

2018

11th English Guide Dossier Unit 7 Action Pack

الدليل اللغة الانجليزية الصف الأول الثانوي والتوجيهي
المهني الوحدة 7

معاني المفردات المهمة المعلمة بالأسود + معاني كلمات الضرورية تحتها خط +
+ الاشتقاقات المهمة. أسئلة نموذجية وافية للقطع النصية والقواعد
والمفردات بما فيها ملحق التعبير.

LITERATURE P58



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English for All Ages

3/30/2018



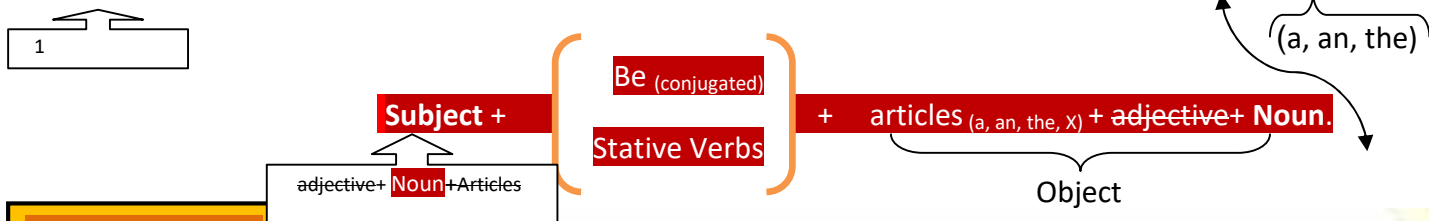
Literature	الأدب	Journalist	صحفي	Novelist_n	روائي
Narrator_n	راوي	Clerk	موظف الكاتب	Author	مؤلف
Lawyer_n	محامٍ	Playwright	كاتب المسرحية	Poet_n	شاعر
Love_n	العشق - يعشق	Hate	الكره	Like	يعجب
Dislike	يكره - لاتعجبه	Prefer	يفضل	Decide	يقرر
Don't want	لا يريد	Intend_v	ينوي - يعتزم	Try_v	يحاول
Short story	قصة قصيرة	Biography	سيرة حياة شخص	Novel_n	رواية
Poetry_n	شعر	Play_n	مسرحية	Non-fiction	غير خيالية
Prophet	النبى	Judge_n	القاضي - يحكم	Title_n	العنوان
Type	النوع	Set_v	يضع المكان والزمان	Setting_n	اعدادات المكان والزمان
Main character	الشخصية الرئيسية	Recommend_v	يوصي	Anthology	مجموعة أدبية
Was born	ولد	Coast	الساحل	Quiet	هادئ
Remember	يتذكر	Financial	مالية	No longer able	لم يعد قادرا
Attend_v	يحظ	Regularly	بانتظام	Factory	مصنع
Loneliness	الوحدة	Influence	تأثير	Luckily_{adv}	لحسن الحظ
Publication	المنشورات	Series	سلسلة - مسلسل	Appeared	ظهرت
Popular_{adj}	مشهور	Famous	مشهور	By then	حينها
Cruelty_n	وحشية	Slavery_n	العبودية	Highlighted_{v2}	موضحة
Cruel_{adj}	وحشي	Treatment	معاملة	Labour	تشغيل
Experience	يجرب - يعيش تجربة	Published_{v3}	المنشور	Issues	القضايا - المسائل
Moral	أخلاق	Using	استغلال	Address_v	تعنون - تطرح
Social_{adj}	اجتماعي	Contribute	يساهم	Diminish_v	يقلل

