

● Tenses

1. Present Simple: المضارع البسيط

KEYS: often always usually sometimes every(each).../never للنفي
daily/monthly/weekly/yearly... regularly seldom

S. + Base (s/es/ies) مجرد

S. + doesn't/don't + Base...

Does/Do + S. + Base...?

Be: is /are/am

1. **Facts** & permanent actions. حقائق وأمور ثابتة

2. **Habits** and routines. عادات أو روتين

1. She usually _____ to school on foot. (go)

2. Wood _____ on water. (float)

3. When _____ the taxi usually _____? (leave)

4. The taxi _____ (leave) at 8 am every morning.

2. Present continuous: المضارع المستمر

KEYS: Now at the moment Hurry up! Look! Listen! Watch out! Nowadays still
Don't ...! Be quite! This/These + **time** Be careful!

S. + is / are/ am + Ving

S. + is/are/am + not + Ving

Are/Is/Am + S. + Ving...?

مع الأفعال غير المستمرة التي لا تقبل -ing
(نستخدم صيغة البسيط):

STATIC VERBS: like, love, see, have, know, think, be

-At the moment of speaking. في لحظة الكلام.

-Temporary events. مؤقت

1. It _____ always _____ in Moscow. (snow)

2. Look! It _____ heavily. We can't go outside. (rain)

3. I _____ my friend on Thursday. (meet)

4. I _____ a book now. (not , read)

5. Marah is at university. She _____ Biology. (study)

3. Present perfect: المضارع التام

KEYS: just recently already بين فراغين lately (yet) للسؤال والنفي so far never/ ever only

S. + has/ have + V3

S. + has /have + not + V3

Has/Have + S. + V3 ...?

-**Finished** but the (results) are still at present. حدث منتهي ولكن أثره ظاهر

-Achievements إنجازات

- Experience خبرات ماضية

1. The children _____ already _____ the sandcastle on the beach. (build)

2. I _____ Abdullah since 2014 CE. (know)

3. I'm really tired. I _____ recently _____ very well. (not , sleep)

4. I _____ never _____ any one as cheerful as Amal. (meet)

5. I can't read properly because I've _____ my glasses. (lose)

4. Present Perfect Continuous: المضارع التام المستمر

KEYS: for /since all + **time** How Long...? look/seem/appear + adj.
many/several times

S. + has/have + been + Ving

S. + has/have + not + been + Ving

Has/Have + S. + been + Ving...?

Unfinished actions.

Continuous and repeated from the past until the present.

1. I have _____ the house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes. (be , paint)

2. They're out of breath. They have _____ for a long time. (be , run)

3. My brother _____ at the university for three years. (be , study)

5. Simple Past: الماضي البسيط

KEYS: Yesterday in (1998) ago last + **time** ancient previous (V2+thus+V2) in the past (when he was a child when they were 13 when I was younger)

S. + V2

S. + didn't + Base.

Did + S. + Base...?

V2 → ed /ied /d
شاذ

- **started and finished.** بدأ وانتهى بدون أثر

1. After we had finished our dinner, we _____ into the garden. (go)
2. I wasn't surprised that he _____ asleep at the wheel of his car. He had driven nearly 1,000 kilometres without a break. (fall)
3. Mahmoud was walking home when the rain _____. It was very heavy, so he must have got very wet. (start)

6. Past Continuous: الماضي المستمر

KEYS: was/were+ing **when** + V2... suddenly V2 + **while(as)** + was/were+ing

S. + was/were + Ving

S. + was/were + not + Ving

Was/Were + S. + Ving...?

أحداث متقاطعة :
حدث قصير V2 قطع حدث كان مستمرا

- was happening before and after another action in the past.

1. The boy fell down while he _____. (run)
2. I was reading a newspaper when the program _____. (begin)
3. I was typing when my laptop _____ itself off. (switch)
4. When I reached the park , my friends _____ (play)

7. Past Perfect: الماضي التام

KEYS: [V2] + (**After because by** + مؤشر واضح في الماضي) + [had + V3]

..... (**Before when by the time so**)

until already later recently as soon as never نفس دلائل المضارع التام ولكن مع ماضي

S. + had + V3

S. + had + not + V3

Had + S. + V3...?

- Actions that happened before a specific moment in the past.

1. By 1977, the government _____ two hospitals. (build)
2. By the end of 2011, my young sister _____ from the university. (graduate)
3. I _____ the medicine before I went to bed. (have)
4. They _____ everything by the time I arrived office. (arrange)

8. Past Perfect Continuous: الماضي التام المستمر

KEYS: How long? since/for all + **time** because after before
looked/appeared/seemed + adj. بوجود دليل واضح على الماضي مع نفس المؤشرات

S. + had + been + Ving.

S. + had + not + been + Ving.

Had + S. + been + Ving...?

- Actions that were happening up to a specific moment in the past.

1. Fiona had _____ sleepless nights and feeling very nervous. (be , have)
2. Everything was wet. It had _____ for hours. (be , rain)
3. Suleiman had an accident because he _____ for more than fourteen hours. (be , drive)
4. I made my mother a cup of tea. She was hot and tired; she _____ all afternoon for a special family dinner. (be , cook)



1. They **have** _____ basketball **since** 2013 CE. (**be**, play) (مساعدَة)

الحل في دفتر الاجابة : been Ving.



2. **For** several weeks, Hind's parents **had** _____ a special weekend away to the Jerash Festival. (**be** , plan)

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

*ملحوظة: التام المستمر غالبا ما يحتوي على : since / for
الماضي البسيط V2 يظهر في الشق الثاني من الجملة.

الماضي التام المستمر

4. The miners **had been digging** all night long when an explosion **occurred**.

5. They **had been talking** for over an hour before Mona **arrived**.

6. A: How long **had** you **been studying** Italian before you moved to Rome?

B: I **had** not **been studying** Italian very long.

