

# Action Pack 12 2016

مراجعة شاملة

المستوى الثاني

*Exceed with*

# THE LORD

*"I cannot teach anybody anything. I can only make them think"*

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

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** an 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.

**Consequently**, the Jordanian government has released the following notice to commence raising awareness of this matter.

1. Jordanians must recognise that the available water supply is finite, and **they** must take responsibility for this issue within their own households.
2. **Accountability** must be assumed for water management in Jordan. This responsibility should be recognised by individual citizens, the public sector and the private sector alike. The situation **necessitates** the **combined** effort of the Jordanian people to improve conditions within their own environs.
3. A **deeper understanding** of the available amounts, actual quality and natural protection of Jordan's water resources must be reached. This knowledge will be circulated in schools and throughout the community.
4. Water must be used more efficiently, with more regard for energy needed to heat water for daily usage.
5. Healthy aquatic ecosystems are vital to a high quality of life for Jordanians and must be preserved.
6. 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: (23 points)****A:**

1. There are many uses of water. Mention six of them.
2. What does this matter refer to?
3. Why do you think Jordan scarcity of water is a big problem for environmentalists?
4. What do Jordanians have to recognize about water?
5. In point 2 of the notice, what idea is being expressed here?
6. An educational programme is proposed in point 3. What is its purpose? Explain in your own words.
7. In point 4, what does the word “**regard**” imply?
8. Why do you think point 5 is considered an important issue to the government?
9. What does point 6 say will be done to make sure drinking water is safe?





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

Charles Dickens was born on 7th February, 1812, in Portsmouth, on the southern coast of England. **He** was a **quiet** boy, **who** loved reading. When **he** spoke later of **his** childhood, **he** said that **he** remembered listening to children playing outside, as **he** sat indoors. **He** always **preferred** reading to playing with other children.

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

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

Luckily, things changed for **him** again. Charles had always wanted to be a writer, and **he** became a very respected **journalist**. **He** began to write short pieces for publication in the newspaper. In 1836, a series of pieces called **The Pickwick Papers** appeared monthly in the newspaper and were very popular.

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

**Question Number One: (23 points)****A:**

1. Charles Dickens wrote many books that reflect the loneliness he felt while he was working in the factory. Write down two of them.
2. Charles Dickens wrote many novels that highlighted the cruel treatment of people. Write down two of them.
3. Why did Charles Dickens have to stop going to school?
4. Find a word which means “**Someone who keeps records or accounts in an office**”
5. Quote the sentence which indicates that Charles Dickens liked reading more than playing as the other children.
6. What issues did many of his novels highlight?
7. What does the underlined word refer to?
8. Find a verb followed by a gerund.







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

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.

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

**Question Number One: (23 points)****A:**

1. There are many forms communication can take them. What are they?
2. People communicated before the exited writing in many ways. Mention them.
3. What did the first system of writing use to convey meaning?
4. What were the first forms of mass media?
5. What was the main event in 1821?
6. How did mass media contribute to the invention of Braille?
7. What makes Braille an official system of communication?
8. Where did Louis Braille study?
9. What is the benefit of the six tactile dots in the language of Braille?
10. The language of Braille became available for blind people. Write down two uses for it.
11. How does the technology nowadays help blind people communicate?
12. What does the underlined words refer to?





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

The earliest form of pizza was invented when soldiers needed food to take with **them** on long marches. **They** baked a kind of bread flat on their shields and then covered **it** with cheese and dates. This early pizza was a convenient, healthy food for people **who** were **constantly** on the move. The wheat flour base **provided** energy in the form of carbohydrates, the cheese gave the soldiers calcium, **which** kept **their** bones and teeth healthy, and the dates provided protein, fibre 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 1889 CE, the King of Italy and his wife, Queen Margherita, were on holiday in Naples in Italy. **They** asked a **famous** pizza chef to come and cook for **them**. He prepared three kinds of pizza. The Queen's favourite one was the one that had been made with a white cheese called mozzarella, a green herb called basil, and ripe, red tomatoes. These were exactly the colours of the Italian flag. The chef named this pizza in honour of the Queen: the Margherita. In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century CE, pizza became a popular snack that was sold from stalls on the streets of Naples. When many Italians **emigrated** to America in the 19 century CE, **they** took the recipe for pizza with **them**. Its popularity there spread all over the world, and today **it** is a favourite dish in almost every country.



