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m

الأستاذ: أكرم البدارين 0772667239 – 0777531551

* **Reading Comprehension**
* **Literature Spot**
* **Vocabulary**
* **Grammar**
* **Writing**

**أولا: النصوص المتوقعة**

عزيزي الطالب / أختي الطالبة هذه عبارة عن مجموعة من النصوص المتوقعة ولكن تذكّر أن جميع النصوص يجب عليك قراءتها والتمكن منها . وهذا هو النمط الوزاري على اسئلة النصوص ( من 2007 ولغاية 2015 م ) حيث يتكون سؤال النصوص من الأسئلة التالية وهي :

سؤال المعاني : وهذه أنماطه الوزارية السابقة ( 2 علامة )

* **Find a word** in the text which means جد كلمة في النص معناها .....................
* **What does** the underlined **word** in the text **mean** مامعنى الكلمة التي تحتها خط بالنص
* **Replace** the underlined **word** in the text with a suitable **phrasal verb – colour idiom** ضع مكان الكلمة التي تحتها خط فعل ظرفي – مصطلح ألوان مناسب
* **Find** a word which is **the opposite** جد كلمة تكون عكس / ضد كلمة ........

سؤال الضمير : وهذه أنماطه الوزارية السابقة ( 2 علامة )

* **What does the underlined word refer to ?** على ماذا تعود الكلمة التي تحتها خط.

سؤال الإقتباس : وهذه أنماطه الوزارية السابقة ( 3 علامة )

* **Quote (which) (what) (write down ) the sentence which (shows ) (indicate) that** ……………………. اقتبس الجملة التي تدل على أنّ............................................

حاول البحث عن الدلائل بعد كلمتي shows / indicates واكتب الجملة لعند النقطة او علامة السؤال وتذكر أن جملة الإقتباس لها شكلين : 1. من بداية الفقرة وحتى النقطة. 2. بين نقطتين .

الأسئلة المباشرة اسئلة الذكر والتعداد او اسئلة **wh**

* Give / Name / Write down / Mention جميعها دالة على ذكر – تعداد ...... two / three ways طرق reasons اسباب purposes اهداف kinds انواع ………………….

من طبيعة هذه الأسئلة انها تطلب منك ان تقوم بذكر نقطتين حول موضوع في النص , وتكون النقاط عادة موجودة بين فواصل او بين روابط مثل and , also , this .

ومن الممكن ان تكون هذه الاسئلة من الاسئلة الطويلة التي تبدأ بأحد أدوات سؤال المعلومات مثل :

What ماذا who من where اين why لماذا when متى how كيف ….. والدلائل في كل الحالات من النص.

سؤال التفكير الناقد **Critical Thinking** ( من تمارين Speaking )

يتكون غالبا من فرعين هما :1. رأيك الخاص في موضوع مرتبط بالنص 2. اقتراح حول موضوع فكرة من النص وانماطه هي :

فكرة (موضوع من داخل النص ثم يطلب منك كتابة رأيك في جملتين )- . **Think of this statement and then in two sentences write down your point of view.**

* **The writer states يشدد that على أن ………….. . explain فسّر suggesting اقترح three ثلاث ways طرق dangers مخاطر reasons اسباب for …………… .**

والآن عزيز الطالب دعنا نطبق هذه الأنماط على الفقرة التالية :

**Read the following text carefully, and then answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text. اقرأ النص التالي ثم أجب عن الأسئلة التي تليه.**

Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer who lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE. He worked in the court of Al-Ma’mun, **who** was the King of Toledo. His great passions were botany,which is the study of plants, and agriculture. Although he was a great scholar, he was also a practical man and all of his writing came from his own ‘hands-on’ experience of working the land.

There are many achievements of Ibn Bassal who also worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water and digging wells. He designed water pumps and irrigation systems. All of these things were passed on through his writing.

1. **Quote the sentence which shows that Ibn Bassal was passionate about botany and agriculture.**

…………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. **What does the underlined word " who" in the text refer to ?**

**…………………………………………………………………………………………………….**

1. **Find a word in the text which means " supply the land with water.**

**……………………………………………………………………………………………………..**

1. **How did Ibn Bassal work out to irrigate the land ?**

**…………………………………………………………………………………………………….**

1. **Ibn Bassal designed many things. Write down two of these things.**

**…………………………………………………………………………………………………….**

**B. Critical Thinking**

**The area around the Toledo was a fast growing population area. Think of this statement and then, in two sentences write down your point of view.**

**…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………… .**

**النص الأول : انترنت الأشياء The internet of Things**

Everyone knows that the Internet connects people, but now **it**1 does more than that – **it2** connects objects, too. **These**3 days, computers often communicate with each other; for example, **your4** TV automatically downloads **your**5 favourite TV show, or **your6** ‘sat nav’ system tells **you7** where **you8** are. This is known as the ‘Internet of Things’, and there’s a lot more to come.

In just a few years’ time, experts say that billions of machines will be connected to each other and to the Internet. As a consequence, computers will increasingly run **our**9 lives for **us**10. For example, **your11** fridge will know when **you12** need more milk and add **it**13 to **your**14 online shopping list; **your15** windows will close if **it**16 is likely to rain; **your**17 watch will record **your**18 heart rate and email **your19** doctor. **Your20** sofa will tell **you21** when **you22** need to stand up and get **some23** exercise!

**Many**24 people are excited about the ‘Internet of Things’. For **them**25, a dream is coming true. **They26** say that **our27** lives will be easier and more comfortable. However, **others28** are not so sure. **They29** want to keep control of **their30** own lives and **their31** own things. In addition, **they32** wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access **their**33 passwords and security settings. The dream could easily become a nightmare!

معاني الكلمات المهمة في النص

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1 | **access** | to find information | يصل الى |
| 2 | **filter** | program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed | برنامج تصفية |
| 3 | **identity fraud** | illegal actions using the identity of someone else | انتحال الشخصية |
| 4 | **privacy settings** | controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information. | اعدادات الخصوصية |
| 5 | **security sittings** | control available on computer let you protect your computer | اعدادات الحماية |
| 6 | **user** | a person who uses a product or service, | مستخدم |
| 7 | **communicate** | speak to | يتحدث |

Reference words الضمائر العائدة في النص

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Refers to** | **Word** | **Refers to** |
| **it**1 **it2** | internet | **it**13 | milk |
| **These**3 | days | **it**16 | to rain |
| **your4 your**5 | reader | **some23** | exercise |
| **your6 you7** | reader | **Many**24 | people |
| **you8** | reader | **them**25 **They26** | people |
| **your11** | reader | **our**9 **our27 us**10 | people |
| **you12 your**14 | reader | **others28** | worried people |
| **your15 your**17 | reader | **They29 their30** | worried people |
| **your**18 **your19** | reader | **their31 they32** | worried people |
| **your20 you21** | reader | **their**33 | worried people |
| **you22** | reader |  |  |

**Q1. Computers often communicate with each other. Name two examples of that.**

**A1.** your TV automatically downloads your favourite TV show, or your ‘sat nav’ system tells you where you are.

**Q2. Computers will increasingly run our lives for us. Write down two examples for that.**

**A2.** your fridge will know when you need more milk and add it to your online shopping list; your windows will close if it is likely to rain.

**Q3. Quote the sentence which shows that our life will be more easier and comfortable.**

**A3.** They say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable.

**Q4. Which sentence indicates that machines will be connected to each other in few years time.**

**A4.** In just a few years’ time, experts say that billions of machines will be connected to each other and to the Internet.

**Q5. Find a word in the text which means " speak to."**

**A5.** communicate.

**Q6. Some people are worried about the internet of things for many reasons. Write down two of these reasons.**

**A6.** They want to keep control of their own lives and their own things. In addition, they wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings.

**Q7. According to the text, the writer states that internet of things has many advantages and disadvantages . Do you agree with this statement, suggest three of its advantages or disadvantages.**

**A7.** I agree with this statement. The internet of thing has many advantages like :

1. Making life easier. 2. Saving time. 3. Providing new services.

**Q8. Quote the sentence which shows that the sofa will tell you when to get some exercise.**

**A8.** Your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise!

**Q9. Find from the text one example of the following grammatical rules :**

1. **Simple present :** computers often communicate with each other
2. **Simple future :** computers will increasingly run our lives for us.

**Critical Thinking :**

1. **Which you would rather have a laptop, a Smartphone or a PC. Write three reasons for your opinion.**

I would rather have a smartphone because they are :

- light - pocketable  **-** easy to use.

**2. Which form of modern technology do you think is the most useful? Why?**

I think a tablet is the most useful because it’s small and light; you can take it out with

you and you can use it for different activities.

النص الثاني : تاريخ الحواسيب **The History Of Computers**

When you are using a computer, think about the technology that is needed for **it1** to work. People have been using types of computers for thousands of years. A metal machine was found on the seabed in Greece that was more than 2.000 years old. **It2** is believed that this was the first ever computer.

In the 1940s, technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers. One such model was so large that **it**3 needed a room that was 167 square metres to accommodate **it**4. During that decade, scientists in England developed the first computer program. **It**5 took 25 minutes to complete one calculation. In 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed.

The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE, followed two years later by the computer mouse. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, **which**6 meant that information could be shared between computers. The first PC (personal computer) was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home.

In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time. Then, in 1990 CE, the British scientist Tim Berners-Lee developed the World Wide Web. **It**7 was not until 2007 CE that the first smartphones appeared. Today, most people use **their**8 mobile phones every day.

What will happen in the future? You can already buy watches **which**9 can do the same as mobile phones. Scientists have also developed glasses **that**10 are capable of doing even more than this.

Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology. **It**11 is likely that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program, from how **we**12 travel to how **our**13 homes are heated.

معاني الكلمات الواردة في النص

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1 | **calculation** | a way of using numbers in order to find out an amount. | عملية حسابية |
| 2 | **computer chip** | a very small piece found inside every computer. | شريحة حاسوب |
| 3 | **personal computer** | a computer designed for one person to use. | حاسوب شخصي |
| 4 | **floppy disk** | removable magnetic disk that stores computer information. | قرص مرن |
| 5 | **program** | a set of instructions enabling a computer to function. | برنامج |
| 6 | **World Wide Web** | the information shared by computers through the internet. | الشبكة العنكبوتية |
| 7 | **smartphones** | a mobile phone that connects to the internet. | هاتف ذكي |
| 8 | **rely on** | to have trust or confidence in something or someone. | يعتمد على |
| 9 | **programme** | content which is intended to be listened to on radio | برنامج اذاعي |

جدول الضمائر العائدة في النص

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Refers to** | **Word** | **Refers to** |
| **it1** | a computer | **their**8 | people |
| **It2** | the first ever computer | **which**9 | watches |
| **It3**  **It4** | model | **that**10 | glasses |
| **It5** | the first computer program | **It**11 | that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program |
| **which**6 | the floppy disk | **we**12 | people |
| **It**7 | that the first smartphones appeared | **our**13 | people |

**Q1. According to the text, how old is the world's oldest computer?**

A1. It could be more than 2,000years old.

**Q2. Where was the first ever computer found?**

A2. It was found on the seabed in Greece.

**Q3. What information in the text shows that the first modern computers were very large?**

A3. A very large room was needed to keep the computers in; the room was 167 square metres.

**Q4. There are many inventions that were completed between 1958 CE and 1974 CE. Write them down.**

A4. The computer chip / the first computer game / the computer mouse / The floppy disk / the first personal computer.

**Q5. Find a phrasal verb in the last paragraph which means “confidence in something or someone”.**

A5. rely on

**Q6. Who developed the World Wide Web? And when ?**

A6. The British scientist Tim Berners-Lee, in 1990 CE.

**Q7. According to the text, the writer states that the life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology. Explain this statement, justifying your answer.**

A7. It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program, from

how we travel to how our homes are heated.

**Q8. What is the purpose of invention the floppy disk?**

A8.That information could be shared between computers.

**Q9. Quote the sentence which indicates that computer technology will develop further in the future.**

A9.Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology.

**Critical thinking**

1. **There are many advantages and disadvantages of having laptop computer, tablet computers or smartphones. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.**

In my point of view, I think the advantages are that they are light, portable and

convenient but the disadvantages are that people use them all the time and then

don’t speak to people face to face.

1. **In what ways can digital information be used to educate people?**

Digital information can be used to educate people in a variety of ways. For example, you can listen to podcasts and lectures online, or use apps on a tablet to learn languages.

**النص الثالث : الطب البديل , هل حقا هو الحل ؟** **Complementary medicine: is it really a solution ?**

Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine. If patients wanted to receive **this**1 kind of non-conventional treatment, **they**2 used to have to consult a private practitioner **who**3 was likely not to have a medical degree.

However, in recent years, the perception of this type of treatment has changed. These days, **many**4 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**5 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 per cent of patients **who**6 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 per cent of patients then said that the treatment helped. One doctor said, “**I7** now consider homoeopathy to be a viable option for many different conditions, including anxiety, depression and certain allergies. **It**8 provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately.”

However, complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. **It**9 can never substitute for immunisations as **it**10 will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. **It**11 also cannot be used to protect against malaria.

One doctor said, “**I**12 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**13 opinion, **it**14 should work alongside modern medicine, and not against **it**15.”

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Word | English | | Arabic |
| 1 | **acupuncture** | a system of complementary medicine with fine needles are inserted in the skin . | | الوخز بالإبر |
| 2 | **ailment** | illness | | المرض |
| 3 | **allergy** | a reaction of the immune system when it is sensitive to something; | | الحساسية |
| 4 | **arthritis** | a disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints | | إلتهاب المفاصل |
| 5 | **herbal remedy** | an extract or mixture of a plant used to prevent or cure disease | | العلاج العشبي |
| 6 | **homoeopathy** | a system of complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs and other natural substances | | الطبّ البديلِ |
| 7 | **immunisation** | the process by which an individual’s immune system becomes protected against an illness | | التلقيح |
| 8 | **malaria** | a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes | | الملاريا |
| 9 | **migraine** | a very bad headache which comes with a feeling of sickness | | صداع الشقيقة |
| 10 | **antibody** | a substance produced by the body to fight disease | الاجسام المضادة | |
| 11 | **complementary medicine** | medical treatment which provides an alternative to scientific medical practices | | الطبّ البديل |
| 12 | **conventional** | having been used for a long time and is considered usual | | تقليدي |
| 13 | **sceptical** | having doubts; not easily convinced | | مشكوك به |
| 14 | **viable** | effective and able to be successful | | فعّال |
| 15 | **cope with** | to deal successfully witha situation | | يتعامل مع |
| 16 | **dementia** | a mental illness the symptoms of which are problems with memory, personality changes and problems with reasoning | | زهايمر |
| 17 | **option** | something that is or may be chosen | | خيار |

جدول العائد في النص

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Refers to** | **Word** | **Refers to** |
| **this**1 | kind | **I7** | one doctor |
| **they**2 | patients | **It**8 | homoeopathy |
| **who**3 | private practitioner | **It**9 **It**10 **It**11 | complementary medicine |
| **many**4 | family doctors | **I**12 **my**13 | one doctor |
| **it**5 | to recognise that conventional medicine ……. an ailment | **it**14 | complementary medicine |
| **who**6 | patients | **it**15 | modern medicine |

**Q1. The article suggests that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. Why do you think this is the case?**

I think people’s opinions of complementary medicine might have changed

because of more information being freely available on the internet. Additionally,

more research may have been done on the effects of complementary medicine.

**Q2. " Complementary treatments should work alongside modern medicine, not against it. " Explain this statement in two sentences, justifying your answer with examples from the article.**

The complementary medicine provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately. For example, Fifty per cent of patients said that the treatment helped.

**Q3. Complementary medicine has two forms. Write these two forms down.**

Homoeopathy and acupuncture.

**Q4. If patients wanted to receive this kind of non-conventional treatment, what they have to do?**

They used to have to consult a private practitioner who was likely not to have a medical degree.

**Q5. Complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments for two reasons. Write these two reasons down.**

A. It can never substitute for immunisations as it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases.

B. It also cannot be used to protect against malaria.

**Q6. According to the text, why complementary medicine cannot be used as an immunisation?**

It will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases.

**Q7. There are common complaints for patients who were offered the choice between a herbal and a conventional medicine. Mention these complaints.**

Insomnia, arthritis and migraines

**Q8. Many different conditions consider that homoeopathy to be a suitable option. Mention these conditions.**

Anxiety, depression and certain allergies.

**Q9. Quote the sentence which indicates that complementary medicine cannot be used in all treatments.**

However, complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments.

**Q10. Decide if these sentences are true or false. Correct the false sentences.**

**1- Doctors and patients used not be convinced that complementary forms of medicine**

**work. /T/**

**2- Nowadays, many doctors study complementary forms of treatment. /T/**

**3- At the surgery mentioned in the article, the majority of patients found that the herbal remedy did not help them.** /F/ Fifty per cent of patients said it helped.

**4- Complementary medicine can work as a replacement for immunisations or to treat malaria. /F/** complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments.

**Q11. Find a word in the text which means :**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1** a serious illness that is spread by mosquitoes malaria |  |
| **2** a disease that causes pain and swelling in joints |  |
| **3** an illness or disease which is not very serious |  |
| **4** giving a drug to protect against illness |  |
| **5** an extremely bad headache |  |
| **6** a form of complementary medicine which uses thin needles |  |
| **7** conditions that make you ill when you eat, touch or breathe a particular thing |  |

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النص الرابع : هل السعداء اكثر سعادة وأطول عمرا **Are happier people healthier , and if so why ?**

It's normal to **feel a bit blue** from time to time. However, studies show that negative emotions can harm the body.

Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When you **see red**, your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems. However, what about positive feelings and attitudes? Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health.

Then, in a study that had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74 for 20 years, researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease. Other factors influencing health included a supportive network of family and friends, and an optimistic outlook on life.

The research showed that children **who**1 were more able to stay focused on a task, and who had a more positive attitude to life at age seven, were usually in better health 30 years later.

