

اعزائي الطلبة تم اعداد الملخص  
لخدمتكم فاني اتمنى من الله ان  
ينجحكم ويدخل الفرحة والسرور  
على قلوب امهاتكم.

فلا تجزع ان تهت فكل حكايات  
"السندباد الجميلة حصلت لانه تاه"

اللهم قوة اللهم قوة اللهم قوة.

Optimism is the one quality more associated  
with success and happiness than any other.

التفاؤل هو الميزة الأكثر ارتباطاً بالنجاح والسعادة من أي شيء آخر

**كيفية حل اسئلة القطعة:**

الاجابة على سؤال الضمير:

1. What does the underlined (word / pronoun / phrase) الكلمة / الضمير / phrase الجمله refer to?

1 – I , me , my , myself &gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt; the writer الكاتب

2 – you , your , yourself , we , our , us &gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt; readers القراء

3 – it , its , itself >>>>>> على الاسم المفرد الغير العاقل بداية الجملة التي هي فيها او الجملة السابقة  
ملاحظة مهمة اذا جاء بعد it صفة فانها تعود على ما بعد الصفة ودليل وجودهاNeuro-scientists confirmed that **it** was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma.

4. She, her, herself &gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt; تعود على اسم عاقل مؤنث

5. He, him, his, himself &gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt; تعود على اسم عاقل مذكر

6. They, them, their, themselves, others, ones &gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt; تعود على اسم عاقل غير عاقل جمع

He said that the sensations were almost the same as the **ones** he felt with his other hand.

7. There هناك / here هنا &gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt; مكان

8. relative pronouns (who \ which \ where) &gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt; تعود على كلمة قبلها تمام

2. What does the underlined word " " mean? ماذا تعني الكلمة التي تحتها خط?

يعتمد هذا السؤال على حفظك للافعال المركبة، مصطلحات الالوان، المتلازمات وطبعا ما ننسى الكلمات الموجودة في نهاية الكتاب

-Find a word in the text that means.....

-Replace the underlined phrasal verb/ body idiom " ....." with its correct meaning.

-Replace the underlined phrase " المصطلح " with the correct phrasal verb/ colour idiom

اجابة سؤال التعداد : ونعرف بان الوزارة تستخدم بعض الكلمات التي يجب عليك حفظها.

المهارات Skills اقتراحات Suggestions الحلول Solutions ايجابيات Advantages طرق\ اساليب Ways / methods

التوصيات Recommendations العقوبات Punishments الفوائد Benefits الميزات Qualities

التهديدات Threats الخصائص Features الأهداف Purposes السلبيات Disadvantages الاختلافات Differences

العقوبات Distinguishes الخصائص Characteristics الأسباب Causes الظروف Circumstances

الخصائص Properties الاستخدامات Uses الاسباب Reasons

اذا احتوى السؤال على كلمة reasons يجب ان يحتوى الجواب على احد الكلمات الاتية  
due to /as/ because/to/ in order to/ since/ for

وعادة ما ينتهي السؤال الخاص بالتعداد بالنهايات الاتية:

.....write down two of them/ these اكتب نقطتين

.....write down these two اكتب نقطتين give two examples from .....

.....write them down. اكتبهم

النص ف يعدد الكاتب بان نعرف العطف حروف او الاتية الربط ادوات مثل يكون عليه دلائل النص ف الموجود التعداد جدا مهمة ملحوظة

---, ---, ---and/ or/ as well as / also-----and----- . Also, ----- --and/ or/ as well as / also---

----- . Also, /another /in addition , ----- such as .....,and.....

اجابة سؤال الاقتباس: اقتبس الجملة من النص . من النقطة الى النقطة مع وضع اشارات الاقتباس ( طبعا بتكون جملة قصيرة)

Quote the sentence which states/indicates/shows that...

Write down the sentence which states/ indicates/shows that.....



**Text A**

Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways. Learning new vocabulary and grammar rules provides the brain with beneficial 'exercise', which improves memory. As well as exercising the brain, it is thought that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges. These include recognising different language systems and ways to communicate within these systems. These skills improve your chances of success in other problem-solving tasks as well. It is said that students who study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests in maths, reading and vocabulary than students who have only mastered **their** mother tongue.

According to a study **completed** by Pennsylvania State University, USA, multilingual people are able to switch between two systems of speech, writing, and structure quite easily. It has been proved that they are also able to switch easily between completely different tasks. One experiment required participants to operate a driving simulator while carrying out separate tasks at the same time. The experiment showed that multilingual participants were less distracted by the other tasks and therefore made fewer driving errors.

It is believed that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills. When you speak a foreign language, you are constantly weighing up subtle differences in meaning of a word or the way that an utterance is made. This process is then transferred subconsciously to other situations in which judgment is called for, and decisions have to be made .

Finally, learning a foreign language can also improve your ability to use your mother tongue more effectively. As you become more aware of the way that a language works, you begin to apply it to the language that you use every day. The skills you obtain from learning a foreign language, therefore, can make you a better speaker and writer in your own language.

**A - Questions**

- 1- According to the article, how can learning a foreign language improve your memory?  
.....
- 2- Quote the sentence, which indicates that learning another language improves your first language skills.  
.....
- 3- What was the result of the experiment carried out by Pennsylvania State University?  
.....
- 4- Replace the underlined word or verb '**completed**' with the correct phrasal verb.  
.....
- 5- What does the underlined pronoun "**their**" in the first paragraph refer to?
6. Quote the sentence which indicates that a foreign language keeps the brain active, and provides it with difficult tasks.  
.....
7. During / while learning a foreign language, the brain I presented with unique challenges. Mention two of these challenges.....
8. According to a study carried out by Pennsylvania State University, USA, what effect does learning foreign languages have on people while they are doing different tasks as the same time?.....

**Critical thinking**

1. After reading the text and learning from it, do you think there is a relationship between speaking more than one language and being clever in general?  
.....
2. The writer suggests many benefits of speaking more than one language. You are required to suggest three other benefits from your own brain.

**Answers:**

- 1- Learning new vocabulary and grammar rules provides the brain with beneficial exercise.
- 2- "Finally, learning a foreign language can also improve your ability to use your mother tongue more effectively."
- 3- The experiment showed that multilingual participants were less distracted .....driving errors.
- 4- Carried out. 5- students
6. As well as exercising the brain, it is thought that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges.
7. a- recognising different language systems b- and ways to communicate within these systems.
8. multilingual participants were less distracted by the other tasks and therefore made fewer driving errors.

**Text B**

Our country has a high standard of education. This is mainly **due to** the fact that the government considers education a necessity. All schools, from kindergarten to secondary, are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education (MOE). Pre-school and kindergarten education is optional, followed by ten years of free, compulsory education. For higher education, students enter university, either for academic or vocational courses.

Students can attend **one** of ten public universities, or one of nineteen private universities. A large number of Jordanian students choose to study at these institutions, as well as foreign students from all over the world. These are undergraduates studying for a first degree, or postgraduates studying for a Master's degree, a PhD or a higher diploma.

The three universities with the most undergraduates are the University of Jordan in Amman, Yarmouk University in Irbid and Al Balqa Applied University in Salt. These are all public universities. An example of a newer university is the German-Jordanian University in Amman, which was set up in 2005 CE. It is a collaboration between the MOHE and Germany's Federal Ministry of Education and Research, and it follows Germany's model of education in Applied Sciences.

For students who wish to complete their university studies while working at the same time, it is also possible in some Jordanian universities to enroll onto online distance learning programmes. In the future, this option will become available in many other universities.

**Question Number One :**

1. What is the main reason behind the high standard of education in Jordan?  
.....
- 2- Quote the sentence, which implies to the total number of universities in Jordan.  
.....
- 3- According to the passage, there are three public universities in Jordan, write down two of them.  
.....
- 4- What does the underlined pronoun '**one**' refer to? .....
- 5- Find a word from the text, which means, "**obligatory**". .....
- 6- Students in Jordan can have a number of university degrees after their first degree. Write down two of them.  
.....
- 7- Quote the sentence, which indicates that not only Jordanian students attend the Jordanian universities.  
.....
- 8- There are two types of courses that students can study at the Jordanian universities. Mention them.  
.....
- 9- What is the function language of using "**due to**" in the sentence above?  
.....
- 10- Find a word that is opposite to '**optional**'  
.....

**Critical thinking:**

1. Students who complete their studies while working might face many difficulties. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.
2. The writer states that foreign students from all over the world come to study in the Jordanian universities. Suggest three reasons that make them choose Jordan for studying.

**Text B: Answers**

- 1- This is mainly due to the fact that the government considers education a necessity.
- 2- Students can attend one of ten public universities, or one of nineteen private universities.
- 3- ( any two of) **a-** the University of Jordan. **b-** Yarmouk University. **c-** Al Balqa Applied University.
- 4- (ten) public universities 5- compulsory.
- 6- (**any two of** ) **a-** Master's degree **b-** PhD **c-** a higher diploma.
- 7- A large number of Jordanian students choose to study at these institutions, as well as foreign students from all over the world. 8- academic or vocational courses. 9- to show **reason** or **cause** 10- compulsory
1. Students who complete their studies while working might face many difficulties for example they don't have time to visit their relatives. Also, they don't sleep enough. (or any relevant answer) 2. 1- excellent reputation for education in Jordan. 2- many courses that they can attend for study 3- country's security. Or (any relevant answer)

**Text C:**

My name is Fatima Musa and I have worked as an interpreter for five years. Many students have emailed me about my work because they want to know what it would be like to do my job. So here is my reply.

I have always been fond of languages. My father worked in many different countries when I was young and we usually travelled with him. When we visited a country, I always wanted to learn the language. At school I was very good at English. Therefore, I decided on a career as an interpreter.

My job now involves going to important conferences and seminars around the world. When a person speaks in English at a conference, I listen to what **they** say through headphones. I then translate into Arabic while the speaker is talking. I give the translation through headphones to other people at the meeting. This means that anyone in the room who speaks Arabic can understand what people are saying..

Is it an easy job? Not at all. English is not the same in all English-speaking countries. For example, the English words that are used in India are sometimes different to the words that people use in the UK, the USA or Australia. As well as knowing regional English, you also need to know a lot of specialist language. Some of the words that are used to talk about business, science or law, for example, make it almost a different language!