Interested <u>in</u> adj	مهتم ب	Interesting adj	ممتع	Fantastic adj	رائع
Adventure	مغامرة	Thrilling adj	مشوقة	Amazing adj	مدهشة
Enjoyable adj	ممتعة	Favourite	مفضل	Length	الطول
ORPHAN	يتيم	Workhouse	ملجأ للعمل	Suffer	يعاني
Escape	هرب	Leader	قائد	Thieves	سارقين
Kind adj	لطيف	Steal	يسرق	Also	أيضا
Look after	يعتني	Protect	يحمي	Difficult adj	صعب
Poor adj	فقير	Poverty n	الفقر	Homeless adj	منازل بلا مأوى
Tale	حكاية	endure	يصمد - يتحمل	Crime	الجريمة
Full of	ملئمة ب	Paint v	تصور	Vivid adj	واضح - نشطة
Working class	الطبقة العاملة	Industrialization	تصنيع - الثورة الصناعية	IS TREATED	عومل
Cruelly adv	بوحشية	Similar position	بموقف مماثل	Timid	خجول
Is taken advantage of	يستغل - يخذ على حين غرة	Lines	السطور	Persuade	يقنع
Ask	يطلب	Is punished	عوقب	Incident n	الحادثة
Obstacle n	عقبة	Face v	يواجه	As	بينما
Progress	يتقدم - يتطور	Come across	نصادف	Sly adj	خبيث - مخادع
The villain	الشرير - الوغد	Get confusing	تشوش	Keep track of	تحافظ على مسار
However	على أية حال	Skilled adj	ماهر	Powerful	قوي
Description	مواصفات - وصف	To Evoke v	لتحفيز - لإثارة	Feelings	مشاعر
Reader	القارئ	Sympathy n	شفقة	As well as	فضلا عن - بالإضافة ل
Outrage	الغضب	Leave	يترك	Memorable	تذكاري
Generous adj	كريم	Seem	يبدو	Inevitable adj	محتوم

<u>Wrongly</u> adv	بالخطأ	<u>Accused</u>	اتهم	Robbery	السرقه
<u>Complaint</u> n	شكوى	<u>Pace</u> n	نمط سرعة	<u>Confusion</u> n	التشويش خلط
<u>Alter</u> v	يبدل - يغير	<u>Opinion</u> n	رأي	<u>Fine</u>	جيد
<u>Review</u> n, v	مراجعة - تقييم	<u>Reviewer</u> n	مراجع - المقيم	Writing style	نمط طراز الكتابة
<u>Amusing</u> adj	مسلية	<u>Exciting</u> adj	مثارة	<u>Thriller</u>	تشويق
<u>Take place</u>	يحدث	Encourage	يشجع		
<u>Fictitious</u>	خيالي	<u>Narrative</u>	روايات - قصص	Revolve around	تدور حول
<u>Theme</u>	سمة - الفكرة الرئيسية	<u>Wisdom</u>	حكمة	<u>Lessons</u>	دروس
<u>Emotions</u>	مشاعر	Simple	بسيط	<u>Experience</u>	تجربة
<u>Leaf</u>	يتصفح بسرعة	<u>Facts</u>	حقائق	<u>Opinions</u>	آراء
<u>Summary</u>	ملخص	Adulthood	سن البلوغ	<u>Affect</u>	يؤثر
<u>Eventually</u>	وبالنهاية	Lifestyle	نمط الحياة	<u>Realise</u>	يدرك
<u>Fascinating</u>	فاتن - ساحر	<u>Sympathetic</u>	حساس - عطوف	<u>Realistic</u>	واقعية
<u>Rural</u>	ريفية - قروي	<u>embarrassed</u>	منحرج - محرج	<u>Immature</u>	غير ناضج
<u>Comedy</u>	مضحكة	<u>Tragedy</u>	مأساة	<u>Reality</u>	واقعية
<u>Fantasy</u>	خيال	Grief	تعزية - أسي	Desire	الرغبة
Behave	يتصرف	Generous	كريم	Kindness	اللطافة
<u>Recommend</u>	يو بوضي	<u>Mysteries</u>	الغموض	<u>Set</u> v3	أعدت
<u>Description</u> n	وصف	<u>Describe</u> v	يصف	<u>Descriptive</u> adj	وصفي

(Adjective + Noun) Or pronoun

Adverb₁ + **Subject** + Auxiliary V. (conjugated) + adv₂ + **Verb** (conjugated) + adv₃ + **object** (noun/ or <prep. + Articles + adj. + noun>)



Derivations

<u>Verb_v</u>	<u>Noun_n</u>	<u>Adjective_{adj}</u>	<u>Adverb_{adv}</u>	Noun or Adjective related to person
endure	Endurance	Endurable	Endurably	-----
-----	<u>Fiction</u>	Fictional – fictitious	-----	-----
Provide	Provision	-----	-----	-----
-----	<u>Commerce</u>	Commercial	Commercially	-----
-----	Cruelty	Cruel	Cruelly	Cruel
=====	novel / novelist	-----	-----	Novelist _n
	Finance	Financial	Financially	-----
	Loneliness	Lonely- lone		
	Slavery	Slave		
	Poverty	Poor		
Publish	Publication	Published	-----	-----
Memorize	Memory- memoir memorization	Memorable- memorisable	Memorably	Memorist _n
Confuse	Confusion	Confusable- confusing - confused	-----	Confused _{adj}
	Poetry - poet - poem			Poet _n
Amuse	Amusement	Amusing - amused	-----	Amused _{adj}
-----	Inevitability	inevitable	inevitably	-----