The study has been controversial. **Some2** health professionals believe that bad lifestyle choices, such as smoking or lack of exercise, are the reason for heart disease and other illnesses, and not an individual's attitude. The researchers, while agreeing, raise the question: why are people making bad lifestyle decisions? Do more optimistic people make better and healthier lifestyle choices?

The researchers appreciate that not everyone's personal circumstances and environment make **it**3 possible to live without worry. However, **they**4 believe that if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to "bounce back" after a setback, these qualities will improve **their**5 overall health in the future.

**العائد في النص**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **who**1 | children | **they**4 | researchers |
| **Some2** | health professionals | **their**5 | children |
| **it**3 | to live without worry |  |  |

جدول المفردات المهمة في النص

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Word** | **English** | **Arabic** |
| 1 | **feel blue** | to feel sad | يحزن |
| 2 | **see red** | to be angry. | يغضب |
| 3 | **bounce back** | start to be successful again after difficult time | يستعيد قوته |
| 4 | **focus on** | direct your attention at something in specific | يركز على |
| 5 | **optimistic** | believing that good things will happen | متفائل |
| 6 | **raise** | to bring up a problem | يتساءل |
| 7 | **setback** | a problem that delays or stops progress | فشل / إنتكاسة |

**Q1. What are the possible effects of anger and stress on someone's health?**

**A1**.They can raise blood pressure and cause headache, sleep problems and digestive

problems, as well as leading to illnesses such as heart disease.

**Q2. What is controversial about the researchers' study?**

**A2.** Many other researchers believe that bad lifestyle choices are responsible for these

problems and not individual’s attitude.

**Q3. What is your opinion of the researchers' findings?**

**A3.** In my opinion I think that not everyone’s personal circumstances and environment

make it possible to live without worry. However, if we teach children to develop

positive thinking, and to ‘bounce back’ after a setback, these qualities will improve

their overall health in the future.

**Q4. Are people healthier and if so, why?**

**A4.** I think happier people are healthier than unhappy people. They will do almost

everything with an optimistic attitude. Because of this, I think that they will make

healthy, positive decisions in life; for example, they will choose to eat well and

**Q5. According to the text, the writer mentions two qualities that will improve children's health in the future. Write these two qualities down.**

**A5.** If we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to ‘bounce back’ after a setback.

**Q6. Some health professionals believe that bad lifestyle choices are the reason for heart disease and other illnesses. Write these bad lifestyle choices.**

**A6.** Such as smoking or lack of exercise.

**Q7. What does the underlined phrasal verb “feel a bit blue “mean?**

**A7.** to feel sad (sadness)

**Q8. There are two things that can have harmful effects on health? Write these two things down.**

**A8.** negative emotions and anger.

**Q9. Quote the sentence which indicates that children who had a positive attitude to life in a young age were in better health.**

**A9.** The research showed that children who were more able to stay focused on a task, and who had a more positive attitude to life at age seven, were usually in better health 30 years later.

**Q10. Find a word in the last paragraph which means “start to be successful again after a difficult time”.**

**A10.** bounce back

النص الخامس : **Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world**

مخترع إماراتي صغيرٌ سيسٌافر حول العالم

Ten-year-old Adeeb al-Balooshi, from Dubai, is going to travel to seven countries on a tour which has been organised and funded by Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai.

The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention – a prosthetic limb for his father. The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy, and hopes the tour that **he**1 is sponsoring for Adeeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors.

Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while he was at the beach with his family. His father, who wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea as **he**2 could not risk getting **his**3 leg wet. This inspired Adeeb to invent a waterproof prosthetic leg.

Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, where he will be staying with relatives. However, while he is in Germany, Adeeb will not be spending all his time sightseeing. He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage. He will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.

Adeeb has invented several other devices, including a tiny cleaning robot and a heart monitor, **which**4 is attached to a car seat belt. In the case of an emergency, rescue services and the driver's family will be automatically connected with the driver through this special checking device.

He has also invented a fireproof helmet. **This5** special equipment, **which**6 has a built-in camera system, will help rescue workers in emergencies. **It**7 is for these reasons that Adeeb rightly deserves his reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world.

العائد في النص

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Refers to** | **Word** | **Refers to** |
| **he**1 | Sheikh Hamdan | **This5** | special equipment |
| **he**2 **his**3 | Adeeb's father | **which**6 | equipment |
| **which**4 | monitor | **It**7 |  |
| عدا عن ذلك أي ضمير he , his , him يعود على Adeeb | | | |

المفردات المهمة في النص

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Word** | **English** | **Arabic** |
|  | **apparatus** | the technical equipment needed for a particular purpose. | جهاز |
|  | **appendage** | a body, such as an arm or leg, connected to the main trunk of the body. | طرف بديل |
|  | **artificial** | made or produced by human beings / prosthetic | صناعي |
|  | **limb** | arm or leg of a person | طرف |
|  | **prosthetic** | an artificial body part. | صناعي طرف |
|  | **sponsor** | to financially support a person / pay for | يموّل |

**Q1. Why was Sheikh Hamdan interested in helping Adeeb?**

A1.Sheikh Hamdan was interested in Adeeb’s invention of a prosthetic limb for his

father.

**Q2. Why did the Sheikh Hamdan offer Adeeb the gift of a world tour?**

A2.He offered Adeeb the world tour to help to give him more self- confidence and to inspire other young inventors from the UAE.

**Q3. How did Adeeb get his inspiration for a waterproof prosthetic leg?**

A3.He got the inspiration when he was at the beach with his family. His father

couldn’t swim because he couldn’t risk getting his prosthetic leg wet.

**Q4. Who will Adeeb be staying within Germany, and what will he be doing there?**

A4.Adeeb will be stay with relatives in Germany. He will be working with a doctor

to build his new invention of the water proof prosthetic leg, as well as attending a

course to find out more about prosthetics.

**Q5. What does the suffix -*proof* mean in (*waterproof*; *fireproof*)?**

A5. It means ‘to provide protection against’

**Q6. What is the purpose of the in-car heart monitor? Why do you think that it is built into the seat belt?**

A6.The in-car heart monitor will be used to keep an eye on those with a heart

problem while they are driving. It is built into the seat belt so that when the

driver or passenger wears it, it is near their heart.

**Q7. According to the article, the young inventor has designed many things. Write down them.**

A7. A prosthetic limb, waterproof prosthetic leg, a tiny cleaning robot, a heart

monitor, a fireproof helmet.

**Q8. Quote the sentence which indicates that the young inventor is going to visit many countries.**

A8.Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and

Germany

**Q9. Find synonyms مترادفات for these words in the article?**

A9. **Apparatus** : equipment

**Appendage** : limb

**Artificial** : prosthetic

**Critical Thinking :**

1. **Do you ever feel yourself getting angry? What kind of things can make you angry? Suggest three things.**
2. Exams 2. Losing a friend 3. Arguing with my brothers.

1. **Do you think that feeling angry is bad for health. Think of this statement and then, in two sentences write down your point of view.**

I think that feeling angry is bad for health because it :

1. Makes blood pressure raises .
2. Cause sleep problems and headache.

النص السادس : **The King Hussein Cancer Center** مركز الملك حسين للسرطان

The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre. **It**1 treats both adult and paediatric patients. As the population of the country increases, more and more families will rely on the hospital for cancer treatment. Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region, as **they**2 are attracted by **its**3 excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities.

In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an expansion programme. Building started in 2011 CE. The hospital will have more than doubled its capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3,500 per year to 9,000.

By then, **they**4 will have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy. New adult and paediatric wards will have opened. Additionally, **they**4 will have built a special ten-floor outpatients‟ building, with an education centre **which**5 will include teaching rooms and a library.

**Many**6 cancer patients live far away from Amman, **where**7 the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult. For this reason, there are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan. In the near future, King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines, so that cancer patients from

northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.

العائد في النص

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **It**1 | The King Hussein Cancer Center | **which**5 | education centre |
| **they**2 | Patients | **Many**6 | cancer patients |
| **its**3 | The King Hussein Cancer Center | **where**7 | Amman |
| **they**4 | The King Hussein Cancer Center |  |  |

المفردات المهمة في النص

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1 | **paediatric** | the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses | أخصائي الأطفال |
| 2 | **outpatient** | someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night | مراجع |
| 3 | **MRI** | (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) a scan that uses strong magnetic fields to make a picture of the inside of someone’s body | التصوير بالرّنين المغناطيسي |
| 4 | **radiotherapy** | the use of controlled amounts of radiation to treat disease | العلاج بالأشعة |
| 5 | **ward** | a room in a hospital | قسم |
| 6 | **reputation** | the common opinion that people have about someone or something | سمعة / شهرة |
| 7 | **cope with** | deal with | يتعامل مع |

**Q1. Why does the hospital need to expand?**

A1.The hospital need to expand because there is more demand for treatment.

**Q2. Give three reasons why patients from other countries visit the centre.**

A2.It has an excellent reputation, the costs are lower and there are cultural and

language similarities.

**Q3. What is one of the disadvantages of the KHCC for patients who live far**

**from Amman?**

A3.The journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.

**Q4. What plans are there for increasing cancer care facilities in other parts of Jordan?**

A4.There are plans to set up radiotherapy machines in Irbid.

**Q5. How do you think the increase in population will affect Jordan's housing, education and health facilities?**

A5.It might get more difficult for the government to help people, and taxes might

increase.

**Q6. What can be done to help Jordan cope with the increase in population?**

A6.The government should spend more money making sure there are enough

facilities for everyone.

**Q7. Why does king Abdullah university hospital in Irbid hope to set up radiotherapy machines?**

A7.So that cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for

radiotherapy treatment.

**Q8. What does the phrasal verb " cope with " mean ?**

A8. deal with

**Q9. Find a word in the text which means :**

|  |
| --- |
| **the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses ………………………..** |
| **someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night…………………** |
| **(Magnetic Resonance Imaging) a scan that uses strong magnetic fields to make a picture of the inside of someone’s body …………………………..** |
| **the use of controlled amounts of radiation to treat disease…………………….** |
| **a room in a hospital……………………..** |
| **the common opinion that people have about someone or something……………………..** |
| **deal with …………………………** |

**Critical Thinking :**

1. **In your opinion, in what ways would a prosthetic hand improve someone’s life? What problems might it cause?**

I think that a prosthetic limb might change the life of a person , in the way that it improves a little of what he has lost but it can never replaced the old and natural parts of the body.

1. **The cancer patient needs a special kind of treatment either at home or at hospital. Is this statement true, suggesting three pieces of advice of how can we treat with cancer patients.**

I agree with this statement and I suggest the following:

1. We have to be patient with them.
2. We have to encourage them so they don't lose hope.
3. We have to educate ourselves of finding ways to understand their needs.

النص الثامن : ضحية حادث مروري يختبر الطرف الصناعي لأول مرة

**Accident victim tests first artificial limb**

Scientists have successfully invented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch. **It**1 is an exciting new invention, **which**2 **they**3 plan to develop. **It**4 is possible that, in the not-too -distant future, similar artificial arms and legs will have taken the place of today's prosthetic limbs.

Dennis Sorensen, a 39- year-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention. After losing **his**5 left hand in an accident, **he**6 had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years. The new hand, **which**7 was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists, was a huge improvement. With **it**8, Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects, but he could also feel them. "When **I9** held an object, **I10** could feel if **it**11 was soft or hard, round or square," he explained. He said that the sensations were almost the same as the ones he felt with his other hand.

Unfortunately, Sorensen was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet. He was only allowed to wear it for a month, for safety reasons. So now he has his old artificial hand back.

However, he hopes that soon he will be wearing the new type of hand again. He is looking forward to the time when similar artificial limbs are available for the thousands of people **who12** need **them**13. He will have helped to transform **their**14 lives.

العائد في النص

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **It**1 | a prosthetic hand | **it**8 | The new hand |
| **which**2 | invention | **I9** | Dennis Sorensen |
| **they**3 | Scientists | **I10** | Dennis Sorensen |
| **It**4 | that similar limbs will replace of today's limbs | **it**11 | an object |
| **his**5 | Dennis Sorensen | **who12** | thousands of people |
| **he**6 | Dennis Sorensen | **them**13 | artificial limbs |
| **which**7 | The new hand | **their**14 | thousands of people |

المفردات المهمة في النص

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Word** | **English** | **Arabic** |
| 1 | **artificial** | made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally | اصطناعي |
| 2 | **limbs** | arm or leg of a person | اطراف |
| 3 | **prosthetic** | an artificial body part | طرف بديل |
| 4 | **natural** طبيعي | artificial / prosthetic | اصطناعي |
| 5 | **equipment** | tool / apparatus | جهاز |

**Q1. Who invented the new prosthetic hand? What is special about it?**

A1. Swiss and Italian scientists; it allows the wearer to feel objects.

**Q2. Why does Dennis Sorensen need a prosthetic hand?**

A2.Because he lost his left hand in an accident.

**Q3. Which hand is he wearing now? Why?**

A3.His old artificial hand, because the new hand is not yet ready for general use.

**Q4. What do the bold pronouns "I" refer to in line 17?**

A4.Dennis Sorensen

**Q5. Find a word that is the opposite of "natural" in the first and third paragraphs.**

A5. artificial / prosthetic .

**Q6. In your opinion, in what ways would a prosthetic hand improve someone's life?**

A6. In my opinion I think that most of the things need to use a both hands, and artificial hand may help a little, and is considered an aesthetic view of those who have lost their hands, so the person who wears it will feel like the others.

**Q7. The new hand, which was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists, Sorensen could feel many things. Write down these things.**

A7. He could feel if it was soft or hard, round or square.

**Q8. Why was Sorensen allowed to wear the new hand for a month?**

A8. Because he was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet.

**Q9. Find a word in the text which means as the same as :**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally |  |
| arm or leg of a person |  |
| an artificial body part |  |
| artificial / prosthetic |  |
| tool / apparatus |  |

**Q10. Quote the sentence which shows that :**

1. **Sorenson hopes to wear the new hand again.**

However, he hopes that soon he will be wearing the new type of hand again.

1. **Sorenson was allowed to wear the hand for a month.**

He was only allowed to wear it for a month, for safety reasons.

**Critical Thinking:**

**According to the text, technology can help to improve people's health among the world. Think of this statement and then, in two sentences write down your point of view.**

I think that is true, because people who have lost their limbs, for example can have artificial ones that help them to deal with everyday life objects .

النص التاسع: **The importance of Islamic achievements in history**

أهمية الإنجازات الإسلامية في التاريخ

**Jabir ibn Hayyan :(born 722 CE, died 815 CE)**

The Arab world has many famous chemists in **its**1 history, but the person **who**2 is known as the founder of chemistry is probably Jabir Ibn Hayyan. He is most well known for the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid. He also built a set of scales **which**3 changed the way in which chemists weighed items in a laboratory. His scales could weigh items over 6,000 times smaller than a kilogram.

في هذه الفقرة أي ضمير ( he , his ) تعود على **Jabir Ibn Hayyan**

**Ali ibn Nafi’ (Ziryab) (born 789 CE, died 857 CE)**

Ali ibn Nafi' is also known as " Ziryab" (or "Blackbird", because of his beautiful voice). He was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad, and **it4** was his talent for music that led him to Cordoba in the ninth century CE. He was the guest of the Umayyad ruler **there**5. He is the person who established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al- Andalus, teaching musical harmony and composition. He revolutionised musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe.

في هذه الفقرة أي ضمير ( he , his , him ) تعود على **Ali ibn Nafi’**

**Fatima al-Fihri (born early 9th century, died 880 CE)**

Fatima al-Fihri was the daughter of a wealthy businessman. She used her father‟s inheritance to build a learning centre in Fez, Morocco. This learning centre became Morocco's top university and **it**6 is **where**7 many students from all over the world come to study. Moreover, **it**8 was Fatima's sister, Mariam, **who**9 supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque, **which**10 was not far from the learning centre.

في هذه الفقرة أي ضمير ( she , her ) تعود على **Fatima al-Fihri**

**Al-Kindi (born around 801 CE, died 873 CE)**

Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and stronomer– a true polymath. He made ground-breaking discoveries in many of these fields, but **it**11 is probably his work in arithmetic and geometry that has made him most famous.

في هذه الفقرة أي ضمير ( him , his , he ) تعود على **Al-Kindi**

جدول العائد في النص

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **its**1 | The Arab world | **where**7 | Morocco |
| **who**2 | the person | **it**8 | who supervised the building |
| **which**3 | a set of scales | **who**9 | Mariam |
| **it4** | his talent for music | **which**10 | the Andalus Mosque |
| **there**5 | Cordoba | **it**11 | his work in arithmetic and geometry |
| **it**6 | Morocco |  |  |

معاني الكلمات المهمة في النصوص

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Word | English | Arabic |
| 1 | **algebra** | mathematics system where letters and symbols are used to represent numbers | علم الجبر |
| 2 | **arithmetic** | the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division | الحساب |
| 3 | **philosopher** | someone who studies and writes philosophy professionally, or an undergraduate student of Philosophy | فيلسوف |
| 4 | **physician** | someone qualified to practise medicine | الطبيب |
| 5 | **polymath** | an expert in many subjects | مثقّف |
| 6 | **musical harmony** | a pleasant sound in music, made by playing a group of different notes together | العزف |
| 7 | **composition** | a piece of music that someone has written | مقطوعة |
| 8 | **geometry** | the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, relationships and measurement of points, lines, curves and surfaces | الهندسة |
| 9 | **mathematician** | a person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level | عالم رياضيات |
| 10 | **talent** | special ability | موهبة |
| 11 | **scales** | an instrument to measure weight | ميزان |
| 12 | **founder** | the person who starts something new | مؤسس |
| 13 | **laboratory** | a room for scientific experiments | مختبر |
| 14 | **revolutionise** | completely change the way people do something. | احدث ثورة |
| 15 | **ground-breaking** | New, innovation | مبتكر |
| 16 | **inheritance** | money or thing you got from someone after his death | ميراث |

**Q1. Jabir Ibn Hayyan had many of the most important achievements. Write down these achievements.**

A1. A. Founder of chemistry

B. The production of sulphuric acid.

C. He built a set of scales.

**Q2. Jabir Ibn Hayyan built a set of scales which changed the way in which chemists weighed items in laboratory. In what way it helped them.**

A2. His scales could weigh items over 6,000 times smaller than a kilogram.