7. The boys are playing right now. They have..... for two hours. They must be tired. (play)

8. I any parties since I came here. (not, attend)

9. My back hurts, because I On the floor lately. (sleep)

10. Irish people emigrated because so many of starvation. (die)

11. Sami before we got there. (leave)

12. The police people all week. (interview)

13. When I read the letter I couldn't stop smiling all my exams. (pass)

14. Petra in Jordan. (be)

15. Huda in bed a book when I came. (read)

16. How long you gloves? (wear)

17. Be quiet! Ali and Sami on the phone (talk)

18. He always a sandwich for breakfast. (take)

19. Mahato be a doctor for six years . (be , study)

20. Rand has her essay all the morning. (write)

21. By 1854, a quarter of the population of Irelandto the U.S.A. (emigrate)

22. My sister and her husband into a new flat last week . (move)

23. Eman didn't feel very confident about taking her driving test. She twice. (fail)

24. I wish Icome to your party. (can)

25. Salma watched TV yesterday before that she her homework. (do)

26. While Nour, someone phoned her. (sleep)

27. youthe film **last night**? (**enjoy**)

28. you watching the film **yet**? (**finish**)

29. I the house **when** she called **suddenly**. (**clean**)

30. I had to go on a diet because I had too much sugar. (**be** , **eat**)

31. Amer slept deeply last night after he five hundred kilometers without a break. (**walk**)

32. How nice to sit down! I've..... for three hours non-stop. (**be**, **walk**)

33. Suzan has about the idea for a while when she made the suggestion. (**be**, **think**)

34. Ali checked his emails, and then he started work. (**before**)

Ali had _____

S. + Wish / wishes + S.

V1 → V2

V2 → had + V3

He/She/It/I + were.

التمني

- I don't have my glasses with me. → I wish I had my glasses with me.

- I am poor. → I wish I was rich / or I wish I wasn't poor.

(1) Wish + past simple...

: Regrets

(2) Wish + would/wouldn't...

: Criticism / Annoyance

- Mona's husband smokes and she wants him to stop that. → I wish my husband would stop smoking.

- The speaker is telling someone to stop doing something. → I wish you wouldn't do that.

(3) Wish + could...

: Ability

- I can't swim but it is possible to learn it → I wish I could swim.

- We can't buy this car. → We wish we could buy this car.

I **didn't clean** my car last night.I wish I **had cleaned** my car last night.ملاحظة: عند التحويل إلى wish : إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة نجعلها منفية والعكس+ → - (not)
←

إذا جاء في الجملة الكلمات التالية يجب حذفها: It's a pity! / Alas! / regret,.....

had / hadn't نحذفها ونضع (Verbs To Do)

Want to → (could + base form)

Would like to → V2

مهم جدا

Regret = hadn't + V3

Regret not = had + V3

1. Suleiman is tired because he went to bed late last night.

He wishes _____

2. Fadwa isn't coming to dinner with us tonight.

I wish _____

3. Al-Ghadd Newspaper contains many adverts.

I wish _____

4. I regret that I can't take my wife to the airport today.

I wish _____

5. I have much work to do tonight.

I wish _____

6. Our school won't have more facilities.

I wish _____

5. Jordan needs to import a lot of oil.

I wish it ----- larger oil reserves.

a. has b. have c. had d. had had

6. Ziad is not very good at basketball.

He wishes he ----- taller!

- a. is b. were c. was d. had been

7. I'm not old enough to go to university. (**wish**)

8. I read slowly and would like to read more quickly.

I wish

9. I don't have my dictionary with me.

I wish

10. I don't have the keys of my office.

I wish

11. I don't have an email.

I wish

12. I don't have many friends.

I wish

13. I don't have a lot of books in my library.

I wish

14. I wish I any challenging experience in my life. (have)

Answers:

8- I wish I could read more quickly. 9- I wish I had my dictionary with me. 10- I wish I had the keys of my office.

11- I wish I had an email. 12- I wish I had many friends. 13- I wish I had a lot of books in my library. 14- had.

1. Our city doesn't collect rubbish enough often.

I wish they.....

2. Many people in my village smoke too much.

I wish many people in my village.....

3. You eat too quickly.

I wish you.....

4. My sister spends many hours talking on the phone.

I wish my sister

1. I regret I visited them.

I wish I.....

2. I regret I did science subjects.

I wish I

3. It's a pity I didn't buy this car.

I wish I

4. I didn't prepare properly for the party.

I wish I

5. I didn't study art.

I wish I

6. I got a job in a lawyer's office.

I wish I

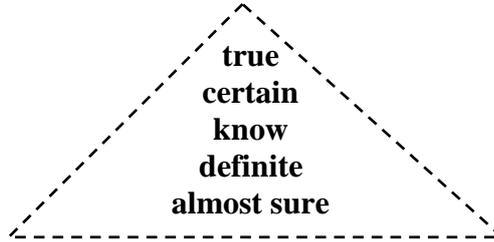
7. I didn't work hard with you.

I wish I

قاعدة توضيح الاحتمالات Possibilities:

مضارع (must / Can't / might, could) + مجرد Inf: مجرد
ماض have + V3

must: almost sure are true.



may /might /could:

Unsure whether something is true or not.

can't: almost sure are not true.

(probable , possible , likely , perhaps, not sure , uncertain , if, maybe) احتمالية

1. I'm sure it wasn't Jim who did it.

It

2. It's certain that Mona was writing an email.

Mona

must be

can't be

might be

can't have

must have

might have

3. The children are putting balloons outside their house. I am sure that they are having a party.

The children

4. Ali has no car and lives in a one -room apartment. I am almost certain that he isn't rich.

Ali

5. Faisal's car lights were on all night. I'm sure that he forgot to switch the lights off.

Faisal

6. Salma has a very good English accent. I'm unsure whether she has lived with an English family or not.

Salma

must

can't

might

7. I am sure that he forgot to turn the lights off.

He

8. They are uncertain if Mohammad was in his office.

Mohammad

9. I don't believe you decided to quit your job.

You

10. We are almost sure it is an interesting film to watch.

It

11. Ali has just drunk two liters of water. I am sure that he was thirsty.

Ali must thirsty.