**Glossary – meanings-
identifications – definitions**

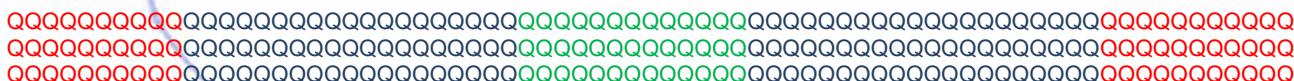
Journalist	Someone who writes in newspaper
Novelist	Someone who writes novels
Narrator	Someone who tells about a novel
Clerk	Office employee
Author	Someone who writes a stories
Lawyer	Someone who works in law
Playwright_n	Someone who writes plays
Poet_n	Someone who writes poems
Slavery_n	The system of having slaves
Blurb	A short description on a book or a product giving information about it.
Endure	To be in a difficult or painful situation for a long time without complaining.
Industrialization	Development of a lot of industry in a certain country or place.
Inevitable	Certain to happen and impossible to avoid
<u>Keep tract of</u>	<u>To continue to be aware of something</u>
Outrage	A feeling of a great anger and shock
<u>unheard of</u>	<u>Very unusual</u>
Fictional	Fictional people or events are imaginary and from a book or story
Anthology	A collection of story, poems or songs, etc. In one book
Biography	An account of a person's life written by another person
Braille	<u>A form of printing for blind people, they read by touching the papers with their fingers.</u>
Byline	A line at the beginning of an article that gives the writer's name
Caption	Words printed above or below the picture to explain what it is showing.
<u>Cruelty</u>	<u>Behaviour or action that deliberately causes pain to people or animals.</u>

Headline	The title of a newspaper report, which is printed in large letter above the report.
Helium	A gas that is lighter than air.
Institute	An organisation that has a particular purpose such as scientific or educational.
Leisure	Time when you are not working or studying and you can relax and do things you enjoy.
Mass media	
Masthead	
Meadow	
Provision	
Publication_n	Information that is printed in a newspaper so that the public can read it.
Rehabilitation	
Signal	
Simultaneously	
Slavery	The system of having slaves.
Software	
Subtract_v	To take a number from a larger number.
Symbol	
Tactile	

N.	Adj.	V.	Adv.
adj.+ -----	----- + n.	to ----- ,
the ----- of	Be*+ -----	will/can/may+ ---	s. + v adj.
----- v. -----	a/an/the +----- n.	S. + <u>V.</u> + O.	v1v2
in/on /from +-----	adv. + -----+ n.	does/do/did + V.	S. + V. + O. +.....
his/her/my+ -----	enough +-----		
one/two + ----	look/become+ ---		
any/many +-----	the most+ -----		
	very/so/really+ ----		

Charles Dickens

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.



1. What did Charles love mostly when he was a child?
2. Why did Charles Dickens have to stop going to school?
He had to stop going to school because he had to work.
3. What distinguishes Charles Dickens from other boys?
4. His father's financial problem affected his life badly, how?
5. Find a word from the text which means **"the person who writes in newspapers"**.
6. Find a word which means **"Someone who keeps records in an office"**
7. What do the underlined words refer to?
8. How did Dickens’ experiences of work influence his writing?
He felt lonely at work and this influenced his writing.
9. What was his first successful published work?
The Pickwick Papers was his first successful work.
10. Quote the sentence which indicates that Charles Dickens liked reading more than playing as the other children.
11. Write down the reasons that made Dickens a famous journalist in 1836?
12. What issues did many of his novels highlight? *What was the subject of his novels in 19th century?*
Many of his novels highlighted the issues of cruelty to children and child labour.
13. Charles used to do two things during travelling. Mention them?
14. What do you think are the moral problems with using children as labour?
I think children should not be used as labour because they need to be nourished and looked after until they are strong enough to do the tough manual jobs that they are expected to do as children. Additionally, they have a right to be children, and play and learn.
15. Do you think a novel that addresses a social problem would contribute to diminishing these problems? If so, how? If not, why not?
I think a novel about these social problems might make people more aware of them, but I think it might take a very long time for people to start to take action, because it is not urgent enough. Also, people might just think it is fiction, so there is no point in getting worried about the situation.