Unless you have a language degree, you will not be able to become an interpreter. Provided that you have a postgraduate qualification, you will probably get a job as an interpreter quite quickly. If you get an interview for a job, you will need to show that you have good listening skills and a clear speaking voice. You will also need to show that you can think quickly and that you are able to concentrate for long periods of time. If you are successful, it is a secure and rewarding job. You will probably need to travel a lot, but that is not a problem as long as you enjoy visiting other countries.

It is a very responsible job. I am aware that if I translate things badly, it could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries. However, you get a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that people understand everything that you translate.

1. **According to the text, wrong translation has a terrible disadvantages, write them down.**
2. **The writer mentioned that being interpreter is not an easy job for many reasons, write down two of them.**
3. **Quote the sentence shows that some words which shows that some words which are used to talk about different subjects make English a difficult language.**
4. What does the underlined pronoun 'they' refer to ?
5. **If you want to be an interpreter, you must have some skills. Write down them.**
6. Find from the text a **word with preposition**.

**Critical thinking:**

**7.It is not easy to get a good job these days. Suggest three things you can do to get a good job.**

**8.You need to love your job in order to succeed. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.**

**Answers :**

1. it could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries
2. 1. English is not the same in all English-speaking countries. 2.You also need to know a lot of specialist language.
3. Some of the words that are used to talk about business, science or law, for example, make it almost a different language!
4. **a person ( he or she )**
5. 1.you will need to show that you have good listening skills. 2. And a clear speaking voice.
6. Good at / work as / decided on
7. 1- learning foreign languages 2- training courses 3- postgraduate studies
8. I think that in order to be successful and creative in your job, you need to love it. Otherwise, you will suffer a lot.

**Text D**

Two summers ago, I spent five months studying Arabic at the German-Jordanian University near Madaba. **As** my father is originally from Jordan, I grew up speaking Arabic as well as German. However, I had never studied Arabic formally, and when the opportunity came up for me to spend a year in Jordan studying Arabic, I didn't hesitate for one moment.

I have relatives in Jordan and they arranged for me to stay with a wonderful family who live just outside Madaba. I was amazed by the number of international students there, who were not only from Germany, but also from all over the world. Most of **them** had studied Arabic to a high level. I am very familiar with colloquial Arabic, which is what my family speaks and understands. The Arabic class, in Modern Standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar.

Every week, we had to learn a vocabulary list of around 50 words. We covered many topics. Living with a family helped to improve my Arabic-speaking skills because, while all the students heard Arabic in the classroom and streets, I could also practise it at home. I really **put my back** into it, and I earned an A on the course. What impressed me most about students in Jordan was their behaviour and their attitude to studying. All the students who I met appreciated the importance of their university education and the opportunities it would give them to contribute to their country's prosperity.

They also showed extremely positive values. Everybody was honest, and people discussed problems rather than getting angry if they disagreed with each other. As someone who enjoys delicious food, beautiful places and friendly, hospitable people, studying in Jordan was one of the best decisions I have made in my life. I made many new friends. I also improved my Arabic speaking, writing and reading skills. My dream is to be fluent in Arabic one day – and as I intend to return to Jordan as often as I can, I know I'm going to make this dream a reality.

1. Several aspects about the Jordanian students impressed Anita. Write down two of them.

**Their behaviour and their attitude to studying.**

2. Replace the underlined words "**spent my childhood**" with correct phrasal verb.

Grew up

3. what does the underlined pronoun "**them**" refer to? **international students**

4. What is the function of using "**As**" in the text? **Reason\cause**

5. Write down the sentence which indicates that many students from all over the world come to study in German-Jordanian University.

"I was amazed by the number of international students there, who were not only from Germany, but from all over the world".

6. What does the underlined word colloquial mean ?

A language or words used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech.

**Critical thinking:**

1. According to the Anita's Blog, the Arabic class in Modern standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar. Explain this statement, suggesting three benefits of learning more than one language.

2. Living with a family is a useful way to learn a new language quickly . Think of this statement and , in two sentences , write down your point of view.

**Text E**

Studio schools are pioneering schools which receive funding as well as support from private businesses, and which seek to encourage young people to undertake a less conventional form of secondary education. These schools often specialize in one specific area, whilst understanding that the same broad range of skills and qualifications should be made available to all young people.

One such school has recently opened to educate fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds who have a special interest in working in the space industry. Students follow a tailor-made curriculum at the school, including subjects such as **Astronomy and Astrophysics**. Lessons are a mixture of small-class tutorials, with projects supervised by leading companies in both the space and technology industries. Prominent scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers. When students leave school, they will be well-placed to take any number of different career paths. 'They don't have to become astronauts!'

In England, almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education. **The figure has not always been as high as this.** Twenty years ago, it was closer to 30%, and thirty years before that, it was only about 5%. **Another huge change has been financial(1).** Before 1998 CE, higher education in the UK was completely free for UK citizens. Since then, tuition fees have been introduced. Most students borrow this money from the government.

Despite the high cost, most students choose to study away from home. Of course for most young people, living away from home means borrowing even more money from the government. Most of them say that they want to move to the University their Choice, rather than the nearest one. Another strong motive is the desire to live in a new culture. Where do these students live? Many have rooms in halls of residence, especially in their first year; others rent flats or houses. Most of them need to learn to cook, do their own washing and manage their time and money.

- 1- **Write down two changes that took place in the system of higher education in the UK.**
- 2- Two types of lessons are presented to students at space schools, mention them.
- 3-Quote the sentence which gives the age range of students who can join Studio Schools.
- 4-Space Schools teach their students special subjects related to space. Mention two examples of such subjects.
- 5- Find a word in the text which means "reason of doing something".
- 6- Write down the sentence which indicates that there are certain chores and tasks that students should be aware of while studying abroad.
- 7-British students choose to complete their higher education abroad for two reasons, what are they?
- 8- What does the underlined pronoun 'they' refer to?

**Critical thinking**

- 1- It is expected that students who choose to study away from home will face many difficulties, suggest three tips to make studying abroad less challenging.
- 2- Studying abroad has many advantages and disadvantages. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.



## Text F

A lot of research has been carried out on the relationships between mind, world and language. In one study, a psychologist shows that when describing an event, English speakers tend to mention the person who was responsible. Whereas English speakers might say, 'John broke the vase', Spanish or Japanese speakers would use a passive form.

It is believed that such differences between languages have an effect on how their speakers understand events, and whether someone is blamed for an action or gets away with it. In another study, speakers of English, Spanish and Japanese were asked to watch videos of two people popping balloons, breaking eggs and spilling drinks, either on purpose or accidentally. Later, when asked to recall the videos, the English speakers mentioned the person who did the action. The Spanish and Japanese mentioned the person responsible for intentional events, but left this out when they considered that event to be an accident. Is it our language that has affected our way of thinking? Or has a difference in cultural habits affected both our thoughts and our language? Most likely, culture, thought and language have all come about together.

It is fascinating to observe the way language is absorbed by a baby. He or she quickly learns to respond to certain sounds and words, for example 'mum, or 'dad'. Then, after a few months, the baby starts to try out experimental noises and mimic sounds. A one-year-old baby can probably say a few words - and certainly understands a lot more. After two years, many children have a vocabulary of about fifty words.

With twins, however, the story might be a little different. First of all, their development is sometimes slower. It is thought that this may be because some twins have less one-to-one interaction with adults than single babies have, and they spend more time communicating with each other. Secondly, some twins seem to develop their own unique language. While this is not very common, it is certainly fascinating. They speak - and seem to understand - strange 'words' and sounds that nobody else can make out. This is known as 'cryptophasia'.

- 1- The writer is trying to find a link among many aspects of the human life. Write down two of them.
- 2- The writer describes the process of developing a unique language by twins in two different ways, mention them.
- 3- Write down the sentence which indicates that all aspects being investigated happen together and affect each other equally.
- 4- The events of the videos that Spanish and Japanese were asked to watch were done in two different ways, what are they?
- 5- There are many stages that babies go through when acquiring their mother tongue, write down two of them.
- 6- Write down the sentence which contains the name of the unique language that the babies might develop.
- 7- What does the underlined pronoun 'their'?
- 8- Replace the underlined verb 'shows' I 'carried out' with the correct phrasal verb?

## Critical thinking

- 1- When people communicate with each other, they don't usually speak in the same way. Suggest three factors that affect our way of speaking.
2. The culture of the speaker influences his language, thought and the way of speaking. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

## Text G

Whether you're selling a new type of toothpaste to a chain of pharmacies, the latest computer software to a school or a new kind of package holiday to a travel agency - you need to know how to make a sales pitch.

Don't come away from a sales pitch wishing you had been better prepared. It is essential to know everything about your product. Do you know when it was developed, and where it is produced? You also need to know who the target market is - for example, the age group or income of the people who might buy it. Not only that, you should know all about the competition - that is, similar products on the market.

In addition, you should know exactly which people you are speaking to, and what their needs are. For example, if they represent a middle-class department store in a humble neighbourhood, be ready to explain why your particular product would suit customers who do not have lots of money. What makes your product perfect for them? Most of all, you need to believe in what you 're selling, and the best way to do that is to use it!

Plan your presentation carefully, not just what you will say, but how you will say it. Will you read it word by word, use notes or memorize it? Whatever you decide, it is always a good idea to have a list of your main points, in case something interrupts you, or you simply freeze with nerves (it happens!).

Keep your presentation short and simple. Start with some friendly comments. For example, thank your hosts for allowing you to speak to them, and compliment their company. Remember to speak slowly and clearly. It is important to appear confident (even if you're nervous!). While you're speaking, don't keep your head down. Instead, look round the room and make eye contact with your audience. Smile! When you've finished speaking, invite questions. If you don't know the answers, don't pretend! Thank the questioner and promise to find out the answer (and do it!). Finally, have a summary of your presentation ready to hand out at the end of the session. I wish I had known all this when I started out in business! Good luck!

1- Mention two products that you can make a sales pitch for.

2- Quote the sentence which shows that using what you sell is the best way to believe in it.

