

Action Pack 12 2016

المستوى الثالث

مراجعة شاملة

Exceed with

THE LORD

I can't teach any body anything. I can only make him think

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THE
LORD



Read the following texts carefully, and then answer the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text.

Most doctors used to be **sceptical** about the validity of **homoeopathy**, **acupuncture** and other forms of **complementary** medicine. If patients wanted to receive this kind of **non-conventional** treatment, **they** used to have to consult a private practitioner **who** was likely not to have a medical degree. However, in recent years, the **perception** of this type of treatment has changed. These days, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.

Whereas critics used to say that there was no scientific evidence that non-conventional treatments actually worked, now it is more common for medical experts to recognise that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an **ailment**. At a surgery in London, 70 percent of patients **who** were offered the choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine for common **complaints** such as insomnia, **arthritis** and **migraines** chose the **herbal remedy**. Fifty percent of patients then said that the treatment helped. One doctor said, "I now consider homoeopathy to be a **viable option** for many different conditions, including anxiety, depression and certain **allergies**. **It** provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately."

However, complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. **It** can never be a substitute for **immunisations** as **it** will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. **It** also cannot be used to protect against **malaria**. One doctor said, "I will always turn to conventional medical treatment first to ensure that no underlying condition is missed. However, the idea of complementary treatments is no longer an **alien** concept. In my opinion, **it** should work alongside modern medicine, and not against it."

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

1. Quote the sentence which indicates that complementary medicine used to be **doubtable**.
2. There are many kinds of complementary medicine. Write down two of these kinds.
3. In recent years, the **perception (view)** to the complementary medicine has changed. Write down two **reasons**.
4. Quote the sentence which indicates to the **evidence** that complementary medicine has changed.
5. Quote the sentence which indicates that some doctors believe that complementary medicine can be a **solution** for many **cases**.
6. There are many cases that complementary medicine can be a **solution (viable option)** to treat. Write down two **cases**.
7. Herbal remedy can treat different diseases. Write down two of these **diseases**.
8. Quote the sentence which indicates that complementary medicine is **not suitable** to replace **vaccination**.
9. Complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. Write down two **evidences**.
10. Quote the sentence which indicates that complementary medicine is not a **strange perception (idea)**
11. Find a word in the text means the same as “**specialist**”
12. What do the underlined words refer to?

B: Critical thinking (5 points)

1. Complementary treatments should work alongside modern medicine, not against it. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.
2. The writer states that people’s perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. Explain this statement suggesting three reasons for that.



Read the following texts carefully, and then answer the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text.

Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. This is largely due to the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority. Advances in education, economic conditions, **sanitation**, clean water, diet and housing have made our community healthier.

As a result of careful planning, the number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built, as well as 188 **dental** clinics. In 2012 CE, 98 percent of Jordanian children were fully immunised, thanks to **immunisation** teams that had been working towards this goal for several years. Although there were remote areas of the country **where** people had been without consistent access to electricity and safe water, almost 99 percent of the country's population now has access.

Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving **its** primary healthcare facilities, **it** has not neglected **its** advanced medical facilities. The **reputation** of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region, and now many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery. In Jordan, the open heart surgery programme started in 1970 CE in Amman.

The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful. In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2012 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 73.5. According to UNICEF statistics, between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan's **infant mortality** rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world – from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 32 deaths per 1,000 births in 2014 CE.

The low infant mortality rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system, have been contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth, **which** will result in a strong **work force** with economic benefits for the whole country.

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

1. Quote the sentence which indicates to the state of health conditions in Jordan.
2. Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. Write down two **reasons** for that.
3. Jordan is becoming a healthier country for many reasons. Write down two **reasons**.
4. In Jordan there were many advances which led to a healthy community. Write down two **advances**.
5. The immunisation teams had been working towards a goal for several years. Write down that **goal**.
6. Quote the sentence which indicates to the number of healthcare centres which can be found in Jordan.
7. Quote the sentence which indicates that most of the jordanian children are being vaccinated against childhood diseases.
8. The remote areas in jordan had been suffering from two **conditions (problems) (difficulties)**. Write down these two problems.
9. Quote the sentence which indicates that jordan hasn't ignored its hospitals.
10. Quote the sentence which indicates to the **inception (beginning)** of advanced surgery in Jordan.
11. Quote the sentence which indicates to the increased life expectancy rate in Jordan.
12. There were many important factors that led to a healthy population growth. Write down two factors.
13. Healthy population growth in Jordan has two **results**. Write down these results.
14. Find a word in the text which means the same as "**death**"
15. Find a word in the text which means the same as "**the common opinion that people have about someone**"
16. What do the underlined words refer to?