**Q3. Why was Ali Ibn Nafi' called the "blackbird"?**

A3.Because of his beautiful voice.

**Q4. Ali Ibn Nafi‟ had many of the most important achievements. Write down these achievements.**

A4. A. He established the first music school in the world in Cordoba.

B. He introduced the oud to Europe.

**Q5. How did Fatima al-Fihri use her father's inheritance?**

A5.She used her father’s inheritance to build a learning centre in Fez, Morocco.

**Q6. What is AL-Kindi famous for?**

A6.His work in arithmetic and geometry.

**Q7. According to the article, al-Kindi was a polymath in many fields. Write down these fields.**

A7. Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and

astronomer.

**Q8. Find a word in the text means as the same as :**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| special ability |  |
| an instrument to measure weight |  |
| the person who starts something new |  |
| a room for scientific experiments |  |
| completely change the way people do something. |  |
| New, innovation |  |
| money or thing you got from someone after his death |  |

**Q9. Quote the sentence which shows that Al.Kindi changed the way in which chemists weighed items**

**A9.** He also built a set of scales which changed the way in which chemists weighed items in a laboratory.

**Critical Thinking :**

**Do you think that it was easier or more difficult in those days to reach such high levels of achievement in comparison with the present day? Give a reason for your opinion.**

I think that it was more difficult for people in the past to reach such high levels of achievement in comparison with the present day: there was much less access to information in the past, so people like Al-Kindi had to be truly revolutionary and creative in their thinking in order to succeed.

النص العاشر : مؤسس علم الزراعة **A founding father of farming**

انتبه لهذا النمط فقد ترد اسئلة النص حرفية من المنهاج .

**Read and complete the text with the missing phrases A–E. One phrase is not needed.**

**A** that described how to treat different types of soil

**B** which is the study of plants

**C** that he and his followers put in place

**D** when the book was first written

**E** who was the King of Toledo

Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer who lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE. He worked in the court of Al-Ma’mun, **(1)** ………………….. .

His great passions were botany, **(2)** ………………………, and agriculture. Although

he was a great scholar, he was also a practical man and all of his writing came from his own ‘hands-on’ experience of working the land.

One of the many things which Ibn Bassal achieved was *A Book of Agriculture*. The book consisted of sixteen chapters which explain how best to grow trees, fruit and vegetables, as well as herbs and sweet-smelling flowers; perhaps the most famous chapter of all was the one **(3)** …………………… . Ibn Bassal also worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water and digging wells. He designed water pumps and irrigation systems. All of these things were passed on through his writing.

The influence of Ibn Bassal’s book was enormous. As farmers down the generations followed his instructions and advice, the land became wonderfully fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population. The irrigation systems **(4)** ……… are still in evidence in Spain. Although his name is not widely known, Ibn Bassal’s legacy to the world has been great.

**Q1 Name two of Ibn Bassal’s achievements.**

A1. writing *A Book of Agriculture*; designing water pumps and irrigation systems.

**Q2 Find a verb in the second paragraph that means "supply land with water".**

A2. irrigate

**Q3 Guess the meaning of "fertile land" in the third paragraph. Which part of the text illustrates its meaning?**

A3. agriculturally productive; ‘produced more than enough food.

**Q4 Guess the meaning of "legacy" in the third paragraph. What does the author suggest is Ibn Bassal’s legacy to the world?**

A4. ‘Legacy’ means **what someone leaves to the world after their death**. Ibn Bassal’s legacy is his agricultural instructions and advice.

**Q5 Which paragraph suggests that Ibn Bassal was a polymath? Give examples of his**

**areas of knowledge.**

A5. the first paragraph: writing, science, engineering, botany, agriculture

**Q6 Why do you think the area around Toledo had a ‘fast-growing population’?**

A6. I think that the area around Toledo had a fast-growing population for two reasons.

**Firstly,** I think that many people would want to live around Toledo, and Al-Andalus in general, at that time because Al-Andalus was a very prosperous place.

**Secondly,** because the area was producing a lot of food as a result of Ibn Bassal’s irrigation systems, people would be healthier and more able to provide for more children than they could before.

النص الحادي عشر : نمط دليل المعلم ونمط كتاب التمارين ( الإمتحـــان ص رقم 58 )

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

**A** There are five medical schools in Jordan, each one based at a university. All five schools offer a six-year programme, which is designed to produce top-quality doctors.

**B** For the first three years, the students follow a programme of academic study, which includes compulsory, as well as elective courses. These first three years are known as the ‘pre-clinical stage’.

**C** Years four, five and six, or the ‘clinical stage’, are much more practical, although there is still plenty of theory too. The students spend time in different hospital departments. At this stage, the students deal with patients directly, all the time being supervised by senior doctors.

**D** The final assessment is a very thorough series of written and practical examinations. Successful students are awarded a Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery degree.

**A Decide if these sentences are true or false. Correct the false sentences. (10 marks)**

**1** The medical schools in Jordan are based at five different universities.

**2** Some courses during the first three years are optional.

**3** During the clinical stage, students spend all of their time on their practical skills in hospital departments.

**4** Students deal with patients from the very beginning of their course.

**5** The tests at the end of the course are practical examinations.

**Answers : 1** True **2** True **3** False. There is still plenty of theory, too. **4** False. Students deal with patients during the last three years of the programme. **5** False. They are both practical and written examinations.

**B The text has four paragraphs. In which paragraph (A–D) can you find information about the following? (5 marks)** في أي فقرة تستطيع أن تجد معلومات حول الأفكار التالية.

**1** the form that the final exams take: ………………..

**2** the length of a medical degree: …………………….

**3** the content of the second half of a medical degree: ………………….

**4** the name of the stage before the clinical stage: ………………………

**5** the name of the degree that students receive if they succeed:………………..

**Answers :** **1** paragraph D **2** paragraph A **3** paragraph C **4** paragraph B **5** paragraph D

**C Complete the following summary with words from the text. (5 marks)**

أكمل الفراغات التالية بلإستخدام كلمات من النص.

There are five medical schools in Jordan. They all follow the same six-year programme. In the first half, known as the **(1)** ………………. , students have to take certain courses and can choose others. In the second half, which is the **(2)** …………………. , besides continuing to study theory, students spend time practising in different hospital **(3)** ……………………… . **(4)** ……………………….. guide the students in dealing with the patients. Throughout the period of study, students are **(5)** ………………………… in different ways.

**Answers : 1** pre-clinical stage **2** clinical stage **3** departments **4** Senior doctors **5** assessed

انتباه : حبيبي هاي مجرد نصوص متوقعة وركز كمان على النصوص الي ظلت كاملة سامع وله كاملة كاملة كاملة.

ثانيا : سؤال المقتطفات الأدبية **Literature Spot**

أولا : قصيدة ثوماس هود " لا زلت أتذكّر ".

**Read the following Quotation from Thomas Hood's " I remember ", and then answer all the questions that follow.** إقرأ الإقتباس التالي من قصيدة ثوماس هود ثم أجب عن الأسئلة التي تليه. 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!

**Q1. What is the main idea in the quotation above ?**

**A1.** The idea is that the poet remembers and describes a scene of his childhood where he used to wake up in the morning and watching the sun rising .

**Q2. Write down two things that the poet remembers from his childhood ?**

**A2.**  The sun , the house .

**Q3.**  **What is the rhetorical device does the underlined lines represent ?**

**A3.** personification.

**Q4. Why does the poet describes the sun as "peeping".**

**A4.** because it rises slowly in the morning and then becomes brighter and brighter.

**Q5. Find out from the text another two examples of personification ?**

**A5.** ‘I often wish the night / Had borne my breath away!’; ‘My spirit flew in feathers then’

. ‘summer pools could hardly cool / The fever on my brow!’

I remember, I remember,

The roses, red and white,

The vi'lets, and the lily-cups,

Those flowers made of light!

The lilacs where the robin built,

And where my brother set

**The laburnum on his birthday,**

**The tree is living yet!**

**Q6. What is the idea behind mentioning the flowers in the stanza?**

**A6.** It expresses that the poet has derived a great pleasure from nature.

**Q7. What is the main idea in the underlined lines ?**

**A7.** The idea is that the poet is amazed by how that the tree that his brother planted in his birthday is still living while people come and go.

**Q8. In the second stanza, the poet expresses amazement that a tree (*where my brother set* / *The laburnum on his birthday*) is still living, many years after it was planted. What does this tell us about the poet’s views of our relationship with nature?**

**A8.** He is amazed by, and in admiration of, how trees can live so long, whereas people come and go. It’s clear that from the collection of flowers that the poet has derived a great deal of pleasure from nature.

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!

**Q9. How does the writer compare his past with his present , what evidence supports that ?**

**A9.** The writer compares his past as happy person but now he is so sad and ill.

**"** My spirit **flew** in **feathers** then, " expresses his happiness.

"That is so **heavy** now, " expresses his sadness.

**Q10. Find out from the stanza two examples of onomatopoeia ?**

**A10.** rush , fresh , swing.

**Q11. Summer pools has two different meaning and expresses two different feelings , explain that ?**

**A11.** In his childhood, the poet used to swim in them and cool the sun's heat at summer days, but now the summer pools lack to the effect to decrease the fever he had.

**Q12. How do the word *wing* and the phrase *flew in feathers* help us to work out the meaning of *swallows*?**

**A12.** The words wing and feather are things that related to birds , and only birds can fly , so as a result swallows must be birds.

I remember, I remember,

The fir trees dark and high;

I used to think their slender tops

Were close against the sky:

It was a childish ignorance,

But now ’tis little joy

To know I’m farther off from heav’n

Than when I was a boy.

**Q13. The poet refers to his ‘childish ignorance’. What was he ignorant about?**

**A13.** The poet was ignorant about the size of the world; he used to think that the tops of the fir trees nearly touched the sky.

**Q14. The last three lines of the third and fourth stanzas suggest that the author has lost his youthful joy and optimism. Do you agree with this viewpoint? Justify your answer.**

**A14.** I agree with this viewpoint. The author seems to have lost his youthful joy and optimism. in the past he was full of life and thus happier. (***My spirit … is so heavy now***). But now he is ill (***The fever on my brow***) and unhappy.

He is concerned that as a child he was closer to heaven than he is now (***To know that I’m farther off from heav’n / Than when I was a boy****.*)

ثانيا : مسرحية ( كما تشاء ) شكسبير .... " كل العالم خشبة مسرح "

**Shakespeare " All The World's a stage "**

**Read the following quotation from Shakespeare's " All the World's A stage ", and then answer all the questions that follow.**

All the world’s a stage,

And all the men and women merely players;

They have their exits and their entrances,

And one man in his time plays many parts, …

**Q1. What is the main idea in the lines above ?**

**A1.** human life.

**Q2. What does the lines suggest about human life ?**

**A2.** They suggest that people are just players and the world is just a stage , and we are acting our roles.

At first, the infant,

Mewling and puking in the nurse’s arms.

Then the whining schoolboy, with his satchel

And shining morning face, creeping like snail

Unwillingly to school. …

**Q3. What are the two stages mentioned in the lines above ?**

**A3.** The infant and the schoolboy.

**Q4. Find out from the lines an example of simile .**

**A4.** creeping like snail. The writer compares the schoolboy with snail , he walks slowly.

**Q5. Write down two characteristics of schoolboy as mentioned above.**

**A5.** He is neat and clean , he doesn't like school .

**Q6. Write down two characteristics of the infant as mentioned above.**

**A6.** Mewling and puking in the nurse’s arms.

**Q7. What is the main idea in the lines above?**

**A7.** youth.

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.

**Q8. What is the word that refers to a weapon used by soldiers?**

**A8.** Canon.

**Q9. How does the playwright describe the soldier's life?**

**A9.** The soldier is ‘jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel’. He is also ‘**seeking the bubble reputation**’ (he does things that make him look good even if they are pointless) ‘**Even in the cannon’s mouth’** (even if it means standing in front of guns,

**Q10. What is the idea in the lines above?**

**A10.** Careers.

**Q11. Find an example of simile from the lines above ?**

**A11.** bearded like the pard,

And then the justice,

**In fair round belly with good capon lined,**

With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,

Full of wise saws and modern instances;

And so he **plays his part**.

**Q12. What is the life stage does the lines talks about?**

**A12.** The justice ( middle age )

**Q13. What is the main idea in the lines above ? A13.** Careers.

**Q14. How does the writer describe the middle aged person in the lines ?**

**A14.** Fat from eating too much . **"** **In fair round belly with good capon lined**".

Neat beard and good look. **" beard of formal cut".**

wise . **" Full of wise saws and modern instances; "**

**Q15. What does the underlined lines express about middle age man ?**

**A15.** That he is fat from eating and caring about his health.

Into the lean and slippered pantaloon, **( he back turns to be leaned and weak )**

With spectacles on nose and pouch on side; **(wearing spectacles and having money bag )**

His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide **( he is now thin and clothes too wide )**

For his shrunk shank, and his big manly voice, **( his voice becomes childish again )**

Turning again toward childish treble, pipes

And whistles in his sound.

**Last scene of all,**

**That ends this strange eventful history,**

Is second childishness and mere oblivion,

Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.

**Q16. What is the main idea in the lines above ? A16.** Ageing and time .

**Q17. How does the writer describe the old man's stage ?**

**A17.** 1. **He is now thin** and stays indoors. 2. **He wears spectacles** and **has his bag for carrying his money**. 3.**His legs have grown thinner,** so his trousers do not fit well and 4. his voice has become high again like a child’s.

**Q18. What does the writer mean by the underlined line ?**

**A18.** He means life can be full of strange things happening in it.

**Q19. How does the writer compares both the first and the last stage of life ?**

**A19.** They are both children. The first is a child and the second is an old man.

**Q20. What does the word slippered refer to and what does it suggest ?**

**A20.** It refers to a footwear and suggests that people at this stage stay indoors.

**Q21. What does the pantaloon mean in the context ? A21.** It means old man.

**Q22. What is the world that summerise the last line ?**

**A22.** The word is " sans which means without ".

**Q23. What do the following words describe :**

* **'fair, round' :** describes the speaker's belly.
* **'formal' :** describes the speaker's bear.
* **'wise' :** describes what he says.

**Q24. Which stage do you think the playwright believes to be the most positive?**

**A24.** I think he believes middle age is the most positive. He says the person has become a judge or magistrate and he’s full of wise sayings,. He is also well fed, serious in manner, takes pride, and is conventional, in his appearance.

**Q25. From your reading for**  **the poem *I Remember, I Remember* again on page 81, and compare both authors’ attitudes to childhood. In what ways do they differ? In what ways are they similar? Which one do you prefer?**

**A25.** The poet and the playwright have very different views on childhood.

Firstly, the poet sees it as a positive time of life, whereas the playwright does not portray either the boy or the school boy.

Secondly, the poet is talking about his own childhood while the playwright is generalising.

ثالثا: قصة العجوز والبحر ( للكاتب إرنيست همينجوي )

**Read the following quotation from Ernest Hemingway's " the old man and the sea , then answer all the question that follow.**

Santiago is an old fisherman in Cuba, but for the last eighty-four days he hasn’t caught any fish. His friend, a young fisherman named Manolin, helps him to bring in his empty boat every day. Manolin has been Santiago’s fishing partner for years. Santiago had taught him all about fishing, and has done so since he was a boy of five years old. Now, the young man’s parents want him to fish with a more **productive** partner.

**Q1. Find out a line from the story which shows that Santiago was a determined person ?**

**A1.** but for the last eighty-four days he hasn’t caught any fish.

**Q2. What does the word in bold mean ?**

**A2.** Someone who earns you money.

**Q3. Why does Manolin's parents want him to fish with more productive partner ?**

**A3.** Because Santiago hasn't caught any fish for more than 84 days. Also, Manolin's family is poor and need food.

**Q4. What did Santiago teach Manolin and since when ?**

**A4.** He taught him all about fishing since he was five years old.

The next morning, Santiago leaves early and sails far out to sea to try his luck again. Eventually, he feels a bite on one of his **hooks**, and he works out that it must be a big fish, perhaps a marlin. The fish is strong, though, and does not come up to the surface. Instead, the fish swims away, **dragging** the old man and his boat along.

This goes on until the sun goes down, and eventually Santiago can’t see the land any more at all.

**Q5. What is the line that shows that fish was strong ?**

**A5.** Instead, the fish swims away, draggingthe old man and his boat along.

**Q6. Why does the old man leave to the sea the next morning ?**

**A6.** to try his luck again.

ثالثاَ : سؤال المفردات والإشتقاق وكتابة المعنى بالإنجليزي .