**Question Number One: (23 points)****A:**

1. The text describes **five kinds** of pizza since its creation. Write down two kinds.
2. Do you think the origin of pizza is from Peru, Pompeii or Naples? Justify your answer.
3. Pizzas are not healthy for everyone. Can you suggest why?
4. The bread that soldiers baked on their shields contained two ingredients. Write them down.
5. The early pizza had two characteristics. Write them down.
6. The pizza of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BCE had many ingredients. Write down two of them.
7. The pizza of the people of Naples consisted of many ingredients. Write down two of them.
8. The Margherita pizza consisted of many components. Write down two of them
9. What do the underlined words refer to?





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

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

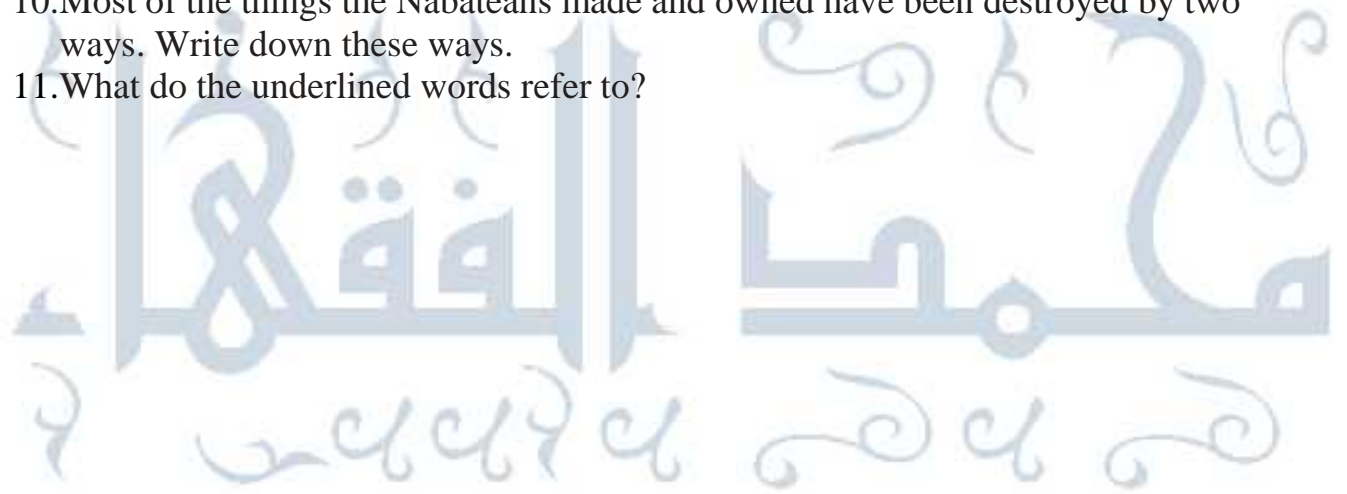
There is little known about the **lifestyle** of the Nabateans, except that **they** were important traders in the **ancient** world. **They** might have traded goods such as spices, gold and animals with civilisations such as China, India and Rome because of their convenient position at a commercial crossroads in the 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** systems in the desert terrain. Despite archaeologists' best efforts; there is a limit to what **they** can tell us about these fascinating people **who** lived in Jordan such a long time ago.

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

**Question Number One: (23 points)****A:**

1. Where did the Nabateans choose to live after emigrating from Arabia? Why do you think they chose to live in these places?
2. What evidence is there to show that the Nabateans were excellent engineers?
3. How was the Nabatean culture different from other ancient cultures?
4. Why do you think 'no one knows for sure' about the culture of the Nabateans?
5. The Nabateans were nomads before they chose to settle in Petra. What reasons can you think of that might have influenced them to settle?
6. The Nabateans have settled in different places. Write down two places.
7. The Nabateans were very important traders. Write down two reasons.
8. The Nabateans have traded many kinds of goods. Write down two kinds.
9. The Nabateans culture was different (unlike) from other cultures in the ancient world. Write down two differences.
10. Most of the things the Nabateans made and owned have been destroyed by two ways. Write down these ways.
11. What do the underlined words refer to?