B: Critical thinking (5 points)

1. Good health conditions in a country lead to greater benefits to the whole society. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.
2. The increase in population in Jordan will affect all the facilities of the country including health care. Explain this statement suggesting three ways to help Jordan cope with this increase.



Read the following texts carefully, and then answer the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text.

Scientists have already developed brain implants that improve vision or allow disabled people to use **their** thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair. In 2012 CE, research on monkeys showed that a brain **implant** improved **their** decision-making abilities. How will humans benefit from this research? Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people **who** have been affected by brain damage, **which** could be caused by **dementia**, a stroke or other brain injuries.

In 2010 CE, neuro-scientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain **scanner** called an **MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging)**. **They** suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible. Two years later, it has finally happened. The scanner, used on a man **who** has been in a coma for more than twelve years, proves that **he** has a conscious, thinking mind – a fact that had previously been disputed by many. Doctors plan to use similar brain-scanning techniques in the future to find out whether patients are in pain, or what **they** would like to be done in order to improve **their** quality of life.

A new cancer drug is being trialled in Plymouth, UK, **which** doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce **their** symptoms overnight. **It** is taken as a single (4) **pill** every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the usual side effects such as the sickness and hair loss that are experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment. The new treatment works by blocking a protein **which** causes cancerous cells to grow. **It** will improve patients' life expectancy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment. The patients were interviewed a year after starting the treatment and are **fit and well**, saying that **they** are definitely going to continue the trial. **They** have every reason to believe the new drug is going to work. Doctors at Plymouth Hospital hope that **it** will help patients from all over the world.

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

1. Brain implants can help people by many ways. Write down two ways.
2. Quote the sentence which indicates that brain implants had an effect on animals.
3. Brain damage can be caused in many situations. Write down two situations.
4. What does the underlined abbreviation (MRI) stand for?
5. Scientists had been disputing about two facts regarding people in comma. Write down these facts.
6. The new cancer drug will have many benefits for people who are using it. Write down two benefits.
7. Other forms of cancer treatment have many side effects. Write down two effects.
8. Quote the sentence which indicates to the way by which the new cancer drug works.
9. The new cancer drug will improve the people's life by many ways. Write down two ways.
10. Quote the sentence which indicates to the opinion of patients after testing the new drug.
11. Quote the sentence which indicates to the testing period of the new cancer drug that the patients undergone.

B: Critical thinking (5 points)

1. Technology can help to improve the standards of human life. Explain this and suggest three ways by which technology can be helpful.
2. Doctors will be able to communicate with people in a coma. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.



Read the following texts carefully, and then answer the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text.

Masdar City, which began its development in 2006 CE, will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zero waste artificially-created city. Covering an area of six square kilometres, when it is completed in 2025 CE, it is expected to house more than 40,000 residents, 50,000 commuters, and 1,500 businesses involved in mainly environmentally-friendly products. The city will run entirely on renewable energy sources. **It** is built on an advanced energy grid **which** monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex. Furthermore, in order to reduce **its** carbon footprint, Masdar City will be a car-free zone, designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly. Electric, driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles, and the city will be connected to other locations by a network of roads and railways.

Energy will be provided by solar power and wind farms, and there are also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant. A desalination plant will be used to provide the city's water, with 80% of water used being recycled. Biological waste will be used as an energy source too, and industrial waste will be recycled.

The current residents of Masdar City are all students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology, a university **whose** students are fully committed to finding solutions to the world's energy problems. While the project has the support of many global, environmental and conservation organisations, there is some criticism of **it**. It is felt that, instead of building an artificial sustainable city; sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities.

In conclusion, the benefits of Masdar City for the community and the environment greatly outweigh any disadvantages. If the aims of the developers are realised, Masdar City will be a blueprint for future urban planning **that** will inspire similar megaprojects in other countries.

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

1. Quote the sentence which indicates to the definition of megaprojects.
2. Megaprojects are designed for two purposes. Write down these purposes.
3. Megaprojects have similar characteristics. Write down two characteristics.
4. Megaprojects can be of different forms. Write down two forms.
5. Masdar city has many characteristics. Write down two of its characteristics.
6. Quote the sentence which indicates that Masdar city will not rely on fossil fuels for its energy.
7. Quote the sentence which indicates that in Masdar city will be no cars with the result that there will be less carbon dioxide.
8. Masdar city will be linked to other locations by many ways (means of transportation). Write down two ways.
9. Quote the sentence which indicates to the sources of clean energy that Masdar city will depend on.
10. Masdar city will depend on many forms of clean energy. Write down two forms.
11. What kind of water that Masdar city will depend on?
12. In Masdar city wastes will be treated in two ways. Write down these ways.
13. In Masdar city there will be two kinds of wastes. Write down these kinds.
14. What kind of people who are living in Masdar city?
15. Quote the sentence which indicates to the opposing opinion for building cities like Masdar city.
16. Masdar city has got support from different kinds of organisations. Write down two kinds of these organisations.
17. Quote the sentence which indicates that the advantages of Masdar city will be greater than its disadvantages.
18. Find a word in the text that means the same as '**more important than something else**'
19. What is the opposite of '**expensive**'
20. What does the underlined word "**which**" refer to?
21. What does the underlined word "**artificially-created**" mean?
22. What do the underlined words refer to?

