

2016

English

الفروع المهنية المشتركة

Level 2



سائد دھیمش

سازد دھیمیں

﴿وَقُلْ اَعْمَلُوا فَسَيَرَى اللّٰهُ عَمَلَكُمْ وَرَسُولُهُ وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ وَسَتُرَدُّونَ اِلٰى عَالَمِ الْغَيْبِ وَالشَّهَادَةِ فَيُنَبِّئُكُمْ بِمَا كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ﴾
صدق الله العظيم.

ملف المستوى (2) لعام 2016



الاستاذ سائد دهيمش

خبرة تدريس المرحلة الثانوية
الفروع المهنية

"مقدمة بسيطة" للتعرف على ما تحتويه الدوسية:

مجموعة أوراق تأسيسية "Basis" تفيدك بشكل عام في المادة
ملف بسيط ليرشدك على كيفية التعامل مع أسئلة النصوص وطريقة الحل ؟
شملت الدوسية على شرح مبسط وخالي من التعقيد لجميع قواعد اللغة الانجليزية المطلوبة منك
في امتحان الثانوية العامة مع مجموعة مختارة ووافرة من الأسئلة المقترحة.
أوراق عمل شاملة على كل قاعدة.
شرح متنوع وترجمة مميزة ووافية لجميع نصوص الكتاب المطلوبة.
بعد كل قطعة ستجد مجموعة أسئلة على نمط الوزارة الجديد ومقترحة مع الإجابات.
التركيز على أهم تمارين الكتاب المطلوبة في امتحان الوزارة مع الحلول.
مراجعة & امتحانات شاملة وقياسية مع الإجابات النموذجية.
عمل خاص على سؤال الكتابة. بالإضافة إلى مجموعة من مواضيع الإنشاء.
ملحق للمراجعة النهائية والأسئلة المقترحة يصدر ليلة الامتحان فقط.

... الخطأ طريق الصواب (لا تخجل من الخطأ) !
استعن بالله العظيم "فهو حسبك" ولا تنسَ ذكرَ الله.
اللهم إني استودعك علمي هذا فأحفظه لي عند حاجتي.
اللهم لا سهلَ إلا ما جعلته سهلاً وأنت تجعل الحزنَ إذا شئت سهلاً.

بعض الإرشادات والنصائح العامة التي قد تفيدك في الامتحان:

ابدأ بحل الأسئلة الموضوعية ذات الإجابات السريعة :
(القواعد .. الاشتقاقاتالقواعد.... وهكذا)

انتقل لحل القطعة و التفكير الناقد.

أجب عن سؤال الكتابة المقيدة و موضوع الإنشاء.

لا تترك أي سؤال بدون إجابة.

تأكد أنك وضعت رقم السؤال المناسب و الإجابة المناسبة في دفتر الإجابة.

أخي الطالب / أختي الطالبة:

تتبن تماماً بأن دراستك للمادة بشكل كامل أهم من التوقعات .
لا تخصص وقت للدراسة - أفضل الأوقات عندما تشعر بأنك صافي الذهن وفي أتم النشاط والعطاء .



سائد دهيمش



قائمة تصاريف الأفعال (الشاذة)