**B: literature spot: (2 points)****1 What do these underlined words from the story mean?**

1. Mr. Gradgrind tells his daughter that it is logical that she should marry Mr. Bounderby because he is rich. (lines 52–55)
2. Stephen refuses to help Mr. Bounderby, who is so an angry that he fires him. (lines 65–67)
3. Mr. Bounderby confesses that he had not really grown up in a poor home. (lines 117–119)
4. They learn that he decided to flee from the police with Mr. Sleary's circus. (lines 132–134)
5. When they finally find Tom, he admits his guilt. (lines 136–137)

**Answers**

**1** it makes sense, it is necessary because of the facts **2** tells him he has lost his job **3** reluctantly admits **4** run away from **5** responsibility for something bad

**2 Read the text again. Answer the questions.**

1. Why does Mr. Bounderby complain that Sissy has “imaginative ideas”?
- 2. Why do the factory workers decide to strike? (2015)**
3. Why does Louisa suspect that her brother robbed the bank?
4. Why does a servant think Mrs. Pegler took part in the robbery?
5. Why do you think Mr. Bounderby pretended that he grew up with nothing?

**Answers**

**1** He believes that only facts are important. He thinks that someone with imaginative ideas like Sissy will be a bad influence on Louisa.

**2** They want to protest about the terrible conditions in the factory.

**3** Because he is seriously in debt.

**4** Mrs. Pegler visits the bank regularly to watch her son, but she does not want to be seen by him. For this reason, she probably seems suspicious.

**5** Suggested answer: He probably thought people would be impressed that he had become so successful. He did not want them to know that he had refused to see his mother again when he became rich.



### Question Number Two (16 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. (6 points)

1. People must be \_\_\_\_\_ towards preserving our natural resources. (**accountability**)
2. Sami didn't study hard \_\_\_\_\_, he couldn't pass his exams. (**consequent**)
3. All our streets need \_\_\_\_\_ in order to make our city look great. (**maintain**)
4. Any kind of work nowadays needs \_\_\_\_\_ employees. (**rely**)
5. Students must \_\_\_\_\_ the way by which they have to deal with exams. (**comprehension**)
6. When we burn less fossil fuel, our environment becomes free of \_\_\_\_\_. (**pollute**)
7. The scarcity of water in Jordan \_\_\_\_\_ planning to cope with this situation. (**necessary**)
8. We must \_\_\_\_\_ our natural resources in order not to run out. (**conservation**)
9. These products are not suitable for human \_\_\_\_\_. (**consume**)
10. Saving water and other natural resources can bring in \_\_\_\_\_ benefits of the whole society. (**count**)
11. Water is becoming \_\_\_\_\_ in the whole world. (**scarcity**)

	adjective	noun	verb	adverb
1	accountable	Accountability		
2	Abundant			Abundantly
3	consequent	Consequence		Consequently
4	maintained	Maintenance	maintain	
5	Reliant	reliance/reliability	rely	
6		comprehension	Comprehend	
7	polluted	Pollutant	polluted	
8	Thermal	thermal		
9		Investment / investor	Invest	
10	necessary	necessity	necessitate	necessarily
11	sedimentary	sediment		
12	conservative	conservation	Conserve	conservatively
13		Consumption	consume	
14		Diversification	diversify	
15	Finite			
16	Countless	count	count	
17		Scarcity		
18	uncontaminated			
19	infrastructural	infrastructure		
20	sanitary	Sanitation		





B. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (2 points)

My mother grills the beans in salted water.

Replace the underlined cooking word with the correct one.

salma chops the lamb overnight in olive oil, lemon juice and spices.

Replace the underlined cooking word with the correct one.

My mother grates the lamb in the oven, and serves the beans next to it.

Replace the underlined cooking word with the correct one.

Before we eat, we melt fresh herbs, salt and pepper on the dish. It's delicious, and also very healthy!

Replace the underlined cooking word with the correct one.

To make tabouleh, fry the vegetables into small pieces and grill them with olive oil and lemon.

Replace the underlined cooking word with the correct one.

Make sure you slice the dish well with salt and pepper.

Replace the underlined cooking word with the correct one.

I like to sprinkle the cheese into thick pieces and boil it under the grill.

Replace the underlined cooking word with the correct one.

### Cooking words

Boils	يغلي	Water/ soap/ beans	fry	يقلي	Potatoes/ meat/
Grills	يشوي	Chicken/meat/ food/	Mix	يخلط	Salad/ vegetables
Chops	يقطع	Vegetables/ fruit/	Slice	يقطع	Cheese/
Marinates	ينقع	Lamb/ fish/ chicken	Season	يتبل	Salt/ pepper/
grates	يبشر	Garlic/ cheese/ carrot	Dice	يشرح	Onion/
Roasts	يحمص	Bread/ lamb	Cut	يقطع	Chicken/ meat/ dough
Sprinkle	يرش	Pepper/ salt/ herbs/ spices/ flour	Add	يضيف	Olive oil/ spices
Melt	يذيب	Cheese/ butter/	Turn	يـ	Onto a plate



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

**decomposition , challenge , solar , biofuels , play**

1. We can produce electricity from the \_\_\_\_\_ panels fitted on our houses.
2. Yesterday, they performed a \_\_\_\_\_ written by Shakespeare.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ of dead plants plays a major role in forming oil.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ can be used as a source of energy.