B. Critical Thinking (5 points)

1. Masdar city is a beneficial project. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.
2. The writer states that megaprojects have a lot of advantages on the environment. Explain this statement suggesting three benefits for such projects.



Read the following texts carefully, and then answer the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text.

The school was set up in 1922 CE, and there were four main aims: **firstly**, to train Jordanian craftspeople to make and restore mosaics, **secondly**, to **preserve** the mosaic floors all over Jordan, **thirdly**, to **provide** new work opportunities for artists, and **lastly**, to make people aware of the importance of mosaics as part of Jordan's cultural heritage. Students come from all over Jordan, both young men and women. To **qualify** to take the course, you have to complete the 10th grade with an average of 75% and above. You have to take a special entrance exam in art and general knowledge and the 15 best students are selected.

The course of study lasts for two years. In the first year, students learn how to make mosaics, and practise copying the details of **well-known** ones. In the second year, during the summer, students often go to work on archaeological sites with experts from abroad. This is so that students can get experience in practical work and in the new techniques **that** people use these days.

The rest of the year the students make new mosaics and restore old ones. **They** always leave the most important and the most **precious** mosaics in place. The others, if **they** are a reasonable size, are brought to the school to be **restored**. When the restoration is completed, the most important mosaics are returned to the site **where they** were found. Some are added to museums and some are used to decorate the outside of public buildings.

When students graduate from the school, **they** get a special certificate in mosaic education and restoration. Some graduates go on to work on restoring the many mosaics found in the region – there are lots! – and some work in tourism. Others make new mosaics, either to sell to the public or to galleries. This work has led to a lot of interest in Jordanian mosaics, especially in the economy of Madaba, **where they** are sold. It makes the students feel proud to be able to do that.

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

1. Madaba Mosaic School was established for many purposes (aims). Write down two purposes.
2. Quote the sentence which indicates that the students are of both sexes.
3. In order to qualify and take the course you have to accomplish two needs. Write down these needs.
4. Quote the sentence which indicates to the duration of the course.
5. Students often go to work on archaeological sites with experts for two purposes (reasons). Write down these purposes.
6. In the second year of the course students practice two activities. Write down these activities.
7. Quote the sentence which indicates that valuable mosaics are left in the same place where they were found.
8. Some pieces of mosaics are taken to the school for a reason. Write down that reason.
9. Quote the sentence which indicates that the valuable restored pieces of mosaics are being taken back to their original locations.
10. What happens to the mosaics when the process of restoration is completed?
11. The normal restored pieces of mosaics can be used in two ways. Write down these ways.
12. When graduates complete their course they work in many areas. Write down two areas.
13. Quote the sentence which indicates to the effect of Madaba Mosaic School on the local community.
14. What do the underlined words refer to?
15. What do the highlighted words mean?
16. Find a word in the text gives the same meaning as 'to repair'
17. Find a word in the text gives the opposite of 'amateurs'

B: Critical thinking (5 points)

1. These wonderful mosaics must be preserved in order to protect Jordan's history. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.
2. The writer states that the restored pieces of mosaics are being returned to the places where they were found. Think the following statement suggesting three reasons for that.

**Question Number Two (15 points)**

A. Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in the box below and Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)

artifice, intend, operate

1. In the future, there will be too many _____ built cities.
2. The new airport should be fully _____ by next year.
3. He has good _____, but his suggestion isn't really helpful.

practise, convention, remedy

1. None of these strategies are _____ for smaller businesses.
2. His views on medicine are more _____ than those of some of his friends.
3. Thirty percent of the new students need _____ classes in math.

immune, expect, obese

1. Parents must _____ their children after being exposed to any disease.
2. _____ has been linked to a number of health risks, such as heart disease
3. Improvements in diet have resulted in greater life _____ for many people

viability, create, extreme

1. This has proved to be _____ beneficial to the community.
2. She has one of the most _____ minds in the business.
3. He could not suggest a _____ alternative.

inherit, influence, discover

1. My parents have been the most _____ people in my life.
2. Al-Kindi made many important mathematical _____.
3. Who was the most _____ writer of the twentieth century?