Be	was, were	been	يكون	bend	bent	bent	ينحني
begin	began	begun	يبدأ	become	became	become	يصبح
Blow	blew	blown	تهب	bite	bit	bitten	يعض
bring	brought	brought	يحضّر	break	broke	broken	يكسر
Burn	burnt	burnt	يحرق	build	built	built	يبني
Buy	bought	bought	يشترى	choose	chose	chosen	يختار
come	came	come	يأتي	cost	cost	cost	يكلف
Cut	cut	cut	يقطع	deal	dealt	dealt	يتعامل
Catch	caught	caught	يمسك	do	did	done	يفعل
Draw	drew	drawn	يرسم	dream	dreamt	dreamt	يحلم
drink	drank	drunk	يشرب	drive	drove	driven	يقود
Eat	ate	eaten	ياكل	fall	fell	fallen	يقع
Feed	fed	fed	يطعم	feel	felt	felt	يشعر
Fly	flew	flown	يطير	find	found	found	يجد
forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى	forgive	forgave	forgiven	يسامح
Get	got	got	يحصل	go	went	gone	يذهب
Give	gave	given	يعطي	grow	grew	grown	ينمو
Have	had	had	يملك	hear	heard	heard	يسمع
Hide	hid	hidden	يخفي	hit	hit	hit	يضرب
Hold	held	held	يمسك	hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤذي
Keep	kept	kept	يحفظ	know	knew	known	يعرف
Lay	laid	laid	يضع	lead	led	led	يقود
Learn	learnt	learnt	يتعلم	leave	left	left	يرحل
Lend	lent	lent	يستلف	let	let	let	يدع
Lie	lay	lain	يرقد	lose	lost	lost	يخسر
mean	meant	meant	يعنى	meet	met	met	يقابل
make	made	made	يصنع	prove	proved	proved/proven	يبرهن
Pay	paid	paid	يدفع	put	put	put	يضع
Read	read	read	يقرأ	ride	rode	ridden	يركب
ring	rang	rung	يرن	rise	rose	risen	يشرق
run	ran	run	يجري	say	said	said	يقول
see	saw	seen	يرى	seek	sought	sought	يبحث
sell	sold	sold	يبيع	send	sent	sent	يرسل
sit	sat	sat	يجلس	sew	sewed	sewed	يخيط
shake	shook	shaken	يهز	shine	shone	shone	تشرق
show	showed	shown	يعرض	sing	sang	sung	يغنى
shut	shut	shut	يغلق	sleep	slept	slept	ينام
smell	smelt	smelt	يشم	speak	spoke	spoken	يتحدث
spell	spelt	spelt	يتهجى	spend	spent	spent	ينفق
steal	stole	stolen	يسرق	stand	stood	stood	يقف
swim	swam	swum	يسبح	stick	stuck	stuck	يلصق
take	took	taken	يأخذ	throw	threw	thrown	يرمي
teach	taught	taught	يدرس	think	thought	thought	يفكر
tell	told	told	يخبر	tear	tore	torn	يدمع
wake up	woke up	woken up	يقظ	understand	understood	understood	يفهم
win	won	won	يفوز	wear	wore	worn	يلبس
weave	weaved	weaved	يتمايل	write	wrote	written	يكتب

Grammar

Causative

v3

المسببات (قاعدة طلب الخدمة)

Sub. + Have/get* + Obj. + V3

I asked someone to fix my computer (had).

I had my computer fixed.

A. Rewrite the following sentences using the causative verb forms (get/have) something done. 2016 السؤال الوزاري

أكمل الجمل التالية باستعمال قاعدة السببية / طلب الخدمة

1. Go and check your car engine, it's very noisy.

Go and _____.

2. I want to build my new house near my old school.

I want _____.

لتمييز السؤال في تصحيح الفعل بين الأقواس : إن وجد قبل الفراغ أحد أشكال (have/get, has/gets, had/got, having/getting + Obj. .) نصحّ الفعل باستخدام (v3).

Present simple	I paint my house.	I have my house painted
Past Simple	I painted my house.	I had my house painted
Present Continuous	I am painting my house.	I am having my house painted
Past Continuous	I was painting my house.	I was having my house painted
Present perfect	I have painted my house.	I have had my house painted
Past Perfect	I had painted my house.	I had had my house painted
Will(modal)	I will paint my house.	I will have my house painted
Must (modal)	I must paint my house.	I must have my house painted
Be going to	I'm going to paint my house.	I'm going to have my house painted

1. Majed didn't repair his computer himself. He had it _____. (repair)

2. Do you like this photograph of our family? We had it _____ by a photographer. (take)

3. Did you plant the trees in your garden yourselves? No, we had them _____. (plant)

4. Rawan didn't type the report herself. She had it _____. (type)



5. Mona didn't write the email. She had it ----- . (write)
6. Arwa didn't send her dress to the dry-cleaner herself. She had it ----- . (send)
7. Manal didn't buy her own English dictionary. She had it ----- . (buy)

Answers:

1. repaired 2. taken 3. planted 4. typed 5. written 6. sent 7. bought

Rewrite the sentences using (Causative)

1. The man asked the porter to take his luggage to his room.

The man had-----

2. He employed a carpenter to build the fence.

He had-----

3. Dad is going to arrange for someone to cut the grass.



قاعدة توضيح الاحتمالات

Must /Can't /(might-could) + have +V3**A. (must have + V3).**

To talk about things which are almost sure are true:

متأكدين أن الشيء صحيح

1. They have got two houses and three cars. They **must be** rich.
2. He knows Jordan really well. He **must have lived** there in the past.

B. can't have + V3).

To talk about things which are almost sure are not true:

متأكدين أن الشيء غير صحيح

1. Akram has two houses and three cars. He **can't be** poor.
2. Rolla **can't have been** at the supermarket this morning because I didn't see her there.

C. (might-could have + V3)

When we are unsure whether something is true or not (impossible):

غير متأكدين أن الشيء صحيح أو غير صحيح

1. She **might be** French – she has a strange accent.
2. I can't find my pen. I **might have left** it at school.

السؤال الوزاري 2016

B. Write sentences which explain the possibilities of the following situations using the given modal verbs between brackets.