أولا: الإشتقاق **Derivation**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Verb** | **Noun** | **Adjective** | **Adverb** | **Meaning** |
| 1 | **appreciate** | **appreciation** | **appreciated** | --------------------- | يقدر |
| 2 | ---------------- | **archaeology** | **archaeological** | **archaeologically** | اثري |
| 3 | **believe** | **belief** | **believed** | --------------------- | يعتقد |
| 4 | **culturalize** | **culture** | **cultural** | **culturally** | ثقافي |
| 5 | **collect** | **collection** | **collective** | **collectively** | يجمع / تعاوني |
| 6 | **contemporize** | **contemporary** | **contemporary** | --------------------- | معاصر |
| 7 | **conclude** | **conclusion** | **conclusive** | **conclusively** | خلاصة |
| 8 | **diagnose** | **diagnosis** | **diagnosed** | --------------------- | يشخّص |
| 9 | **discover** | **discovery** | **discoverable** | --------------------- | يكتشف |
| 10 | **educate** | **education** | **educational** | **educationally** | يعلّم |
| 11 | **expect** | **expectation** | **expected** | **expectedly** | يتوقّع |
| 12 | **inherit** | **inheritance** | **inheritable** | **inheritably** | يرث |
| 13 | ------------------- | **influence** | **influential** | **influentially** | تأثير |
| 14 | **install** | **installation** | **installed** | --------------------- | يركّب |
| 15 | **intend** | **intention** | **intended** | --------------------- | ينوي |
| 16 | **invent** | **invention** | **inventive** | **inventively** | يخترع |
| 17 | ---------------- | **medicine** | **medical** | **medically** | طبي |
| 18 | ---------------- | **majority** | **major** | **majorly** | رئيسي |
| 19 | ---------------- | **nine** | **ninth** | ------------------- | تاسع |
| 20 | ---------------- | **ongoing** | **ongoing** | ------------------- | مستمر |
| 21 | **succeed** | **success** | **successful** | **successfully** | ينجح |
| 22 | ---------------- | **surgeon/ surgery** | **surgical** | **surgically** | جراحة |
| 23 | **translate** | **translation** | **translational** | **translationally** | يترجم |
| 24 | --------------- | **origin** | **original** | **originally** | اصل |
| 25 | **operate** | **operation** | **operational** | **operationally** | عملي / عملية |
| 26 | **visulaise** | **vision** | **visual** | **visually** | بصري |
| 27 | -------------- | **tradition** | **traditional** | **traditionally** | تقليدي |
| 28 | **attract** | **attraction** | **attractive** | **attractively** | يجذب |
| 29 | **weave** | **weaving** | **weaved** | ------------------ | يحيك |
| 30 | **create** | **creation** | **creative** | **creatively** | يبدع |

الشرح

**Noun الاسم**

**( ion / ment / ness / ess / ance / nce / ing / ist / ure / ship / hood / er / or / y/ ism / dom age / cian ) يأتي الاسم في المواقع التاليه:**

**بعد الكلمات التالية مباشرة ( انظر قبل وبعد الفراغ )**

**اسماء الاشارة 1.** this, that, these, those ------ **Noun** --------- **فعل /حرف جر**

**صفات الملكية2.** my, our, his, her, its, your, their -------- **Noun** ------ **فعل /حرف جر**

**المحددات 3.** some, any, many, a lot of, no, all, a few, few, much ------ **Noun** --------- **فعل /حرف جر**

**الأدوات 4.** a, an, the -------- **Noun** ------- **فعل /حرف جر**

**الملكية 5.** 's --------- **Noun** ------ **فعل /حرف جر**

**6. صفه** ------ **Noun** --------- **فعل /حرف جر**

**بداية الجملة 7.** ------ **Noun** --------- **فعل**

**حروف الجر 8.** in , on , at , for , from , with , up , without , up , under , of , during , throughout --- **Noun** --- **فعل /حرف جر**

لكن اذا جاء الإسم بعد الفراغ في هذه الحالة يجب أن نضع الصفة.

**Adjective الصفه**

**( ic / cal / ous / able / ful / ive / y/ ent / less / ish / ed )**

**تقع الصفه في المواقع التالية :**

**1.** **صفه Adjective** اسم **2.** is, am, are, was, were , be , been ------------ **Adjective** ------------ حرف جر / اسم

**3.** look , sound , seem , grow , become , appear , found------------ **Adjective** ------

**4.** really , too , much more , very , so , the most , the least ------------ **Adjective** ------

**5.** more , less , much ----- **Adjective** ----- than

**6.** as ----- **Adjective** ------- as

**7.** ظرف ly -------- **Adjective** -------. **بشرط الا يمون قبل الظرف احد افعال المودالز او اسم او ضمير جمع وافعال العمل**

**Verb الفعل**

**( ise / ize / en / fy / ate )**

**يقع الفعل في الاماكن التالية**

**1.** to , will , can , would , should , could , might , must -------- **Verb** ------ **اسم / حرف جر**

**2.** do , does , did ---- **Verb** ----- **اسم / حرف جر**/ **ضمير**

**3.** will , can , must , might + ظرف ly ------- **Verb** -------

**4.** اسم جمع / I , we , you , they -------- **Verb** ------ **اسم / حرف جر/ ضمير**

**5.** -------- **Verb** ------ **اسم/ ضمير**

**6./ ضمير اسم**-------- **Verb** ------ / **ضمير** **اسم**

**Adverb ( ly ) الظرف**

يقع الظرف في الاماكن التاليه :

**1.** ------- **Adverb** ---- , او ; ------- **Adverb** -------- , **بداية الجملة اذا جاء بعد الفراغ فاصلة وبين الفاصلة المنقوطة والعادية**

**2.** will , can , would , could , must , shall , should , may --------- **Adverb** ------------ **فعل**

**3.** اسم ( مفرد / جمع ) / he, she , it , I, we, you , they --------- **Adverb** ------------ **فعل**

**4.** نهاية الجملة اذا سبق الفراغ اسم / زمن --------- **Adverb** ------------.

تمارين الاشتقاق المهمة في المنهاج ( انتبه للأنماط المختلفة)

**Complete the sentences with the correct adjective. One adjective is not needed.**

**contemporary, cultural , educational , major , ongoing visual**

**1** We went to a concert yesterday. The music was written by a new young composer, so it was ………………...

**2** When we go on school trips, we always learn new things because the trips are ………….

**3** King Hussein was a …………… world figure in the twentieth century.

**4** Photography and painting are two examples of the …………………arts.

**5** Art, music and literature are all part of our …………… life.

**Answers : 1** contemporary **2** educational **3** major **4** visual **5** cultural

* **Complete the text with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets.**

Madaba is the place where most Jordanian weavers buy their raw materials. Sheep’s wool, and goat and camel hair are used by Bedouin tribes and villagers all over Jordan to **(1)…………** (product) rugs, bags and other beautiful items. **(2)………………** (Traditional), the whole process is done by hand, from the washing of the wool to the finished article. There is a particular Bedouin style of **(3)……………** (weave) that buyers find very **(4) ……………**(attraction). Another craft practised in Madaba is the **(5)…………….** (creative) of ceramic item**.**

**Answers : 1** produce **2** Traditionally **3** weaving **4** attractive **5** creation

**Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.**

**translation , archaeology , appreciation , educate , collect , installation**

**1** Petra is an important……………… site.

**2** I will be going to university to continue my …………………… .

**3** In our exam, we had to………………a text from Arabic into English.

**4** They are going to ………………… a new air conditioning unit in our fl at.

**5** Thank you for your help, I really ………………….it.

**6** Have you seen Nasser’s ………………….of postcards? He’s got hundreds!

**Answers : 1** archaeological **2** education **3** translate **4** install **5** appreciate **6** collection

**Complete the text with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets.**

Amazing (1) ……………… **( medicine )** advances are constantly taking place in these days of technological and scientific (2) ……………… **( discover )** . Many people expect instant cures, and prefer to get a (3) …………. **(prescribe )** , but it is worth remembering that our immune systems can fight (4) ………………..**(infect )** and diseases on their own, too. Research has been done to find out why some people survive cancer.

One hundred people who had survived a serious (5)……………… **( diagnose )** were interviewed twelve years after they had been diagnosed. The (6) ………………… **( intend )** of the study was to discover if there was anything in common with the ways in which they had acted after their diagnosis. They had

all used different treatments such as (7)………………….. **( surgeon )** , radiotherapy, acupuncture and special diets. What they all had in common, however, was a strong (8) ……………… **( believe )** that what they were doing would be (9) ………………………. **( succeed)** . This survey has limited (10) …………………. **( conclude )** , but one thing it shows is that a positive attitude *can* help your immune system to work.

**Answers : 1. medical 2. discoveries 3. prescription 4. infections 5. diagnosis 6. intention 7. surgery**

**8. belief 9. successful 10. conclusion.**

ثانيا : تمارين أكمل الفراغ في المنهاج . وقد يكون لها ثلاثة انماط ( أكمل الفراغ , اكمل الجدول , الإستبدال )

**Add one word from box A and one word from box B to complete each sentence.**

**أضف كلمة من الصندوق الأول وكلمة من الصندوق الثاني ثم قم بإكمال الفراغ .**

1. Tell me about the novel you’re reading. Where does the story \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A** | **B** |
| get  look  meet  settle  take  wake | around  down  place  started  up  up |

**2** I’m sorry I’m late. I didn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_early enough.

**3** When I graduate from university, I would like to buy a house and\_\_\_\_\_.

**4** If you’re free at the weekend, let’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and go shopping together.

**5** I’ve never visited that museum. I’d like to go in and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**6** I’ve got a lot of homework, so I think I should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_right now!

**Answers : 1** take place **2** wake up **3** settle down **4** meet up **5** look around **6** get started

**Complete the sentences with words from the box. One word is not needed.**

**energy – grateful - headlines – helmet - lawyer likely - navy**

**1** I am studying hard because I want to be a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2** When you ride a bike, you should always wear a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**3** Thank you so much! We are very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**4** Do you think it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to rain tomorrow?

**5** I always look at the newspaper \_\_\_\_\_\_, but I don’t always read the articles.

**6** Solar panels generate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the sun.

**Answers : 1** lawyer **2** helmet **3** grateful **4** likely **5** headlines **6** energy

**boil - fry - grill - melt - mix – roast - season - slice - sprinkle**

**1** When you heat cheese, it ……………s.

**2** Put some flour and sugar in a bowl and ………… them together.

**3** You need a sharp knife to……………the bread.

**4** Heat the water until it………….. s.

**5** Put the eggs in oil or butter to ……………them.

**6 ……………..** some salt and pepper over the potatoes to …………. .

**7\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** the meat in the oven.

**Answers : 1** melt **2** mix **3** slice **4** boil **5** fry **6** Sprinkle; season **7** Roast

**.**

**Put the suitable word next to the correct definition.**

**computer chip - calculation - floppy disk - smartphone - program - PC - World Wide Web**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1 a mobile phone that connects to the Internet** |  |
| **2 a very small piece found inside every computer** |  |
| **3 a small square piece of plastic that was used to store information from computers** |  |
| **4 a computer designed for one person to use** |  |
| **5 when you use maths to work out an answer** |  |
| **6 all the information shared by computers through the Internet** |  |

**Answers : 1 *smartphone:* 2 computer chip: 3 floppy disk: 4 PC: 5 calculation: 6 World Wide Web:**

**Which of the following would you use to**

**blog - email exchange - social media- tablet computer - whiteboard**

**1** record interviews with people? **tablet computer**

**2** share information with students in another country?**....................**

**3** watch educational programmes in class?**......................................**

**4** ask another student to check your homework?**..............................**

**5** write an online diary?**.............................**

**Answers 1** *tablet computer* **2** email exchange **3** whiteboard **4** social media **5** blog

**Complete the verb phrases and phrasal verbs with the correct words. Then listen again and check. مهم : أكمل الفراغ بوضع الكلمة , العبارة المناسبة مع الأفعال الظرفية.**

**1** to know……….... dangers of the Internet . **know about : يعرف عن – يعلم عن**

**2** to connect……… people on the Internet. **connect with: يتواصل مع**

**3** to turn………….. privacy settings. **turn on: يشغّل**

**4** to give………….. personal information. **give out : يعطي – يقدّم معلومات**

**5** to fill………… …a form. **fill in : يملأ – يعبئ**

**Match the phrases in the table with the correct meanings. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you.**

**acupuncture - homoeopathy - ailment – arthritis - immunization - malaria - allergies - migraine**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1** a serious illness that is spread by mosquitoes malaria |  |
| **2** a disease that causes pain and swelling in joints |  |
| **3** an illness or disease which is not very serious |  |
| **4** giving a drug to protect against illness |  |
| **5** an extremely bad headache |  |
| **6** a form of complementary medicine which uses thin needles |  |
| **7** conditions that make you ill when you eat, touch or breathe a particular thing |  |

**Answers : 1** malaria **2** arthritis **3** ailment **4** immunisation **5** migraine **6** acupuncture **7** allergies

**2 Complete the sentences with words from exercise The first one is done for you.**

**1** My grandfather has arthritis in his fingers, so he sometimes finds it difficult to write.

**2 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to nuts and milk are becoming more common.

**3** Many serious diseases can be prevented by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , which helps the body to build antibodies.

**4** Headaches and colds are common\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ s, especially in winter.

**5** If you have a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , the best thing to do is take some medicine and rest somewhere quiet.

**Answers : 1** *arthritis* **2** Allergies **3** immunisation **4** ailment **5** migraine

**Complete the sentences with the words in the box.**

**viable - alien - conventional - sceptical - complementary**

**1** I don’t really believe that story – I’m very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2** Doctors often treat infections with antibiotics; that is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approach.

**3** Medicines that are not the normal, traditionally accepted treatments are known as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**4** Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**5** If something seems very strange, we sometimes say it is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**Answers : 1** sceptical **2** conventional **3** complementary **4** viable **5** alien

**Sentences 1–4 contain incorrect information. Correct them, using the phrases in the box. One phrase is not needed. The first one is done for you.**

**تحتوي الجُمَل من 1-4 على معلوماتَ خاطئةَ. صحّحْها، إستعمل العباراتِ في الصندوقِ.**

**conventional medicineالطب التقليدي / produce antibodiesتنتج المضادات الحيوية /children and teenagersالأطفال والمراهقين / better and healthier lifestyleخيارات نمط حياة أفضل وصحّي أكثر choices / suffer from health problemsتعاني من مشاكل صحية /relaxتسترخي / get some exerciseالقيام ببعض التمارين**

**1** A good way to cope with **stress** is to work extra hard.

No, it isn’t. You should try to relax and get some exercise.

**2 Complementary medicine** can be used to immunise people.

No, it can’t. You can immunize yourself using conventional medicine because it produces (the necessary) antibodies.

**3 Optimistic** people make bad lifestyle choices.

No, they don’t. They make better and healthier lifestyle choices.

**4 Seeing red** has positive effects on your health.

No, it doesn’t. You often suffer from health problems (if you get angry).

**1 Make pairs of words with similar meanings and match them with the correct definitions. The first one is done for you.**

قم بعملْ أزواج من الكلماتِ التي لها نفس المعنى ومن ثم وصل مع التعريفِ الصحيح.

**apparatus - artificial - equipment - fund - prosthetic - sponsor**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Definitions** | **Words with similar meanings ( synonyms )** | |
| 1 describes an object that is manufactured by humans | artificial | prosthetic |
| 2 tools or machines that have a particular purpose | apparatus | equipment |
| 3 to pay for | fund | sponsor |

**Use the words in the box to complete the sentences. One word is not needed.**

**The first one is done for you.** اكمل الجمل بإستخدام الكلمة المناسبة من الصندوق.

**helmet - inspire - monitor – reputation - risk - seat belt - self-confidence tiny - waterproof**

**1** You can wear your watch when you go swimming if it’s **waterproof**.

**2** It’s amazing how huge trees grow from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_seeds.

**3** The Olympic Games often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_young people to take up a sport.

**4** Please hurry up. Let’s not\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ missing the bus.

**5** You must always wear a \_\_\_\_\_\_in a car, whether you’re the driver or a passenger.

**6** When my grandfather had a heart attack, the doctors attached a special\_\_\_\_\_\_to his chest.

**7** It’s important to encourage young people and help them develop\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**8** Petra has a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a fascinating place to visit.

**Answers : 1** waterproof **2** tiny **3** inspire **4** risk **5** seat belt **6** monitor **7** self-confidence **8** reputation

**Replace the words and phrases in bold with words from the box. One word is not needed.**  **إستبدلُ الكلماتَ والعباراتَ التي بالغامق بالكلماتِ المناسبة مِنْ الصندوقِ. هنالك كلمة واحدة لَن تَحتَاجْها**

**a coma - dementia - medical trials – pills symptoms**

**1** Doctors look at the **signs of illness** before they decide how to treat the patient.

**2** Before doctors prescribe drugs to patients, scientists perform **special tests** to make sure the drugs are safe.

**3** After Ali’s accident, he lay in **an unconscious state** for two weeks.

**4** My grandfather has to take a lot of medicine – he takes six different **tablets** every day.

**Answers : 1** symptoms **2** medical trials **3** a coma **4** pills

**Complete the sentences with the correct collocations from the box. المتلازمات**

**economic growth , negative effect , public transport , carbon footprint ,**

**biological waste , urban planning**

**1** When people talk about \_\_\_\_\_\_, they can mean either an improvement in the average

standard of living, or an increase in the value of a country’s products.

**2** Pollution has some serious \_\_\_\_\_\_ on the environment, such as the death of wildlife

and plant life.

**3** We can all work hard to reduce our \_\_\_\_\_\_ by living a more environmentally-friendly

lifestyle.

**4** If we take \_\_\_\_\_\_ more often, there will be fewer cars on the roads, which will result

in cleaner air in our cities.

**5** Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of \_\_\_\_\_\_, and it should be carefully

managed because it can be dangerous.

**6** The need for more effective \_\_\_\_\_\_ is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.

**Answers 1** economic growth **2** negative effects **3** carbon footprint **4** public transport

**5** biological waste **6** urban planning

**Complete the sentences with the words in the box. One word is not needed.**

**philosopher – arithmetic – polymath - chemist geometry - mathematician - physician**

**1** My father teaches Maths. He’s a **mathematician**.

**2** You must not take in medicine without consulting a ………………………………. .

**3** We learn about shapes, lines and angles when we study ………………………….. .

**4** Mr Shahin is a true ……….. , working in all kinds of creative and scientific fields.

**5** Ramzi is very good with numbers and calculations. He always scores high in ………… .

**6** A …………. is someone who thinks and writes about the meaning of life.

**Answers :1** *mathematician* **2** physician **3** geometry **4** polymath **5** arithmetic **6** philosopher

**Match the words with the correct definitions. One definition is not needed. The first one is done for you.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Wordالكلمة | Definition التعريف |
| **1** talent \_*g*\_  **2** founder \_\_\_  **3** scales \_\_\_  **4** polymath \_\_\_  **5** arithmetic \_\_\_  **6** laboratory \_\_\_ | **a** an expert in many subjects  **b** a room for scientific experiments  **c** the person who starts something new, such as an organisation or a city  **d** an instrument to measure weight  **e** an engineer  **f** the study of numbers  **g** special ability |

**Answers : 1** *g* **2** c **3** d **4** a **5** f **6** b

**Match the words in the box with the correct meanings. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you.** توصيل الكلمات مع معانيها الصحيحة.