**organic , assistant , cells , derived , novel**

1. The director called his \_\_\_\_\_ to call for a meeting.
2. Solar panels contain thousands of solar \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ materials are important element in forming oil shale.
4. I have read an interesting \_\_\_\_\_ by Agatha Christi.

**illiterate, inventor , biomass , consequently , biography**

1. These days there are few \_\_\_\_\_ people who can't read and write.
2. Water is scarce in the whole water. \_\_\_\_\_, we must save it.
3. My father has recently finished writing his \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Nowadays \_\_\_\_\_ is used as a form of energy.

**hands-on, laboratory , steam , abundant , wellbeing**

1. For the sake of our \_\_\_\_\_ we have to look after water resources.
2. Sami spent the whole day watching his experiment in the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. My father is a self-dependent person and enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ work.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is something that comes out when you heat water.

**finite , practical , turbines , primary , consistently**

1. We must be responsible for our \_\_\_\_\_ natural resources in order not to run out.
2. We have to maintain water pumps \_\_\_\_\_ to keep them working properly.
3. This machine is very \_\_\_\_\_ because it doesn't need a lot of maintenance.
4. Wind \_\_\_\_\_ can be used to generate electricity.



### Answers

solar, play, decomposition, biofuels  
 assistant, cells, organic, novel  
 illiterate, consequently, biography, biomass  
 wellbeing, steam, hands-on, laboratory  
 finite, consistently, practical, turbines

### المفردات المهمة

خلية مساعد عضوي مسرحية وقود حيوي /  
 decomposition, challenge, solar, biofuels, play, organic, assistant, cells, derived,  
 مختبر يدوي سيرة ذاتية بشكل مستمر الكتلة الحيوية مخترع جاهل رواية  
 novel, illiterate, inventor, biomass, consequently, biography, hands-on, laboratory,  
 بانتظام اولي مولدات عملي منتهي صحة كثير/ وفير بخار  
 steam, abundant, wellbeing, finite, practical, turbines, primary, consistently,  
 مؤلف واقعي شعر مسؤولية انحاء العالم وقود احفوري  
 generator, fossil fuel, worldwide, accountability, poetry, non-fiction, author,  
 مخرج ريفي مذهل كاتب كاتب مسرحي شاعر روائي صحفي  
 journalist, novelist, poet, playwright, writer, fascinating, rural, embarrassed,  
 صحيفة وسائل الاعلام رموز الابدئية لوحات فنية واقعي عاطفي مبتديء  
 immature, sympathetic, realistic, paintings, alphabet, symbols, mass media, newspaper  
 اعشاب عناصر/ مكونات فرن يخبز اشارات اصم نظام اشارة تواصل  
 communication, sign, system, deaf, gestures, bake, oven, ingredients, herbs,  
 سكان بركان زلزال اعصار اعصار فيضان خضراوات دجاج طعام بحري  
 seafood, chicken, vegetables, flood, tornado, tsunami, earthquake, volcano, inhabitants,  
 majestic, remains, settling



### Question Number Three (14 points)

A. Correct the verbs between brackets, then write your answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (8 points)

#### Gerund / Infinitive

1. The students couldn't manage \_\_\_\_\_ the story correctly. (**read**)
2. I asked my teacher \_\_\_\_\_ me with my project. (**help**)
3. The doctor suggested \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of water before the surgery. (**drink**)
4. The two must avoid \_\_\_\_\_ each other these days. (**see**)

#### Simple past (v2) {ago / yesterday/ in +time / last + time}

5. The students \_\_\_\_\_ their home works **then** moved to another unit. (**finish**)
6. **Yesterday**, my friend \_\_\_\_\_ the doorbell many times. (**ring**)

#### Past continuous (was/ were + v+ing) {when / while / as}

7. **While** Sami \_\_\_\_\_ the story, his father called him. (**read**)
8. I was having lunch **when** he \_\_\_\_\_ home. (**come**)

