesture**

1. Body language is necessary for perfect.....between teachers and students.
2. Deaf people use.....and hand signs to communicate.
3. People first started written communication through.....and drawings on cave walls.
4. The Minoans had a powerful.....which was the secret of their survival for so long. .

**Dependence, practical, substitute, inhabitants, abundant**

1. Ahmad likes hands-on work because he is .....
2. Jordan's .....on foreign energy obliged it to invest in renewable energy projects.
3. ....use of water leads to a great shortage.
- 4 people have always been looking for a.....for oil.

**C. Study the following sentence carefully and then answer the question below.**

\*To make salad, slice the vegetables into small pieces and add some salt and pepper.  
**Replace the underlined cooking verb slice with the correct one.**

.....

We usually sprinkle our rice dish with some pepper, salt and fresh herbs.  
**Replace the underlined cooking verb with the correct one.**

.....

**\*Replace the underlined word "workshop" in the following sentence with a word that has similar meaning.**

Ahmad makes experiments in the workshop.

.....

**\* Study the following pairs of sentences and answer the questions below.**

1. I prefer to read short stories for Arab writers.

2. I prefer to read a novel today.

**\*What does the underlined verb "prefer" mean in each of the above sentences?**

.....

1. I tried to finish the book during my holiday, but it was too long.

2. Try reading a short story, it might be more interesting.

**\*What does the underlined verb "try" mean in each of the above sentences?**

.....

**Replace the underlined words "marinated" in the following sentence with a word that has a synonymous meaning.**

I like chicken dishes that are marinated in olive oil and lemon juice.

.....

**\*Replace the underlined word with the correct one related to natural disasters.**

A volcano is a huge wave in the ocean that causes terrible damage to the land.

.....

**Question Number Three: (14 POINTS)**

**A. Correct the verb between brackets to complete each of the following sentences. (8 points)**

1. Would you prefer.....a novel for Charles Dickens today? (**read**)

2. You will be able .....more books with you when you travel if you download e-books from the internet. (**take**)

3. By seven o'clock in the evening, Marwan .....his preparation for the exam. (complete)
4. While Nour ....., she cut herself. (cook)
5. Khalid realised this fact after he .....the whole file. (study)
6. By the time we .....to the station, the train had left. (get)
7. By the time Omar was five, he.....to speak two languages. (learn)
8. The students asked me.....them with the vocabulary. (help)
9. While I was having a bath, the doorbell..... (ring)
10. Before I met Jack, I .....never .....an English man. (meet)
11. The teacher asked the kids .....the vocabulary aloud after him. (say)
12. What kind of books do you enjoy.....? (read)
13. Ahmad suggested.....in an expedition this weekend. (go)
14. Our team managed ..... the match after a difficult struggle. (win)

**B. Rewrite the following items so that the new item is similar in meaning to the one before it. (6 points)**

1. "I have received the files that you sent last Sunday".  
Faisal told Aseel.....
2. "What time does the your flight arrive to the airport?"  
Jawad asked Nour .....
3. "Do you take your medicine on time daily?"  
The doctor asked Maha.....
4. " Are you trying to make me change my mind?"  
Lara asked Sami.....
5. "What is your name"?"  
Miriam asked Abbas.....
6. "How long did it take you to finish the report"?"  
Salma asked Muneer.....
7. "We are going to do more field work this month."  
The teacher said.....

**Question Number Four. (10 points)**

**A. Rewrite the following sentences using the suitable modal verb for possibility from those given in the box. (6 points)**

1. Ahmad changed the colour of his car last month. It is probable that it wasn't a beautiful colour.

.....(might not have)

2. Nour replaced her smartphone with a newer one. I am almost sure that she has saved some money. (**must have**)

.....(**must have**)

3. The Nabateans left many inscriptions. That's why I am almost sure that they weren't illiterate.

..... (**can't have**)

4. Sara arrived to work very late yesterday. I am almost sure that she didn't catch the bus.

.....(**can't have**)

5. Ruins from different cultures were found in Amman. I am almost sure that it was inhabited by many cultures through history.