**ceramics exhibition gallery handicrafts heritage sculpture textiles**

**1** beautiful objects made by hand : handicrafts

**2** a place where art is shown :

**3** a solid piece of art, usually made of s10tone, metal or wood :

**4** an event during which works of art are displayed :

**5** art made from clay

**6** traditional culture, such as art, architecture, customs and beliefs:

**Answers : 1** *handicrafts* **2** gallery **3** sculpture **4** exhibition **5** ceramics **6** heritage

**Complete the following sentences with words from the box. One word is not needed.**

**ailment artificial equipment fund textiles**

**1** My sister wants to be a fashion designer and work with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**2** Before the boys go climbing, they’ll go to a special shop to buy all the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that they need.

**3** Older people tend to suffer from more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_s than younger people.

**4** My parents have saved enough money to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our university courses.

**Answers : 1** textiles **2** equipment **3** ailment **4** fund

**Complete the sentences with words.**

**arithmetic astronomer gallery calculations polymath textiles disabilities geometry smartphone physicist ceramics symptoms career allergies**

**1** If you don’t feel well, you should describe your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the doctor.

**2** There is a good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for contemporary art across the street.

**3** A telescope enables \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_s to observe the stars.

**4** It is often impossible for people with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to climb stairs.

**5** In our Maths exam, we have to write down our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as well as the answers.

**Answers : 1** symptoms **2** gallery **3** astronomer **4** disabilities **5** calculations

**Choose the most suitable item from the words in the box to complete the sentences.**

**One word is not needed.**

**sustainability apparatus physician mortality prosthetic**

**1** After our Science lesson in the laboratory, we always help the teacher to put the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ away.

**2** The nature reserve uses recycled water, which helps the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the environment.

**3** Athletes with\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ legs can take part in the Paralympics.

**4** Professor Badari, aged 67, is the hospital’s leading\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ specialising in cancer care.

**Answers : 1** apparatus **2** sustainability **3** prosthetic **4** physician

ثالثا: كتابة المعنى بالإنجليزي ويكون على المواضيع التالية ( بإذن الواحد الأحد )

مصطلحات الألوان **colour idioms**  المترادفات **synonyms**  الأفعال الظرفية **phrasal verbs** المتضادات **opposites**  البوادئ واللواحق  **suffixes and prefixes** التفريق في المعنى **different in meaning** الأمريكي والبريطاني **British and American**

أولا : جدول مصطلحات الألوان  **colour idioms**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **colour idioms** | **English** | **Arabic** |
| 1 | **feel blue** | to feel sad | يشعر بالحزن |
| 2 | **see red** | to be angry | يغضب |
| 3 | **red-handed** | In the act of doing something wrong | مشغول ب |
| 4 | **white elephant** | useless possession | عديم النفع |
| 5 | **out of the blue** | unexpectedly | فجأة |
| 6 | **have the green light** | give permission | يوافق |

ثانيا : الأفعال الظرفية **phrasal verbs** واللواحق **suffixes** والبوادئ **prefixes**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Phrasal verb** | **English** | **Arabic** |
| 1 | **focus on** | to direct your attention or effort at something specific | يركّز على |
| 2 | **bounce back** | to start to be successful again after a difficult time | يسترّد نشاطه |
| 3 | **setback** | a problem that delays or stops progress, or makes a situation worse. | إنتكس |
| 4 | **cope with** | to deal with a situation / handle a situation | يتعامل مع |
| 5 | **rely on** | to have trust or confidence in something or someone | يعتمد على |
| 6 | **pay for** | fund / sponsor | يموّل |
|  | **Suffix** | **English** | **Arabic** |
| \* | **proof** | provide protection against | ضد |
|  | **Prefix** | **English** | **Arabic** |
| \* | **Semi** | **half** | شبه |

ثالثا : المتلازمات **collocation**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Words with similar meanings ( synonyms )** | | |
| artificial | prosthetic | اصطناعي |
| apparatus | equipment | جهاز |
| fund | sponsor | يموّل |

رابعا : الأمريكي والبريطاني **British and American accents**

**Vocabulary الفروقات في المفردات**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **British** | **American** | **Meaning** |
| **1** | **flat** | **apartment** | شقة |
| **2** | **biscuit** | **candy** | بسكويت |
| **3** | **conservatoire** | **conservatory** | معهد موسيقي |
| **4** | **biscuit** | **sweat** | حلوى |
| **5** | **chemist's** | **drugstore** | صيدلية |
| **6** | **lift** | **elevator** | مصعد |
| **7** | **autumn** | **fall** | خريف |
| **8** | **petrol** | **gas** | وقود |
| **9** | **trousers** | **pants** | بنطال |
| **10** | **head teacher** | **principle** | مدير |
| **11** | **boot** | **trunk** | صندوق السيارة |
| **12** | **pavement** | **sidewalk** | ممر مشاة |
| **13** | **rubbish** | **trash / garbage** | نفايات |
| **14** | **holiday** | **vacation** | عطلة |
| **15** | **biscuit** | **cookie** | كعك |
| **16** | **goodness** | **gosh** | ياالهي |
| **17** | **short rest** | **recess** | استراحة قصيرة |

**الفروقات القواعدية Structure**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **British** | **American** |
| 1 | **Have you seen ….. ?**  **Have you ever been …. ?** | **Did you see …… ?**  **Did you ever go ………?** |
|  | **has / have + ظرف + V.3**  I **have** already **left.** | **ظرف + V.2**  Ialready **left.** |
| 2 | **got**  Ali **got** very tall. | **had gotten**  Ali **had gotten** very tall . |
| 3 | **have got ملكية**  I **have got** a brother.  **Have you got …… ?**  **Have** you **got** any brothers ? | **have ملكية**  I **have** a brother.  **Did you have ……. ?**  **Did** you **have** any brothers ? |
| 4 | **have**  I usually **have** a shower daily. | **take**  I usually **take** a shower daily. |
| 5 | **have got**  You **have got** very tall. | **have gotten**  You **have gotten** very tall. |

خامسا : التفريق بين معاني الكلمات التالية :

**Explain the difference in meaning between these phrases from the article. المطلوب منك هو التفريق في المعنى بين العبارات التالية المأخوذة من النص.**

**هذه الكلمات تعتبر مهمة لأنها كلمات وعبارات لها معاني مأخوذة من النص السابق**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 to share ideas  يشارك الأفكار  compare ideas  يقارن الأفكار | to give your ideas to another person or to a group  يتشارك الأفكار مع شخص أو مجموعة من الأشخاص | | | |
| where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or differentيقارن أفكار مع أفكار شخص آخر لمعرفة الإختلاف والتشابه | | | |
| 2 to create to a website  ينشئ موقع إلكتروني  contribute to a website  يساهم في الموقع الإلكتروني | to construct a website that currently does not exist  ينشئ موقع الكتروني ( الموقع لم يكن موجودا اصلاً) | | | |
| offer your writing and work to the website  يساهم عن طريق عرض كتابات والأعمال ليتم نشرها في الموقع | | | |
| 3 to research information  يبحث عن المعلومات | | | to use a variety of sources to find the information you need معرفة المعلومة التي تحتاجها عن طريق إستخدام مصادر متنوعة | |
| present information  يقدّم المعلومات | to give the results of your research in a presentation  يعطي نتائج الأبحاث التي توصّل اليها من خلال البحث | | | |
| 4 to monitor what is happening  يراقب ويشرف على ما يحدث | | | | you know what is happening and you are following the developments أنت تعرف ماالذي يجري وتتابع تطوّر الأحداث |
| find out what is happening  يكتشف ما الذي يجري | | you don’t know what is happening and you want to discover it أنت لاتعرف ماذا يحدث وتحاول معرفة ذلك | | |
| 5 to give a talk to people  يخطب بالناس | | you have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it  يجهّز ويحضّر كلاماً لإلقائه أمام مجموعة من الناس اللذين ينتظرون ذلك | | |
| talk to people يتحدث مع الناس | | | | an informal discussion نقاش وكلام غير رسمي |
| 6 to show photos  يظهر تصوره عن شخص  send photos  يرسل الصور لشخص آخر | you show people photos that you have in person  يظهر للناس تصوره وإنطباعه عن شخص معيّن | | | |
| you send photos to someone over the Internet or by post  يرسل صورا لشخص معين عن طريق الإنترنت أو نشرها | | | |

تمارين مقترحة

**What do the following colour idioms in brackets mean?**

1. Have you heard the good news? We’ve got **the green light** to go ahead with our project!

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- .

1. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught **red-handed**.

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- .

1. I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely **out of the blue**.

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- .

1. Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a **white elephant**.

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- .

1. It is normal to **feel blue** from time to time.

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- .

* **Study the following two sentence and then answer the question that follows.**

1. It possible to **share ideas** between students from different countries.
2. Some people can also **compare ideas** via social media.

**What is the difference in meaning between the underlined phrases ?**

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- .

* This inspired Adeeb to invent a water**proof** prosthetic leg.

**What does the underlined suffix mean in the sentence above ?**

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- .

* Dennis Sorenson has a **prosthetic** hand , because he has lost his left hand.

**What is the synonym of the underlined word ?**

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- .

**The speaker in following sentences is using British English. Rewrite them in American English.**

1. Have you seen the textile workshop yet?

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- .

1. Let’s have a look at that first.

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- .

1. Some of you have got tired from all the walking today.

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- .

1. Would anyone like to have a short rest?

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- .

1. ‘Goodness, you’ve got very tall!’ said my aunt.

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- .

1. Have you ever been to an aquarium?

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- .

1. We’re too late – the bus has just left.
2. --------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- .
3. I think it’s time to have a break.

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- .

1. I haven’t done my homework yet.

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- .

**Study the following sentences then answer the questions that follow.**

1. We have to encourage people to **bonus back** after failure.

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- .

1. You have to keep trying even if you **set back.**

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- .

**What do the underlined phrasal verbs mean ?**

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- .

رابعا : القواعد **Grammar and Structure**

سؤال تصحيح الفعل بين الأقواس **Correct the verbs between brackets .**

**Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

People **(1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (use) smartphones since they **(2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (invent) in the early 2000s. During the early 2000s, people **(3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (buy) phones in different colours and different designs. In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer **(4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (produce). By the end of 2010 CE, companies **(5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (sell) more smartphones than PCs for the

fi rst time. Now, about one billion smartphones **(6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (sell) around the

world each year. In the near future, it\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(7)** (estimate) that over 40% of

the population in Jordan will have a smartphone. It is probable that this market **(8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**(expand) in the future. At the moment, people aged 16–30 **(9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (buy) the most smartphones, but experts say there **(10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**(be) a growth in the number of older people buying smartphones in the future.

**Answers**

**1** have been using (Present Perfect Continuous) **2** were invented (Past Simple Passive)

**3** bought (Past Simple) **4** was produced (Past Simple Passive) **5** had sold (Past Perfect)

**6** are sold (Present Simple Passive) **7** is estimated (Present Simple Passive)

**8** will expand (Future with *will*) **9** are buying (Present Continuous) **10** will be (Future with *will*)

**Complete the sentences, using the Past Perfect Continuous form of the verbs in brackets.** أكمل الجمل التالية بإستخدام الماضي التام المستمر

**1 A:** When I saw you yesterday, you looked really tired.

**B:** Yes, I ………………. for half an hour. ( be , run)

**2** My mother lost her purse yesterday. She had\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the market; she must have put it down somewhere and left it there. ( be , shop)

**3** I made my mother a cup of tea. She was hot and tired; she had\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all afternoon for a special family dinner. ( be , cook)

**Answers 1** *had been running* **2** had been shopping **3** had been cooking

**6 Complete the sentences by choosing the correct verb forms.** إختر صيغة الفعل الصحيحة

Hind **(1) has** / **had** been working very hard for several weeks before she did her final exams. When the results were published, she was delighted to learn that she **(2) has / had** passed. She **(3) has / had** done extremely well. She **(4) phoned / had phoned** her parents from the college. They **(5) were / had been** waiting for her call all morning. When she arrived home an hour later, there was a surprise for her. For several weeks, her parents **(6) planned / had been planning** a special weekend away to the Jerash Festival. They **(7) have / had** managed to make it a surprise for Hind, even though

they **(8) were / had been** using the family computer to make all the arrangements! Hind was delighted. She **(9) has / had been** talking about the Jerash Festival for months; and now the whole family was going! It was a wonderful graduation present.

**Answers**

**1** had **2** had **3** had **4** phoned **5** had been **6** had been planning **7** had **8** had been **9** had been

**Correct the verbs between brackets.**

**1** I ………………. shopping in the local supermarket, but it closed two years ago, so now I have to drive into town to shop. **( use to, go )**

**2** There **didn’t**  ………so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.

**(use to , be )**

**3** I think television **used** ……… . better than it is now. Most of the programmes these days are just reality TV. **(be )**

**4** Most Jordanians ……… the hot weather that we have in summer. **( be, used to )**

**5** There **was** …………. a lot more wild animals in the past, but they are becoming rare nowadays. **( use to )**

**6** Salma has been practising the oud really hard and she **is** now **………** it. **(use to,play)**

**7** When I was a student, I …………. **(use to work)** very hard. I ……………….

**( use to, get up)** very early and study alone before my lectures, attend lectures all day, and then come home to study some more!

**8** Are you…………… **( use to, live)** in Jordan yet? You’ve only been here for two months.

**9** When I was a child, my grandmother used ……………**(make)** cakes for us all the time, and I liked helping her a lot.

**10** My grandfather retired a month ago. He isn’t …………….**( use to , have)** nothing to do all day. He says he needs a project to concentrate on.

**11** I just got glasses this week, and I’m not ………….**( used to , wear)** them yet, so I’m still having difficulty.

**Answers : 1** used to go **2** didn’t use to be **3** used to **4** are used to **5** used to **6** is now used to playing  **7** used to work; used to get up **8** used to living **9** used to make **10** used to having **11** used to wearing

**12 A:** Can I call you tonight after 6 p.m., or\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(you , have)** dinner with your family then?

**B:** No, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**(not have)** dinner at that time. I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**watch**) the news. My mum \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(**prepare**) dinner, because we usually eat at about 7 p.m.

**13 A:** What do you think \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**(you do)** in two years’ time? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(**you work**), or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(**you do**) a university degree?

**14 B:** I certainly\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**not work**) because I want to do a degree in Medicine. It’s a very long course, so I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**still study**) in seven years’ time!

**Answers**

**12** will you be having will not be having; will be watching; will be preparing

**13** you will be doing; Will you be working; will you be doing **14** will not/won’t be working; will still be studying

**15** This time tomorrow, we**’ll be celebrating** because we\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our exams. **(finish)**

**16** This time next month, my parents\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ married for twenty years. **(be)**

**17** The books that you ordered\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the end of the week. **(not arrive)**

**18** By next year, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ England? **(visit)**

**Answers : 15** will have finished **16** will have been **17** will not have arrived **18** will, have visited

In 1943 CE, the chairman of a ‘business machines’ company (1) said (say) that the world only (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (need) two or three computers. He (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) wrong! Since then, there (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) a technological revolution. These days, millions of families (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(have) at least one computer at home, and many people (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(carry) smartphones and tablets with them everywhere. A few people even \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(7) (wear) them – either on their wrists, round their necks or on their belts. There’s even more: experts say that one day soon we (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(attach) them to our skin!

**Answer : 1** *said الماضي البسيط* **2** neededالماضي البسيط **3** wasالماضي البسيط **4** has beenالمضارع التام **5** haveمضارع بسيط **6** carry مضارع بسيط **7** wearمضارع بسيط **8** will attachمستقبل بسيط

**1** Children often *………….* **(use )**computers better than their parents.

**2** If you …………….. **(play )**computer games all day, you won’t have time to study.

**3** I want ……………. **(get )**a tablet, but I can’t afford ………. **(buy )**one at the moment.

**4** Look at the black sky! It’s ……………. **( rain )**soon!

**5** I*’****m coming / come*** from Ajloun, but …………… **(stay )**in Irbid for a few months. I will return to Ajloun in the spring.

**6** Nadia has …………… **( be , do )** her homework for two hours! She ……… **( will , be )** finished very soon.

**7** If Ali had his own computer, he …………. **(not, will, need )**  to use his friend’s computer.

**8** While I ………… **( write )** an email when my laptop …………. **( switch )**itself off.

**Answers : 1** *useمضارع بسيط* **2** playمضارع بسيط **3** to get; to buyالأفعال المصدرية والأفعال التي تقبل دخول ing **4** going to rainالمستقبل البسيط **5** come; مضارع بسيط ’m stayingمضارع مستمر **6** been doing;مضارع تام مستمر will beمستقبل بسيط

**7** had; wouldn’t الشرط الصفري – والشرط الثاني **8** was writing الماضي المستمر ; switchedالماضي البسيط

Some advertisements say that you can **(1)**………….**(learn)** a language in a month; others promise that a basic knowledge **(2)**……………. **(be)** yours in 24 hours. There are language-learning courses that promise excellent results with very little effort, and even less time!

However, these advertisements gave many people the wrong idea, and after some people **(3)**……………. **(struggle)** for months to achieve a good level, they **(4)**……..**(begin)** wondering what had gone wrong. A complaint **(5)**…………… **(recently make)** against Learn Assist, a language school chain, and the company **(6)**…………….. **(force)** to remove its claim that its technique is better than any other method. The Managing Director of Learn Assist said "While we still believe that what we say is true, we accept it is best for us to change our advert. However, the fact **(7)**……………… **(remain)**,

if you **(8)**………. **(spend)** three hours per day for five weeks on our language course you **(9)** ………………**(speak)** the language very soon. What we **(10)**…………….. **(do)** next time is make this clearer in the advert."

1. What are you panning **(11)** …………. (**do)** .
2. I think I will pay for the technician , I had my PC **(12)** ………….. . **( fix )**

**Answers : 1** learn **2** will be **3** had struggled **4** began **5** was recently made **6** was forced **7** remains  **8** spend/spent **9** will/would speak **10** will do **11** to do **12 fixed**

نمط أكمل الفراغ ( نمط مهم جدا موجود في المنهاج )

**Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrases in the box. Two phrases are needed twice. The first one is done for you.**أكمل من الصندوق , عبارتين ستستخدمهما مرتين .