أكتب الجمل التي توضح الاحتمالية في المواقف التالية واستعمل الأفعال الشكلية التي بين الأقواس.

1. My neighbors decided to move. I am almost sure that they have bought a new house. (Must have)

.....

2. Khaled's tablet is lost. I am almost sure that he hasn't kept it safely. (Can't have)

.....


REWRITE THE SENTENCES USING MODAL VERBS AND SUITABLE VERB FORMS:

1. **I'm sure** she's **relaxing** in her room.

She in her room.

2. **Perhaps** the plane **arrived** late, and that's why they aren't here.

The plane late, and that's why they aren't here .

3. **I don't believe** you **failed** the exam .

Youthe exam .

4. **It's possible** that Sami **doesn't like** sport .

Samisport .

5. **I'm sure** Kamal **is not** 45 yet .

Kamal45 yet .

6. **it's possible** that he's **living** in Dubai now.

He in Dubai now .

7. **May be** they **lied** to me about their adventure .

They to me about their adventure

8. **It's quiet probable** that Fawzi **didn't win** the race.

Fawzithe race.

9. **It's impossible** that Ali **will be** here on Friday.

Ali here on Friday.

10. **May be** the traffic **is** heavy.

Therea traffic jam .

11. **I'm certain** that the book **belongs** to Sara.

The bookto Sara .

12. **I know** he **didn't see** his sister.

Hehis sister .

13. **it's possible** that Hisham **doesn't like** fish.

Hefish.

14. **I'm sure** she **is** more mature than her sister - in- law.

She.....

15. **it's possible** that my parents **are enjoying** them selves in Dubai now.

My parents.....

16. **I don't believe** you **decided** to quit your present job.

You.....

17. **it's quite probable that** she **didn't make** a good impression on his parents

She.....

18. **Maybe** they **love** their son more than they are able to show .

They

19. **I'm sure** she **is telling** us the truth about the accident.

She

20. **it's possible** that Amr **visited** him in hospital while we were abroad.

She

21. **I'm sure** Laila **doesn't have** any idea about our school reunion next month

Laila

22. **Maybe** some politicians **don't want** to be reelected.



Some politicians.....

23. **it's quite probable** that Ali **didn't study** hard

Ali may

24. **I don't believe** that you **cheated** in the exam

You the exam

25. **I'm sure** she **is enjoying** her holiday now

She must

26. **it's impossible** that my father **will arrive** on Friday

My father on Friday

27. **I know** he **didn't win** the match

He can't

28. **Maybe** the exam **is** difficult

The exam could.....

29. **I am certain** that she **was doing** her best

She must

30. **It is possible** that he **doesn't like** girls

Hegirls

31. **I am certain** that the congress **has approved** the new law

The congress must

32. **I doubt that** the student **is cheating**

The student may

33. **I don't think** it **will rain** tomorrow

It may.....

34. **It's impossible** that Jameela **will be** here on Friday .

Jameela here on Friday

35. **Maybe** the traffic **is** heavy.

There a traffic Jam .

36. **I'm certain that** the book **belongs** to Sana .

The book too Sana .

37. **I know** he **didn't see** his sister .

He is his sister .

38. **It's possible** that Hisham **doesn't like** fish .

He fish .

World cultures

Unit 9 Food

Different cultures, different food

In Thailand, we ate the strangest fruit, the durian. We had it picked right from the tree. It's a huge tropical fruit with a spiky skin. Its smell so strong that it has been officially forbidden in many public places in Asia! We got it cut open and chopped, and then we ate it raw.

In South Africa, we ate a stew made from flowers, which smelt lovely! The flowers grow on top of the water in lakes. We had the flowers cooked with meat and vegetables in a large pot.

We also tried raw fish in Peru. It's called ceviche, which is a seafood dish. It is made from fresh raw, marinated in lemon juice. Robert didn't want it served raw at first, but he tried it he loved it as much as I did!

In Jordan, where our friend Ramzi lives, we tried the most delicious dish, it's actually Jordan's national fish, *mansaf*. Its lamb seasoned with aromatic herbs, sometimes lightly species and cooked in yoghurt. It's always served with huge quantities of rice. We had it prepared by Ramzi's mum and it was very delicious! Even though we were full after one dish, she insisted on serving us another, followed by some Arabic sweets, *Kunafah*. That was typical of the Jordanians' hospitality and generosity. Next time I visit Ramzi, I want my favorite dish prepared the first day I arrive!



اسئلة الكتاب

- 1 What do the underlined words refer to?
- 2 Why are durians banned in many countries?
- 3 Do you think a dish made from flowers would taste good? Why / Why not?
- 4 Why didn't Robert want to try *ceviche* at first?
- 5 Steven talks about Jordanian hospitality. Why do you think there is this custom of feeding guests a lot of food?
- 6 If you don't like the food that a host offers you, what do you think you should do? Why?