A. Chooses the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences. There are more words than you need. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

Clerk/ Attend/ publication/ author/ **short stories** / **biography**/ **novel**/ **poetry**/ **play**/ **non-fiction**/ writing style/ language/ fascinating/ conveyed/ recommend/ descriptive/ interested/ enjoyable/ meaning/ biography/ author/ line/ simple/ prefer/ story/ glad/ biography/ novel/non-fiction/ **anthology**/ short stories/**vivid**/ **poet**/ author/ **journalist**/ **novelist**/ **poet**/ **playwright**/ **writer**/ **pace**/ **speed**/ **confusion**/ **literature**/ evoke/ well described/ memorable/ **masterpieces**/ **perspective**/ novelist

- 1) Charles Dickens was no longer able to _____ school regularly when he was 12.
- 2) At the age of 14, Charles Dickens first started to work as a _____ in a lawyer's office in London.
- 3) Charles Dickens First popular _____ was a series of pieces called "The *Pickwick Papers* appeared in newspaper. Dickens was a famous _____ by then.
- 4) *Julius Caesar* – a _____ by Shakespeare.
- 5) *Dombey and Son* – a _____ by Charles Dickens.
- 6) *A Child's Garden of Verses* – a _____ anthology by Robert Louis Stevenson.
- 7) *A Thousand and One Nights* – a group of _____ told by a helpless woman to keep herself alive.
- 8) *Shakespeare's Life* by J. Maxwell – a _____ of this famous playwright.
- 9) *All About Volcanoes* – an informative _____ book.

No
n-
ficti
on

10) I have to **admit** finding the _____ of this book very dry, almost academic.

11) I **didn't like** the _____ that the writer used in this book. It was too technical. I had to look up so many words!

Sho
rt
stor
ies

12) I **found** every single story _____ and enjoyable. It's **amazing** how each story _____ a different **moral** lesson.

13) I _____ reading this book when you have uninterrupted time or perhaps when you are on a long trip yourself.

Clerk/ Attend/ publication/ author/ **short stories / biography/ novel/ poetry/ play/ non-fiction/** writing style/ language/ fascinating/ conveyed/ recommend/ descriptive/ interested/ enjoyable/ meaning/ biography/ author/ line/ simple/ prefer/ story/ glad/ biography/ novel/non-fiction/ anthology/ short stories/vivid/ **poet/** author/ journalist/ novelist/ poet/ playwright/ writer/ **pace/ speed/ confusion/ literature/** evoke/ well described/ memorable/ **masterpieces/ perspective/** novelist

Nov
el

14) The style of the Arabic original version is very _____ and moving in this book.

15) I've always been _____ in such stories.

16) This book is _____ and thoughtful at the same time because the events are very exciting, and they also make you stop and think about their **deep** _____. I certainly **recommend** it!

Bio
gra
phy

17) I've always had the impression that _____ books were boring because the _____ would be telling someone's **life** as if they're telling the news. In fact, this book changed my mind and I enjoyed every page and every _____.

18) I _____ reading scientific books that are _____ to understand.

19) I enjoyed the _____ as much as I did in Arabic.

20) **This isn't usually** my cup of tea, but I'm so _____ I **read** it.

21) The life and work of Ibn Battuta: this _____ gives an account of the journeys and writings of the 14th century traveler.

22) Wuthering Heights: a new edition of perhaps Emily Bronte's most famous _____.

23) The Young Person Encyclopaedia of Space: a _____ work that is an essential reference book for all schoolchildren.

24) Poems of The Masters: a poetry _____ collecting the most important works ever written.

25) Dubliners: an excellent collection of 15 _____ by James Joyce.

26) Oliver Twist, like many of Dickens other **novels**, paints a _____ picture of life for the working class.