12. You have left your bag in the shop but I am not certain.

(must, can't, could)

13. That Supermarket be very good. It's always full of people.

(must, can't, might)

14. That supermarket be very good. It's always empty.

(must, can't, might)

15. You only slept for two hours last night. You be very tired.

(must, can't, might)

16. I'm not sure but Salem be free on Thursday.

(must, can't, might)

17. They haven't lived here for long. They know many people.

(must, can't, might)

18. I haven't decided yet where to spend my holidays. I go to Italy.

(must, can't, might)

Study the following pair of sentences and then choose the best answer?

19. a. It can't be an interesting place to work.

b. It must be an interesting place to work.

Which sentence indicates that you feel sure it is? -----

Which sentence indicates that you feel sure it isn't? -----

20. a. The crowds might have spoiled it for me.

b. The crowds might spoil it for me.

Which sentence indicates that you think it is possible in the future? -----

Which sentence indicates that you think it was possible in the past? -----

21. a. Some people might have come from Africa.

b. Some people must have come from Africa.

Which sentence indicates that you think it was possible? -----

Which sentence indicates that you feel sure it was possible? -----

Explanations and results

..... in order to / so as to / to +Inf.
In order to / So as to / To + Inf. ,

..... so that / in order that + (S. + Modals)

Because / As / Since + (S. + V.) ,
..... because / as / since

..... due to / because of + (noun phrase سبب)
Due to / Because of + (noun phrase سبب)

..... the cause of /lead to+ (noun phrase نتيجة)

..... , With the result that /, so

Examples:

- We need to produce more food **because** there are more people to feed.
- Some people move to greener areas **in order to** survive.
- He went out early **in order to** catch the bus.
- Trees are cut down **to** make more agriculture land.
- I studied hard **in order not to** fail the examination.
- **Because** there are more people to feed, we need to produce more food
- **Since** you are here, you can help me.
- The soil is destroyed **so that** the land can't be used for growing crops.
- The baby reached up **in order that** he could get some milk.
- The problem was **due to** a shortage of water.
- **Because of** being here, you can help me.
- The activities of human beings are often **the** real **cause of** desertification.
- Wildfire can **lead to** greater pressure on the Earth's most precious resource water.
- Farmers tend to over cultivate their land, **with the result that** the soil becomes unproductive.

1. Marwa went to the post office ----- she can buy stamps.

(to , so that , in order to)

2. We need to produce more food ----- there are people to feed.

(because , so that , to)

3. Wildfire can -----greater pressure on the earth.

(Lead to , because , in order to)

2. The volcano was / the destruction of the town. (The cause of, leads to)

ضع دائرة

1. I would like to work in Jordan. I have always been interested in the country.

2. I would like to improve my English. I can get a job using English when I leave school.

3. The Amazon rainforest has an important effect on the climate of the world. It covers such a large area.

4. Large areas of forest have been cut down. The soil is now dry and dusty.

5. The rainforest has been cut down. Make more farmland.

6. Loggers cut down trees. Sell the wood.

7. The man was shouting. He had an accident.

8. Achieve your goals. You need the courage to do so.

Derivations:

يعتمد حل هذا السؤال (ويكون عادة! الفرع الاول من السؤال الوزاري الثاني) على حفظ المفردات بالاضافة لقواعد الاشتقاق! حاول ترجمة السؤال ولا تتسرع:

ADV. → ADJ. → N. → V.

استخدم المهارة في حل سؤال الاشتقاق

وفقا لتركيب الجملة العادية في اللغة: S. + V. + O. ومحاولة ترجمة الجملة مثلا:-

غالبا مفتاح الحل **قبل** أو بعد **الفراغ** مباشرة

ويأتي بعد الفعل اسم (م. به)

ويتبع الاسم (فاعل) فعل

يلحق الصفة اسم

verb	noun	adjective	adverb	Meaning
act	activity/act	active	actively	يسلك خشايط-نشط
-----	chaos	chaotic	chaotically	اشغب-مشاغب- يشغب
destroy/destruct	destruction	destructive/destroyed	destructively	يدمر-تدمير-مدمر
develop	development	developed	----	يطور-تطور- متطور
-----	disaster	disastrous	disastrously	كارثة-كارثي
earn	earning	-----	-----	يكسب-مكسب
economize	economy	economic/al	economically	يقتصد-اقتصاد- اقتصادي
-----	guilt	guilty	guiltily	ذنب - مذنب
infect	infection	infectious	infectiously	يعدي-عدوى-معدى
-----	innocence	innocent	innocently	براءة-بريء
legalize	law	legal	legally	يقنن-قانون-قانوني
-----	violence	violent	violently	عنف-عنيف-يعنف
----	permanence	permanent	permanently	ديموم-دائم
----	majority	major	-----	غالبية، رئيسي

- The ----- of the world's migrants move to find a better life.
(major majority majorly)
- Many people believe that the worst crimes are murder and other ----- acts.
(violence violent violently)
- There would be a **chaotic** situation in society if there were no ----- systems.
(law legal legally)
- He left court a free man because he had proved that he was **innocent**.
- My weekly ----- s are twice as much as they were last year. (earn)
- A huge earthquake caused the ----- of San Francisco in 1906. (destroy)
- Two ----- potato crops led to mass starvation in Ireland. (disaster)
- The people of Tristan da Cunha left because of volcanic ----- . (act)
- The ----- success of the 1960s and 1970s was funded by oil. (economy)
- These workers were able to find a better life and help with the--- of the region. (develop)
- Some human activities are ----- the natural world. (destroy)
- During the storm, there were ----- scenes in the city. (chaotic)
- Unemployment is falling as more people find -----work. (permanent)
- Some human activities are ----- the natural world. (**destruction**)
- The people left their city because of volcanic (act)
- Many people believe that the worst crimes are murder and other acts. (violence)
- The patient 's surgical operation wasdone . (successful)
- The ----- success of the 1960s and 1970s was funded by oil. (economy)
- My weekly ----- are twice as much as they were last year. (earn)

Words with more than one meaning:**1. Society**

a. club or organization b. all the people living in a country

When I was a student, I was a member of the law **society**. (.....)