Derivative forms

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
access	access	accessible	
calculate	calculation		
rely on		reliable	
	allergy	allergic	
append	appendage		
	arthritis	arthritic	
	artifice	artificial	artificially
	cancer	cancerous	
commit	commitment	committed	
complement	complementary		
	convention	conventional	conventionally
decline	decline		
expand	expansion		
focus on	focus	focused	
remedy	remedy	remedial	
immunise	immunisation	immune	
implant	implant		
expect	expectation / expectancy		
trial	trial		
	mortal mortality	mortal	
	obesity	obese	
	optimism / optimist	optimistic	
	option	optional	
	paediatrics / paediatrician	paediatric	
practise	practitioner	practical	practically
publicise	publicity		
repute	reputation		
	sceptic / scepticism	sceptical	
sponsor	sponsor	sponsored	
	viability	viable	
ward	ward		
	algebra	algebraic	
create	creation	created	
neutralise	neutrality	neutral	



ceramics		ceramic	
compose	composition		
demonstrate	demonstration		
desalinate	desalination		
furnish	furnishings		
	geometry	geometric	geometrically
blow	glassblowing		
break		ground-breaking	
hang	hanging		
inherit	inheritance		
inoculate	inoculation	inoculable	
install	installation		
irrigate	irrigation		
	mathematician / mathematics	mathematical	
harmonise	harmony	harmonious	
	pedestrian	pedestrian	
philosophise	philosopher	philosophical	
qualify	qualification		
restore	restoration		
revolutionise	revolution	revolutionary	
showcase	showcase		
sustain	sustainability	sustainable	
translate	translation / translator		
	tradition	traditional	traditionally
	extremist	extreme	extremely
weave	weave		
organise	organisation	organised	organisedly
intend	intention	intentional	intentionally
	child / children	childish	childishly
train	trainee / trainer	trained	
	Archaeology/archaeologist	archaeological	
appreciate	appreciation		
educate	education	educational	
collect	collection	collective	



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

The workers have just finished their job. They need to have rest before travelling back home.
The above sentence is in British English. Rewrite it in American English.

	American English	British English
Words ending er/re	center	centre
	theater	theatre
	liter	litre
	centimeters	centimetres
	theater	theatre
Words ending or/our	favorite	favourite
	color	colour
	neighbor	neighbour
	harbor	harbour
Words ending og/ogue	catalog	catalogue
	dialog	dialogue
Words ending m/mme	program	programme*
Words ending ize/ise	authorize	authorise
	paralyzed	paralysed
	realize	realise
	specialize	specialise
	normalize	normalise
Words ending ice/ise	practice (verb)	practise (verb)
	practice (noun)	practice (noun)
Doubling of consonants	traveling	travelling
	canceled	cancelled
	marvelous	marvellous
	jeweler	jeweller
	modeling	modelling
Digraphs and graphemes	archeology	archaeology
	homeopathy	homoeopathy
Grammar / phrases	Did you see...?	Have you seen...?
	Have/ has/ had gotten	Have/ has/ had got
	Have	Have got
	Take a look	Have a look
	Take a short rest	Have a short rest
	Goodness	Gosh
	it's time for recess	it's time to have a break
	Take a shower	Have a shower

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Tawjihi...EnglishThe Lord

Words	elevator	lift
	sidewalk	pavement
	candy	sweets
	vacation	holiday
	fall	autumn
	trash/garbage	rubbish
	gas	petrol
	cookie	biscuit
	apartment	flat
	conservatory	conservatoire
	drugstore	chemist's
	pants	trousers
	school principal	head teacher
	trunk	boot (of a car)

محمد الفقيه



When they came home they found their neighbor red-handed.
What does the underlined colour idiom mean?

Idiom	Meaning	Arabic
bounce back	to start to be successful again after a difficult time	
feel blue	to feel sad	يشعر بالحزن
have the green light	to give permission to go ahead	يوافق
red-handed	the act of doing something wrong	متلبس بالجريمة
out of the blue	unexpectedly	غير متوقع
see red	to be angry	يغضب بشدة
setback	a problem makes a situation worse	
white elephant	not useful / something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose	عديم القيمة

I've never visited that museum. I'd like to go in and look around.
What does the underlined phrasal verb mean?