Answers

- 1 Its (line 3): the fruit's; *which* (line 9): the stew; *it* (line 25): *mansaf*
- 2 Durians are banned in many countries because their smell is very strong.
- 3 Free
- 4 He didn't want to try raw fish.
- 5 Suggested answer: I think the custom of feeding guests a lot of food comes from ancient traditions when people used to travel long distances and would need to stop and eat at your house. Hospitality and generosity were even more important back then.
- 6 Suggested answer: I think you should still eat it and appreciate your host's generosity, saying thank you when you finish your food.

The history of pizza

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



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

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

In 1889CE, the king of Italy and his wife, Queen Margherita, were on holiday in Nepalese in Italy. They asked a famous pizza chef to come and cook for them. He prepared three kinds of pizza. The queen's favorite's one was the one that had been made with a white cheese called mozzarella, a green herb called basil, and ripe, red tomatoes. These were exactly the colors of the Italian flag. The chef named this pizza in honor of the queen: the Margherita.

In the late 19th century CE, pizza became a popular snack that was sold from stalls on the streets of Nepal. When many Italians immigrated to America in the 19th century CE, they took the recipe for pizza with them. Its popularity there spread all over the world, and today it is a favorite dish in almost every country.

اسئلة الكتاب

- 1 What do the underlined words refer to?
- 2 The text describes five kinds of pizza since its creation. What are they?
- 3 Do you think the origin of pizza is from Peru, Pompeii or Naples? Justify your answer.
- 4 Pizzas are not healthy for everyone. Can you suggest why?
- 5 What would you add to the soldiers' pizza to make it even healthier? Why?



Unit 10

Who Were The Nabateans?

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

There is little known about the lifestyle of the Nabateans, expect that they were important traders in the incen world. They might have traded goods such as spices, gold and animals with civilizations such as China, India and Rom because of their convenient position at a commercial crossroads in the world.

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

Despite archaeologists' best efforts; there is a limit to what they can tell us about these fascinating people who lived in Jordan such a long time ago. Although it is still difficult to know much, they can't have been illiterate because there are some inscriptions that remain. However, sadly for us, most of the things the Nabateans made and owned have been too easily destroyed by time or lost in the desert.



اسئلة الكتاب

1 What do the underlined words refer to?

2 Where did the Nabateans choose to live after emigrating from Arabia? Why do you think they chose to live in these places?

3 What evidence is there to show that the Nabateans were excellent engineers?

4 How was the Nabatean culture different from other ancient cultures?

5 Why do you think 'no one knows for sure' about the culture of the Nabateans?

6 Do you think we will discover more about the Nabateans in the future? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

7 The Nabateans were nomads before they chose to settle in Petra. What reasons can you think of that might have influenced them to settle?

The Minoan civilization

The Minoan civilization ruled the Mediterranean island of Crete for 1,500 years, until it was destroyed in 1450BCE. The Minoans built the first paved roads in Europe and introduced running water. They had powerful navy, which might have been why they were such a strong civilization for so long.

For many years, people have been trying to find out why this developing civilization might have disappeared. Even after Crete was hit by a large earthquake around 1,700BCE, the Minoans rebuilt their cities. So what caused their civilization to end?

Many experts say that the end of the Minoan civilizations might have been caused by the eruption of a volcano on the nearby island of Santorini, almost 3,500 years ago.

However, at Knossos in Crete, scientists have been examining deposits of ash, marine species, cattle bones and seashells in the soil. How could these deposits have got there?

The only answer is that they must have been deposited in Crete by a tsunami.



Experts have now pieced together a possible explanation of what might have been happened. They believe that several stumps might have hit the northern and eastern shores of the island, ever thirty minutes due the eruption of the volcano on Santorini. It must have been a terrifying experience for the Minoans living there.

اسئلة الكتاب

1 What do the underlined words refer to?

2 How did the Minoans contribute to the development of civilisation?

3 Why is the disappearance of the Minoan civilisation a mystery?

4 What evidence made the experts believe that Crete was hit by tsunamis?

5 If a civilisation from our days disappeared all of a sudden, what kind of evidence do you think it would leave behind it?

6 Would the disappearance of the civilisation mentioned in question 5 above be a mystery for experts hundreds of years later? Why / Why not?





Linking Words used in

Guided Writing

أدوات الربط المستخدمة في الكتابة الموجهة



- يجب حفظ مواقع أدوات الربط مع علامات الترقيم المناسبة.
- يمكنك الاستعانة بـ Language functions (الوظائف اللغوية) في موضوع الكتابة/الإنشاء الإجباري.
- الكتابة ممتعة ومثيرة جداً! لا تنسى التدريب بشكل مستمر على الكتابة الموجهة.