A strong legal is important in a modern **society**. (.....)

2. Ruler

a. someone in charge of a country, such as a king b. straight piece of wood or plastic.

Tutankhamun was a very famous Egyptian **ruler**. (.....)

I'm doing my maths homework – can I borrow your **ruler**, please? (.....)

3. Property

a. something that belongs to someone. b. land and buildings

The price of **property** in the city has increased dramatically this year. (.....)

Taking another person's **property** is theft. (.....)

4. Court

a. The place where the trial take place b. a place where people play tennis or squash

In the final of the championship, the players were on **court** for two hours. (.....)

Three men will appear in **court** tomorrow accused of dangerous driving. (.....)

5. Fine

a. not raining or good weather, high quality b. money paid as a punishment

Let's hope the weather's **fine** when we go on holiday. (.....)

He had to pay a **fine** because he was driving without insurance. (.....)

6. Type

a. write using a machine. b. kind, sort

Secretaries use to spend most of their time **typing** letters and reports. (.....)

What **type** of music do you like best? (.....)

7. Case

a. the subject of a police investigation b. a container for carrying language or papers.

The judge is in charge of this **case**. (.....) He carried all his documents in a black leather **case**. (.....)

8. Mean

a. to signify b. unkind, not generous

What does this word **mean**? (.....)

The opposite of generous is

mean. (.....)

9. Row

a. a line of seats b. an argument

Seats in the third **row** of the balcony. (.....)

This is a strong **row** in favor of

her theory. (.....)

10. Note

a. a brief record of something written down b. a piece of paper currency

She took out a hundred rupee **note**. (.....)

Take down **notes** during the

interview. (.....)

11. Spring

a. a place where water naturally flows out from the ground b. season following winter

I love seeing the wild flowers in **spring**. (.....)

The lake is fed by underground **springs**. (.....)

Suffixes التي

تميز الفعل من الاسم

والصفة والظرف

(Endings)

ADJ.

--ful

--able/ ible

--ing

--ed*

--al

--ent/ant

--ory/ary

--ish

--ic

--ive

--ian

--less

--ous

N.

--ment

--ance/ence

--dom

--ee

--er/or

--hood

--ism/ist

--ity/ry

--ness

--ship

--sion/ssion/xion

--tion

--th

--age

--ability

--ing

V.

--ate

--en

--ify

--ise/ize

--ed (V2)

ADV.

--ly/ ally

mean property ruler humidity property

1. Taking another person's is theft.
2. He doesn't like spending money. He's very
3. Tutankhamun was a very famous Egyptian
4. In greenhouses the temperature and are carefully controlled.

ruler fraud red species enforce

1. How will the law?
2. Al-Gadhafi was a Libyan
3. The cashier was sent to prison for
4. There are two different of camels.

redo cultivate materials sustainable greenhouse gas

1. Farmers are advised to their land every year.
2. I did my homework too quickly, so the teacher asked me to it.
3. Cotton fibers, grass and sugar cane are some of the that can be used to make paper.
4. Trees used for making paper are grown in forests, where new trees are planted to replace ones which are cut down.

weather climate marsupials agility exotic misuse

1. That animal uses its speed and..... to escape from its enemies.
2. The Humid Tropics biome contains many thousands of plants not found in England.
3. which means the young are born and then carried by their mothers in a pouch.
4. If you the equipment, it will not work properly.
5. A country where the sun always shines has a dry

economic, migration, overcharged, innocent, deteriorated

1. Animal.....means the movement of an animal from the place where it has been living to a different place and the return journey.
2. So many Irish people moved for the USA because the economic situation.....
3. Because of the.....success, thousands of people moved to the Gulf .
4. We thought the restaurant bill was too high. We were right—the waiter had.....us.

1. Please don't start a **row** – be friends!

What does the underlined word mean?

2. The government has **given the green light** to the building of a new airport.

What does the underlined colour idiom mean?

3. My father was unable to get his visa application approved due to

ANSWERS: 1. an argument 2. said yes / agreed / accepted 3. red tape

Prepositions TEST:

1- Modern Amman is built ----- the site of many ancient civilizations.

(on , from , with)

2- Ruba is really interested ----- the history of Jordan.

(in , from , with)

3- The Jordanian people are aware ----- the need to protect their wildlife.

(in , from , of)

4- The employees are satisfied their salaries.

(with, from, of)

5- My father is interested sports.

(of , from , in)

6- Maha is interested making new friends.

(from , in , on)

7. Public schools are different private ones.

(in , from , on)

Model Answers: 1- on 2- in 3- of 4- with 5- in 6- in 7- from

dependent/depend **on** : يعتمد على
 keen **on** : حريص على
 famous **for** : مشهور بـ
 full **of** : مليء بـ
 different **from** : مختلف عن
 aware **of** : حذر من
 interested **in** : مهتم بـ
 satisfied **with** : راضي عن

تدرب على هذا السؤال بالطريقة التالية:

Three-part phrasal verbs (اشباه الجمل)		
شبه الجملة	المعنى الحرفي	المعنى عربيا
run out of	finish / have no more something	ينتهي ، ينفذ
go along with	accept / follow	يقبل ، يجاري
keep up with	know the latest information about	يبقى على اطلاع مع المستجدات
cut down on	reduce	يقلل
come up against	meet / face	يواجه
come up with	invent / discover / find	يجد ، يتوصل الي
look forward to	wait with pleasure for something to happen	يتطلع
put up with	accept / stand / tolerate	يتحمل ، يطيق

Things are moving so fast. It's impossible to **keep up with** the changes.