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Arabic
take place	happen	يحدث
wake up	wake	يستيقظ
settle down	relax / stay and live in one place	يستقر / يستريح
meet up	come together	يجتمع
look around	explore	ي
get started	start	يبدأ
know about	realise	يعرف / يدرك
connect with	contact	يتواصل
turn on	switch on	يشغل
give out	provide	يزود / يعطي
fill in	complete	يملا / يكمل
cope with	to deal successfully with, or handle a situation	يتعامل مع
focus on	concentrate	يركز



C. Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (8 points)

access, coma, fund, zero-waste, sponsor, qualified

1. Students who want to study medicine must be well_____.
2. After a serious accident she has been in a _____ for three weeks.
3. Some cities in Europe nowadays, are _____.
4. In order to _____ your bank account online, you have to have an internet connection.

decade, take place, skeptical, migraine, artificial, reputation

1. He was a great philosopher and used to be _____ about different issues.
2. He had the _____ of being a clever man.
3. This product contains no _____ colors natural substances are used.
4. Another event will _____ this month.

calculation, viable, settle down, homoeopathy, prosthetic, neutral

1. These days, _____ is one of the most common forms of medical treatments.
2. When I graduate from university, I would like to _____ in the countryside.
3. If we replace as much carbon as we burn, we are carbon _____.
4. I need to make a few _____ before I decide how much to spend.

invented, meet up, acupuncture, medical trials, polymath, renewable

1. Wind farms are an example of _____ energy.
2. If you're free at the weekend, let's _____ and go shopping together.
3. Before doctors prescribe drugs to patients, scientists perform _____ to make sure the drugs are safe.
4. Mr. Shahin is a true _____, working in all kinds of creative and scientific fields.

textiles, footprint, strenuous, allergies, ceramics, malaria

1. We burn carbon whenever we use oil, coal or gas. This is known as our carbon_____.
2. You can have bad muscle injuries if you start with _____ exercises.
3. We can all work hard to reduce our _____ by living a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle.
4. Art made from clay is called _____.



apparatus, benefit, symptoms, waste, sculpture, exhibition

1. If you don't feel well, you should describe your _____ to the doctor.
2. I enjoy painting and _____ so I decided to do a degree in Fine Arts.
3. _____ usually refers to tools and equipment needed for something technical or scientific.
4. If a city recycles everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero _____.

a coma, appendage, arithmetic, waterproof, major, model

1. After Ali's accident, he lay in _____ for two weeks.
2. Ramzi is very good with numbers and calculations. He always scores high in _____.
3. _____ is a formal word referring to something attached to something larger. It could refer to a hand or a foot as well as arms and legs.
4. King Hussein was a _____ world figure in the twentieth century.

handicrafts, look around, alien, arthritis, self-confidence, sponsor

1. If something seems very strange, we sometimes say it is _____.
2. My grandfather has _____ in his fingers, so he sometimes finds it difficult to write.
3. I've never visited that museum. I'd like to go in and _____.
4. Wealthy people must _____ any event that is beneficial for the society.

physician, cultural, pills, risk, immunization, heritage

1. Traditional culture, such as art, architecture, customs and beliefs are called _____.
2. Please hurry up. Let's not _____ missing the bus.
3. Art, music and literature are all part of our _____ life.
4. Professor Badari, aged 67, is the hospital's leading _____ specialising in cancer care.

ailment, inspire, footprint, talent, contemporary, gallery

1. Sami is an expert in many fields, but he has a special _____ for music.
2. If you want to see very beautiful pieces of art, you have to go to a _____.
3. The Olympic Games often _____ young people to take up a sport.
4. It is often impossible for people with _____ to climb stairs.
5. There is a good exhibition for _____ art across the street.

**Question Number Three (15 points)**

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

Present perfect simple (has/ have + v3)

1. Jack _____ his homework yet. (**not, finish**)
2. 'Where's Tony?' 'I _____ just _____ him playing with his toy truck.' (**see**)

Present perfect continuous (has/ have + been + v+ing)

3. People _____ smartphones since they were invented in the early 2000s. (**be, use**)
4. They **have** _____ for the last hour. (**be, talk**)

Past perfect simple (had + v3)

5. I didn't have any money because I _____ my wallet. (**lose**)
6. George _____ English quite well by the time his cousin arrived. (**learn**)
7. Before she went to the library, Huda _____ her mother to prepare lunch. (**help**)

Past perfect continuous (had + been + v +ing)

8. By the time the bus arrived, we had _____ for an hour. (**be, wait**)
9. Ali _____ about his friend when he received a text from him. (**be, think**)

Past continuous (be + V + ing)

10. I _____ an email when my laptop switched itself off.

Future simple (will + v1)

11. In a month; others **promise** that a basic knowledge _____ yours in 24 hours. (**be**)
12. What we _____ next time is make this clearer in the advert." (**do**)
13. Experts say that one day soon we _____ them to our skin! (**attach**)

Future continuous (will + be + v +ing)

14. In the following two hours, we _____ for our holiday. (**pack**)
15. Will it still _____ this evening? (**rain**)

Future perfect continuous (will + have +v3)

16. By the end of this year, we _____ here for ten years. (**live**)
17. By three years' time, my brother _____ from university. (**graduate**)