Punctuations علامات الترقيم . ; : ? ' "...." () [] , ! - / _

Example: تقديم أمثلة	For example for instance such as like
Adding information إضافة معلومات	Firstly ... Secondly ... Thirdly ... lastly/finally ... moreover as well as then furthermore and In addition to, .Also, , too.
contrasting ideas إظهار التناقض	but on one hand, on the other hand although Nevertheless However
Summarising الخاتمة	Finally to sum up in conclusion to conclude

غالباً! ما يكون المطلوب في السؤال بعد كلمة ... about

الدورة الشتوية 2016

Read the information below, and write two sentences about the benefits of studying abroad.

- build valuable job skills.
- be self- confident
- make friends.
- understand own and other cultures.

Suggested Answer:

There are many benefits of studying abroad such as building valuable job skills and being self-confident. In addition to making friends as well as understanding own and other cultures.

نماذج مقترحة للكتابة الموجهة (الاجبارية)

استخدم النموذج التالي اذا جاء العنوان اسما مفردا وبدأ بإحدى المقدمات التالية:
(The main) purpose, (The main) goal, (The main) aim, (The main) target

..... **is to** , **and to**

استخدم النموذج التالي اذا اتى العنوان جمع وبدأ بإحدى المقدمات التالية:
(The main) purposes, (The main) goals, (The main) aims, (The main) targets

..... **are to** , **and to**

استخدم النموذج التالي اذا بدأ العنوان بالكلمات الجمعواحيانا الكلمات تسبق بـ some
للفعل الواقع في بداية الجملة نضيف ing

There are many **such as** **and** **Also,**

استخدم النموذج التالي اذا كان العنوان سؤال وبدا بـ
What should happen to What would happen to What will happen to What must happen to
مع حذف علامة السؤال وحذف او ما شابهها مما سبق ونقل المودل أيضا وضعة في نهاية العنوان

..... **should** , **and**

استخدم النموذج التالي اذا كان العنوان سؤال (بدا بأداة سؤال متبوعة بفعل مساعد)
Wh - (do, does, did, am, is, are, was, were, has, have, have)?

..... **to** , **and to**

مع حذف علامة السؤال وأداة السؤال والفعل المساعد الذي يلي أداة السؤال

استخدم النموذج التالي اذا بدأ العنوان بصفة مثل Adventurous ... / Successful ... / Hardworking
..... **have some qualities such as** **and** **Also,**

نحذف .. How اذا بدأ العنوان بسؤال How to.....
There are many ways..... **such as** **and** **Also,**

كيف تمرن دماغك? How to train brains?

How to train brains?

- Do puzzles or quizzes.
- Read more books.
- Study subjects on Internet.



Suggested Answer:

People can train their brains by different ways such as doing puzzles or quizzes, reading more books as well as studying a subject on the Internet.

لا يوجد إجابة نموذجية في هذا السؤال، الإجابة تختلف من طالب لآخر

أسماء جمع (تدل على التعدد) / مهمة لسؤال الكتابة الموجهة!

قواعد، قوانين rules/ laws
طرق ways/ methods
فوائد benefits
إيجابيات advantages
سلبيات disadvantages
حلول solutions
أسباب reasons/ causes
اقتراحات suggestions
نتائج results
مرافق facilities

عقوبات punishments
فروق differences / contrasts
إنجازات achievements
مشاكل problems
تغيرات changes
مهارات skills
مساهمات contributions
سمات، خصائص qualities/ /features
توصيات recommendations
عوامل factors

How to send the same email to several people?

Type your email.

Select the email addresses you want to send an email to.

Press send to many.

Suggested answer: إجابة مقترحة:

There are many ways to send the same email to several people; **First**, typing your email. **Then** selecting the email addresses you want to send an email to. **Finally**, pressing send to many.

How to pass the exams? (1)

Study carefully in details. (2)

Answer many questions from the activity book. (3)

Ask my teachers the difficult questions. (4)

Be quiet and calm during the exams. (5)

**Tips on how to do well in school.**

Do all of your assigned homework.
Sleep and wake up early.
Study carefully in details.

How to Be a Good Brother or Sister

Play a game with them.
Never hit them.
Help them with their homework.
Spend some quality time with them.
Take them to the park or the petting zoo.

يمكنك أن تكتب بأفضل طريقة... تدرب جيدا : الطريقة سهلة!**Purposes of building dams (1)**

Save water. (2)
Irrigate plants. (3)
Generate electricity. (4)

**Suggested Answers: إجابات مقترحة**

1. There are many purposes of building dams for example; saving water, irrigating plants and generating electricity.
2. There are several purposes of building dams such as saving water and irrigating plants. Another thing is generating electricity.