What does the phrasal verb **keep up with** means?

ماذا تعني شبه الجملة التي تحتها خط؟

Color Idioms (مصطلحات الالوان)		
مصطلح اللون	المعنى الحرفي	المعنى عربيا
out of the blue	unexpectedly	بشكل غير متوقع
red tape	paperwork and administration.	إجراءات روتينية طويلة
to be in black and white	printed	مكتوب ومطبوع بشكل رسمي
to see red	get very angry	يغضب بشده
to give the green light	said yes	يعطي الضوء الاخضر / يوافق
to put someone on the blacklist	tell the public that someone have done something wrong	يضع على القائمة السوداء

A: Is that a letter you are reading?

B: yes, it is from an old friend. It came this morning completely **out of the blue**.

What does the underlined colour idiom means?

(ماذا يعني مصطلح اللون الذي تحتها خط)

Replace the underlined phrases in these sentences with the correct form of one of the color idioms in this list.

- a) When he accused me of being wasteful? I got very angry.
- b) 'We've got to stop companies from polluting the environment. We should tell the public they have done something wrong.
- c) They've said yes to the building of a new incinerator.
- d) The rules clearly say that we must not leave rubbish outside our homes.
Look, it's printed here.
- e) It's almost impossible to get a passport quickly.
There is so much paperwork and administration.
- f) I heard this morning, unexpectedly, that I'd won a writing competition.

Answers : a) saw red b) put them on the blacklist c) given the green light d) it's in the black and white
e) red tape f) out of the blue

C. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (3 points)

When he started criticizing my work, I really saw red.
What does the underlined colour idiom saw red mean?

Although the old man was rich, he was very mean.
What does the underlined word "mean" mean?

Scientists have just come up with a new way of reprocessing plastic.
What does the underlined three – part phrasal verb come up with mean?

Those potatoes are very hard. It's obviously that we had undercooked them.
What does the underlined prefix mean?

A. Complete the following mini-dialogue using an expression that indicates preferences.
Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (2 points)

Zain : From my point of view, watching TV is better than playing football.
Faris:

المطلوب من السؤال

1. A- I think the weather is very nice today.

B-

(persuades others)

2. A: It is possible that she won the race.

B:

Indicates an agreement

A. Complete the following mini-dialogue using an expression that presents an argument, and write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (2 points)

Marwan: Traffic is an increasing problem in most big cities of the world therefore; governments should encourage people to use public transport.

Rashed:

A. Complete the following mini-dialogue using an expression that presents an advice, and write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (2 points)

Marwan: Traffic is an increasing problem in most big cities of the world.

Rashed:

A. Complete the following mini-dialogue using an expression that presents an opinion, and write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (2 points)

Marwan: Traffic is an increasing problem in most big cities of the world therefore; governments should encourage people to use public transport.

Rashed: _____

A. Complete the following mini-dialogue using an expression that presents agreeing, and write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (2 points)

Marwan: Traffic is an increasing problem in most big cities of the world therefore; governments should encourage people to use public transport.

Rashed: _____

A. Complete the following mini-dialogue using an expression that presents disagreeing, and write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (2 points)

Marwan: Traffic is an increasing problem in most big cities of the world therefore; governments should encourage people to use public transport.

Rashed: _____

A. Complete the following mini-dialogue using an expression that presents a suggestion, and write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (2 points)

Marwan: Traffic is an increasing problem in most big cities of the world therefore.

Rashed: _____

EDITING: (4 points)

تدريب : على تصحيح الأخطاء (الكلمات التالية تحتوي على خطأ واحد) على نمط الوزارة

encineration	combosted		waterfal	
conkregate		tempreatore		hemispher	
principale		sucess		recycile	
refugge		camoflage		resurces	

الكلمات المطلوبة لسؤال تحرير (تصحيح) الأخطاء في المستوى الثالث

fake temperate adapted famine pollution terrain fibers population
 theft biome thorns fraud precious threat predator tools
 climate global transfer cloth globe property trunks govern protect
 confidential grazing prove viruses greenhouse consumption guilty
 raise waste court recurrent waterfall creatures habitat wildfire
 cultivate hemisphere wood pulp humidity resources deteriorated
 remote devastating icebergs risk development identity rots display
 illegal rubbish domes dust ruler industry innocent seeds enforce
 shallow environmentalist jury society environment soil
 endangered landfill solve crime erodes legal species evade
 starvation exotic materials structure export modernisation
 extensive survive extinction original sustainable

Paper can be made from all kinds of matirials, such as cotton fipres, grass or sugar cane, these days wood pulp is used to make 'new paper' – that is, paper which contains no old or recycled paper.

GUIDED WRITING

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

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

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

إذا كان الموضوع على شكل سلبيات وإيجابيات .

____ (العنوان) has / have many advantages **such as** ____ (الإيجابية 1) and ____ (الإيجابية 2), **too**.
On the other hand, ____ (العنوان) has / have many disadvantages **such as** ____ (السلبية 1) as well as ____ (السلبية 2).

OR

----- has /have both of ----- and ----- .

----- is / are -----, **whereas/but** ----- is / are----- .

	Advantages	disadvantages
Mobile	carry with you small and light	Expensive noisy



Read the information in the table below, and then write two sentences about how to be an ideal student in your school.

- respecting your teachers and classmates.
- keeping your class clean.
- doing your homework.
- paying attention when your teacher is talking.

Why people should read more books?

- to develop verbal abilities
- to increase focus and concentration
- to refresh memory
- to improve imagination skills.