Clerk/ Attend/ publication/ author/ **short stories / biography/ novel/ poetry/ play/ non-fiction/** writing style/ language/ fascinating/ conveyed/ recommend/ descriptive/ interested/ enjoyable/ meaning/ biography/ author/ line/ simple/ prefer/ story/ glad/ biography/ novel/non-fiction/ anthology/ short stories/vivid/ **poet/** author/ journalist/ novelist/ poet/ playwright/ writer/ **pace/ speed/ confusion/ literature/** evoke/ well described/ memorable/ **masterpieces/ perspective/** novelist

- 27) Nizar Qabani is a famous.....he wrote many interesting poems.
- 28) If you write any kind of published material, you are an _____.
- 29) If you specifically write for a newspaper or a magazine, you are a _____.
- 30) If you write fictitious narrative books, you are a _____.
- 31) If you write shorter, rhyming pieces, you are a _____.
- 32) If you write a dialogue which will be performed by actors in theatre, you are a _____.
- 33) If you like writing for pleasure, you've never had anything published; you might describe yourself as a _____.
- 34) One of the main _____ of the daily official newspaper is the weather forecast.
- 35) My only **complaint** was the _____ of the book; at the beginning it progresses quite slowly and then suddenly seems to _____ up, leading to _____ at the end.
- 36) It is not difficult to see why "Oliver Twist" has such a special place in English _____.
- 37) Dickens is very _____ at using powerful **descriptions** of his characters to _____ strong feelings in the reader.
- 38) Because the characters are so _____, they leave a very _____ image in your mind and this helps to remember who is who.
- 39) "The Wanderer" is one of Gibran Khalil Gibran's _____.
- 40) Reading "The Wanderer" made me rethink a few things in my life and see them from a different, deeper _____.
- 41) Najeeb Mahfouz is the most famous Egyptian _____ and playwright.

- ❖ **Gerund**: -ing form as a fact or ongoing activity.
- ❖ **Infinitive**: to V1 as habit or initiation the activity.

Verbs followed by Gerund [-ing form]	Verbs followed by infinitive [V1]	Verbs followed by either (-ing or V1)
Avoid ,	Agree , hope	Begin , start
Consider , keep	Ask , manage	Continue ,
Dislike	attempt, offer	Hate
Enjoy	Choose , prepare	Intend
Finish	Decide , promise	like
Practice	Except , seem	Love
Suggest	Forget , want	Prefer

Some verbs can be followed by either infinitive or an-ing form, but there is some deference in meaning. These include forget, remember, stop and try.

إذن بعض الأفعال تأتي بعدها إما مصدر أو جراند (ing)

من هذه الأفعال: forget, remember, stop and try.

-) She stopped talking when she saw the beautiful view.
-) We stopped to check our route on the map.
-) I remember playing in the park when I was younger.
-) I must remember to return the book to the library.
-) Try reading a work of fiction instead of. You might find that more interesting.
(try = experiment)
-) I try to finish the book during my holiday but it was too long.
(try = attempt)

	Same verbs followed by gerund or	Infinitive with slight different in meaning
Begin	She began singing. She began to sing.	She is beginning to sing.
	<i>When "begin" is used in non-continuous tenses, you can either use a gerund or an infinitive.</i>	<i>When "begin" is used in continuous tenses, an infinitive is used.</i>
Dread	She dreaded taking the test. <i>Usually "dread" is followed by a gerund.</i>	He dreaded to think of the consequences of his actions. <i>"Dread" is sometimes used with infinitives such as "think" or "consider." In the sentence above, "dreaded to think" means "did not want to think."</i>
Forget	She forgot reading the book when she was a kid. <i>When "forget" is used with a gerund, it means "to forget that you have done something." The sentence above means that she read the book when she was a kid, and that she has forgotten that fact.</i>	She forgot to pay the rent this month. <i>When forget is used with an infinitive, it means "to forget that you need to do something." The sentence above means that she forgot that she needed to pay the rent.</i>
Keep	She kept talking. <i>"Keep" is normally used with a gerund to mean that you continue doing an action.</i>	The attackers kept hostages to prevent the police from entering. <i>"Keep" can also be used with an object followed by an infinitive, but then the infinitive takes on the meaning of "in order to...." In the sentence above, the attackers kept hostages in order to prevent the police from entering.</i>
Need	The house needs cleaning. <i>When "need" is used with a gerund, it takes on a passive meaning. The sentence above means "the house needs to be cleaned."</i>	He needs to call his boss. He needs him to call his boss. <i>"Need" is usually used with an infinitive or an object + an infinitive.</i>
Regret	I regretted being late to the interview. <i>"Regret" is normally used with a gerund.</i>	We regret to inform you that your position at the company is being eliminated. <i>"Regret" is sometimes used with infinitives such as "to inform." In the sentence above, "We regret to inform you" means "We wish we did not have to tell you (bad news)."</i>
remember	I remember mentioning the meeting yesterday. I remember playing in the park. <i>When "remember" is used with a gerund, it means "to remember that you have done something." The sentence above means that I mentioned the meeting, and that I remember the fact that I did that.</i>	He remembered to turn off the lights before he left. <i>When "remember" is used with an infinitive, it means "to remember that you need to do something." The sentence above means that he remembered that he needed to turn the lights off.</i> ()