**be used to - use to - not be used to - used to**

**1** We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We …………….. the cold weather.

**2** My grandparents didn’t ……………..send emails when they were my age.

**3** Rashed …………… go swimming every morning, but now he doesn’t.

**4** We always go to the market across the street, so we ………… eating fresh vegetables.

**5** Please slow down. I …………….walking so fast!

**6** When you were younger, did you ……………play in the park?

**Answers : 1** *weren’t used to* **2** use to **3** used to **4** are used to **5** ’m not used to **6** use to

**Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box. The first one is done for you.**

**going to do / going to miss / ~~going to take~~ / will have / will stay / will tell**

Rami has broken his leg. It (1) ’s going to take a long time to get better. He (2)………… in hospital for at least two weeks, and he (3) …………… his leg in plaster for much longer. Rami (4)……….. a lot of lessons at school, but he (5) ……….. some work while he’s in hospital, and he also hopes his friends (6)………. him about the lessons he has missed.

**Answers :**

**1** *’s going to take* **2** will stay **3** will have **4** ’s going to miss **5** ’s going to do **6** will tell

**Complete the text with the correct word from the box. Sometimes, more than one answer is possible.**

**that - which - where - who**

Qasr Bashir is an extremely well-preserved Roman castle **(1)………..** is situated in the Jordanian desert, and is about eighty kilometres south of Amman. The walls and huge corner towers of the castle, **(2) ……....**was built at the beginning of the fourth century CE, are still standing. It is thought that Qasr Bashir was built to protect the Roman border. Apart from the rooms in the castle, there are also about twenty-three stables **(3)………..** horses may have been kept. People **(4) ……..** love exploring historical Roman ruins will certainly find a visit to Qasr Bashir very rewarding. Once inside the building, one can imagine very vividly what it would have been like to live there during the times of the Roman Empire.

**Answers**

**1** which/that **2** which **3** where **4** who/that

**Complete the text with *a*, *an*, *the* or – (zero article). تمرين مهم نمط اكمل الفراغ على الادوات.**

The Amman International Theatre Festival is said to be **(1)……..** biggest of its kind across **(2)…………** entire Middle East and **(3) ………………**North Africa.

It is held annually in **(4)…………..** April, and **(5)…………….** festival is **(6)…………….**

attempt to promote **(7) ……………**Jordanian theatre. Performances are in **(8) ……………**English and **(9) ………………..**Arabic. Many international stars and famous people from **(10)………………** Hollywood attend. Usually, **(11)……………** festival lasts for about eight days. **(12) ……………..**visitors can choose **(13)** ………….days on which they want to attend. This is **(14)……………….** great way to learn about different cultures at one event.

**Answers : 1** the **2** the **3** – **4** – **5** the **6** an **7** – **8** – **9** – **10** – **11** the **12** – **13** the **14** a

Complete the sentences with ***a***, ***an***, ***the*** or **–**. The fi rst one is done for you.

**1** – Amman is the capital of – Jordan.

**2** It’s one of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ oldest cities in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_world.

**3** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_Petra is in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ south of Jordan. It’s\_\_\_\_\_\_ important archaeological site.

**4** It was\_\_\_\_\_\_ important city until \_\_\_\_\_\_\_huge earthquake destroyed it in about 663 CE.

**5** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Aqaba is next to \_\_\_\_\_Red Sea; \_\_\_\_\_\_people often go there for their holidays.

**6** I’m very interested in \_\_\_\_\_history, in particular \_\_\_\_\_history of \_\_\_\_\_\_Jordan.

**Answers : 1** *–; the; –* **2** the; the **3** –; the; an **4** an; a **5** –; the; – **6** –; the; –

نمط تصحيح الخطأ في الحوار والجمل ( أخطاء قواعدية)

**Read and correct the dialogues. Add *a*, *an* or *the* where necessary.**

**1 A:** I’m reading a really good book.

**B:** Oh, what’s title?

**2 A:** Do you ever go to art galleries?

**B:** Yes, I do. There’s big gallery in our town, and I often go there.

**3 A:** Where are Pontic Mountains?

**B:** They’re in Turkey.

**4 A:** Is there art museum in Amman?

**B:** Yes, go to National Museum of Fine Arts.

**5 A:** Do you like music?

**B:** Yes, I do. I play piano, actually.

**Page 25, exercise 5**

**Answers :**

**1 A: *a*** *really* **B:** what’s **the** title? **2 B: a** big … **3 A: the** Pontic … **4 A: an** art … **B: the** National …**5 B: the** piano

**There is one mistake in the verb tenses in each of the four conversations below. Underline the mistake and rewrite the verb in the correct tense.**

**1 A:** What do you think you will be doing in two years’ time?

**B:** I think I will be living in Karak, and I will study Geography. **( will be studying )**

**2 A:** Don’t phone me at seven. I’ll have dinner with my family. **( will be having )**

**B:** OK, I’ll phone at nine.

**3 A:** What time will you get here tomorrow?

**B:** At about three, I think. I’ll be texting you the exact time later. **( will text )**

**4 A:** Please be quiet when you come home tonight. The baby will sleep. **(will be sleeping)**

**B:** Don’t worry. I won’t forget

نمط إعادة الكتابة ( سؤال وزاري من 2000 – 2015 )

أولا: الأمريكي والبريطاني

**Mark is American and Bruce is British. How would Bruce say sentences 1–3 in British English? How would Mark say sentences 4–6 in American English?**

(تمرين مهم على اللهجات الاميركية والبريطانية على شكل حوار بين اثنين \_ مهم جدا )

**1 Mark:** Did you see that exhibition yet?

**Bruce:** ……………………………………………………………………… ?

**2 Mark:** I usually take a shower in the morning.

**Bruce:** ………………………………………………………………………

**3 Mark:** I just had my breakfast.

**Bruce:** ………………………………………………………………………

**4 Bruce:** Where’s Leo? Have you seen him anywhere?

**Mark:** ………………………………………………………………………

**5 Bruce:** I’d like to have a look at those paintings.

**Mark:** ………………………………………………………………………

**6 Bruce:** Leo’s already done his project.

**Mark:** ………………………………………………………………………

**7** ‘Goodness, you’ve got very tall!’ said my aunt.

**8** Have you ever been to an aquarium?

**9** We’re too late – the bus has just left.

**10** I think it’s time to have a break.

**11** I haven’t done my homework yet.

**Answers**

**1** Have you seen that exhibition yet?

**2** I usually have a shower in the morning.

**3** I’ve just had my breakfast.

**4** Where’s Leo? Did you see him anywhere?

**5** I’d like to take a look at those paintings.

**6** Leo already did his project.

**7** ‘Gosh, you’ve gotten very tall!’ said my aunt.

**8** Did you go to an aquarium yet?

**9** We’re too late – the bus left already.

**10** I think it’s time for recess.

**11** I didn’t do my homework yet.

ثانيا : الضمائر الموصولة والجمل المنقسمة

**1** The Egyptians built the pyramids.

It was the ………………………………………………………………… .

**2** London is a huge city. It’s the capital of the UK.

London, ………………………………………………………………… …

**3** The boy broke the window. He ran away.

The boy………………………………………………………………… … .

**4** I read the letters. They came in the morning post.

The letters ………………………………………………………………… …

**5** Ahmed likes the other people. He works in his office.

Ahmed who ………………………………………………………………… …

**Answers :**

**1** It was the Egyptians that/who built the pyramids.

**2** London, which is the capital of the UK, is a huge city.

**3** The boy who broke the window ran away.

**4** The letters which I read , came in the morning post.

**5** Ahmed who works in his office, likes the other people.

It was + noun + **that** ……….. / It was + noun ( person ) + **who** ……………………………

It was + noun (year) + **when** …………./ It was + noun ( place) + where …………………

The person **who** + v. ……………………. للاشخاص

The year **when** + ………………………….. / the thing **that** …………………..

The time when + …………………………… / the way in which ………………..

What ……………………..

It …………………………….

**1 Queen Rania** opened the Children’s Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

It was …………………………………………………………………………...

**2** Petra was made a World Heritage Site **in 1985 CE**.

The year ………………………………………………………………………. .

**3** I stopped working **at 11 p.m.**

It was………………………………………………………………………. ……

**4 My father** has influenced me most.

The person………………………………………………………………………. .

**5** I like **Geography** most of all.

The subject ………………………………………………………………………. .

**6 The heat** made the journey unpleasant.

It was………………………………………………………………………. ………

**7** The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman **I**.

Abd al-Rahman **I** was the person ………………………………………………….

**8** The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman **I**.

The year ……………………………………………………………………………

**9 The Great Mosque in Cordoba** was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman **I**.

The Mosque that ……………………………………………………………………

**10 Al-Kindi** contributed to the invention of the oud.

The person who ……………………………………………………………………..

**11** Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory **in Iraq**.

The country where …………………………………………………………………..

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

It was ………………………………………………………………………………..

**13 Jabir ibn Hayyan** also invented ink that can be read in the dark.

It was …………………………………………………………………………………

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

It is ……………………………………………………………………………………

**Answers :**

**1** Queen Rania who opened the Children’s Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

**2** when/in which Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE

**3** 11 p.m. when I stopped working

**4** who/that has influenced me most is my father

**5** that/which I like most of all is Geography

**6** the heat that/which made the journey unpleasant

**7** who built the Great Mosque in Cordoba in 784.

**8** when The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built by Abd al-Rahman **I** was 784.

**9** was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman **I** was The Great Mosque in Cordoba.

**10** contributed to the invention of the oud was Al.Kindi.

**11** Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.

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

**13** Jabir ibn Hayyan who also invented ink that can be read in the dark.

**14** it is his work in geometry that Al-Kindi is especially famous for.

ثالثا : المبني للمجهول

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| الزمن Tense | قاعدة الزمن في المعلوم | قاعدة الزمن في المجهول |
| المضارع البسيط | **S + (V1 s/es )+ O**  **S+ doesn't / don't + V.1 + O** | **O + am, is , are )n't (+ p.p** |
| الماضي البسيط | **S + (V2 )+ O**  **S. +didn’t+V1 + O+ C** | **O + was , were + p.p** |
| مضارع مستمر | **S + ( am, is , are ) + V1- ing+ O** | **O + am , is , are + being + p.p** |
| ماضي مستمر | **S + ( was , were ) + V1- ing+ O** | **O + was, were + being + p.p** |
| المضارع التام | **S + ( have , has ) + p.p + O** | **O + have , has )+ (been )+ p.p** |
| الماضي التام | **S + )had (+ p.p + O** | **O + had+(been )+ p.p** |
| أفعال المودالز | **S + Modals (will)+ Verb 1 + O** | **O + Modals(will) + (be) + p.p** |

1. Nobody has found my missing laptop. ( been )

My ……………………………………………………………. .

**My missing laptop hasn't been found ( by anyone ).**

1. The government imports energy from the neighbouring countries.

Energy …………………………………………………………… .

**Energy is imported from the neighbouring countries.**

**رابعا : السببية**

* I asked someone to fix my old computer. ( had )

I had …………………………………………………… .

my old computer fixed.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Tense** | **Rule** | **Causative** |
| **Simple Tense** | **S. + V.1 + O. + C.**  **S. + V.2 + O. +C.**  **S.+ doesn’t / don’t + V.1+ O.+C.**  **S. + didn’t + V.1 + O.+C.** | **S. + doesn’t / don’t / didn’t + have + O. + V.3**  **S. + have-has-had + O. + V.3 + C.** |
| **Continuous Tense** | **S. + is – isn’t – are-aren’t am-am n’t – was-wasn’t were- weren’t + V.ing + O. + C.** | **S. + + is – isn’t – are-aren’t am-am n’t – was-wasn’t were- weren’t + having – O. + V.3 + C.** |
| **Perfect Tense** | **S. + has – hasn’t – have – haven’t – had –hadn’t + V.3 + O. + C.** | **S. + has – hasn’t – have – haven’t – had –hadn’t + had + O. + V.3 + C.** |
| **With to** | **S. + is – isn’t – are-aren’t am-am n’t – was-wasn’t were- weren’t + going to + V.1 + O. C.** | **S. + is – isn’t – are-aren’t am-am n’t – was-wasn’t were- weren’t + going to + have + O. + V.3 + C.** |

خامسا : الكلام المنقول

**1- تغيير على الضمائر( الفاعل, المفعول به,وضمائر الملكية).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Direct مباشر** | **Indirect ( reported ) منقول** |
| **I** he, she. | **me** him, her him, her. |
| **We** they | **us** them. |
| **You** he, she, they, I. | **you** him, her, them. me |
| **Possessive pronounsصفات التملك** | |
| **My** his, her, | **Your** his, her, their, my |
| **Our** their |  |

**2- تغيير على ظروف الزمان و على أسماء الإشارة .**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Direct مباشر** | **Indirect ( reported ) منقول** |
| **Yesterday** | the day **befor**e, the **previous** day. |
| **Tomorrow** | **the day** **after**, **the following** day.  **The coming day / the next day** |
| **Now** | then. |
| **This (day, week...)** | that (day, week......) |
| **Tonight** | that night. |
| **Today** | that day. |
| **Next( week, month........)** | **the following**( زمن week, month.......).  **the coming** ------ / the زمن **after** |
| **Last( week, month,........)** | the **previous**( week, month.........).  / **the زمن before** |
| **This** | that. |
| **These** | those. |
| **Here** | there. |

**تغيير على الأفعال (نحول جميع الأفعال إلى أقرب ماضي).**

**V.1 V.2 had + V.3**

**Aux. 1 Aux. 2 had been**

**Modal 1 Modal 2**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Direct Speech الكلام المباشر | | Reported Speech الكلام المنقول |
| V (1) |  | **V(2) ( drank )** | |
| V (2) ( go – play ) |  | **had + V (3). ( had gone – had played )** | |
| had + v (3) |  | ***had* + V(3)** | |
| has - have +v (3) |  | ***had* + V (3)** | |
| is – am - are +V.ing |  | ***was, were* +v (inf.)+ing** | |
| was, were + V.ing |  | ***had + been* + v1+ing.** | |
| Modal 1 ( will – can – must ) |  | **Modal 2 ( would – could – had to )** | |
| am - is – are |  | ***was – were*** | |
| has - have |  | **had** | |
| don’t - doesn’t + V.1 |  | ***didn’t* + V.1** | |
| didn’t + V.1 |  | ***hadn’t + v3*** | |
| has - have + been + V.ing |  | ***had + been* + V.ing** | |

**1** I have some questions for you,Muna.

Nour told Muna\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**2** I’ve lived in Amman for six years.

Sami said \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**3**Yesterday I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake.

Huda told me\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**4**I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning.

Tareq said \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**5** My favourite subject this year is Chemistry.

Hussein told me\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**Answers :**

**1** that she had some questions for her

**2** that he had lived in Amman for six years

**3** that she had bought all the ingredients for a chocolatecake the day before

**4** that he had really enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning

**5** that his favourite subject that year was Chemistry

**1** ‘Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites.’

He said that many computers had filters which stopped people seeing certain websites.

**2** ‘If they share information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too.’

**3** ‘On social media, you should only connect to people you know well.’

**4** ‘Later we will give you, our dear listeners, information about websites where you can fi nd more advice on Internet safety.’

**Answers**

**1** *He said that many computers had filters which stopped people seeing certain websites.*

**2** He said that if they shared information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by

other people, too.

**3** He said that on social media, they should only connect to people they know well.

**4** He said that later they would give the listeners information about websites where they could find more advice on Internet safety.

**S.B ( P. 11 – Ex.5 )**

**5 Report what these people are saying. Pay attention to the time phrases.**

حوّل ما يقوله الأشخاص في الصورتين التاليتين , انتبه للظروف الزمانية.



Our teacher told us about the dangers of the Internet yesterday. I have to write an essay about it tonight. I think I’m going to need some help.

**Farida**

**1 Farida said that** their teacher had told them about the dangers of the Internet the day before.

She said that she had to write an essay about it that night. She thought she was going to need some help.



We have to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages

of the Internet next week, so I’ll need to prepare it this week.

**Saleem**

**2 Saleem said that** they had to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet

the following week, so he would need to prepare it that week.

سادسا : تبرير الإحتمالات في الماضي

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **أفعال التبرير او التخمين هي الافعال التالية والدلائل التي تدل عليها . (حفظ)** | | |
| **must** | **can’t** | **could – would – might** |
| sure – certain – true – absolute – definite – believe  بشرط ألاّ يأتي معها نفي ابدا لاقبلها ولابعدها | sure – certain + نغي – impossible – unabsolute – don’t believe – indefinite | not sure – unsure – not certain – uncertain – perhaps – probable – possible – may – think – don’t think – know – don’t know |

الشكل العام للقاعدة هو :

S. + must – can’t – could –would – might + have + V.3 + O. + C.

نطبق هذا الشكل مع ازمنة الماضي فقط.

الجملة التي تحتوي على الدلائل هي جملة الحل .

**خطوات اعادة الكتابة على هذا الشكل : (تأمّل الأمثلة التالية وهي الجمل الوزارية في دورات سابقة )**

**يرجى منك عزيزي الطالب التركيز على الانماط المتعددة على هذه القاعدة وسائر القواعد كذلك .**

1- Ahmad’s class starts at 8:45 and he is not here yet. I am **unsure** whether he has missed the bus or not. (2014)- (might have

1. **جملة الدلائل هي الحل لأنها تحتوي على الدلائل .**
2. **نبدأ الجملة بوضع الفاعل ( اذا كان لدينا فاعلين نبدأ من الفاعل الثاني )**
3. **نضع فعل التخمين الموجود بين الاقواس ( او في الصندوق نمط ثاني )**
4. **نقوم بتصريف الفعل الى التصريف الثالث . ( والوزارة بالجملة اعطوك التصريف الثالث جاهز ربنا يعطيهم العافية).**
5. **نكمل الجملة للنهاية.**
6. **اذا وجدت عبارة or not في نهاية الجملة الأفضل أن تقوم بحذفها.**

الحل Ahmed ( he ) might have missed the bus.

2- The twins have guilty expressions on their faces, I am almost sure they have done

something naughty. (2015) (must have)

-The twins must have done something naughty.