Read the information below, and then in your Answer Booklet, write two sentences using the given notes about adventurous people. Use the appropriate linking words.

- like to do challenging experiences .
- have strong determination to achieve their goals .
- survive in difficult situations .

How to send the same email to several people?

Type your email.

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

Press send to many.

Suggested answer:

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

Ways to foster creativity in children

- Create a creative atmosphere
- Allow children the freedom to explore their ideas
- Encourage children to read for pleasure
- Give children the opportunity to disagree with you

Notes: استخدم مهاراتك في الكتابة

Such as  **Ving**
S. + V.

Being + adjectives

Migration	
Positives +	Negatives –
- find a better job	- feel being isolated
- escape from natural disasters	- suffer from the cultural shock

أفكار الكتابة الحرة + التفكير الناقد _ الاقتراحات :

العنوان _____

The following subject that **I intend to write** about is considered one of the most important matters to talk about **in details** because it has strong relation and effect with our life. **In fact**, no one can deny that _____
ما يتكلم عنه المقال _____.

There are many examples of _____ الموضوع _____.

First, I _____

Next, I _____

Then, I _____

Finally, we should do every possible effort to raise the awareness about

ما يتكلم عنه المقال _____ and I hope I've given useful information that expresses my ideas and views in this subject.

Critical Thinking: سؤال التفكير الناقد (2 points)

اكتب جملتين من وجهة نظرك ___ لا يتم التصحيح على الاخطاء الاملائية أو القواعدية { اكتب وابدع }

From my point of view, there are some such as **Ving** as well as **Ving**

.....

Suggest: سؤال الاقتراح (3 points)

يجب ان يقترح الطالب 3 حلول لمشكلة معينة حسب المطلوب من السؤال:-

1. Using social media to
2. Increasing the awareness of people about
3. Learning new experience
4. Sharing information
5. Having friends

مواضيع مقترحة:

1. The historical and interesting places in Jordan.
الأماكن الممتعة و التاريخية في الأردن
2. Killing animals and using their flesh for food is not a good habit .
قتل الحيوانات واستخدام لحمها للطعام ليست بالعادة الجيدة
3. Some people leave their home countries for different reasons.
مهاجرة بعض الناس لأوطانهم لأسباب مختلفة
4. Recycling is very important part in conserving natural resources and reducing pollution.
إعادة التصنيع (التدوير) جزء مهم جدا لصيانة المصادر الطبيعية والتقليل من التلوث

نمط أسئلة القطعة :

According to the text/writer/article.....?

حسب النص \الكاتب \المقالة.....؟

الإجابة تكون في النص : حاول البحث عن كلمات في السؤال موجودة في الفقرة.

Quote (Write down) the sentence which indicates/shows/tells that...

اقتبس الجملة / اكتب الجملة التي تشير/تبين/تخير بأن

في هذا السؤال البحث يكون عن جملة لها نفس المعنى داخل النص.

• من النقطة إلى النقطة •

What does the underlined word “.....” mean?

Or find the word that means E - E

يطلب منك السؤال أن تجد الكلمة ذات المعنى المطلوب في النص أو العكس

Mention / write down....

There are many Write them down or two of them.....

هنالك العديد من..... أذكرهم أو اذكر اثنتين- ثلاثة -أربعة من / عدد

What does the underlined “word” ... refer to?

على ماذا تعود الكلمة التي تحتها خط في الفقرة.

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

تطبيق على السؤال الوزاري الأول

An area of the law that is changing very quickly in the modern world is the law related to computer crime. Increasingly, criminals are using computers to help them commit new crimes like identity theft, and to make it easier to commit old crimes like theft or fraud. Technological criminals may get into computer systems to find out confidential information and use this to make money.

Unfortunately, computer crimes are often more difficult to solve than traditional crimes because the criminals are invisible and their actions may be hard to prove. It can also be difficult to prosecute a computer criminal successfully because usually nothing is actually stolen or physically damaged. Hopefully, in future, computer experts will discover more effective ways of detecting such crimes.

A particular factor in the growth of computer crime has been the increase in the number of ordinary people who use Internet websites to buy things, to book holidays or to access their bank accounts in order to transfer money or pay bills. This new type of business has attracted techno-criminals who may order goods and services without paying, or break into the computer systems of businesses or financial organisations and either move money to their own account or send viruses which can seriously damage computers and the information they contain. These viruses can affect millions of people worldwide.

Computers with Internet connections can also be used more safely by criminals than face-to-face meetings or telephone conversations to pass on confidential information or to plan crimes. In addition to this, computers allow criminal's access to millions of people worldwide whom they may persuade to pay for something worthless or to support a fake charity organization.

1. According to paragraph one, what do technological criminals do if they find out confidential information?
2. According to paragraph three, Mention two things people do through the internet?
3. Quote the sentence which indicates that experts are looking for new ways to find out computer crimes.
4. Find a word in paragraph one which means "**the crime of lying or cheating to get money**".
5. What does the underlined word "**they**", in paragraph one, refer to?
6. According to paragraph three, techno -criminals can do many illegal actions. Write down two of them.

B. Critical Thinking

Some persons use website pages like; Twitter or Facebook...etc, to share with others but sometimes they feel unsafely. Do you agree?

Question Number One (20 Points)

1. According to the text, there were two examples of old crime and an example of new crime mentioned. What are they?
2. Write down the sentence which tells the reason behind the increase in the number of computer crimes.
3. In the last paragraph, two kinds of frauds were mentioned. Write down them?
4. Find a word in the text which means "**Responsible for a crime**".
5. What does the underlined word "**their**" in paragraph three, refer to?
6. The writer said that viruses are not only dangerous on computers but also they are dangerous on people. Is he justified in that? Discuss.

B. Critical Thinking (2 Points)

It is still difficult to prosecute and find the computer criminals. Why?