How to live a healthy life.

- do regular exercise
- have a healthy diet
- get enough sleep
- exercise our brains

اعتمد على نفسك ؟

Free writing

الكتابة الحرة

الكتابة ممتعة ومثيرة

كتابة الموضوع في تقريباً 80 كلمة.

تقدير ماذا يطلب منك السؤال.. (عن ماذا يتحدث الموضوع) ؟

Essay: مقالة

article: مقالة

email: بريد الكتروني

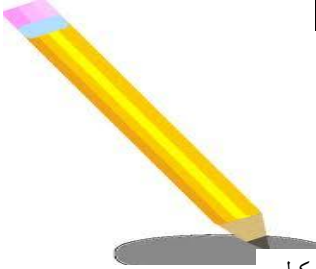
قسم الموضوع إلى هذه العناصر:

Title العنوان

Introduction المقدمة

Main part (جسم الموضوع) الجزء الرئيسي

Conclusion الخاتمة



أبداً الموضوع بجمله رئيسية تحتوي مجملها على فكرة الموضوع ككل.
تجنب استخدام الجمل المعقدة والألفاظ المركبة التي توقعك في أخطاء أنت في غنى عنها ولكن استخدم الجمل ذات المعاني السهلة والبسيطة اجتهد ثم اجتهد في تحسين خطك لأن هذا يعطي انطباعاً جيداً للمصحح ويسهل عليه فهم ما تريد تعبيره.
استخدم أدوات الربط مع علامات الترقيم المناسبة لتنسيق الموضوع كما تعلمت في الكتابة الموجهة.
مساعدة ؟ استنبط مقدمة وخاتمة مناسبتين تفضلها في كتابتك من خلال المواضيع الموجودة في الدوسيه.

WRITING AN ESSAY/ ARTICLE / REPORT/ blog/E-mail

نموذج جاهز للكتابة الحرة

.....
This subject is one of the most important issue in our daily life. In this essay/ article / report I intend to write aboutالموضوع.

There are some benefits of اسم الموضوع such as;..... and In addition,
And other thing is

Finally, I hope that I have given enough and useful information about اسم الموضوع suggesting good ideas and views that help to deal with it.

.....
I think that this subject is a very important one to talk about in details because it has strong relation and effect with our life.

There are many examples of such as.....and.....

Finally, I'd like to say that I hope I have given useful information that expresses my ideas and views in this subject.

**Question Number Five (7 points)****A. GUIDED WRITING (2 points)**

Read the information in the box below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about the disadvantages of technology on communication using the appropriate linking words.

اقرأ المعلومات التالية واكتب جملتين عن مساوئ التكنولوجيا في الاتصالات

Disadvantages of technology on communication....

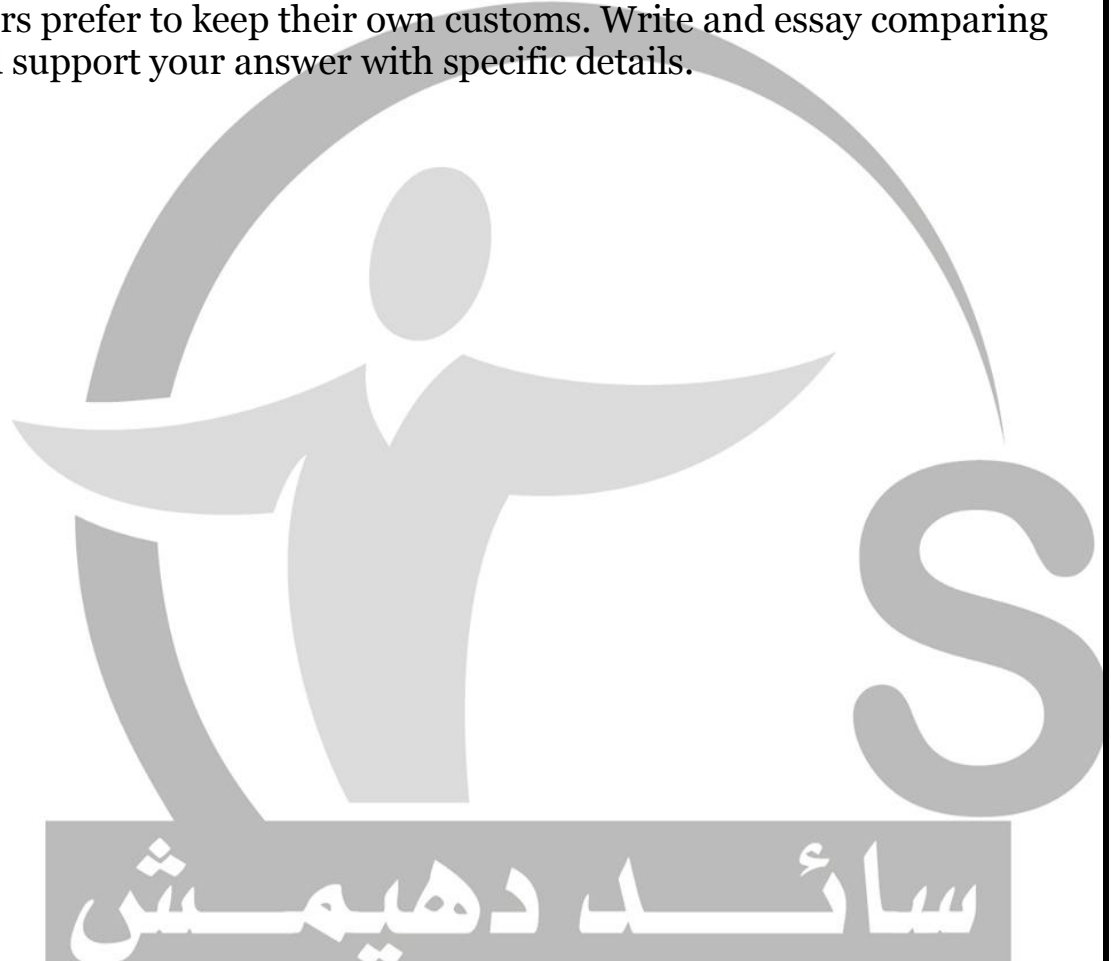
- distract from real life.
- Reduce social interaction.
- Deteriorate language
- Increase loneliness