3- The presentation that you should prepare should have certain qualities, write down two of them.

4- When someone of the audience asks you a question, you shouldn't give an answer that you aren't sure of, write down two things you ought to do after that.

5- Find a word in the text which means 'a presentation made by someone who is trying to sell a product'.

6- What does the underlined pronoun 'their'?-----

7- When you start your presentation, there are certain steps you should perform, write down two of them.

8- Quote the sentence which shows that the writer of the text didn't know anything when he first started doing business.

Critical thinking

1- The writer says "when you are speaking, don't keep your head down". Suggest three body language tips for effective presentations.

2- Pitching an idea and selling it effectively can be challenging OR discouraging. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

**Text H**

'Today, we talk to Mr Ghanem, a businessman based in Amman who often visits China. We asked him when he first started doing business with China. 'I've been doing business with China for many years. My first trip there was in 2004 CE, and it was not very successful.'

I worked for a small computer company in Amman. They sent me to China when I was still quite young. If only the company had realised that the Chinese respect age and experience more than youth!

I wish I had researched Chinese culture before I visited the country. In order to be successful in China, you need to earn their respect. Chinese business people will always ask about a company's successes in the past. Because I worked for a new company, I could not talk about its track record. We did not do any business deals on that first trip.

I joined a larger company and they sent me on a cultural awareness course. On my next visit to China, it felt as if I hadn't known anything on my first visit! Before I visit a company, I send recommendations from previous clients. I also send my business card with my job position and qualifications translated into Chinese.

I arrived on time. You must not arrive late, as this shows disrespect. I began the meeting by making a small talk about my interesting experiences in China. During the meeting, I made sure that my voice and body language were calm and controlled. I never told a joke, as this may not be translated correctly or could cause offence.'

I knew that the director had researched my business thoroughly before the meeting, so I was prepared for his detailed questions. When I began negotiating, I started with the important issues. The Chinese believe in avoiding conflict. It is always important to be patient. I was prepared to compromise, so in the end, the meeting was successful.'

1-The writer mentioned some reasons that made Mr. Ghanem's first business with China unsuccessful. Write down two reasons.

2- Write down the sentence which indicates that Mr. Ghanem regrets that he didn't research the Chinese culture before visiting China.

3- Mr. Ghanem is giving a lot of advice about how to be a successful businessman in China and that includes sending certain documents, mention two of these documents?

4- Chinese business people hate certain aspects of behavior done by other businessmen, write down two of these.

5- When meeting Chinese business people, you should possess certain qualities related to business in order to do business deals. Mention two of them.

6- Quote the sentence which indicates that you must be serious to be successful in China.

7- Write down the sentence which indicates that you must be very punctual and respect your appointments in order to do successful business in China.

8- What does the underlined pronoun 'it' refer to?

9- What does the Underlined pronoun 'this' refer to?

10-What is the meaning of 'conflict'?

**Critical thinking**

1- The shortest way to a successful business is to be a successful businessman. Suggest three characteristics of a successful businessman.

2- Cultural differences between countries can create a number of barriers in business development. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

Text I

In England, almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education. The figure has not always been as high as this<sup>1</sup>. Twenty years ago, it<sup>2</sup> was closer to 30%, and thirty years before that<sup>3</sup>, it<sup>4</sup> was only about 5%. Another huge change has been financial. Before 1998 CE, higher education in the UK was completely free for UK citizens. Since then<sup>5</sup>, tuition fees have been introduced. Most students borrow this money from the government.

They<sup>6</sup> don't have to repay it<sup>7</sup> immediately. Instead, they<sup>8</sup> pay it<sup>9</sup> back slowly out of future earnings. Despite the high cost, most students choose to study away from home. A recent survey of 17,000 students revealed that only 7% wanted to stay at home while they<sup>10</sup> studied for their<sup>11</sup> degree.

Of course for most young people, living away from home means borrowing even more money from the government. So why don't students choose to avoid debt by staying at home, where<sup>12</sup> they<sup>13</sup> don't have to pay rent? Most of them<sup>14</sup> say that they<sup>15</sup> want to move to the university of their<sup>16</sup> choice, rather than the nearest one. Another strong motive is the desire to live in a new culture. Where do these students live? Many have rooms in halls of residence, especially in their<sup>17</sup> first year; others rent flats or houses. A lucky minority live in property that<sup>18</sup> their<sup>19</sup> parents have bought for them<sup>20</sup>. Most of them<sup>21</sup> need to learn to cook, do their<sup>22</sup> own washing and manage their<sup>23</sup> time and money.

1. There were two huge changes which occurred in higher education in England. Write them down.  
.....
2. Write down the sentence which indicates that students don't have to pay off the government at once.  
.....
3. Quote the sentence which indicates The challenges which face the students who choose to stud y abroad.  
.....
4. The writer mentioned two reasons that make students choose to study away from home, what are they?  
.....
5. Where do students who study abroad live?  
.....
6. Find a word in the text which has the opposite meaning of "majority".  
.....
9. The writer states that it is expected that students who choose to study away from home will face many difficulties. Explain this statement , suggesting three tips to make studying abroad less challenging.  
.....
10. Studying abroad has many advantages and disadvantages. Think to this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.  
.....

Answers:

1. 50% of school leavers go on to higher education. Another huge change has been financial
2. They don't have to repay it immediately.
3. Most of them need to learn to cook, do their own washing and manage their time and money.
4. Most of them say that they want to move to the University their Choice, rather than the nearest one  
Another strong motive is the desire to live in a new culture.
5. Many have rooms in halls of residence, especially in their first year; others rent flats or houses. A lucky minority live in property that their parents have bought for them.
6. minority.
9. There are many tips to make studying abroad less challenging like adapting to the country's tradition and culture in which you study and being familiar with your new neighbours.  
Also, finding new friends to share them your happiness and worrying.
10. I think that studying abroad has many advantages and disadvantages. On the one hand you know more about different cultures and gain new experience of how to depend on your self . On the other hand you may feel that you are isolated because you are away from your family and friends.

## Text J

A few years ago, as many as 1,000 schools across the USA started making school years longer by adding up to ten extra days to the school year or by making each school day longer by half an hour. This was because it was found that secondary school students in the USA and the UK were spending the least time at school, with an average school year of 187 days. The typical Jordanian school year is longer than this. However, none of these are nearly as long as the school years in countries like Japan and South Korea. South Koreans attend school for 220 days per year, and in Japan, the school year lasts for 243 days.

According to a study by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development ( OECD ), students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world. They want to learn as much as they can to ensure excellent exam grades. They go to school for about nine hours, although this includes optional after-school tuition and activities.

They also spend about three hours on homework every day, which is three times as much as many other countries. Their high academic achievements do suggest that the longer you study, the better you do in final exams. In Finland, however, students are usually given less than half an hour of homework per night, and they attend school for fewer and shorter days than 85% of other developed nations. Despite this, they achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science. In addition, most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently. The contradictory views of the study suggest that the number and length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not.

- 1- Mention two ways that the Americans applied to lengthen the school year there.
- 2- Quote the sentence which indicates that students in Japan and South Korea get better results in their tests because they spend more time at school and study more.
- 3- Mention two characteristics for the system of study in Finland which distinguish it from other developed nations in this field.
- 4- Quote the sentence which indicates that the after school activities in Japan and South Korea aren't compulsory.
- 5- What does the underlined pronoun 'they' refer to? \_
- 6- Find a word in the text which means "connected to education". -----
- 7- What does the underlined word "tuition" mean?

## Critical thinking:

1- According to the Finland's views of study, the number and the length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not.

Suggest three factors that would result in better grades for most students.

2- Most countries have a minimum school-leaving age for their students as there are consequences of having different leaving ages. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

**Literature spot (2 points)****أسئلة مهمة على القصيدة الشعرية وقطعة الادب**

Read the following lines, from A Green Cornfield carefully, then answer the question that follows.

The cornfield stretched a *tender* green  
To right and left beside my walks;  
I knew he had a *nest* unseen  
Somewhere among the million *stalks*.

1. What does tender suggest?
2. what does a bird do in a nest?
3. What is the rhyme scheme used in the poem?

Fresh and young

It lays eggs

ab ab

And as I paused to hear his song  
While *swift* the sunny moments slid,  
Perhaps his mate sat listening long,  
And listened longer than I did

4. Why does the skylark mate might listen longer than the poet? Because the poet might have left earlier.
5. There are two listeners for the skylark `s songs, what are they? His mate/the poet
6. Find two references to another listener , apart from the poet herself .

( I knew he had a nest unseen ) ( perhaps his mate sat listening long )

The earth was green, the sky was blue  
I saw and heard one sunny morn  
A skylark hang between the two,  
A singing speck above the corn;

7. What do you think the colours (green / blue / white) symbolise?  
Green: the freshness of nature\ Blue : the beauty of nature\ White : the purity of the butterfly.
8. The poet uses many examples of alliteration. Find one example. Singing , speck.

Read the following extract from "Around the world in eighty days" by Jules Verne carefully, then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer the question that follows:

The train stopped at eight o'clock, in the midst of a glade some fifteen miles beyond Rothal, where there were several **bungalows** and workmen's cabins. The conductor, passing along the carriages, shouted, 'Passengers will get out here!'

- 1- What kind of house is a bungalow?

A house with one floor

Where are we?' asked Sir Francis. At the hamlet of Kholby'. Do we stop here? \_ Certainly. The railway isn't finished. A **steamer** leaves Calcutta for Hong Kong at noon, on the 25th. This is the 22nd, and we shall reach Calcutta in time.'

- 2- How does the word hamlet suggest that there aren't many houses or people in the area where the train has stopped?

A hamlet is a very small village, which suggests that there are very few people and houses.

**3- What form of transport is a steamer?**

It's a ship powered by steam

Passepartout, who had now rejoined his master, made a **wry grimace**, as he thought of his magnificent, but too frail Indian shoes. After a moment's hesitation, he said, 'Monsieur, I think I have found a means of conveyance.'

**4- What kind of facial expression is a wry grimace, and why did Passepartout's face show this expression?**

It's an expression that shows pain or unhappiness. Passepartout wasn't happy because he didn't want to walk far, as he didn't think his shoes would be sturdy قويا enough.