**Write sentences which explain possibilities of the following situations using the**

**suitable modal verbs. نمط اعادة الكتابة على التبرير**

1 - The ground is wet here. There was almost certainly a lake once. (2014) (must have)

………………………………………………………………………………………………

2- Those people are very thin, that’s why I’m certain they haven’t eaten much food lately. ( 2014 ) (can’t have)

………………………………………………………………………………………………

**Write sentences which explain possibilities of the following situations using the**

**suitable modal verbs. نمط اعادة الكتابة على التبرير**

**must have , can’t have , might have**

1. Salma’s plants are dead. I am almost sure she hasn’t watered them. ( 2014 )

Salma ………………………………………………………………………………………………

2. The twins have guilty expressions on their faces, I am almost sure they have done something naughty. ( 2015 )

………………………………………………………………………………………………

3. Ahmad’s class starts at 8:45 and he is not here yet. I am **unsure** whether he has missed the bus or not. (2014 )

………………………………………………………………………………………………

سابعا : الجمل الشرطية

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | If clause فعل الشرط | Main clause جواب الشرط | |
| **Zero conditional**  الشرط الصفري | simple present  S. + V.1  S. + doesn’t / don’t + V.1 | simple present  S. + V.1  S. + doesn’t / don’t + V.1 | تستخدم للأشياء التي تكون دوماً صحيحة.  Always true |
| **First conditional**  الشرط الأول | simple present  S. + V.1  S. + doesn’t / don’t + V.1 | S. + will/shall/can/may/must (not ) +V1  تستخدم للأشياء التي يرتبط حدوثها بحدوث شئ آخر مستقبل | |
| **Second conditional**  الشرط الثاني | simple past  S. + V.2  S. + didn’t + V.1 | S. + would/should/could/might (not ) + V1  غير ممكن حدوثه في المضارع أو المستقبل  unlikely to happen | |
| **Third conditional**  الشرط الثالث | past perfect  S. + had + V.3  S. + had not + V.3 | S. + would/should/could/might ( not )+ have+ V3  مستحيل حدوثه حتى في الزمن الماضي  impossible in the past | |

1. Press that button so that the picture move. **( moves )**

**If you** …………………………………………………….. .

1. **I think you should go to the doctor.** **( would )**

**If I** ………………………………………………………….. .

**Answers:**

1. Press that button, the picture moves.
2. Were you , I would go to the doctor.

ثامنا : الأزمنة

يكون على الربط بين زمنين مثل الماضي التام والماضي البسيط / الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر

وقد يكون كذلك على المضارع التام المستمر .

**1** Perhaps Issa’s phone is broken. (might)

Issa’s phone might be broken.

**2** Somebody has found my missing laptop. (been) **المجهول مع الزمن التام**

My\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**3** I asked someone to fix my computer. (had)**السببية**

I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**4** It **isn’t necessary** to switch off the screen. (have)**افعال المودالز لما يتوجب فعله**

You\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**5** You **are not allowed to** touch this machine. (must) **افعال المودالز للنهي**

You\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**6** I think you should send a text message. (would)**الجمل الشرطية ( الشرط الثاني )**

If\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**7** Press that button to make the picture move. (moves)**الجمل الشرطية ( الشرط الصفري )**

If you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**8** Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work. (before)**على الماضي التام والبسيط**

Mohammad had\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**9** Ali started dtudying at 5 PM and it is now 10 PM and he is still studying.

Ali ………………………………………………………………. since 5 PM.

**10** Ali intends to revise for his finals tonight.

Ali is …………………………………………………………………. .

Answers :

**1** *Issa’s phone might be broken.*

**2** My missing laptop has been found.

**3** I had my computer fixed.

**4** You don’t have to switch off the screen.

**5** You mustn’t touch this machine.

**6** If I were you, I would send a text message.

**7** If you press that button, the picture moves.

**8** Mohammad had checked his emails before he started work.

**9** has been studying

**10** planning to revise for his finals tonight.

تاسعا : التعبير عن العادات be used to

It is normal ( familiar , usual ) for me now to **get** up early to study. **( used to )**

I am used ………………………………………………………………………… .

**to getting up early to study .**

خامسا : تصحيح الأخطاء الإملائية والقواعدية وعلامات الترقيم والكتابة

**Edit the following text. There are two grammar mistakes and three spelling mistakes. Find and correct them.**

حرّرْ النَصَّ التاليَ. هناك إثنين من الأخطاء القواعدِية وثلاثة أخطاء إملائية . جِدْها وصحّحْها .

تكون الكلمات من مفردات المنهاج كاملة لذلك يرجى التركيز عليها وحفظها كاملة.

In the near future, a new ‘bionic eye’ will have helped people with failing eyesite to see again. A devise inside the eye picks up an image from a small camera attached to a pair of sunglasses and send it to the brian, which interprets it as vision.

**Answers : 1** will help **2** eyesight **3** device **4** sends **5** brain

**Edit the following text. There are two grammar mistakes and three punctuation mistakes. Find and correct them**.

Scientists will say that exercise is not only important for general fitness; but that it is also good for the brain, it helped us concentrate better? As a result, we perform better in exams.

**Answers 1** say **2** fitness, **3** brain. It **4** helps **5** concentrate better.

1. بعد النقاط وعلامة السؤال والتعجب و الأسماء بشكل عام الأماكن والأشخاص تكون أول حرف capital .
2. كي نضع علامة السؤال في نهاية الجملة يجب أن تبدأ الجملة ب what , where , when , who , why , how
3. من الممكن أن تكون الأخطاء القواعدية على كل مواضيع القواعد التي مرت معك في المنهاج .

**Edit the following text , there are three spelling mistakes and two punctuations mistakes . find these mistakes and correct them**

but the person who is known as the foander of chemistry is probably Jabir ibn Hayyan. He is most well known for the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid, He also built a set of scalez, which changed the way in which chemists weighed items in a laboratory:

**Answers : 1. But 2. founder 3. . He 4. scales 5. laboratory.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Word** | | **Meaning** | | |  | | | **Word** | | | | **Meaning** | |
| 1 | **access** | | **يصل** | | | 45 | | | **wind** | | | | **رياح** | |
| 2 | **blog** | | **مدونة** | | | 46 | | | **gas** | | | | **غاز** | |
| 3 | **calculation** | | **عملية حسابية** | | | 47 | | | **coal** | | | | **فحم** | |
| 4 | **computer chip** | | **رقاقة حاسوب** | | | 48 | | | **paper** | | | | **ورق** | |
| 5 | **email exchange** | | **تبادل ايميلات** | | | 49 | | | **invention** | | | | **اختراع** | |
| 6 | **fliter** | | **تصفية** | | | 50 | | | **energy** | | | | **طاقة** | |
| 7 | **floppy disk** | | **قرص مرن** | | | 51 | | | **grateful** | | | | **ممتن** | |
| 8 | **identity fraud** | | **انتحال شخصية** | | | 52 | | | **headlines** | | | | **عناوين** | |
| 9 | **personal computer** | | **حاسوب مكتبي** | | | 53 | | | **helmet** | | | | **خوذة** | |
| 10 | **post** | | **ينشر** | | | 54 | | | **lawyer** | | | | **محامي** | |
| 11 | **privacy setting** | | **اعدادات خصوصية** | | | 55 | | | **likely** | | | | **محتمل** | |
| 12 | **program** | | **برنامج اذاعي** | | | 56 | | | **navy** | | | | **بحري** | |
| 13 | **rely on** | | **يعتمد على** | | | 57 | | | **boil** | | | | **يغلي** | |
| 14 | **smartphone** | | **هاتف ذكي** | | | 58 | | | **fry** | | | | **يقلي** | |
| 15 | **social media** | | **وسائل تواصل** | | | 59 | | | **grill** | | | | **يشوي** | |
| 16 | **tablet computer** | | **حاسوب لوحي** | | | 60 | | | **melt** | | | | **يذوب** | |
| 17 | **user** | | **مستخدم** | | | 61 | | | **mix** | | | | **يخلط** | |
| 18 | **web building** | | **بناء مواقع** | | | 62 | | | **roast** | | | | يحمّص | |
| 19 | **web hosting** | | **استضافة مواقع** | | | 63 | | | **season** | | | | يتبّل | |
| 20 | **whiteboard** | | **لوح لمسي** | | | 64 | | | **slice** | | | | **يقطع لشرائح** | |
| 21 | **world wide web** | | **شبكة العنكبوتية** | | | 65 | | | **sprinkle** | | | | **يرش** | |
| 22 | **skates** | | **حذاء تزلج** | | | 66 | | | **wake up** | | | | **يستيقظ** | |
| 23 | **track** | | **حلبة سباق** | | | 67 | | | **look around** | | | | **يلقي نظرة** | |
| 24 | **rugby** | | **الرغبي** | | | 68 | | | **get started** | | | | **يبدأ** | |
| 25 | **court** | | **ملعب تنس** | | | 69 | | | **meet up** | | | | **يتقابل** | |
| 26 | **pitch** | | **ملعب كرة قدم** | | | 70 | | | **settle down** | | | | **يستقر** | |
| 27 | **journalist** | | **صحفي** | | | 71 | | | **take place** | | | | **يحدث** | |
| 28 | **clerk** | | **كاتب** | | | 72 | | | **fossil fuels** | | | | **وقود أحفوري** | |
| 29 | **playwright** | | **مسرحي كاتب** | | | 73 | | | **Wind** | | | | **الرياح** | |
| 30 | **rink** | | **حلبة تزلج** | | | 74 | | | **Water** | | | | **الماء** | |
| 31 | **confident** | | **واثق** | | | 75 | | | **Waves** | | | | **الأمواج** | |
| 32 | **tense** | | **متوتر** | | | 76 | | | **wood** | | | | **الخشب** | |
| 33 | **upset** | | **منزعج** | | | 77 | | | **solar energy** | | | | **طاقة شمسية** | |
| 34 | **worried** | | **قلق** | | | 78 | | | **laptop** | | | | **لاب توب** | |
| 35 | **poet** | | **شاعر** | | | 79 | | | **slice** | | | | **يقطع لشرائح** | |
| 36 | **bat** | | **مضرب** | | | 80 | | | **model** | | | | **نموذج** | |
| 37 | **goggles** | | **نظارات سباحة** | | | 81 | | | **know about** | | | | **يعرف عن** | |
| 38 | **muscle** | | **عضلات** | | | 82 | | | **connect with** | | | | **يتواصل مع** | |
| 39 | **eyelids** | | **جفون** | | | 83 | | | **fill in** | | | | **يملأ** | |
| 40 | **heartbeat** | | **نبض القلب** | | | 84 | | | **turn on** | | | | **يشغّل** | |
| 41 | **turn on** | | **يشغّل** | | | 85 | | | **decade** | | | | **عقد** | |
| 42 | **give out** | | **يعطي معلومات** | | | 86 | | | **generation** | | | | **جيل** | |
| 43 | **invent** | | **يخترع** | | | 87 | | | **share** | | | | **يشارك** | |
| 44 | **develop** | | **يطوّر** | | | 88 | | | **compare** | | | | **يقارن** | |
|  | | **Word** | | | **Meaning** | |  | | | **Word** | | **Meaning** | | |
| 89 | | **create website** | | | **ينشئ** | | 133 | | | **life expectancy** | | **متوسط العمر** | | |
| 90 | | **contribute to website** | | | **يساهم** | | 134 | | | **reputation** | | **شهرة** | | |
| 91 | | **present** | | | **يقدّم** | | 135 | | | **obese** | | **بدانة** | | |
| 92 | | **monitor** | | | **يراقب** | | 136 | | | **strenuous** | | **مجهد** | | |
| 93 | | **find out** | | | **يستطلع** | | 137 | | | **apparatus** | | **جهاز / آلة** | | |
| 94 | | **give a talk** | | | **يخطب بالناس** | | 138 | | | **appendage** | | **طرف** | | |
| 95 | | **talk to** | | | **يتحدث مع** | | 139 | | | **artificial** | | **صناعي** | | |
| 96 | | **show photo** | | | **يبدي رأيه** | | 140 | | | **bionic** | | **حيوي** | | |
| 97 | | **send** | | | **يرسل** | | 141 | | | **cancerous** | | **سرطاني** | | |
| 98 | | **acupuncture** | | | **الوخز بالإبر** | | 142 | | | **career** | | **مهنة** | | |
| 99 | | **ailment** | | | **المرض** | | 143 | | | **coma** | | **غيبوبة** | | |
| 100 | | **allergy** | | | **الحساسية** | | 144 | | | **drug** | | **عقار** | | |
| 101 | | **arthritis** | | | **إلتهاب مفاصل** | | 145 | | | **cross** | | **غضب** | | |
| 102 | | **herbal remedy** | | | **العلاج عشبي** | | 146 | | | **decline** | | **ينخفض** | | |
| 103 | | **homoeopathy** | | | **الطبّ البديلِ** | | 147 | | | **expansion** | | **توسع** | | |
| 104 | | **immunisation** | | | **التلقيح** | | 148 | | | **education** | | **تعليم** | | |
| 105 | | **malaria** | | | **الملاريا** | | 149 | | | **home** | | **منزل** | | |
| 106 | | **migraine** | | | **صداع الشقيقة** | | 150 | | | **implant** | | **زراعة خلايا** | | |
| 107 | | **antibody** | | | **اجسام مضادة** | | 151 | | | **limb** | | **طرف** | | |
| 108 | | **complementary** | | | **طب بديل** | | 152 | | | **medical trial** | | **تجربة طبية** | | |
| 109 | | **conventional** | | | **تقليدي** | | 153 | | | **outpatient** | | **مراجع** | | |
| 110 | | **sceptical** | | | **متشكك** | | 154 | | | **paediatric** | | **اطفال** | | |
| 111 | | **viable** | | | **حيوي** | | 155 | | | **pills / tablets** | | **اقراص علاج** | | |
| 112 | | **commitment** | | | **التزام** | | 156 | | | **practitioner** | | **متمرس** | | |
| 113 | | **cope with** | | | **يتعامل مع** | | 157 | | | **prosthetic** | | **صناعي** | | |
| 114 | | **dementia** | | | **زهايمر** | | 158 | | | **publicise** | | **ينشر** | | |
| 115 | | **option** | | | **خيار** | | 159 | | | **radiotherapy** | | **علاج اشعة** | | |
| 116 | | **feel blue** | | | **يشعر بالحزن** | | 160 | | | **raise** | | **يتساءل** | | |
| 117 | | **focus on** | | | **يركّز على** | | 161 | | | **scanner** | | **مسح ضوئي** | | |
| 118 | | **optimistic** | | | **متفائل** | | 162 | | | **side effect** | | **اثار جانبية** | | |
| 119 | | **bounce back** | | | **يسترّد نشاطه** | | 163 | | | **sponsor (v)** | | **يموّل** | | |
| 120 | | **see red** | | | **يغضب** | | 164 | | | **stroke** | | **جلطة** | | |
| 121 | | **setback** | | | **إنتكس** | | 165 | | | **symptom** | | **اعراض** | | |
| 122 | | **red-handed** | | | **مشغول ب** | | 166 | | | **transport** | | **نقل** | | |
| 123 | | **white elephant** | | | **عديم النفع** | | 167 | | | **ward** | | **جناج** | | |
| 124 | | **out of the blue** | | | **فجأة** | | 168 | | | **risk** | | **يخاطر** | | |
| 125 | | **give green light** | | | **يوافق / يسمح** | | 169 | | | **inspire** | | **يلهم** | | |
| 126 | | **sanitation** | | | **تصريف المياه** | | 170 | | | **seat belt** | | **حزام امان** | | |
| 127 | | **dental** | | | **متعلق بالأسنان** | | 171 | | | **confidence** | | **ثقة** | | |
| 128 | | **mortality** | | | **وفيات** | | 172 | | | **tiny** | | **صغير** | | |
| 129 | | **work force** | | | **قوى عاملة** | | 173 | | | **water proof** | | **ضد الماء** | | |
| 130 | | **cope with** | | | **يتعامل مع** | | 174 | | | **-proof** | | **ضد** | | |
| 131 | | **focus on** | | | **يركز على** | | 175 | | | **device** | | **جهاز** | | |
| 132 | | **healthcare** | | | **عناية صحية** | | 176 | | | **algebra** | | **الجبر** | | |
|  | | **Word** | | **Meaning** | | | |  | | | **Word** | | | **meaning** |
| 177 | | **arithmetic** | | **حساب** | | | | 221 | | | **textiles** | | | **منسوجات** |
| 178 | | **breathtaking** | | **رائع** | | | | 222 | | | **translation** | | | **ترجمة** |
| 179 | | **catch attention** | | **يجذب انتباه** | | | | 223 | | | **underline** | | | **يؤكد على** |
| 180 | | **get an idea** | | **حصل على فكرة** | | | | 224 | | | **vary** | | | **يختلف** |
| 181 | | **take interest** | | **يهتم** | | | | 225 | | | **visual arts** | | | **فن بصري** |
| 182 | | **spend time** | | **يمضي الوقت** | | | | 226 | | | **windmill** | | | **طاحونة هواء** |
| 183 | | **attend** | | **يداوم** | | | | 227 | | | **zero-waste** | | | **صفر نفايات** |
| 184 | | **tablets** | | **اقراص** | | | | 228 | | | **economic growth** | | | **نمو اقتصادي** |
| 185 | | **pay for** | | **يموّل** | | | | 229 | | | **biological waste** | | | **نفايات حيوية** |
| 186 | | **ceramics** | | **السيراميك** | | | | 230 | | | **urban planning** | | | **تطوير حضري** |
| 187 | | **composition** | | **مقطوعة** | | | | 231 | | | **carbon neutral** | | | **محايد للكربون** |
| 188 | | **conservatory** | | **معهد** | | | | 232 | | | **carbon footprint** | | | **اثر الكربون** |
| 189 | | **craftsman** | | **صاحب حرفة** | | | | 233 | | | **pedestrian friendly** | | | **مناسبة للمشاة** |
| 190 | | **criticise** | | **ينتقد** | | | | 234 | | | **negative effects** | | | **اثار سلبية** |
| 191 | | **demonstration** | | **يشرح** | | | | 235 | | | **car free zone** | | | **منطقة بلا سيارات** |
| 192 | | **desalination** | | **تحلية المياه** | | | |  | | |  | | |  |
| 193 | | **fountain pen** | | **قلم الحبر** | | | |  | | |  | | |  |
| 194 | | **furnishings** | | **الأثاث** | | | |  | | |  | | |  |
| 195 | | **geometry** | | **هندسة** | | | |  | | |  | | |  |
| 196 | | **glassblowing** | | **نفخ زجاج** | | | |  | | |  | | |  |
| 197 | | **grid** | | **شبكة** | | | |  | | |  | | |  |
| 198 | | **ground-breaking** | | **جديد** | | | |  | | |  | | |  |
| 199 | | **hanging** | | **معلقات جدارية** | | | |  | | |  | | |  |
| 200 | | **inheritance** | | **الميراث** | | | |  | | |  | | |  |
| 201 | | **inoculation** | | **التلقيح** | | | |  | | |  | | |  |
| 202 | | **installation** | | **معرض فني** | | | |  | | |  | | |  |
| 203 | | **irrigate** | | **يسقي** | | | |  | | |  | | |  |
| 204 | | **lifelike** | | **حي** | | | |  | | |  | | |  |
| 205 | | **mathematician** | | **عالم رياضيات** | | | |  | | |  | | |  |
| 206 | | **megaproject** | | **مشروع ضخم** | | | |  | | |  | | |  |
| 207 | | **minaret** | | **منارة** | | | |  | | |  | | |  |
| 208 | | **musical harmony** | | **عزف** | | | |  | | |  | | |  |
| 209 | | **outweigh** | | **يفوق** | | | |  | | |  | | |  |
| 210 | | **pedestrian** | | **مشاة** | | | |  | | |  | | |  |
| 211 | | **performing arts** | | **فن ادائي** | | | |  | | |  | | |  |
| 212 | | **philosopher** | | **فيلسوف** | | | |  | | |  | | |  |
| 213 | | **physician** | | **طبيب** | | | |  | | |  | | |  |
| 214 | | **polymath** | | **علاّمة** | | | |  | | |  | | |  |
| 215 | | **qualify** | | **مؤهل** | | | |  | | |  | | |  |
| 216 | | **restore** | | **يستعيد** | | | |  | | |  | | |  |
| 217 | | **revolutionise** | | **يحدث ثورة** | | | |  | | |  | | |  |
| 218 | | **sand artist** | | **فنان رملي** | | | |  | | |  | | |  |
| 219 | | **showcase** | | **يعرض** | | | |  | | |  | | |  |
| 220 | | **sustainability** | | **استمرارية** | | | |  | | |  | | |  |