Large numbers of people leave their own country and go to live in a foreign country. This article looks at three different reasons why people emigrate and gives historical examples. These reasons are shown in the text which are economic necessity, natural disaster and economic success.

The early 19th century, the most important industry in Ireland was agriculture. But the farmers were poor and they used old-fashioned methods. Because they heard that they could earn four times as much in America, some farmers emigrated. But between 1820 and 1840, the economic situation in Ireland **deteriorated** and in 1845 the Potato Famine began. Disease destroyed 75% of the year's potatoes- the main food for most of the population. During the next two years, 350,000 people died of starvation and there was a huge increase in emigration to America. By the end of 1854, a quarter of the population of Ireland had left for the United States.

Tristan da Cunha is a small island in the South Atlantic Ocean. In August 1961, earth tremors started and gradually became more frequent. At the beginning of October, the government decided that the island was no longer safe and the whole population of 268 people was evacuated to a nearby island. A ship picked them up and took them to South Africa. As they passed Tristan da Cunha, they saw the volcano erupt. Later the people were taken to England, **where** they stayed for the next two years. In 1963, the volcanic activity on the island stopped and most of the people voted to go back. However, not everyone returned: 14 people had adapted to life in England and decided to stay there, and five elderly people had died. There were other changes too: ten couples from the island had married, and eight babies had been born.

The economic success of the 1960s and 1970s saw the Arabian Gulf countries transformed into modern and wealthy states, funded by some precious natural resources such as oil and natural gas. The need of the oil and construction industries led to a huge demand for skilled workers. Many thousands of people moved to the region to help build high-tech cities all over the Gulf. These workers, from many regions of the world, were able to find a better life and help with the development of the region.

1. Quote the sentence which shows that the Irish farm workers didn't earn the same wages like the American farm workers.
2. Quote the sentence which shows that most of potatoes in Ireland were damages by disease.
3. There are two natural resources that helped Arabian Gulf countries transformed into wealthy and modern states. Write down them.
4. According to the text, the writer states that 14 people from Tristan da Cunha adapted to life in England and decided not to return to their island. Explain this statement, suggesting three reasons that make them choose not to return.
5. What does the underlined word deteriorated mean?
6. There are many reasons that make people leave their country to live in a foreign country. Write down two of these reasons.
7. What does the underlined word where refer to?
8. Migrants should benefit the society in which they live. Discuss this statement and write your own point of view on two sentences.

When we talk about animal migration we mean the movement of an animal from the place where it has been living to a different place and the return journey to that animal's original home. Most animal migrations are recurrent events which happen at certain times of the year. Animals usually migrate to find food or to raise their young.

Incredibly, most migrating animals follow the same route every year and from generation to generation. Land animals may cross mountains or forge rivers, while birds and insects travel extensive distances, sometimes across continents and oceans. Fish and other sea creatures may migrate halfway round the world. For example, the grey whale can travel as much as 20,000 kilometers.

Many animals migrate to northern regions during the northern summer because the long summer days mean that there is always plenty of food. In the autumn, when the weather gets colder, many animals migrate south to find food and warmer weather (the southern summer). Some animals migrate every year, doing the two journeys in one year, but others migrate only if they need to find food for more temperate weather.

- 1) What do we mean by animal migration?
- 2) Why do animals migrate?
- 3) Why do other animals not migrate?
- 4) Quote the sentence which indicates that migrating animals have the same way every year.
- 5) The text mentions many geographical regions which animal cross or follow. Mention two of these areas.
- 6) How far can the grey whale travel?
- 7) Why do many animals migrate to northern regions during the northern summer?
- 8) Why do many animals migrate south in autumn?
- 9) Animals migrate ' south in autumn for many reasons. Write down two reasons.
- 10) What do long summer days mean for migrating animals?
- 11) The writer thinks that not all animals migrate. Is he justified? Discuss.
- 12) Why do some animals migrate northwards in summer and southwards in winter?
- 13) Write "T" if the statement is true and "F" if the statement is false.
 - a) All animals make the same number of migrations every year. TF
 - b) Most animal migrations are repeated events. T F
- 14) What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to?
- 15) Find a word in the text which means "bring up children"
- 16) What does the underlined word "forge" mean?

Answers!

- 1) The movement of an animal from the place where it has been living to a different place and the return journey to that animal's original home.
- 2) To find food or to raise their young.
- 3) They don't have to find food or to raise their young.
- 4) " Incredibly, most migrating animals follow the same route every year and from generation to generation."
- 5) Mountains and rivers.
- 6) 20,000 kilometers.
- 7) Because the long summer days mean that there is always plenty of food
- 8) To find food and warmer weather
- 9) Food and warmer weather
- 10) That there is always plenty of food
- 11) Yes he is, because not all the animal have to find food or to raise their young.
- 12) The days are longer in the north in the summer- so food is more available in the south it is warmer than in the north's winter month.
- 13) a) F b)T
- 14) an animal
- 15) raise
- 16) advance steadily.

A) Economic necessity

In the early 19th century, the most important industry in Ireland was agriculture. But the farmers were poor and they(1) used old-fashioned methods. Because they(2) heard that(3) they could earn four times as much in America, some farmers emigrated. But between 1820 and 1840, the economic situation in Ireland deteriorated and in 1845 the Potato Famine began. Disease destroyed 75% of the year's potatoes - the main food for most of the population. During the next two years, 350,000 people died of starvation and there was a huge increase in emigration to America. By the end of 1854, a quarter of the population of Ireland had left for the United States.