#### Past perfect (had + V3) {before/ when/ as soon as / after/ because / by +time}

9. My daughter \_\_\_\_\_ the alphabet **by the time** she started school. (**learn**)
10. The boys washed their hands **after** they \_\_\_\_\_ their hands-on works. (**finish**)

#### Causative verbs (have / get / want)

11. I will get my car \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow. (**fix**)
12. I wanted my suit \_\_\_\_\_ so I took it to a dry cleaner's. (**clean**)

#### Modal verbs of possibility

13. They \_\_\_\_\_ goods such as spices, gold and animals. (**might trade**)
14. Many Roman writers wrote about what the Nabatean culture \_\_\_\_\_ like. (**must be**)

B. Complete the following items (using reported speech), so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it, and write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (6 points)

1. Solar power and wind power are types of renewable energy.  
The student said that \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I hadn't eaten Mansaf before I came to Jordan.  
Sami told me that \_\_\_\_\_.
3. When was the doctor busy last week?  
The police officer asked \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Is wood a renewable energy source?  
The teacher asked \_\_\_\_\_.
5. What is the difference between renewable and fossil fuels?  
The student asked \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question Number Four (10 points)**

- A. Rewrite the following sentences using the causative verb form (get/ have) something done and then write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)**

**Causative verbs (have / get / want / need)**

1. She needs to repair her car.  
She \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I dry-cleaned my suit yesterday.  
I \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I want to take my photo in front of Buckingham palace.  
I \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Go and wash your hands. They're very dirty.  
Go and \_\_\_\_\_.

- B. Write sentences which explain the possibility of the following situations using the given modal verbs between brackets. And then write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (6 points)**

**Modal verbs of possibility in the past: must/could/might have(been)**

1. I'm sorry to hear that your trip has been cancelled. (**must, be**)  
That \_\_\_\_\_ a disappointment.
2. I don't know where I've put my glasses. (**might, be**)  
I \_\_\_\_\_ them on my desk at home.
3. I think some areas of this place were covered with trees.  
Some areas of this place \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The driver made an accident. I know he didn't follow the traffic rules.  
The driver \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The driver made an accident. I am sure he didn't follow the traffic rules.  
The driver \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The driver made an accident. I unsure whether he followed the traffic rules or not.  
The driver \_\_\_\_\_.





### Question Number Five (7 points)

#### A. Guided writing (2 points)

Read the information in the box, and write two sentences about \_\_\_\_\_.

Use appropriate linking words.

1. اذا كان العنوان سؤال يبدأ بكلمة استفهام (why) بالفاعل مع بقية العنوان ونضيف بعد العنوان for many reasons هي بعلامة استفهام، كلها تحذف ثم نبدأ كلا الجملتين

#### Why do loggers cut down trees in the rainforests?

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

2. 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.

3. 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.

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



5. إذا كان العنوان اسم غير علم ولكن العبارات تبدأ بصفات وليست أفعال تبدأ كلا الجملتين بالعنوان ثم نستخدم المضارع البسيط مع be

### Mobile phones

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

**Read the information below, and write two sentences about the benefits of joining a space school. Use appropriate linking words.**

- Study subjects such as Astronomy and Astrophysics
- Work on projects supervised by leading companies
- achieve top grades in Maths and Science exams
- open many doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities

**Read the information below, and write two sentences about students who chose to study in a university away from home. Use appropriate linking words.**

- students borrow money from the government
- students have rooms in halls of residence
- students need to learn to cook do their own washing
- students manage their time and money

**Read the information below, and write two sentences about how to be successful in doing business with Chinese businessmen. Use appropriate linking words.**

- send recommendations from previous clients
- send your business card with job position and qualifications
- arrived on time for meetings and never tell a joke
- control your voice and body language during the meeting

**Read the information below, and write two sentences about the way by which you can sell a product professionally. Use appropriate linking words.**

- Keep your presentation short and simple
- thank your hosts for allowing you to speak to them
- speak slowly and clearly
- make eye contact with your audience and smile

**C. Free writing (5 points)**

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

1. Choose a fictional character from a book you have read or a play you know. Write down a description of your character. The name of the character, the title and the type of the work and the author's name.
2. Write a description of a traditional dish from another country. What is the dish? What country does it come from? What does the dish consist of and what are the health benefits of that dish?
3. Write a newspaper article about the discovery of an ancient civilization. Where was the site found? Who found it and how? How does the site look like?
4. Write a paragraph about a culture that you would like to experience. Refer to its traditions and costumes but focus on its food.

*Mohammed Al-Foqaha*