<p>Start</p>	<p>Marge started talking really fast. Marge started to talk really fast.</p> <p><i>When "start" is used in non-continuous tenses, you can either use a gerund or an infinitive.</i></p>	<p>Marge is starting to talk really fast.</p> <p><i>When "start" is used in continuous tenses, an infinitive is used.</i></p> <p>I started to learn Russian, but it was so much work that I finally quit the class.</p> <p><i>In other situations, an infinitive means that you did not complete or continue an action.</i></p>
<p>Stop</p>	<p>He stopped smoking for health reasons.</p> <p>"Stop" is normally used with a gerund. Stopped doing.</p>	<p>He stopped to rest for a few minutes.</p> <p>When "stop" is used with an infinitive, the infinitive takes on the meaning of "in order to." In the sentence above, he stopped in order to rest for a few minutes</p> <p>توقف لبدأ</p>
<p>Try</p>	<p>She can't find a job. She tried looking in the paper, but there was nothing. She tried asking friends and family, but nobody knew of anything. She also tried going shop to shop, but nobody was hiring.</p> <p>"Try + gerund" means to try or to experiment with different methods to see if something works.</p> <p>She tried eating the snake soup, but she didn't like it.</p> <p>"Try + gerund" is often used when you experiment with something, but you do not really like it or want to do it again.</p>	<p>She tried to climb the tree, but she couldn't even get off the ground.</p> <p>When you "try to do" something, you want to (attempt to) do it, but you do not succeed in actually doing it. In the sentence above, an infinitive is used because she cannot successfully climb the tree.</p> <p>Try not to wake the baby when you get up tomorrow at 5 AM.</p> <p>An infinitive is also used if you are asking someone to try something they may or may not be able to accomplish.</p>

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

- 1) I don't like _____ in the sea. It's too cold. (swim)
- 2) We wanted _____ (play) tennis, but it was _____ (rain).
- 3) When I was younger, I loved _____ (ride) my bike.
- 4) They suggested _____ (have) lunch at Japanese restaurant.
- 5) He's hoping _____ (study) medicine at university.
- 6) He enjoyed _____ (travel), and travelled all over the world.
- 7) Would you consider _____ (move) to another country?
- 8) I offered _____ (help) my father clean the car.
- 9) She decided _____ (study) Law at university.
- 10) My brother likes _____ (play) the guitar.
- 11) I prefer _____ (read) historical novels. I love _____ (get) **to know** the characters.
- 12) She stopped _____ (talk) when she saw the beautiful view.
- 13) We stopped _____ (check) our route on the map.
- 14) I remember _____ (play) in the park when I was younger.
- 15) I must remember _____ (return) that book to the library.
- 16) Try _____ (read) a work of fiction instead. You might find that more interesting.
- 17) I try _____ (finish) the book during my holiday, but it _____ (be) too long.
- 18) Experienced drivers avoid _____ (get) stuck in traffic jams by taking back roads.
- 19) What do you prefer – **playing / to play** sports or *reading / to read*?
- 20) When did you start **learning / to learn** English.
- 21) What do you hope **doing / to do** when you finish school?
- 22) What do you enjoy **to do / doing** in your free time?
- 23) Where do you want **going / to go** on holiday?
- 24) What are you planning **doing / to do** this weekend?
- 25) Do you remember **starting / to start** school for the first time?
- 26) Would you ever consider **moving / to move** to another country?