Used to + v1

18. When we were younger, we _____ in a village. We moved to the city when I was about ten years old. (**live**)



19. Where did they _____ to school? (**go**)
 20. Our grandmother used _____ us stories at bedtime. (**tell**)
 21. I _____ shopping in the local supermarket, but it closed two years ago, so now I have to drive into town to shop. (**go**)

Be + used to + V + ing

22. She has lived in the UK for a year. She is _____ English now. (**speak**)
 23. Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if you aren't _____ doing much exercise. (**use to**)
 24. Please slow down. I _____ walking so fast! (**use to**)

Gerund or infinitive

25. Are you planning _____ shopping tomorrow? (**go**)
 26. I want _____ a tablet, but I can't afford to buy one at the moment. (**get**)
 27. Life is so beautiful, you have to enjoy _____ it. (**live**)

Simple present passive

28. In the near future, it _____ that over 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smartphone. (**estimate**)

Simple past passive

29. Since smartphones _____ in the early 2000s, People have been using them. (**invent**)

Conditional sentences

30. If Ali _____ his own computer, he wouldn't need to use his friend's computer. (**have**)
 31. If you press that button, the picture _____. (**move**)
 32. If you play computer games all day, you _____ time to study. (**not, have**)

B. Rewrite the following sentences keeping the same meaning, using the given words and phrases between brackets. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.**(9 points)****Present perfect continuous (has/ have + been + v+ing)**

1. He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 10 p.m., and he's still studying.
 He _____ since 5 p.m.

Past perfect continuous (had + been + v+ing)

2. She started singing at 5 p.m. she finished singing at 7 p.m., and it's now 10 p.m.
 He _____ for two hours.

**Past perfect (had + V3)**

6. Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work. (**before**)
 Mohammad had _____.

Used to + V1 / (be) used to + V+ing)

3. It is normal for me now to get up early to study.

I am _____.

4. Computers in the past were very expensive. But now the prices are more reasonable.

Computers _____.

Future with (be) going to instead of plan / intend

5. They **plan** to spend their vacation in Spain next week.

They are _____.

6. Ali **intends** to finish his project tonight.

Ali is _____.

Cleft sentence

7. The Egyptians built the pyramids.

It was the _____.

8. FC Barcelona hit Real Madrid's goal four times during the last mach.

It was _____.

9. He has written many books, but his final book made him famous all over the world.

He has written many books, but it _____.

10. The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.

London was the place _____.

11. Al-Kindi is especially famous for his work in geometry .

It is _____.

12. Ali ibn Nafi' established the first music school in the world .

It was the _____.

13. I like Geography most of all.

The subject _____.

14. I stopped working at 11 p.m.

It was _____.

Relative clauses

15. Ahmad Ben Baso was the architect of the tower. Ahmad Ben Baso began work in 1184 CE.

Ahmad Ben Baso, _____.

16. Ibn Sina was a polymath. Ibn Sina is also known as Avicenna

Ibn Sina, _____.



17. I have a friend. She lives in England.

I _____.

18. This is Mrs. Saleem. Her son won the championship last year.

This is _____.

Reported speech

19. Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites.'

He said _____.

20. Later we will give you, our dear listeners, information about websites where you can find more advice on Internet safety.'

The scientists said _____.

21. Yesterday I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake.

Huda told me _____.

22. I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning.

Tareq said _____.

Passive voice

23. Somebody has found my missing laptop.

My _____.

24. Brazil exports coffee to different countries all over the world.

Coffee _____.

British VS American English

25. **British speaker:** Where's Leo? Have you seen him anywhere?

American speaker: _____.

26. **American speaker:** I usually take a shower in the morning.

British speaker: _____.

**Question Number Four (7 points)**

A. Use the right word in the box below each pair of sentences to make only one meaningful sentence from each pair. And then write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (3 points)

My father hardly received any formal education. He went on to become a great leader.

who which whose

The car dashed against a tree. It was going at over 100 mph.

who which whose

We saw the art exhibition. It received excellent reviews from the critics.

who which whose

I met a friend last week. Her husband is an astronaut.

who which whose

Shakespeare is one of the best-known writers in the world. He is buried in Stratford-upon-Avon.

who which whose

B. Rewrite the following sentence changing it from American into British English. And then write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (3 points)

1. We have to take a look before the offer is canceled.

2. 'Goodness, you've got very tall!' said my aunt.

3. Have you ever been to any museum?

4. I haven't done my homework yet.

5. An architect can predict what a building will look like by modeling it on a computer

6. We're too late – the bus has just left.

7. I think it's time to have a break.



C . Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. And then write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (3 points)

1. Many students are working hard at this moment.

What is the function of using the present continuous in the above sentence?