.....(**must have**)

**D. Rewrite the following items to form causative sentences.**

**(4 points)**

1. Ahmad needed to clean his suit, so he took it to a dry cleaners'. (**want**)

**Ahmad**.....

2. I checked my teeth by a dentist last weekend. (**have**)

**I**.....

3. Go and test your eyesight, you have a problem in your eyes. (**have**)

**Go and**.....

4. Yousef serviced his car in a garage last weekend. (**get**)

**Yousef** .....

5. Hala needs to cultivate her garden, so she will call a gardener. (**want**)

**Hala** .....

6. Sara is going to repair her smartphone, she will send it to a workshop. (**get**)

**Sara**.....

**Question Number Five. (4 points)**

**A. Guided Writing. (2 point)**

Study in the information in the box below carefully, and then write two sentences about *Purposes of turning to renewable energy sources*. Use linking words such as: **and, moreover, in addition to, too.....etc.**

**Purposes of turning to renewable energy sources**

- save natural resources
- reduce pollution.
- minimise the amount of waste materials
- lower the costs of generating electricity .

Study in the information in the box below carefully, and then write two sentences about *ways to make sports part of your daily life*. Use linking words such as: and, moreover, in addition to, too.....etc.

**How to make sports part of your daily life.**

- get off the bus one stop before usual
- choose a sport that you enjoy doing.
- walk to work or to school
- stand up while making phone calls.

**B. Free Writing.**

Write a composition of about 80 words about one of the following. (3 points)

1. It is said that if you feel lost without your smartphone, chances are that you are part of the teen technology revolution. Write an essay about the effect of smartphones on the youth's social and academic lives.
2. Reading books, magazines and newspapers is the favorite activity for many people due to the many benefits it has. Write an essay about the benefits of reading, suggesting some ways to encourage people to practice this activity.
3. Everyone has his own food preferences. Write a composition about your best dish; what it consists of, what its ingredients are, and how popular it is.
4. These days, most of the countries are turning to renewable energy resources. Write an essay about these resources and their benefits over non-renewable ones.

الإجابات النموذجية

**Model Answers**

**Question Number One**

**TEXT A.**

1. A white cheese called mozzarella, a green herb called basil, and ripe, red tomatoes.
2. Convenient, healthy.
3. The chef named this pizza in honour of the Queen: the Margherita.
4. In 1522 CE when travellers returning to Europe from Peru brought back tomatoes with them.
5. A flat round bread that had olive oil, herbs and honey on the top.
6. The cheese gave the soldiers calcium, which kept their bones and teeth healthy.

7. The wheat flour base provided energy in the form of carbohydrates.
8. The dates provided protein, fiber and various vitamins and minerals that are necessary to keep the body healthy.
9. They: People. Them: travelers.
10. White, green and red.
11. A sweet-smelling herb used in cooking.
12. in Naples in Italy.
13. Mansaf, Mkmourah, Mandi.

**TEXT B.**

1. 1952 CE.
2. Newspapers, drumbeats.
3. drumbeats, cave paintings, smoke signals.
4. it is used all over the world.
5. yes, because it uses a sense that they have, the sense of touch.
6. newspapers and magazines.
7. **which**: letters and symbols. **It**: Braille. **He**: an officer in the military in France.
8. tactile.
9. read books, maps and lablesm and even press a button in a lift.
10. pictures.
11. Alphabet evolved, using letters and symbols which represent sounds. These sounds in turn made up words.
12. in the 15<sup>th</sup> century.
13. only sighted people.
14. he wanted to demonstrate to the students a system of dots he had invented.
15. to communicate without speaking.
16. a student in the Royal Institute of the blind in Paris.
17. six tactile dots that can form 64 combinations, spelling out of letters, numbers and symbols.

**TEXT C.**

1. sanitation, wellbeing, agriculture and industry.
2. we use it to swim in, sail on and take pleasure of the enormous plants and animalsmthat depend on it.
3. individual citizens, the public sector and the private sector.
4. Jordan has become a densely-populated country.
5. numerous different advantages.
6. **it**: water. **Their**: Jordanians.
7. the available amounts, actual quality and natural protection of Jordan's water recourses.
8. to ensure that Jordanians have potable water that is free from pollutants.
9. will run out.