The elephant, which was reared, not to be an animal that merely carried things around, but for warlike purposes, was half-domesticated. Happily, however, for Mr Fogg, the animal's instruction in this direction had not gone far, and the elephant still preserved its natural gentleness.

**5. Why did the Indian man decide to rear an elephant?**

He wanted it for fighting

**6. How do we know that the elephant is not aggressive?**

"It still preserved its natural gentleness الطيبة وداعته", meaning that it does not want to fight.

The Parsee perched himself on the elephant's neck, and at nine o'clock they set out from the village, the animal marching off through the dense forest of palms by the shortest cut.

**7. How many people travel on the elephant?**

Four the guide, passepartout, Sir Francis and Mr Fogg.

**8. Find two examples of literary devices. Parsee perched**

اسئلة اضافية على الأدب:

1. What kind of house is a bungalow ? **\*a house with one floor .**
- 2 . The word " **hamlet** " means that there aren't many people or houses . Why ?  
**\*Because hamlet is a very small village .**
- 3 . What form of transport is a steamer ? **\*a ship powered by steam .**
- 4 . What kind of expression is a wry grimace ? **\* pain or unhappiness**
- 5 . Which words tell us that the elephant was kept safely away from direct contact with humans ?  
**\*enclosed , palings**
- 6 . Why can't the train continue its journey from Kholby to Allahabad ?  
**\*Because the railway hasn't been completed .**
- 7 . Write two qualities of Mr Fogg when he discovered that the train journey cannot continue ?  
**\*Calm and confident .**
- 8 . Why did the Indian man decide to rear the elephant ? **\*for fighting .**
- 9 . How do you know that the elephant is not aggressive ? **\* from its natural gentleness .**
- 10 . Find two examples of literary devices . **\* 1 Alliteration \* parsee perched**  
**2 . personification \* the animal marching .**

**Question Number Two: (15 points) A. Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET**

got away with    shake    track    speed up    cause    colloquial

- 1- When you can prove that you have experience , you have a .....record.
- 2- If Ahmad is polite, he won't ..... offence or upset anybody.
- 3- Adnan was late for the meeting, but he ..... it.
- 4- Hani has lived in Jordan for a long time. He is familiar with ..... Arabic.

**1. Track    2. Cause    3. got away with    4. colloquial**

Track record    satisfaction    optional    agreements    pace

1. Jordan has more free trade .....than any Arab countries.
2. I get a feeling of ..... after hard work.
3. When you can prove that you have experience, you have a .....
4. Twins usually develop their real language at the same .....

**1. agreements    2. Satisfaction    3. Track record    4. pace**

get on    play it by ear    seminars    extraction    get over

1. Lectures in universities usually ask the students to prepare a weekly .....
2. Petroleum engineers plan and manage the ..... of oil.
3. We will ..... until we get clear information of how we do it.
4. It took me a very long time to .....the shock of my father death.

**1. seminars    2. extraction    3. play it by ear    4. get over**

blame    cause    compromise    point out    make

1. If you are polite, you won't ..... offence or upset anybody.
2. When two sides change their position and agree, they have managed to .....
3. It won't ..... much difference whether you go today or tomorrow.
4. The accident wasn't your fault. I don't ..... you at all.
5. This math homework is difficult could you ..... where I have gone wrong.

**1. cause    2. Compromise    3. Make    4. Blame    5. Point out**

Beneficial    vocational    undergraduate    interpret    satisfaction

1. My brother has just left school. Now he`s a university .....
2. My cousin is an electrician. Instead of going to university, he did a ..... course at a local training college.
3. I get a feeling of ..... After a hard day`s work.
4. It`s ..... to take regular breaks when revising.
5. My uncle is fluent in several language. He is often able to ..... for us during conversation with foreigners.

**1. undergraduate    2. Vocational    3. Satisfaction    4. Beneficial    5. Interpret**



**Play it with ear                      vocational                      blame                      get over                      compromise**

1. Sami faced many difficulties in his new job but he could ..... them easily.
2. I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have barbecue. We'll have to .....
3. After a long negotiations, the two parties made a ..... to reach a deal.
4. The accident wasn't your fault. I don't ..... you at all.

**1. get over                      2. Play it with ear                      3. Compromise                      4. Blame**

**Make                      cause                      fluently                      nutrition                      get away with                      conscientious**

1. Good..... is essential for children`s health.
2. After a year in France, Ali was able to speak French .....
3. Ahmad is very ..... employee at the company.
4. Ali has replaced the plate he broke, so he will ..... It.
5. Be very careful, when you answer the question and try not to ..... mistakes.

**1. Nutrition                      2. Fluently                      3. Conscientious                      4. get away with                      5. Make**

**Punish                      spill                      pop                      sightseeing                      affect                      pace**

1. My grandfather doesn't like the ..... of modern life.
2. I broke my mother`s favorite vase. I think she will ..... me severely.
3. My sister visited London last week but there was no time to go .....
4. If you go to bed late, it will ..... your performance at school the next day.
5. Little children shouldn't play with balloons. They may ..... and frighten them.

**1. Pace                      2. Punish                      3. Sightseeing                      4. Affect                      5. Pop**

**dehydration                      do                      law                      make                      had a head for**

- 1- If you want to lose weight, you should ..... exercise daily.
- 2- Maher studied ..... because he is interested in learning about the legal system.
- 3- We should drink a lot of water in order to avoid .....
- 4- I couldn't learn playing guitar because I have never ..... music.

**1. do                      2. law                      3. dehydration                      4. had a head for**

**investigate , cryptophasia , vocational , utterance , multilingual , mind**

- 1 . My brother did a ..... course instead of going to university .
- 2 ..... is a unique language which is developed and talked by twins .
- 3 .....people are able to switch easily between two languages or more .
- 4 . The manager promised to ..... the error in my bill .
6. Do you ..... telling me where he lives?

**1. Vocational 2. Cryptophasia 3. Multilingual 4. Investigate 5. mind**

Derivation

\* اختر الصيغة الصحيحة للفعل الذي بين الأقواس ، تأتي هذه الكلمات من نفس كلمات الاشتقاق (اسم | فعل | صفة | حال )  
الموجودة في الكتاب المدرسي.  
خطوات الحل

Verbs

يجب اختيار الفعل في الحالات التالية:

1. To – in order to .....
2. Modals (can, could .....
3. Do,does,did .....
4. Subject .....
5. Make,let,help .....
6. Who .....

Adjective

يجب اختيار الصفة في الحالات التالية:

1. be(is,am,are,was) بعد اولاد .....
2. Look,seem,feel,appear .....
3. Too,very,relly,so.....
4. More.....than/ less.....than
5. As.....as

Nouns

يجب وضع اسم في الحالات التالية:

1. فراغ متبوع فعل.verb.....
2. on,in,under بعد احرف الجر .....
3. many,any بعد محددات الكمية .....
4. my,your,his بعد ضمائر الملكية .....
5. A,an,the .....
6. s` الملكية .....
7. Sub+verb+.....المفعول به اسم.....
8. one,two,the first.....عد المحددات
9. great بعد الصفة .....

Adverbs

1. Be(is,am,are,was).....verb
2. Helping verb .....verb
3. فراغ بداية الجملة مع فاصلة ,
4. بعد الفعل الرئيسي
5. فراغ نهاية الجملة

يجب حفظ النهايات .

Nouns(n)		Adjectives(adj)		Adverbs(adv)		Verbs(v)	
Suffix	Example	Suffix	Example	suffix	Example	Suffix	Example
-ture	Adventure	Ent	Dependent	Ly	Carefully	Ize	Realize
Ation	Consideration	Ant	Important			Ise	Realize
Sion	Impression	Able	Comfortable			Ify	Identify
Ment	Movement	Ful	Peaceful			Ate	Activate
Ness	Sickness	Less	Hopeless			En	Widen
Ity	Ability	Ous	Dangerous			Ed	Decided
Ence	Confidence	Al	Medical			Ing	Deciding
Ance	Performance	Ive	Creative				
Dom	Boredom	Ish	Foolish				
Ship	Membership	Ic	Democratic				
Hood	Brotherhood	Ed	Bored				
Al	Arrival, approval	Ing	Boring				
Ry	Refinery	Ary	Secondary				
Ist							

نمط سؤال الوزارة

\*Choose the correct option in brackets to complete the following sentences.

1. You need to love your work in order to ..... (success)

Succeed	Success	Successful
---------	---------	------------

2. His ..... of the conversation was completely different. (interpret)

Interpret	interpretation	Interpreted
-----------	----------------	-------------

3. The hospital is famous for its ..... work in heart surgery. (pioneer)

Pioneer	Pioneer	Pioneering
---------	---------	------------

4. The best way to acquire a language is the total ..... in it. (immerse)

Immerse	Immersion
---------	-----------

5. The students were really ..... about visiting the chocolate factory for a tour. (enthusiasm)

Enthusiasm	Enthusiastic	Enthusiastically
------------	--------------	------------------

7. There is a great ..... between the two viewpoints of the study.

Contradict	contradiction	Contradictory
------------	---------------	---------------

8. Sally is very ..... person, she always puts her things on shelves.

organize	organization	Organized
----------	--------------	-----------

9. The graduation ceremony was a very ..... occasion for everyone. (memory)

Memorize	Memory	memorable
----------	--------	-----------

10. Why don't you find a job and end this ..... upon your parents. (depend)

Depend	Dependence اعتماد	dependent	dependently
--------	-------------------	-----------	-------------

11. It seems that Ali doesn't want to return the money, despite ..... reminders. (repeat)

Repeat	Repetition	Repeated	Repeatedly
--------	------------	----------	------------

12. My grandfather always talks about what he did in his ..... (young)

Youth	Young
-------	-------

13. Amman is one the most important ..... in Jordan. (regional)

Region	Regional	regionally
--------	----------	------------

14. Hani is a very ..... student. (ambition)

Ambition	Ambitious	Ambitiously
----------	-----------	-------------

15. The organization is seeking to employ more ..... accountant. (experience)

Experience	Experience تجربة / خبرة	Experienced
------------	-------------------------	-------------