B. FREE WRITING (5 points) 2016

In your ANSWER BOOKLET, write about 80 words in ONE of the following.

1. Queen Rania said: "those who had the least to do with climate change and energy crises are paying the highest price". Write an essay explaining the importance of raising people awareness of Earth's resources and suggest ways for preserving the Earth's resources.

2. When people move to another country, some of them decide to follow the customs of the new country. Others prefer to keep their own customs. Write an essay comparing these two choices, and support your answer with specific details.





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

TEXT A.

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

There is little known about the lifestyle of the Nabateans, except that they were important traders in the ancient world. They might have traded goods such as spices, gold and animals with civilisations such as China India and Rome because of their convenient position at a commercial crossroad in the world.

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

Despite archaeologists' best efforts, here is a limit to what they can tell us about these fascinating people who lived in Jordan such a long time ago. Although it is still difficult to know much, they can't have been illiterate because there are some inscriptions that remain. However, sadly for us, most of the things the Nabateans made and owned have been too easily destroyed by time or lost in the desert.

Question Number One.

1. What are the reasons that make the Nabateans skilled traders?
2. What prove in the text showing that the Nabateans were skilled engineers?
3. Why is it impossible that the Nabateans were illiterate?
4. Write down two languages the Nabateans were able to speak
5. Quote the sentence which indicates what happened to most of the remains and ruins of the Nabateans.
6. Find a word in the text which means "*a piece of writing carved into a stone, rock...etc*"
7. The Nabateans chose to settle in many places. Write down two of them.
8. What does the underlined pronoun "*they*" refer to?

**TEXT B**

Communication, the sharing of information, ideas and thoughts, can take many forms. Before the development of writing, people communicated via smoke signals, cave paintings and drumbeats. The first systems of writing used pictures to convey meaning. Gradually, as language developed, alphabets evolved, using letters and symbols which represented sounds. These sounds in turn made up words.

The invention of the printing press in the 15th century led to the first forms of mass media: newspapers and magazines. Until then, it hadn't been possible to reach thousands of readers at the same time. However, only sighted people could access these media.

This all changed in 1821 CE. It happened when an officer in the military in France was visiting the Royal Institute of the Blind in Paris. He wanted to demonstrate to the students a system of dots he had invented. These dots allowed soldiers to communicate without speaking. This method of communication caught the attention of Louis Braille, a young man who was studying at the institute.

After many years of work, Louis Braille had improved and completed the system of raised dots, which became known as Braille. The characters consist of six tactile dots that can form 64 combinations, spelling out letters, numbers and symbols. By 1868 CE, 16 years after Louis Braille's death, blind people all over the world were using Braille every day. It has also been adapted to scripts in different languages. It enables blind people to read books, maps and labels, and even to press buttons in a lift. A wide range of national daily newspapers are available in Braille, too.

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

Question Number One.