- 27) Fatima dislikes _____ (**be**) with children very much.
- 28) Rakan enjoyed _____ (**learn**) Arabic at school.
- 29) I suggested _____ (**wait**) for a bus but they wanted to walk.
- 30) He is hoping _____ (study) medicine.
- 31) Try _____ (**be**) quiet, please.
- 32) The car has run out of fuel. We should stop _____ (**fill**) it with fuel.
- 33) I tried _____ (**change**) the filter but it didn't work.
- 34) I'm considering _____ (**download**) e-books from the internet.
- 35) We wanted _____ (**play**) tennis, but it was rainy.
- 36) When I was younger, I loved _____ (**ride**) my bike.
- 37) You must remember _____ (**return**) that book to the library.
- 38) He had a heart attack. He should stop _____ (**smoke**) soon.
- 39) The lift sopped between floors so I tried _____ (**press**) the red button to call for help.
- 40) I'll be able _____ (**take**) more books with me to study.
- 41) I stopped _____ (**run**) because I was out of breath.
- 42) Stop _____ (**cry**) and tell me, what's the matter?
- 43) I tried _____ (**run**) faster but I was too tired.
- 44) If you can't reach me by email, try _____ (**call**) me.
- 45) I must remember _____ (**phone**) my parents.

C. Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in the box and write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLIT.

- 1) If you write fictitious narrative books, you are a _____ (**novel**).
- 2) There are many organisation who _____ (**provision**) food, medicine and shelter for the poor people.
- 3) I read a.....story that includes both comedy and tragedy. (**fascinate**)
- 4) Reading this book was a relaxing _____ (**experiencing**).
- 5) This boy _____ (**endurance**) many difficult times in 19th century.
- 6) The tennis player _____ (**endurable**) many obstacles during his career.
- 7) "Oliver Twist" reveals the _____ (**cruel**) of some people in the 19th century London.
- 8) Two novels of Dickens highlighted the _____ (**cruelly**) treatment of people.
- 9) Oliver is treated _____ (**cruelty**). 10) Oliver is __ treated. 11) __, Oliver has been treated.

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

- 1) A-Try reading a work of fiction instead. You might find that more interesting.
B- I tried to finish the book during my holiday, but it was too long.

Which form of the verb (try) means attempt?

- 2) **Write the difference:**

A- Tom tried to arrive to school early but he made accident.

B- Tom tried adding salt to the salad but it tasted bad.

- 3) My uncle is a **poet**. He writes reports and news for a famous newspaper.

Replace the underlined type of writers with the correct one.

- 4) Charles Dickens is a famous British **playwright**. He wrote many stories and novels.

Replace the underlined type of writers with the correct one.

- 5) The life and work of Ibn Battuta: This **anthology** gives an account of the journeys and writings of the 14th century traveler.

Replace the underlined type of books with the correct one.

- 6) I've just finished to read "Jane Eyre". Have you read it.

Some items in the above sentence are incorrect. Rewrite them correctly.

Writing

A. EDITING.

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes (two grammar mistake, three punctuation mistake and two spelling mistakes). Find out these nine mistakes and correct them. Write the correct answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

تدرب
بحيث
تجد
الأخطاء
جميعها
بنفس
الوقت
وبأقل من
10 دقائق

The wanderer is one of Gibran Khalil Gibrans masterpiece. Reading this book was very relaxed experience. I find myself in this book and felt that it related so much to my life. It made me rethink a fiw things in my life and see them from a different deeper repective.

Three
grammar,
two spelling
and three
punctuation
mistakes

When pip grwos up he is given a lot of money. Although he didn't know where the money has come from. There he become a gentleman and learns more about the world.

B. Guided writing (4 points)

Read the information below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLIT, write two sentences using the given notes below about Use the appropriate linking words.

Punctuation	. , : ' "....." ? ! - / ()	علامات الترقيم
Examples	For an example, For instance, Such as, like	تقديم أمثلة
Adding information	Firstly, Secondly, thirdly, Lastly/finally, Moreover As well as Then, Furthermore, And In addition, Also, ,too.	إضافة معلومات
Contrasting ideas	But On one hand, on the other hand, Although Nevertheless However While	إظهار تناقض الأفكار وتباينها
Summarizing	Finally To sum up, In conclusion, To conclude,	تلخيص والخاتمة

Write a biography by using the information given

Name: Ali Ibn Nafi

Date of birth: 789CE

Profession: musician

Achievements: revolutionized musical theory, introduce Oud.

A blurb/ review of a book: Oliver Twist

Author

Charles Dickens

Subject

A boy from working class

Recommendation

Interesting novel

C. FREE WRITING. (7 points)

In your ANSWER BOOKLIT, write a composition of about 120 words on one of the following:

Student book, Page 59, exercise 7

1) Write two paragraphs about your **reading habits**. Think about the **books you have read** or want to read in future. Use the verbs in the box.