**TEXT D.**

1. Great Expectations, and David Copperfield.
2. because he had to work.
3. The cruel treatment of people, especially children and child labour in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
4. A series of pieces called the Pickwick Papers.
5. He died on 8<sup>th</sup> June, 1870, at the age of 58.

6. a clerk.
7. **Who:** a quiet boy. **Then:** 1836CE.
8. Oliver Twist and Dombey and Son.
9. the cruelty of slavery.
10. clerk.
11. twelve years.
12. the loneliness he felt influenced his writings.
13. reading.
14. Charles Dickens was born on 7<sup>th</sup> February, 1812, in Portsmouth, on the southern coast of England.
15. I think that it make people more aware of them.

**TEXT E.**

1. To fulfill the country's energy needs and to generate electricity.
2. the subtraction process o for shale oil is more expensive. The process is also quite dangerous and produces a lot of waste material.
3. to identify alternative sources of energy.
4. in the future less natural gas need to be imported.
5. **it:** shale oil.
6. from neighbouring Arab countries.
7. sedimentary rocks.
8. to generate thermal power.
9. nuclear power.
10. spent money in order to make something successful.

**TEXT F.**

1. because of their convenient position at a commercial crossroad in the world.
2. because they managed to build a complicated conservation system in the desert terrain.
3. because there are some inscriptions left.
4. a mixture of Arabic and Aramaic.
5. have been easily destroyed by time or lost in the desert.
6. inscriptions.
7. southern Jordan, the Naqab desert and Northern Arabia.
8. **they:** the Nabateans. **They:** many Roman writers.
9. spices, gold and animals.
10. China, India and Rome.
11. A royal family.
12. the Nabatean society might not have used any slaves.
13. I think the Nabateans might have been influenced by their discovery of a better place to live. It might have had a better climate, for example.

**Literature Spot B.**

1. He believes that a circus girl could be a bad influence on Louisa.

.....

1. because he is seriously in dept.

2. they had seen Stephen Blackpool waiting outside the bank at night.

**Question Number Two.**

**A.**

1. Commercial    2. Eruption                    3. Reliant 4. reliant 5. fantastic. 6. tactile.  
7. consistently. 8. consequently

**B.**

1. biofuels    2. Aromatic    3. Novelist    4. Deaf  
1. communication.    2. gestures.    3. paintings.    4. navy.  
1. practical.    2. dependence.    3. abundant    4. substitute.

**C.**

\*Chop.

\*season.

\*laboratory.

\* 1. a permanent fact. 2. a preference for the immediate future.

\* 1. attempt.    2. experiment.

\* soaked.

\* tsunami.

**QUESTION NUMBER THREE.**

**A.**

1. to read.    2. to take.    3. had completed.    4. was cooking.    5. had studied.    6. got.  
7. had learnt.    8. to help.    9. rang.    10. had, met.    11. to say.    12. reading.    13. going.  
14. to win.

**B.**

1. he had received the files that she had sent the Sunday before.  
2. what time her flight arrived to the airport.  
3. if she took her medicine on time daily.  
4. if he was trying to make her change her mind.  
5. what his name was.  
6. how long it had taken him to finish the report.  
7. they were going to do more field work that month.

**Question Number Four**

**A.**

1. it might have been a bad colour.  
2. She must have saved some money.  
3. they can't have been illiterate.  
4. she can't have caught the bus  
5. it must have been inhabited by many cultures through history.

**B.**

1. Ahmad wanted his suit cleaned, so.....

2. I had my teeth checked by a dentist last weekend.
3. go and have your eyesight tested, you have.....
4. Yousef got his car serviced in a garage last weekend.
5. Hala wants her garden cultivated, so she.....
6. Sara is going to get her smartpone repaired, she will.....

**Question Number Five**

**A.**

\* There are many purposes of turning to renewable energy resources, such as saving natural resources, reducing pollution and lowering the amount of waste materials. Another purpose is lowering the costs of generating electricity, too.

\* There are many ways to make sports part of your daily life, such as getting of the bus one stop before usual, choosing a sport that you enjoy doing and walking to work or to school. Another way is standing up while making phone calls, too.

**B.**

Open answer.

اعداد الأستاذ: محمود العزام  
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