**GUIDED WRITING :** الكتابة الموجهة

|  |
| --- |
| **How to design a good website …..** |
| * plan your website. * order the lines. * make your pages clear. * choose a good title. |

**……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………. .**

|  |
| --- |
| **Why do people use internet …..** |
| * plan your website. * order the lines. * make your pages clear. * choose a good title. |

**……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………. .**

|  |
| --- |
| **Name : Ibn Bassal Al.Andalusi.**  **Place / Date of Birth : Cordoba , 11th century.**  **Profession : writer , scientist , writer , engineer.**  **Achievements : - designed water pumps.**  **- found underground water.**  **- dug wells.** |

**……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………. .**

**………………………………………………………………………………………………………………**

|  |
| --- |
| **Advantages of having laptops ……** |
| * people can connect with friends. * people send messages. * people share photos. * people compare their ideas**.** |

**……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………. .**

**………………………………………………………………………………………………………………**

الكتابة الحرة : **FREE WRITING**

عزيزي الطالب , يجب ان تعرف ان موضوع التعبير هو احد اكبر المشاكل التي يواجهها الطلاب في الامتحان الوزاري , لذلك عند الكتابه يجب عليك قراءة السؤال جيدا , وذلك لكي تعرف ماهو الموضوع المطلوب منك.

وتستطيع معرفة الموضوع المطلوب منك حيث يكون غالبا موجود بعد كلمة about …………. واذا لم يكن الأمر كذلك يكون موجودا في بداية السؤال .

Write an essay – composition – an article مقالة / a report تقرير about عن ……………

المواضيع التي تأتي في الوزارة ثلاثة – بإذن الله\_ وهي:

1. التقرير report الى مجلة المدرسة school magazine. 2. المقالة essay composition / article /

. 3- الرسالة letter الى مجلة المدرسة school magazine .

ولكل موضوع من هذه الثلاثة مواضيع الشكل الخارجي الخاص به كالتالي:-

**Report التقرير / essay المقالة**

**To : the school magazine.**

**From: a student.**

**Subject : ضع عنوان الموضوع الوزاري**

**Date: 7th of January, 2016.**

**The purpose of this report ( essay ) is to discuss ---------الموضوع ------ which is considered as one of the most important issues in this century. It has (many advantages او reasons او problems**

**(حسب الموضوع الوزاري) and many disadvantages او results او solutions او effects )**

**On the one hand, I think it has the following advantages او reasons او problems such as:ضع صفتين حسب الموضوع من عندك**

**On the other hand, it has the following disadvantages او results او solutions او effects.**

**ضع صفتين حسب الموضوع من عندك**

**To sum up , I believe that we should work more and more harder in order to deal with it. Because it is our common responsibility.**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Letter to school magazine الرسالة الى مجلة المدرسة**

**ضع العنوان الذي تحدده لك الوزارة هنا :**

**P.O Box 1646**

**Amman , Jordan**

**Dear editor / Dear Mr. ………….**

**I am writing this letter to discuss an important issue , that is considered one of the worlds priorities. So this is the main reason why I am writing this letter.**

**As you know , it has many advantages such as : ضع جملتين تتناسبان مع الموضوع**

**------------------------------------------- and --------------------------------- too.**

**While , on the other hand , it has the following disadvantages such as :**

**ضع جملتين تتناسبان مع الموضوع**

**------------------------------------------- and --------------------------------- too.**

**Finally, I would like to say that , I send this letter to your magazine so that the people can take this issue more and more seriously . So as an expected result, they can work together , as I hope. Best wishes**

**ضع الاسم الوزاري غالبا يكون Nihad**

**المواضيع المقترحة :**

**أولا : موضوع عن حسنات ومساوئ التكنولوجيا ( لحسنات وسيئات الانترنت والتكنولوجيا )**

**The advantages and disadvantages of online shopping**

**Most people now use the Internet on computers, smartphones and tablets to do a variety of tasks. For many people, these tasks include online shopping. From shopping for groceries to all kinds of clothes shopping.**

**Although using the Internet to shop is usually fairly easy, and there is often greater variety available, it is always a risk because you cannot try on or see in detail the item you wish to buy.**

**In addition to this, there is the issue of Internet payment security; however, recently this has improved a lot.**

**However, it is nearly impossible, in my opinion, to forget the disadvantages we experience from time to time, since these can and do infl uence the way in which we choose to shop.**

**ثانيا : المواصلات في المستقبل**

**Worldwide transport in the future**

**It is of course diffi cult to say exactly what transportation will look like in the future, To me, it seems that transport may well have changed a lot in one hundred years' time.**

**Perhaps there will be no more private transport by 2115 CE. It is possible that public transport will have improved so much that no one will need their own cars.**

**In order to get to other countries, we will be taking airships, which will be like aeroplanes but with more facilities available.**

**Finally, modes of transport are always changing, depending on many different factors, but one thing is certain; we will still be travelling the whole world!**

**ثالثا: ملخص مقالة عن مدينة مصدر**

**The Masdar City megaproject**

**The article discusses Masdar City, which is an example of a ‘megaproject’. A megaproject is a large-scale investment project designed to stimulate the economy and benefi t the population. The author states that this project is currently being undertaken in Abu Dhabi and has attracted a lot of both positive and negative attention.**

**The author goes on to say that, whilst it has been praised for its environmentally-friendly status, some people argue that we should prioritise sustainability in already existing cities, rather than creating new ones.**

**Whatever the opinion, it is clear that the project is a landmark of urban planning and a precursor of megaprojects to come.**

**رابعا: الحرفيون يجب ان تكون رواتبهم اعلى**

**‘Craftspeople are skilled workers and should be paid better salaries.’**

**It is universally understood that everyone deserves a salary in proportion with the difficulty, danger and ultimate importance of the work that they do. For this reason, it must be argued that craftspeople deserve larger salaries.**

**Crafts are important to continue awareness of history and traditions .Unskilled staff such as waiters are paid low wages because it is a job with a high staff turnover and little skill involved; craftspeople dedicate their lives to this craft and still receive little money for their .**

**مجموعة أفكار عامة عن مواضيع التعبير الموجودة في المنهاج.**

**أولا : عن التكنولوجيا بشكل عام . Technology**

**1. help to develop our life.**

**2. help us to improve our daily lives.**

**3. change the way we communicate.**

**ثانيا : عن اهمية الحفاظ على الحرف التقليدية traditional crafts .**

**1. save our traditions and history.**

**2. Provide people with a living.**

**3. transport the way of our life to the next generations.**

**ثالثا: عن مساوئ وحسنات استخدام الانترنت advantages and disadvantages of internet**

**Advantages :**

**1. find information more quickly.**

**2. chat with friends via social media.**

**3. do researches and thesis.**

**Disadvantages :**

**1. easy to be tracked.**

**2. computers can easily crashed.**

**3. accessing to personal data by criminals.**

**رابعا : اثر الزيادة السكانية على الخدمات increasing population affect services**

**1. there will be more unemployment among society.**

**2. services will be bad and most people won't have access.**

**3. increasing crime among young people.**

**خامسا : التطورات الصحية في الاردن medical advances in Jordan**

**1. most Jordanian children are now fully immunized.**

**2. increasing health care facilities among the country.**

**3. most Jordanian people now have health insurance.**

**سادسا : كيف نهزم البدانة how to defeat obesity**

**1. take up a sport you enjoy doing.**

**2. don't eat fast or junky food.**

**3. aware people about the dangers of fast food.**

**نمط امتحان دليل المعلم**

**Question Number One :**

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

**A** Can you think of a medicine that is very effective and is fun, free and very easy to administer? You

may be surprised by the answer ... It is laughter.

**B** Laughter is contagious. If people sitting near you start to laugh, it is very difficult not to join in.

When you start laughing with other people, you feel relaxed and friendly towards them. In fact, if

you laugh out loud, all the muscles in your body relax and stay that way for up to three-quarters

of an hour. It is a great way to remove stress.

**C** There are chemicals in your body called endorphins. These make your body feel good and help to reduce pain and tiredness. Laughter releases these endorphins and makes you feel a lot better. That’s not the only advantage of laughter. It can also improve your immune system, which protects your body against disease.

Your body produces proteins, called antibodies, to help it fight illnesses and infections. When you laugh, the number of antibodies increases. Another benefit of laughter is that it can protect your heart. When you laugh, blood starts flowing round your body more efficiently, and this can help prevent heart attacks.

**D** So not only does laughter make you feel happy, it’s also very good for your health. My advice is

to start laughing!

**A Answer the following questions about the text. (5 marks)**

**1** How is laughter contagious?

**2** What is the function of endorphins?

**3** What is the difference between endorphins and antibodies?

**4** What are three benefits of laughter?

**5** How can laughter protect your heart?

**Answers : 1** If people sitting near you start laughing, you end up joining in.

**2** Endorphins make your body feel good and help to reduce pain and tiredness.

**3** Endorphins are chemicals in your body that are released through laughter to help to reduce pain and tiredness, whereas antibodies are proteins that help the body to fight illnesses and infections.

**4** Answers can include: Laughter can remove stress, reduce pain and tiredness, improve your immune system and protect your heart.

**5** It can protect the heart by making blood flow round your body more efficiently, and therefore prevents heart attacks.

**B The text has four paragraphs. In which paragraph (A–D) can you find information about the following? (10 marks)**

**1** chemicals in your body:

**2** the author’s recommendation:

**3** what happens to the muscles in your body when you laugh:

**4** three benefits of laughing:

**5** a pleasant surprise about laughing:

**6** how your body fights illness:

**7** an organ in your body that laughter is particularly good for:

**8** the ‘infectiousness’ of laughter:

**9** stress reduction:

**10** how laughter affects your relationships with others:

**Answers** : **1** paragraph C **2** paragraph D **3** paragraph B **4** paragraph C **5** paragraph A **6** paragraph C

**7** paragraph C **8** paragraph B **9** paragraph B **10** paragraph B

**C Complete the following summary with words from the text. (5 marks)**

Laughter is a good and free medicine for people. It relieves (1) ……………. and creates a (2) …………. atmosphere. When you laugh, the body produces endorphins to decrease (3) …………… and fatigue. It also creates antibodies to fight illnesses and (4) ………………… .

In addition, the blood circulates better and decreases the possibility of heart (5) ……………… .

**Answers: 1** stress **2** friendly/relaxed **3** pain **4** infections **5** attacks

**USE OF ENGLISH (30 marks)**

**A These sentences have the wrong word in bold. Correct them by using one of the words in the box**

**below. (5 marks) نمط مهم جدا**

**antibodies, artificially-created , blog , calculations , desalination**

**1 Textiles** plants are becoming a popular method of providing water for people living in areas that have

little fresh water.

**2** Many megaprojects consist of **sceptical** cities, which will be built according to principles of sustainable

living.

**3** I came across a **conventional** post the other day. It was discussing the importance of traditional crafts in our modern-day society.

**4** Homoeopathy cannot produce **ceramics** needed to protect against childhood diseases.

**5** One of the earliest computers took as long as 25 minutes to do simple mathematical **demonstrations**.

**Answers : 1** Desalination **2** artificially-created **3** blog **4** antibodies **5** calculations

**B Choose the correct word to complete the sentences. (5 marks)**

**1** My grandparents gave me **a fountain pen / pedestrian** for my birthday, and I am learning calligraphy now.

**2** Some **ailments / inoculations** can be treated effectively with homoeopathic remedies.

**3** When there is not enough rainfall to grow crops, the ground must be **irrigated / publicised**.

**4** I enjoy painting and sculpture so I decided to do a degree in **Fine Arts / craftsmanship**.

**5** Elderly people often suffer from **dementia / acupuncture**, which is difficult to treat.

**Answers : 1** fountain pen **2** ailments **3** irrigated **4** Fine Arts **5** dementia

**C Complete the text below with the correct form of each verb in brackets. You may need to use more than one word. (10 marks)**

Some advertisements say that you can (1)………….(learn) a language in a month; others promise that a basic knowledge (2)……………. (be) yours in 24 hours. There are language-learning courses that promise excellent results with very little effort, and even less time!

However, these advertisements gave many people the wrong idea, and after some people (3)…………….

(struggle) for months to achieve a good level, they (4) ……………..(begin) wondering what had gone

wrong. A complaint (5)…………… (recently make) against Learn Assist, a language school chain, and the company (6)…………….. (force) to remove its claim that its technique is better than any other method. The Managing Director of Learn Assist said "While we still believe that what we say is true, we accept it is best for us to change our advert. However, the fact (7)……………… (remain),

if you (8)………. (spend) three hours per day for five weeks on our language course you (9) ………………(speak) the language very soon. What we (10)…………….. (do) next time is make this clearer in the advert."

**Answers : 1** learn **2** will be **3** had struggled **4** began **5** was recently made **6** was forced **7** remains

**8** spend/spent **9** will/would speak **10** will do

**D Complete the text using the correct form of the words in capitals at the end of each line.**

**(10 marks)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| On the tiny island of Arran in Scotland, the local people are bringing back an  ancient (1)………….. . This has proved to be (2) …………. beneficial to the  community.  The tradition in question is the craft of (3) ………….. . Until a hundred years ago, weaving was the main profession of the island’s women. An (4)……… , Arran  Textiles, was set up a few years ago to offer classes in traditional weaving skills. It was so popular that the project, which had originally been (5) ……………. for older  women, was extended to include school (6)……………… , younger women and  men, too. It has also started offering (7) ………………courses to people who do  not live on the island.  Arran Textiles has helped (8) ……………..who were previously socially isolated, and it has also (9) …………………..the added benefits of new business opportunities and support for (10**) ……………… .**  **Answers :** **1** tradition **2** extremely **3** weaving **4** organisation **5** intended **6** children **7** training **8** people **9** brought **10** tourism | TRADITIONAL  EXTREME  WEAVE  ORGANISE  INTEND  CHILD  TRAIN  PERSON  BRING  TOURIST |

**LITERATURE SPOT (15 marks)**

**A *I Remember, I Remember*: Why do you think the poet might be "farther off from heav’n" now? Discuss all possible meanings of this statement. (5 marks)**

I think that the poet might be “farther off from heav’n” now that he is an adult because he has lost the “childish ignorance” that he had when he was younger.

**B *All the World’s a Stage*: Read the following quotation by a Chinese philosopher. Do you think that the speaker in *All the World’s a Stage* would agree with the philosopher's view of old age? Why?**

**(5 marks)**

**“Old age, believe me, is a good and pleasant thing. It is true you are gently shouldered off the stage, but then you are given such a comfortable front seat as spectator.”**

I don’t think that the speaker in *All the World’s a Stage* would agree with the philosopher's view of old age; he sees old age as nothing but a degeneration (“… mere oblivion”, “sans everything”). I would say that the Chinese philosopher's old age seems more like the justice’s stage where one can relax and observe life in action from a distance.

**C *The Old Man and the Sea*: Why do you think Santiago risks his life for the marlin? (5 marks)**

I think that Santiago risks his life for the marlin because he has already put a lot of effort into catching it. It is possibly also something that could help him feel young again. He may also feel ashamed that he has

failed to catch anything for the past eighty-four days and so is willing to risk his life to prove to the rest of the village that he is still a good fisherman.

**( سيتم حل هذا الامتحان في حصة المراجعة ( ركز على سؤال الاشتقاق وتصحيح الفعل بين الاقواس وسؤال الادب )))**

اللهم بفضلك اعترفت فهذا كله من فضلك سيدي ومولاي لا اله إلا أنت وحدك لا شريك لك أستغفرك وأتوب إليك سبحانك