I read all kinds of books, the Holy Quran, magazines and newspapers. I also read a wide variety of genres. My tastes are very different. Mostly, I just enjoy discovering and experiencing new things.

First thing in the morning, I read the Holy Quran, and then I look at feeds from various and news sites. It usually takes me 45 minutes to an hour to scan these feeds and read the articles that catch my attention.

At the end of the day, right before bed, I try to read for 30 minutes or so. This is always a physical book. I am currently reading a book on search engine optimization; I have to be careful, because if the book is too stimulating it keeps me up thinking.

Student book, Page 63, exercise 6

(129) Words

2) Use your ideas from exercise 5 to write a **blurb and a review** of your chosen book.

**The blurb:
Describing the
book**

Expressing the purpose of the book, identifying the author in an attractive way and summarising the content very briefly to catch the attention of readers.

The review:

- Identifying the book
- Developing the review
- Stating an opinion

Describing the book (title, author, date of publication, length, illustrations ...)

Summarising the content, analysing the content and approach, evaluating the ideas and identifying the significance of the book

Expressing your opinion of the book – you liked/disliked the book, recommend it for others to read or not ...

Activity book, Page 43, exercise 12

3) Describe a fictional **character** from a novel or play.

Student book, Page 61, exercise 10

4) Write a four-paragraph essay about your **favourite book**. Answer the questions in exercise 8.

"The Wonderer" is one of Gibran Khalil Gibran's masterpieces. I read a lot of books by Gibran and this one is my favourite. It is a collection of 52 short stories which all revolve around the theme of people being unable to communicate with each other and manage their different emotions. The book contains many moral lessons and pieces of wisdom, which are delivered to the reader through very simple stories.

Reading this book was very relaxing experience. I found myself in this book and felt that it related so much to my daily life.

It made me rethink a few things in my life and see them from a different perspective.

It is a good book for one to keep and leaf through every now and then.

(130) Words

Write a short story

قصيرة

First flight

The waitress was kind and helpful, giving their smiles automatically, but my fear was getting larger and larger that the cold smiles around couldn't calm me down. The captain welcomed us and hoped we have a happy flight.

With my heart in my legs, I grabbed my father's hand and closed my eyes. When the plane took off, I felt as if we were along going up nowhere in a vast satanic space, leaving the planet earth forever. It was a terrible feeling.

My father looked at me. He was shocked to see me pale and shaking. He took me in his arms and kissed me. I felt secure and safe. Then I went in deep sleep until we arrived at Dubai airport. An experience I would never forget and never wish to live again.

(137) Words

كلمات متكررة في اسئلة النص

text نص	pronoun ضمير	suggest اقترح	ways طرق
paragraph فقرة	refer يعود	mention عدد	mean يعني
word كلمة	sentence جملة	according حسب	factors عوامل
find ابحث/ جد	underlined تحته خط	following التالي	examples امثلة
quote اقتبس	write down اكتب	describe يوصف	show يظهر
indicate/tell يدل	justify يبرر	causes/ results نتائج	steps خطوات
What? ما Why? لماذا Who/? من When? متى Where? أين Whose? لمن Which? أي	How? كيف How Tall? كم طول How Far? كم تبعد How Much? (Uncountable) كم الكمية How Many? (Countable) كم العدد How High? كم ارتفاع How Long? (غير عاقل) كم طول How Long? (للفترة الزمنية) كم طول How Often? كم مرة How Old? كم العمر	characteristics/qualities/ features (صفات), خصائص view/opinion وجهة نظر benefits/advantages/pluses/ good things/aims/goals فوائد	

نصائح من قاعات التصحيح لتجنب الأخطاء واهدار العلامة!

1. سؤال الاقتباس : عليك ان تختار جملة قصيرة مراعي وضع علامة التوقف. دون اضافة اي كلمة لاحقة.
2. سؤال جد الكلمات: اخطاء الطلاب عادة ما تكون باضافة كلمة زائدة على المطلوب وبهذا = صفر!
3. التفكير الناقد : يطرح السؤال قضية لها علاقة بالنص لذلك يطلب جملتين لابداء الرأي - فكر في جملتين بالعربي وصفهما بالانجليزي مراعي ما شرحت لك مسبقا لكيفية البدء = علامة كاملة .
4. سؤال التعداد : كتابة 2 او 3 او 4 من المطلوب او جزء او الجملة التي تحتوي التعداد = علامة كاملة.