Tense	Function	Form
Simple present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facts • Routine • Fixed events in the future 	V1+s/ es Base form
Present continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary action • Planned events in the future 	am is + V +ing are
Present perfect	An action started in the past and may be finished before/ after/ or at the moment of speaking.	has/ have + V3
Present perfect continuous	An action started in the past and continued up till the moment of speaking.	has + been+V+ing have
Past continuous	Interrupted action in the past	was were+ V + ing
Past perfect	An action started and finished before another action in the past.	had + V3
Past perfect continuous	An action started in the past and continued up to a specific moment in the past.	had + been+V+ing
Future simple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predicting without evidence • Spontaneous decisions 	will + V1
Future simple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predicting with evidence • Planned events 	be + going to + V1
Future continuous	Continuous action in the future.	will + be + V + ing
Future Perfect	An action that will be completed by a particular time in the future.	will have + V3
(be) used to	To describe things that are familiar or customary.	am is used to +V+ ing are
Used to	To describe past habits or past states that have now changed.	used to + V1
Cleft sentence	To emphasise certain pieces of information.	

**Question Number Five (5 points)****Literature spot****A. Study the following lines then answer the questions that follow.**

I remember, I remember,
 The house where I was born,
 The little window where the sun
 Came peeping in at morn;
 He never came a wink too soon,
 Nor brought too long a day,
 But now, I often wish the night
 Had borne my breath away!

1. How does the poet contrast his memories of the past with the present day in this stanza?
2. What rhetorical device does the poet use to describe the sun?
3. Who is the poet?
4. What is the main theme of the poem?
5. What is the tone of the poem?

I remember, I remember,
 Where I was used to swing,
 And thought the air must rush as fresh
 To swallows on the wing;
 My spirit flew in feathers then,
 That is so heavy now,
 And summer pools could hardly cool
 The fever on my brow!

1. How does the poet contrast his memories of the past with the present day in this stanza?
2. What rhetorical device does the poet use to describe his spirit in line 5?

Rhetorical devices in the poem

Personification: Writing which gives non-human objects human qualities.

- "sun came peeping in at morn;
- "He never came a wink too soon"
- "Night had borne my breath away!"
- "robin built"

Metaphor: A figure of speech in which is similar to a **simile**, but does NOT use the words like or as to compare.



- "Those flowers made of light"
- "My spirit flew in feathers then,"

Then a soldier,
Full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard,
Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth.

1. What stage of life does the playwright describe in these lines?
2. What rhetorical device does the playwright use to describe the man in line 2?
3. What rhetorical device does the playwright use to describe the man in line 5?
4. What does the playwright suggest about the soldier, in lines 1?
5. Who is the author of this play?
6. What is the main theme of this speech?
7. Find an example of a **simile** in the speech.

Last scene of all,

That ends this strange eventful history,
Is second childishness and mere oblivion,
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.

1. What stage of life does the playwright describe in these lines?
2. What does the playwright mean by "second childishness"?
3. What does the playwright mean by "Last scene of all"?
4. How does the playwright describe the person in the first and last stage of life?



Rhetorical devices in the speech

Metaphor

- “all the worlds a stage”
- “and all the men and women merely players”
- “And shining morning face”
- “Full of strange oaths”
- “Full of wise saws”
- “And so he plays his part”
- “pipes And whistles in his sound”
- “Is second childishness and mere oblivion”

Personification

"even in the cannon's mouth"

Simile

- “creeping like snail”
- “bearded like the pard”

Alliteration:

"for his shrunk shank"

- B. According to the retelling of the story of 'The old man and the sea' write down three main themes of those that the story consisted of.
- C. According to the retelling of the story of 'The old man and the sea', what evidence is there at the very beginning of the story that Santiago is a very optimistic and determined person?
- D. According to the retelling of the story of 'The old man and the sea', what is the importance of Santiago's dreams of his youth, and of the lions in Africa? How does this relate to the themes in the story?
- E. According to the poem "I remember I remember" write down the main theme of the poem.
- F. According to the speech of Jacques from the play 'As you like it' write down three stages of human's life. List them in the correct order.

**Question Number Five (15 points)****A. Editing (4 points)**

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have two grammar mistakes and two spelling mistakes. Correct the mistakes and write the answers in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

We spend most of our time in the Jameel Gallary, which opened in 2006 CE. There were about 10,000 items on display. There was carpets and other textiles as well as pottery, ceramics, piantings and things made of ivory, wood, metal and glass.

The Sheikh has took a special interest in the boy, and hopes the tour that he is sponsoring for Adeeb will have given the young inventor more self-confidense and inspire other young emirati inventors.