16. Although the child is only three years old, he can pronounce lots of words ..... (correct)

Correct	Correction تصحيح	Correct	Correctly
---------	------------------	---------	-----------

17. No one denies that language ..... has become important for anyone who wants to travel abroad. (proficient)

Proficiency	Proficient	Proficiently
-------------	------------	--------------

18. The graduation ceremony was a very ..... occasion for everyone. (memorise)

Memorize	Memory	memorable	Memorably
----------	--------	-----------	-----------

19. Don't talk to the driver. He must ..... (concentration)

Concentrate	Concentration تركيز	concentrated
-------------	---------------------	--------------

20. How quickly does blood ..... round the body? (circulation)

Circulate	Circulation دوران / جريان	Circulatory
-----------	---------------------------	-------------

### answers:

1. succeed 2. Interpretation 3. Pioneering 4. Immersion 5. Enthusiastic 7. contradiction  
8. Organized 9. memorable 10. dependence 11. Repeated 12. Youth 13. Region 14. ambitious  
15. experienced 16. correctly 17. Proficiency 18. Memorable 19. Concentrate 20. Circulate

ملاحظات الطالب على القاعدة :

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

## المبني للمجهول الغير رسمي The impersonal passive

دلائل القاعدة :

١. يجب ان تحتوي الجملة على كلمة that و يجب ان تحتوي الجملة على بعض الافعال مثل

المجموعة الاولى:
Think – say – know *عبارة عن افعال غير منتظمة.
Think-thought – thought Say- said- said Know- knew – known

المجموعة الثانية:
Claim – believe – deny report – assume – prove. *وهي عبارة عن افعال منتظمة. *يضاف لها ed عند تحويلها الى الماضي. *لا تنسى قلب deny في كلمة deny لانها لم تسبق بحرف علة Deny-denied

تقسم القاعدة الى قسمين

**Object + passive  
voice+to+verb (1)**

**It+passive voice+that +  
complement**

\*لا تنسى حفظ تحويلات المبني للمجهول ومطلوب منك ٤ حالات في هذه القاعدة

القاعدة	التحويل
Verb(1)/verb+s	Is –am – are +verb3
Verb (2)	Was- were +verb(3)
Has-have+v3	Has-have+been+v3
Moda+v1	Modal +be+v3
طبعا اختلاف الفعل المساعد يعتمد على ما تضع الوزارة في بداية الجملة	

1. Scientists have proved that physical activities improve your concentration.

**It** .....

2. Playing chess is believed to increase our intelligence. (طريقة عكسية)

People.....

3. People say that children are afraid of ghosts.

**Children**.....

4. They think that eating sweets doesn't keep you fit.

**Eating sweets**.....

5. People believe that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.

**Solving puzzles**.....

6. People say that the number of crimes is increasing.

**The number of crimes**.....

7. We think that weather changes affect our life.

**Weather changes**.....

8. People know that cars will pollute the environment.

**Cars** .....

9. People in the past believed that earth was the center of the universe.

**Earth**.....

Answers :1. has been proved that physical activities improve your concentration. 2. believe that playing chess increases our intelligence. 3. **are said to be afraid of ghosts.** 4. **is thought not to keep you fit.** 5. **is believed to keep the brain active** 6. **is said to be increasing.** 7. are thought to affect our life. 8. are known to pollute the environment 9. was believed to have been the center of the universe.

**Function: using a formal  
way of reporting thoughts,**

## The indirect questions الاسئلة الغير مباشرة

يجب ان تحتوي الجملة على احد العبارات التالية:

- |                                 |                                 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Could you tell me .....      | تستخدم للسؤال الطويل والقصير    |
| 2. Could you explain .....      | تستخدم مع السؤال الطويل فقط     |
| 3. Do you know .....            | تستخدم مع السؤال الطويل والقصير |
| 4. Do you mind telling me ..... | تستخدم مع السؤال الطويل والقصير |

تقسم القاعدة الى قسمين:  
القسم الاول

**Function: asking questions in a polite, formal way**

## سؤال قصير

الجملة

**Helping verb+ subject+ verb + com...?**

التحويل:

**If + sub +helping verb +verb + com?**

- ١ . تبدأ الجملة بفعل مساعد is-have-was
- ٢ . نضع if في بداية الجملة
- ٣ . نقلب الفعل المساعد بالفاعل
- ٤ . لا تنسى علامة السؤال نهاية الحل

1. Is Rakan at school ?  
Do you know .....
- 2 . Are you watching the film now?  
Could you tell me .....
- 3 . Have you finished your work yet?  
Could you tell me .....
- 4 . Has your best friend sent you an email?  
Do you know .....

الجملة الخامسة والسادسة حالة شاذة نحذف الفعل المساعد والفاعل ونضع للفعل ing

- 5 . Will you open the window?  
Do you mind.....?
- 6 . Can you carry this bag for me ?  
Do you mind.....?

- \* اذا احتوت الجملة على (do) نحذف وتبقى الجملة كما هي طبعاً لا تنسى التطبيق على القواعد.
- \* اذا احتوت الجملة على (does) نحذف ونضيف للفعل (s/es/ies) حسب طبيعة الفعل.
- \* اذا احتوت الجملة على (did) نحذف ونحول الفعل الى تصريف ثاني.

Examples :

7. Do you live in Egypt?  
Could you tell me .....
- 8 . Does your father have a house ?  
Do you know .....
- 9 . Did they revise well for the exams ?  
Do you know .....

Answers 1. if Rakan is at school ?2. if you are watching the film now ?3. if you have finished your work yet ? 4. if your best friend has sent you an email ? 5. opening the window ? 6. carrying this bag for me ? 7. if you live in Egypt ?8. if your father has a house ? 9. if they revised well for the exams ?

## القسم الثاني



## سؤال طويل

## الجملة

**Wh + helping verb + subject + verb + com...?**

## التحويل

**Wh + subject + helping verb + verb + com ?**

١. تبقى اداة السؤال كما هي.
٢. نقلب الفعل المساعد بالفاعل.
٣. ونكمل الجملة.
٤. لا ننسى علامة السؤال.

1. Where is Rakan going ?

Could you explain.....?

2. Which house do you want to buy ?

Could you explain .....

3. How long have you been studying Math ?

Do you mind telling me .....

4 . What kind of music does Toleen like ?

Could you tell me .....

5 . Where can I park my car ?

Do you know.....?

Answers :1. where Rakan is going ? 2. which house you want to buy ?3. how long you have been studying English ?4. what kind of music Toleen likes ?5. where I can park my car ?

## تمارين اضافية على القاعدة

1. Why was she late for the meeting?

**Could you tell me**.....

2. **Could you tell me** how much this book costs?طريقة عكسية

.....

3. Does she prefer taking up tennis or football?

**Do you know**.....

4. What did she want?

**Do you know** .....

5. Where will they hold the meeting?

**Do you mind telling me** .....

6. What were you doing at 5 pm ?

**Could you tell me** .....

7. Is it forbidden to use our mobile phones in this zone?

**Do you know** .....

8. Please, give me a glass of water.

**Do you mind** .....

Answers : 1. Why she was late for the meeting? 2. How much does this book cost?3. If she prefers taking up tennis or football? 4. what she wanted?5. Where they will hold the meeting?6. What you were doing at 5 pm ? 7. if it Is forbidden to use our mobile phones in this zone?8. giving me a glass of water?(حالة شاذة)

## Question tag الاسئلة الذيلية

## خطوات تكوين السؤال القصير (الذيلي) :

- ١- نضع الفعل المساعد.
- ٢- ننفي او نثبت الفعل المساعد.
- ٣- نضع الضمير الفاعل واذا لم يوجد ضمير يجب تحويل الاسم الى ضمير ينوب عنه القاعدة: إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة نضع فعل مساعد منفي والعكس صحيح.

## Examples:

- 1- You are my best friend, aren't you?
- 2- The film has been very nice, hasn't it?
- 3- The boys didn't see him, did they?
- 4- It is so hot inside, isn't it?
- 5- Samia wasn't well yesterday, was she?
- 6- You've read this book, haven't you?
- 7- You haven't read this book, have you?
- 8- Sileen does speak English, doesn't she?
- 9- Toleen doesn't speak English, does she?

**Function: check or query information.**

\* الكلمات التالية تنفي الجملة ضمنيا وبذلك يكون السؤال الذيلي مثبت:

never, rarely, barely, seldom, hardly, scarcely, none, no  
-Ahmad has **never** seen an elephant, **has he**?

إذا جاء الفعل am مثبتا يكون السؤال الذيلي I am not وإذا كانت منفية I am not يكون السؤال الذيلي am I

\* إذا بدأت الجملة بأحد هذه الضمائر فانها تدل على جمع وهنا .....  
they : استخدم everyone, everybody, someone, somebody, (no one, nobody)

- Someone phoned me last night, .....?  
- No one can reduce air pollution, .....?

\* نستبدل it بـ this/ that

\* بينما they بـ these / those

\* نستبدل [everything/ nothing/anything] بـ it

إذا لم تحتوي الجملة على فعل مساعد يجب التركيز على الفعل الرئيسي.	
التحويل	الفعل الرئيسي
Don't	Verb 1
Doesn't	Verb + s
Didn't	Verb 2

1. Sileen Broke the door, didn't she?
2. The boys study hard, don't they?
3. Dana helps the poor, doesn't she?

إذا احتوت الجملة على	
التحويل	الجملة
Doesn't	Has to
Don't	Have to
Didn't	Had to

1. Leena has to go, doesn't she?
2. The girls have to study, don't they?
3. My father had to relax, didn't he?



1. Let's go out for a walk , **shall we** ?
2. Open the window , **will you** ? 2 .
3. Don't make much noise , **will you** ?

## ملخص القاعدة

He lives = doesn't he?	He doesn't live = does he?
They live = don't they?	They don't live = do they?
They lived = didn't they	They didn't live = did they
He is living = isn't he?	He isn't living = Is he?
They are living = aren't they?	They aren't living = are they?
He has lived = hasn't he?	He hasn't lived = Has he?
They have lived = haven't they?	They haven't lived = have they?
They will live = won't they/ shall they	They won't live = will they
I'll help you shall I	They must study mustn't they?