1. Write down the date in which Louis Braille died?
3. Before the invention of writing, people communicated in many ways. Write down two of these ways.
4. What evidence in the text shows that Braille is an official language?
5. Braille is used in modern technology nowadays. write down two examples of these technologies.
6. The invention of printing press led to the first forms of mass media. write down the names of these forms.
7. What does the underlined pronoun "**which**" refer to?
8. Find a word in the text which means "**connected with your sense of touch**"

**TEXT C**

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

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

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

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

Papers appeared monthly in the newspaper and were very popular. Dickens was a famous author by then.

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

Question Number One.

1. There are many of Dickens' books mentioned in the text. Write down names of these two books.
2. Write down the reason that made Dickens no longer able to attend school regularly at the age of twelve?
3. Dickens' novels highlighted two aspects of the 19th century. Write down these two aspects.
4. Write down the reasons that made Dickens a famous journalist in 1836?
6. Find a word in the text that means "*someone who keeps records or accounts in an office*"
7. What does the underlined pronoun "*who*" refer to?

Question Number Two

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

1. Jordanian people must assume.....for the loss of water. (**accountable**)
2. I read a.....story that includes both comedy and tragedy. (**fascinate**)
3. People are taking too many fish from the oceans and.....,there are not many left. (**consequent**)

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

I like chicken dishes that are spiced.

.....



C. Choose the suitable word from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences.

gestures/ paved/ abundant/ practical

1. Hisham likes hands-on work because he is a man.
2. Deaf people use.....and hand signs to communicate.
3. The Minoans built the first.....roads in Europe.

Question Number Three:

A. Correct the verb between brackets to complete each of the following sentences

1. they must consider.....statistics in your report. . (use)
2. By the time that I arrived at the station, the bus (leave)
3. Before Selmato bed, she read a chapter of her book. (go)
4. Our team managed the match after difficult struggle. (win)
5. My brother wants his meal.....before he arrives home daily. (cook)

B. Study the following sentences and correct the mistakes in them. (one mistake in each sentence)

1. While Omar had a bath, the telephone rang.
2. I hoped getting my money from him

C. Study the following pair of sentences and answer the question below.

1. I tried to sleep but I couldn't
2. I tried opening the window

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

Question Number Four.

A. Rewrite the following sentences using the suitable modal verb for possibility from those given in the box.

Must have, can't have, might have

1. I am sure Petra was inhabited by many cultures through history due to the ruins that remain.

Petra

2. Scientists believe that the Nabateans weren't illiterate People

The Nabateans

B. Rewrite the following items so that the new item is similar in meaning to the one before it.

1. "The government is going to build a new hospital in Amman ".

The spokesman said.....

2. "Do you like your job?"

The presenter asked Sana



3. "Where have you been?"

They asked Manal

D. Rewrite the following items in the causative.

1. Hisham needs to repair his car. He is going to send it to an expert.

Waleed.....

2. I asked someone to post the letter.

I.....

Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it.

1 I have some questions for you, *Muna*.

Nour told *Muna* that

2 I've lived in Amman for six years.

Sami said that

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

Huda told me that

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

Tareq said that

5 My favourite subject this year is Chemistry.

Hussein told me that

6 Perhaps Issa's phone was broken.

Issa's phone might have

7 I asked someone to fix my computer.

I had

8 "How long does it take to get to London?"

The woman asked

9 "When did Jordan start competing in the Olympics?"

He asked

10 "Do you like broccoli?"

Asma asked me

11 "Did you learn about Earth's resources last week before?"

Fadi asked them

12 He didn't rob the bank. He's such a nice person.

He can't have

13 I've lost my bag. I am sure I left it on the train.

I must have

14 I didn't repair my car.

I had



Derivations

Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. Humans and animals **are**..... on water to survive. (**reliance**)
2., the Jordanian government have released the following notice to commence raising awareness of this matter. (**Consequent**)
3. People must **assume** for their actions. (**accountable**)
4. The electric circuits in the school **are** consistently (**maintain**)
5. I fail **to** their attitude. (**comprehension**)
6. The government provides us with drinking water that is consistently free **from** (**pollute**)

Correct the verbs between brackets then write your answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. While he _____ in Paris, he visited his grandparents. (**stay**)
2. My daughter had learnt the alphabet **by the time** she _____ school. (**start**)
3. I was writing an email when the phone _____ (**ring**)
4. After Braille _____ the system, he worked for many years to improve and complete the communication method that soldiers used. (**see**)
5. Marwan enjoys _____ detective stories. (**read**)
6. He's hoping _____ medicine at university. (**study**)
7. Many Roman writers wrote about what the Nabatean culture **must have** _____ like. (**be**)
8. The government **promised** that they _____ to use more renewable energy sources. (**will, try**)
9. Ali **said** that he _____ a prize. (**win**)
10. Sami will **get** his car _____ tomorrow. (**fix**)