The population of Jordan increase from approximately 2.3 million in 1980 CE to about 6.5 million in 2010 CE. it is exbected that the population will be keeping on increasing, and in 2050 CE it will be about 11.5 million.

Al-Kindi was a physicaian, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer – a true polymath. He will make ground-breaking discoveries in many of these fields, but it is probably his work in arithmetic and geometry that has make him most famous.

Ibn Sina who is also knows as Avicenna was a polimath. Ibn Sina was infleunced as a young man by the works of the philosopher Aristotle. He writes on early Islamic philosophy which included many subjects, especially logic and ethics.

The Ibn Rushd also wrote books on psychology, geography, physics, maths and music. From a age of 31 until his death about 40 years later, he wrote a amazing number of books – at least 80 books of his own as well as an large number of translations of Greek philosophy.



B. Guided writing (4 points)

Read the information below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET write a brief biography using all the given notes about Ali ibn Nafi '. Use the appropriate linking words.

Name: Ali Ibn Nafi'

Date of birth: 789 CE

Date of death: 857CE

Profession: musician

Achievements: revolutionised musical theory
introduced the oud to Europe

1. اذا كان الفاعل اسم غير علم نبدأ به كفاعل لكلا الجملتين ونوافق بين الفاعل و الافعال في العبارات ونستخدم المضارع البسيط

Deforestation

- Decrease oxygen.
- Increase carbon dioxide.
- Leave the land dry and dusty.
- cause wildfires.

2. اذا كان العنوان سؤال يبدأ بكلمة استفهام (why) متبوعة بفعل مساعد ومنتهي بعلامة استفهام، كلها تحذف ثم نبدأ كلا الجملتين بالفاعل مع بقية العنوان ونضيف بعد العنوان for many reasons

Why do loggers cut down trees in the rainforests?

- make more land for farmers.
- sell valuable tropical hardwood.
- look for oil.
- improve the economy.

3. اذا كان العنوان يبدأ بكلمة استفهام (how) من غير استفهام متبوعة بـ infinitive نبدأ الجملة بدون كلمة الاستفهام وثم نضيف there are many ways

How to reduce the energy usage

- stop using our vehicles so much.
- recycle waste materials.
- use wind power and solar energy.
- turn off lights.



4. اذا بدأ العنوان بإحد الاسماء التالية reasons, results, ways, facts, benefits نبدأ كلا الجملتين بـ there are many

Reasons that make people leave their home countries

- seek a better life
- complete education.
- find better jobs.
- learn about different cultures.

5. اذا كان العنوان اسم غير علم ولكن له ايجابيات و سلبيات نبدأ الجملة الاولى بالعنوان ومن ثم has / have many advantages such as
الجملة الثانية نبدأها بالعنوان و من ثم has / have many disadvantages such as

Overcultivation

Advantages	- make more land for farmers. - grow the economy.
Disadvantages	- destroy the top layer of the soil. - kill natural elements in the land.

6. اذا كان العنوان اسم غير علم ولكن العبارات تبدأ بصفات وليست افعال نبدأ كلا الجملتين بالعنوان ثم نستخدم المضارع البسيط مع افعال be

Mobile phones

- easy to use.
- practical.
- cheap and can be found everywhere.
- light and can be carried.

7. يتكون من جزئين باسماء من نفس الجنس مع اختلاف هنا يجب اظهار التناقض بين كلا الاسمين في الجدول باستخدام ادوات while, wheras, but . عندها نكون الجمل من العبارات المتقابلة باستخدام المضارع البسيط.

Landline phones	Mobile phones
-large and heavy -impractical and not easy to use	-small and light -practical and easy to use

**C. Free writing (7 points)**

Write a composition on one of the following topics of about 100 words.

1. Our traditions must be taken care of in order to make them alive. Write an essay describing some of our Arabic traditions and suggesting ways to preserve them.
2. Our life will be changed by technology. Write an essay describing what changes will take place, and how can we cope with such changes.
3. 'Large-scale building projects are certainly a necessity in the development of the modern world.' Write an essay describing the effect of such projects on both people and the environment.
4. Write a four-paragraph essay about an invention that affected your life describing the ways it is useful for.
5. Craftspeople are skilled workers and should be paid better salaries. Write an essay discussing the effect of these craftspeople on preserving our wonderful traditions and the effect of supporting them on the local economy.
6. 'The purpose of museums is to educate.' write an argumentative essay about museums and modern culture. Discussing the influence of museums on people of different ages and how they can be effective in teaching people about culture and history.
7. 'Traditional crafts have no place in today's society.' Write a descriptive essay discussing the state of traditional crafts today in the presence of technology and suggesting ways to raise the awareness of people of the importance of what is old and how to preserve these wonderful traditions.

Mohammed Al-Foqaha