1. ....a good teacher, aren't I ? طريقة عكسية **I am**
2. He has to work hard, .....? **doesn't he**
3. Don't stop singing, .....? **will you**
4. Let's go home now, .....? **shall we**
5. We have to change the light, .....? **don't we**
6. The lady looks after the kids, .....? **doesn't she**
7. Lightning will kill swimmers and the fish in the water, .....? **won't it**
8. This is Rand's bag, .....? **isn't it**
9. Eating too much sweets is bad for your teeth, .....? **isn't it**
10. I'll help you with your homework, .....? **shall I**

ملاحظات اضافية داخل الحصة:

## Wishes and regrets التمني والتندم

\* wish و if only عبارة عن اداة واحدة.  
\* حاول تتبع الطريقة العكسية التي اعطيت بالحصّة لتسهيل الحل مع حفظ الحالات الشاذة.

don't \ doesn't + v1 ↓ Verb2	Verb1 \ verb +s ↓ didn't +verb1
------------------------------------	--

Verb 2 ↓ Hadn't +v3	Didn't +v1 ↓ Had+v3
---------------------------	---------------------------

ملاحظات وحالات شاذة على القاعدة

- \*should have +v3 → had+v3  
\*shouldn't have +v3 → hadn't +v3  
\*sub + regret + ving → hadn't +v3  
\*sub + regret+ being → hadn't been

نحذف الفاعل الاول وكلمة regret والحل على الفاعل والفعل

\*sub + regret + sub + v3

\*sub + regret + فعل شعور + sub + verb

نحذف الفاعل وفعل الشعور والحل على الفاعل والفعل الذين يقو بعد فعل الشعور  
كتابة بعض الحالات الشاذة داخل الحصّة

\* **Function:** expressing  
\* wishes about the present  
\* that are **impossible**

**Function:** expressing  
regrets about the past.

1. Zaid didn't know about Chinese culture when he went on a business trip to china.

Zaid wishes.....

2. He should have been more careful.

If only .....

3. We regret our team didn't play very well yesterday.

We wish.....

4. I didn't take a taxi and I was late.

I wish.....

5. Because we didn't have a map, we lost way in the city.

We wish.....

6. I had a headache yesterday, and I didn't do well in the math test.

If only.....

7. I regret going to bed late last night.

If only.....

8. I don't know how to use smart phone and would like to learn how to use it.

I wish.....

Answers: 1. he had known about Chinese culture when he went on a business trip to china.

2. he had been more careful. 3. our team had played so well yesterday.4. I had taken a taxi.

5. we had had a map. 6. I hadn't had headache yesterday. 7. I hadn't gone to bed late last night. if only I had gone to bed earlier.8. I knew how to use smartphone.

## المبني للمجهول Passive voice

خطوات الحل:

١. الوزارة تضع المفعول به اولاً
٢. نقوم بحذف الفاعل والفعل من الجملة الرئيسية.
٣. نجد القاعدة بين الفاعل والفعل ثم نطبق الجدول التالي.

Active الجملة	Passive التحويل
Present Simple : Sub + V1\vs	Present Simple : Obj + ( am – is – are ) + v3 + by + S
Past Simple : Sub + V2	Past Simple : Obj + ( was / were ) + v3 + by + S
Modal +v1	Obj+mod+v3
Present Continuous : Sub + ( am-is-are ) + V. ing	Present Continuous : Obj + ( am-is-are ) + being + v3 + by + S
Past Continuous : Sub + ( was / were ) + V. ing	Past Continuous : Obj + ( was / were ) + being + P.P + by + S
Future Perfect : Sub + will + have + v3	Future Perfect : Obj + will + have + been + v3 + by + S
Perfect : S + ( has-have-had ) + v3	Perfect : O + ( has-have-had ) + been + v3 + by + S

1. People speak Spanish in most South American countries.  
Spanish .....
2. They have just discovered some books that people wrote 200 years ago.  
Some books.....
3. The government always improves the educational system.  
The educational system .....
4. The government built the tunnels after the tragic fire in 1999.  
The tunnels .....
5. Suzan is cleaning the windows of the room  
The windows of the room.....
6. The police are investigating the suspect about the robbery.  
The suspect.....
7. The police have arrested the criminal in a farm.  
The criminal .....
8. Internet Cafes don't allow people under 16 to enter.  
People under 16 .....
9. You **should not** take this medicine without a prescription.  
This medicine .....

Answers:1. is spoken in most South American countries.2. were written 200 years ago have just been discovered.3. is always improved.4. **were built** after the tragic fire in 1999.5. **are being cleaned**.6. is being investigated about the robbery7. has been arrested in a farm 8. **aren't allowed to enter** 9. **should not be taken** without a prescription

\*تقسم القاعدة الى عدة اقسام:

**Type zero.** IF + Sub + simple present ....., Sub + simple present .....

If + sub +don't \ doesn't +v1 المنفي

\* يمكن في هذه القاعدة استبدال if ب when  
\* يمكن وضع if في وسط الجملة مكان الفاصلة

**Function :** Describing something always happens.

- 1 . If you heat water at 100 C , it ..... ( **evaporate** )
- 2 . The plants die if you .....them . ( **not water** )
- 3 . During Ramadan , we eat when the sun ..... ( **set** )
- 4 . Ice cream melts when it .....warm . ( **get** )

Answers : 1.evaporates 2. don't water 3. Sets 4. gets

**Type one.** If + sub +simple present (v1/vs ....., sub + simple future(will+verb1) ...  
If + don't \ doesn't +verb1 .... , sub + won't +verb1.....

يمكن قلب if



As long as → provided that → even if → unless ضمن شروط

**Function :** to describe a future outcome of a certain future action or event

- 1.If I ..... the bus , I **will phone** you . (misses / miss / missed)
- 2 . He should always be polite even if he..... tired . ( **feel /felt/feels** )
- 3 . Our local team .....if they **win** the match .( **will celebrate/ celebates/celebrating** )
- 4 . I **will take** the job provided that it..... part time .(be / is /was)

Answers: 1. Miss 2. **Feels** 3. **will celebrate** 4.is

**Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets.**

- 1- If you don't drive fast, you won't make an accident. (**unless**)  
.....
- 2- You won't get a better job unless you are highly qualified. (**if**)  
.....
- 3- My father won't change his car if he doesn't have enough money (**unless**)  
.....

**Answers:**

- 1- Unless you drive fast, you won't make an accident.
- 2- You won't get a better job if you are not highly qualified.
- 3- My father won't change his car unless he has enough money..

Type two. مثبت If + Sub + simple past ....., Sub + would + v1  
منفي If + sub + didn't +v1 ....., sub +wouldn't +v1

**Function :** improbable situation

الطريقة الاولى تاتي على شكل صحح الفعل او ضع دائرة

1. You wouldn't catch the bus if you ..... up late . (get / got / would get)
2. If I ..... enough time I would help him. (have / has / had )
3. If I won the prize I ..... it to the poor . ( give / would give / gave)

Answers:1. got 2. Had 3. Would give

الطريقة الثانية تاتي على شكل اعد كتابة ويجب اتباع بعض القواعد للحل الصحيح

AB P 52 تمرين مهم

**12- Rewrite the advice, using the words in brackets. The first one is done for you.**

- 1- You should practise the presentation several times. (**were**)  
If .....
- 2- It would be a good idea for you to make a list of questions. (**could**)  
You .....
- 3- You ought to get some work experience. (**don't**)  
Why.....
- 4- You shouldn't look too casual. (**If**)  
If .....
- 5- You should do a lot of research. (**would**)  
I .....

مساحة لكتابة القواعد اللازمة للحل  
طبعا الوظيفة اللغوية للخمس جمل ←  
اعطاء نصيحة Giving advice

Answers 1. I were you, I'd practise the presentation several times.2. could make a list of questions3. don't you get some work experience? 4. I were you, I wouldn't look too casual. 5. would do a lot of research.

Type three. المثبت IF + Sub + had + v3 ....., Sub + would + have + v3  
النفي If + sub + hadn't +v3 ....., sub + wouldn't + have + v3

**Function :** imagine past situations

الطريقة الاولى للسؤال صحح الفعل او ضع دائرة

- 1 I **would have got** the job if I ..... some experience. ( get )
  - 2 If you .....(**do**) the course, you **would have got** enough experience to apply for the job.
- Answers : 1. had got 2. Had done

الطريقة الثانية للسؤال اعد كتابة (خاوة جاي)

\* خطوات الحل ١. يمكن في هذا الشق استبدال would ب might ,could

\* اذا جائت جملتين وبينهما فاصلة او نقطة او كلمات مثل So/That's why/ That's how يكون الشق الاول لل If والشق الثاني لما وضع بين الاقواس مثل might,could.

\* اذا جاء بين الجملتين كلمة (because) تحذف ونضع مكانها if والشق الثاني might,could

اما بالنسبة لاثبات الحل

+	,	+	-	,	-	-	,	+	+	,	-	←	الجملة	+	يعني مثبت
-	,	-	+	,	+	+	,	-	-	,	+	←	التحويل	-	يعني منفي

جمل متنوعة على القاعدة كاملة

- Alharoun got the job because he had much experience. (might not)
- If you don't have good qualification, you will not get the job.
- My father won't change his car if he doesn't have enough money (unless)
- I didn't know your phone number, so I wasn't able to contact you.(could)
- I think you should send a text message to your manager. (were)
- You should do a lot of research for the project.(would)
- You should revise well for the exams. (were)
- You ought to get some work experience. ( don't )
- The weather was terribly stormy, so we didn't go to the beach.(might)
- If the government hadn't lent me some money, I could not have joined the university. طريقة عكسية احتياط
- I didn't know your E-mail address, so I wasn't able to send you the report.(could)

**Answers :** 1. Alharoun might not have got the job if he hadn't had much experience.

2. **Unless you have good qualification, you will not get the job.**

3. My father won't change his car unless he has enough money. 4. If I had known your phone number, I could have been able to contact you. 5. If I were you, I would send a text message to your manager. 6. I would do a lot of research for the project. 7. If I were you ,I would revise well for the exams. 8. Why don't you get some experience? 9. If the weather hadn't been terribly stormy, we might have gone to the beach. 10. The government lent me some money, that how I joined the university. 11. If I had known your E-mail address, I could have been able to send you the report.

المقارنات Quantifiers to make comparisons

تقسم المقارنة الى قسمين:



- London is bigger than Amman. ( as )  
**Amman isn't** .....
- The cheapest way of travelling in this city is a bus. (حالة شاذة) مهم جدا)  
**The least** .....
- Biology is more popular than physics in British universities.  
**Physics isn't as** .....
- My car is more expensive than Rakan's car .  
**Rakan's car is** .....  
**Rakan's car isn't** .....
- Geography is less interesting than English.  
**History is** .....
- Toleen has more **stamps** than Sileen . معدود  
Sileen .....
- I have more **money** than my brother . غير معدود  
My brother .....
- Neither Maths nor Science are as popular as English.  
English .....

Answers : 1. as big as London. 2. expensive way of travelling in this city is a bus. 3. popular as biology in British universities. 4. less expensive than my car. 6. more interesting than Geography. Doesn't have as many stamps as Toleen 7. Doesn't have as much money as me. 8. is more popular than Math and Science.

**Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the verbs.**

1. I could get a better job if I ..... ( have ) a university degree. had
2. I didn't do well in the exam. I wish I ..... the answers. (know) had known
3. Our house had ..... by skilled workers. (build) been built
4. The teacher blamed me! I wish I ..... my homework. (not / forget) hadn't forgotten
5. By 2025 CE, our public transport system ..... . (be/ change) will have been changed
6. Unless you have a language degree, you .....able to become an interpreter.(not/be) will not be
7. I wish I .....(be) taller to become a model. had been
8. I didn't do much work for my exam, if only I ..... harder. (work) Had worked
9. Goods will be ..... hundreds of kilometers inside china. (transport) transported
10. If you get an interview for a job, you .....to show that you have good listening skills.(need) will need
11. You made this cake, .....? didn't you
12. They had a bad accident because they were careless. If only they .....more careful.(be) had been
13. You .....your ticket if you had looked into your pocket. (find) would have found
14. Transport equipment and fuels .....to Jordan from Saudi Arabia and china yearly.(import) are imported
15. I will buy this car provided that it ..... me much money. (not / cost) doesn't cost
16. My brother wishes he ..... Chinese before he visited china. (learn) had learnt/learned
17. If the train ..... on time, we won't be late. (arrive) arrives
18. The athlete ..... the first prize if he had trained better. (win) would have won
19. The course of the river ..... two years ago to save more land for farmers. (divert) was diverted

مادة الحفظ المطلوبة

**body idioms**

get it off your chest	To tell someone about something I that has been worrying about	فضفضة ان تخبر شخص ما بشيء
get cold feet	To lose your confidence in something at the last minute.	فقدان الثقة بالنفس
keep your chin up	To remain cheerful in difficult situation	الشعور بالتفاؤل في المواقف الصعبة
play it by ear	To decide how to deal with a situation as it develops.	ترك القرار للظروف
have a head for figures	To have a natural mental ability for math I numbers.	امتلاك عقل حسابي

**Collocations**

- blame** → **punish a person for something he / she has done**
- spill** → **a drink**
- pop** → **a balloon**
- recall** → **an event**



سيتم تحديد ٤ أفعال مركبة مهمة  
الأفعال التي لا يمكن فصلها:

أفعال لا يمكن فصلها	المعنى انجليزي	المعنى بالعربي
come up with	think	يفكر بـ/يخرج بفكرة
come about	Happen	يحدث
come up with	think of	يفكر بـ/يخرج بفكرة
Look for	Search	يبحث
Look into	Investigate	يتحقق
Look forward to	Wait for	يتطلع الى
get away with	not be blamed with	يتهرب من /يفلت من العقاب
get on with something	continue doing something	يواصل العمل بـ
get over	over come/ recover from	يشفى من/ يتغلب على
grow up	spend my childhood	ينشأ / يترعرع
go away	Leave	يذهب الى
go back	Return	يرجع
go ahead with	Proceed / begin	يمضي /يتابع / يبدأ

الأفعال التي يمكن فصلها :

أفعال يمكن فصلها	المعنى انجليزي	المعنى بالعربي
carry out	Do	يفعل / ينفذ
Leave out	Not include , omit	يسنتي
point out	show out	يظهر/ يشير الى
point at	mark/limit	يحدد
take up	to start doing (sth) regularly	بدأ يمارس
take away	take with him	ياخذ معه
take off	to remove (sth)	يخلع حذانه/ ينزع ملابسه
find out	Discover	يكتشف

Gender-specific words كلمات تتعلق بجنس معين	Gender-neutral words كلمات محايدة الجنس
Businessman رجل اعمال Businesswoman امرأة اعمال	business person شخص يعمل في الاعمال التجارية
salesman مندوب مبيعات saleslady مندوبة مبيعات	sales assistant بائع او بائعة salesperson بائع او بائعة
headmaster مدير headmistress مديرة	head teacher مدير او مديرة
he or she هو او هي	they هم
fireman رجل اطفاء	firefighter جندي الاطفاء
spaceman رجل الفضاء	Astronaut رائد فضاء
seaman رجل البحر	Sailor بحار/ ملاح
mankind الرجال	Humans البشرية
stewards, stewardess مضيف ، مضيفة	flight attendant
policeman	police officer
Chairman رئيس	Chairperson رئيس
Postman ساعي البريد	postal worker عامل البريد
His	Their

كلمات لها نفس المعنى

**Words with similar meanings****Adjectives**

\*Tempting----- attractive/ desirable

\*Experimental----- part of an experiment

**Nouns**

\*Stimuli----- things that make you interested

\*Pace----- speed

**Verbs**

\*Mimic----- copy / make the same sound

\*Received----- absorbed

<u>Definition</u>	Collocating phrases
<u>write a schedule</u>	draw up a timetable
<u>keep fit</u>	do exercise
<u>Begin</u>	make a start
<u>Relax</u>	take a break
<u>Study</u>	do a subject
<u>change something</u>	make a difference

**1 Complete the collocations with the verbs in the box. One verb is not needed. The first one is done for you.**

shake make (x2) join earn do cause ask	
1 ask questions	يسأل أسئلة
2 shake hands	يصافح
3 earn respect	يكسب الاحترام
4 join a company	ينضم لشركة
5 cause offence	يسبب الضرر
6 make small talk	يجري حديث قصير

**A.\*Study the following sentences and answer the question that follows.**

1. **Keep your chin up** I'm sure everything will be fine.

\*What does the underlined body idiom "**Keep your chin up**" mean? .....

2. I **thought of** a great idea while I was Swimming

I .....

3. That's amazing news! How did you **discover it**?

That's amazing news! .....

4. You have to organize your time by **writing a schedule**.

**Replace the underlined words with a suitable collocating.**

**B.Study the following sentences and answer the question that follows : ( 3 points )**

1. preserved culture through storytelling. *has **mankind*** For centuries,1.

Replace the underlined word with the correct **gender – neutral words** .

2. During the flight, the **stewards and stewardesses** will serve you drinks.

Replace the underlined word with the correct **gender – neutral words** .

3. Tala lied to her parents, so she will **get away with**. .....

4. How did you **find out** the solution? .....

\*What do the underlined phrasal verbs mean?

**c- Study the following sentences and answer the question that follows.**

1. During the flight, the **stewards and stewardesses** will serve your drinks.

.....

Replace the underlined with the correct **gender- neutral words**.

2. If you need any help, speak to your **head teacher**.

(Replace with **gender-specific**.)

.....

3. If you need to report a crime , speak to a police**woman**

.....

**Replace the underlined with the correct gender- neutral words**

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

1. Please be careful with your juice. Don't **pop** it on the floor.

**Replace the underlined word with the correct one.** (spill)

2. The balloon might **spill** and frighten the baby.

**Replace the underlined word with the correct one.** (Pop)

3. I have a bad memory that sometimes I can **blame** the names of my friends.

**Replace the underlined word with the correct one.** (recall)

4.You should obey my instruction or you could **make** offence.

**Replace the underlined word with the correct one.** (cause)

Complete the sentences to give a similar meaning. Use the correct form of the word in brackets. The first one is done for you.

1 This book changed my way of thinking. (influence)

This book influenced me.

2 It was done accidentally. (purpose)

It wasn't ..... 2 done on purpose.

3. Who is in charge of these children? (responsible)

Who.....?

3 is responsible for these children

3 We had a great time. (experience)

It was.....

4 a great experience

4 How are Jaber and Mahmoud related ? (relationship)

What.....?

5 is Jaber and Mahmoud's relationship

The stress: التشديد

Word الكلمة	syllable المقطع	number of المقاطع syllables	مقطع التشديد الاول Primary stress
Development	De-vel-op-ment	4	Vel
Tuition	Tu-i-tion	3	It
Academic	Ac-a-dem-ic	4	Dem
Secondary	Sec-ond-ar-y	4	Sec

\*Their high academic achievements do suggest that the longer you study, the better you do in final exams.

How many syllables are there in the underlined word ?

The language function

سؤال الوظائف اللغوية

because / as / since because of / due to

→

Reason / Cause سبب

Therefore / so as a result, / because of that, / consequently,

→

Result نتيجة

Why don't you ..... , you can try , you can do , I can help you , how useful what do you do ,

do you think , you can talk / speak /do , if I were you, I would ..... →→→→→→→→→→ encouragement: تشجيع

How I can ..... , Do you want me to do this or ... , I feel that I will fail if I do it , I can't ..... effectively → → Puzzlement

Read the following mini-dialogues carefully, then answer the questions that follow:

1. Rashed : How I can get work experience without getting a job first?

Marwan : before you find a full-time job, why don't you consider doing voluntary work?

2. What is the function of Rashed's statement?

Puzzlement.

3. We were caught in traffic; therefore we missed the start of the play.

What is the function of using therefore in the sentence above?

To show result

4. The following advice about preparing for exams was given by our teacher.

He should know-as he has taken many of them in his life.

What is the function of using the pronoun reference in the above sentence? To link ideas مهم

## Words followed by prepositions

work as	يعمل كـ
decide on	يقرر بشأن
translate into	يترجم من و الى
talk about	يتحدث عن
ask about	يسال عن
good at	جيد في

about (x2) , as , at , into, in , on

1. Would you like to work \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher in a big school?
2. We need to decide \_\_\_\_\_ a place to meet.
3. Can you translate this Arabic \_\_\_\_\_ English for me, please

آخر صفحة في الامتحان تتضمن الاخطاء الاملائية، الكتابة الموجهة و الكتابة الحرة.

## Question number five:(15 points):

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes (two grammar mistakes, one punctuation mistake, and one spelling mistake)

It is believe that when you learn a forein language, helps to use the language as much you can. You should take every oppportunity to engage in a conversation with a native speaker. Reading English books, or magazines also helps.

1. believed
2. foreign
3. as much as
4. books or magazine

Two spelling mistakes, one grammar, one punctuation.

One of the companes offered me paid work last summer, so I managed to get even more 30 experiance that way . Also, I wouldn't have had many money last year if I hadn't had that job!

1. companies
2. experience
3. much
4. job.

Keeping your presentation short and clear are important to make you appear more confedent .how would you present it? Would you read it word by word, note or memrise.

1. is
2. Confident
3. How
- 4 memories

**The earlier you start in the morning the more beneficial your revision will be, because that's when you feel most awake and your memory at its best. I would also recommend studying for 30-minute periods. and then taking a break. It's been proved that concentration starts to decrease after half an hour.**

1. morning , 2. And 3. proved 4. concentration

I am doing an online postgraduate course in education. It is think that distance learning means that you don't socialize with other students? as you do when you are doing a face-to face course. It's not true! Our class consists of 30 students from all over the world. We study at home and send our assignments to our tutors by emails and there are a lot of different class discussions on the internet.

1. postgraduate 2. tutors 3. thought 4. students as you

In this report, we will look the countries into that Jordan trades with and what goods it exports and imports. First, let's look at exports. Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate. and the extraktion industry for these minerels is one of the largest in the world. Not surprisingly, two of Jordan's largest exports are chemicals and fertilizers.

1.extraction 2. Minerals 3. look into 4. Phosphate, and

### Guided writing

الكتابة الموجهة: المطلوب من الطالب أن يقوم بكتابة جملتين باستخدام المعلومات في الجدول و استخدام أدوات الربط المناسبة مثل **and, plus, such for example, as well as, also, ....etc.** "as, on the one hand, on the other hand, in addition, but, although,

المطلوب في هذا السؤال هو أن تستخدم المعلومات الموجودة في الجدول لكتابة جملتين مفيدتين باستخدام أدوات الربط المناسبة دون زيادة أو نقصان واليك الشرح وأمثلة من الوزارة: (الكلمات التي أضفناها تحتها خط ) .

إذا كان العنوان يبدأ بكلمة مثل إحدى هذه الكلمات :

ways / effects / advantages / disadvantages/ results / reasons / causes/ aims / objectives / tips / purposes /..... )

فإننا نتبع النموذج التالي:

There are many ( العنوان ) such as ( الفكرة الأولى ) + v. ing ..and .. (الفكرة الثانية) + v.ing (الفكرة الثالثة ) ..... and ..... ( الفكرة الرابعة ان وجدت )  
In addition , it / they can / ..... ( الفكرة الثالثة ) .....  
( too ) ثم كلمة

١ - امتحان الوزارة / الدورة الصيفية / ٢٠١٣

Results of spending too much time at computers

- hurt eyes.
- damage hands.
- cause headaches.

**There are many** results of spending too much time at computers **such as hurting** eyes **and damaging** hands. **In addition , it can** cause headaches **too**.

The advantages of recycling waste materials
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- |   |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- save energy.</li> <li>- protect natural resources.</li> <li>- reduce pollution.</li> </ul> |
|---|

There are many advantages of recycling waste materials such as saving energy and protecting natural resources. In addition, it can reduce pollution too.

-٢ امتحان الوزارة / الدورة الصيفية / ٢٠١١

Reasons that make people leave their home countries
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|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- seek a better life.</li> <li>- complete education.</li> <li>- find better jobs.</li> <li>- learn about different cultures.</li> </ul> |
|--|

There are many reasons that make people leave their home countries such as seeking a better life and completing education. In addition, they can find better jobs and learn about different cultures too.

إذا كان العنوان يبدأ بكلمة سؤال تتبع نفس النموذج السابق مع التعديلات الآتية :

- إذا كانت كلمة السؤال تبدأ ب (Why) نضيف قبلها كلمة ( reasons ) ونكمل كما في الجدول رقم ٤
  - إذا كانت كلمة السؤال تبدأ ب (How) نحذفها ونستبدلها ب ( ways ) ونكمل كما في الجدول رقم ٥
  - إذا كانت كلمة السؤال تبدأ ب ( What ) نحذفها ونكمل كما في الجدول رقم ٦
- ٣ امتحان الوزارة / الدورة الشتوية ٢٠١٣

Why do people use Internet websites?
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- |  |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- buy things.</li> <li>- book holidays.</li> <li>- access bank accounts.</li> </ul> |
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There are many reasons why people use Internet websites such as buying things and booking holidays. In addition, they can access their bank accounts too.

امتحان الوزارة / الدورة الشتوية ٢٠١٢

How to improve your English language?
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- |  |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- listen to English programs .</li> <li>- read English newspapers and magazines.</li> <li>- join English courses regularly .</li> </ul> |
|--|

There are many ways to improve your English language such as listening to English programs and reading English newspapers and magazines. In addition, you can join an English courses regularly too.

-٤ امتحان الوزارة الدورة الشتوية ٢٠١٤ :

How to improve make use of unwanted books .....
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- |   |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- exchange them with others .</li> <li>- sell them to bookstores.</li> <li>- recycle them .</li> <li>- donate them to local libraries</li> </ul> |
|---|

Look at the percentages of the beneficial School Subjects to students. Then write four sentences comparing between them. يمكن التلاعب في شكل الجدول

مهم جدا

English:	40o/o
Maths:	20o/o
Science:	15o/o
Music and Art:	10°/o

مواضيع تعبير مقترحة ( مهم جدا )

1. In our modern times, learning at least one foreign language has become a necessity. Describe the reasons why people need to speak a foreign language then mention three reasons making English a good choice for learners.
2. You want to apply for the position of an engineer in regional company. Write a covering letter explaining your qualification, and mention the work experience that you had before.
3. Tourism has become an important sector that has an impact on development of country economy. Write a three-paragraph report about the importance of tourism on the Jordanian economy and mention the best ways to attract tourists to visit Jordan. Mention its benefits, support with examples.
4. Introducing technology can be very beneficial to the productivity of traditional crafts. Write an essay about the role of technology in improving the products of traditional crafts to suite the changing requirements.
5. Last summer holiday you worked in order to earn your pocket money. Write a letter to a pen-friend in England telling him/her about this experience and describing how it was of a great benefit to you.  
( Your name is Nihad Ali. Your address is P.O Box 106, Amman ,Jordan)
6. -Write a letter applying for a job of an interpreter at one of the TV companies.(مهم جدا)

Applying for a job كيف تقدم لوظيفة

Dear Sir / Madam,

I would like to apply for the job of (.....) at your ( .....). As you can see from my curriculum vitae, I have a degree in (.....) and I have graduated from (.....) with a (.....) majoring in (.....). I have worked as (.....) at (.....) in (.....). I also worked as (.....) at (.....) in (.....). I am a very punctual person, I always arrive on time, I never come late. I am also very serious, I really hate telling jokes during work. I am also very confident and patient which means I am always calm and smiling. In my spare time, I usually like reading books, watching action movies at night. If you want to know more about me, you may contact me.

I really look forward to hearing from you.



**Learning English** is very important nowadays. Write a paragraph describing **the importance of learning English** for work, studies reading,...etc

Learning foreign languages is helpful for individuals and for the development of nations. English language is considered one of the most important languages spoken all over the world. There are many advantages of learning English the individuals can get by using it and the nations can benefit from it in various fields of life.

It can be used in study, travelling aboard, working in foreign companies, reading for pleasure and information, cultural understanding, cooperation, business, exchange of ideas and science and technology.

English language is also considered an international language because it is the language of computer, industries, medicine and so on. Finally, learning English is very necessary for everybody all over the world to know much more about what happens around us.

الموضوع الثاني السياحة في الاردن

### **Tourism in Jordan**

Tourism is considered an important part of any country's income. Tourism means travelling from one place to another for sight-seeing, enjoyment and knowing about other nations culture here in Jordan, the tourism has recently witnessed a remarkable progress and many tourists from different Arab and foreign countries come to visit Jordan and its cities to see the old and historical places in these cities.

Moreover, they visit the beautiful and ruined cities such as Petra, Jerash, Karak and Aqaba which is considered the most beautiful city in Jordan for its warm climate and its beautiful sea and beaches.

In Petra, the tourists can visit and see the old buildings, temples and the Treasury. In addition, tourists always take photographs with their own cameras for the cities as well as the beautiful places they visit. Tourism always needs encouragement and support from the government in order to keep up with the international tourism all over the world and to offer the all the needs and services that the tourists usually need.

In fact ,no one can deny that.....ما يتكلم عنه المقال.....is one of the most important matters. Really, this topic is worth discussing. It arouses my interest so much to the extent that I find great pleasure to write about it .

إذا كان الموضوع عن شيء مفيد في حياتنا:

اسم الموضوع is an important thing in our life nowadays. Moreover, اسم الموضوع has got a lot of benefits فوائد to everyone ,old or young, man or woman, boy or girl. Also, اسم الموضوع is used everywhere by everyone .It has made our life more comfortable and easier than before. The government realizes تدرك the importance of اسم الموضوع so it does its best to spread it widely.

No one can deny that اسم الموضوع plays a wonderful part in the society. The اسم الموضوع is the language of the age as it is a result of great efforts of great scientists. Thanks to بفضل

.....we now on our way to keep up with modern technology. So we conclude

..... that اسم الموضوع has got a lot of advantages that enable us lead a happy life.

\* As a result of all these factors, it is clear that this matter plays a vital and important role in the life of man الخاتمة :

and society thus we should care for this matter.