B) Natural disaster

Tristan da Cunha is a small island in the South Atlantic Ocean. In August 1961, earth tremors started and gradually became more frequent. At the beginning of October, the government decided that the island was no longer safe and the whole population of 268 people was evacuated to a nearby island. A ship picked them (4) up and took them(5) to South Africa. As they (6) passed Tristan da Cunha, they (7) saw the volcano erupt. Later the people were taken to England, where they(8) stayed for the next two years. In 1963, the volcanic activity on the island stopped and most of the people voted to go back. However, not everyone (9) returned: 14 people had adapted to life in England and decided to stay there(10), and five elderly people had died. There were other changes too: ten couples from the island had married, and eight babies had been born.

C) Economic success

The economic success of the 1960s and 1970s saw the Arabian Gulf countries transformed into modern and wealthy states, funded by oil and other precious natural resources such as natural gas. The needs of the oil and construction industries led to a huge demand for skilled workers. Many thousands of people moved to the region to help build high-tech cities all over the Gulf. These (11) workers, from many regions of the world, were able to find a better life and help with the development of the region.

1) what was the most important industry in Ireland in the early 19th century?

2) Why did some Irish farmers emigrate in the early 19th century?

3) when did the Potato Famine begin?

4) When did the economic situation in Ireland deteriorate?

5) How much of the year's potatoes did the disease destroyed in 1845?

6) What was the main food for most of the population in Ireland?

7) How many people died of starvation during the years of 1846-1847?

8) what was the main reason for the many deaths during the years of 1846-1847?

9) What is the reason behind the huge increase in emigration to America by Irish people after the year of 1845?

10) How many of the Irish population had left for the United States by the end of 1854?

11) According to the text, what is the main reason for the emigration of the Irish people to the United States?

12) Where is the island of Tristan da Cunha located?

13) What happened in the island in August 1961?

14) Why was the whole population of the island evacuated?

15) To where were the people of the island evacuated?

16) How many people lived in the island in 1961?

17) How did they reach South Africa?

18) How long did the people of the island stay in England?

19) When did the volcanic activity on the island stop?

20) Write down the sentence which indicates that most of the people of the island who live in England chose to go back to their island.

21) Not everyone returned to the island. Do you agree? Justify your answer.

22) Why do you think 14 people from Tristan da Cunha decided not to return to their island?

23) There were some changes took place during the people of the island's stay in England. Mention the two of these changes.

24) The people of the island were taken to more than one place before they returned finally to the island. Mention two of these places.

25) According to the text b, what is the main reason which forced the people of the island to leave their island?

26) What is the main reason behind the economic success for the Arabian Gulf countries during the 1960s and 1970s?

- 27) According to the writer, thousands of people moved to the "Gulf" region. Discuss the reasons.
- 28) According to the text c, what is the main reason which forced the people to leave their home countries?
- 29) Read the article again and decide whether these statements are True or False.
- a) In the early 19th century, Irish and American farm workers earned about the same wages.
- b) The people of Tristan da Cunha were taken straight from their island to England
- c) The people of Tristan de Cunha went home even though there was still volcanic activity
- d) The Arabian Gulf countries experienced an economic success requiring large numbers of workers
- 30) Find a word in the text which means "to get worse".
- 31) What does the underlined word "success" mean?
- 32) What does the underlined pronoun "there" refer to?

Answers

- 1) agriculture
- 2) Because they heard that they could earn four times as much in America.
- 3) in 1845
- 4) between 1820 and 1840
- 5) 75% of the year's potatoes
- 6) potatoes
- 7) 350,000 people
- 8) starvation
- 9) During 1846-1847, 350,000 people died of starvation or because the many deaths of starvation during the years of 1846-1847.
- 10) a quarter of the population of Ireland.
- 11) economic necessity (starvation)
- 12) in the South Atlantic Ocean.
- 13) earth tremors started and gradually became more frequent
- 14) Because the island was no longer safe.
- 15) to a nearby island
- 16) 268 people
- 17) A ship picked them up and took them to South Africa
- 18) For two years
- 19) In 1963
- 20) In 1963, the volcanic activity on the island stopped and most of the people voted to go back.
- 21) 21) Yes, I agree because 14 people had adapted to life in England and decided to stay there, and five elderly people had died.
- 22) because they had adapted to life in England
- 23) Ten couples from the island had married, and eight babies had been born.
- 24) South Africa and England
- 25) Natural disasters
- 26) oil and other precious natural resources such as natural gas
- 27) The needs of the oil and construction industries led to a huge demand for skilled workers. These workers, from many regions of the world, were able to find a better life and help with the development of the region.
- 28) Economic success (to find a better life)
- 29) a)F b) F c) F d)T
- 30) deteriorate
- 31) a period of great wealth
- 32) England

The rainforest of the Amazon region of Brazil in South America covers five percent of the world's land surface and is home to at least 30 percent of the world's animals and plants. The area is also the home of 220,000 people from about 180 different tribes who live deep in the forest. The rainforest itself is an important environment but, because of its size and location, it also plays a vital part in controlling the world's climate. It does this by taking in carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen.

Recently, however, large areas of the Amazon rainforest have been cut down to make more land for farmers. In the last three years, for example, 70,000 square kilometers have been destroyed - this is the same as six football pitches every minute. Much of this destruction, which leaves the land dry and dusty, is illegal.

Farmers use most of the new land to grow Soya beans, which they export to other parts of the world to be used as animal food. Millions of chickens in western European countries are fed on South American Soya beans. Increasingly, some Soya beans are also being turned into food for human consumption; many vegetarian foods are based on Soya beans.

Other areas of the rainforest are cleared by ranchers who use the land for their cattle, by loggers who sell the valuable tropical hardwood from the trees they cut down, or by oil companies who are trying to find more oil. These activities help to improve the economic of the region, but at the expense of the future of the global environment. In addition to destroying ancient forests and changing the world's climate deforestation in having a devastating effect on native populations who are dependent on the rainforest for everything they need, from food and tools to medicines and shelter.

1. The writer mentioned some activities which help to improve the economy of the South American countries. Write down two of these activities.
2. Rewrite the **underlined number** in the first paragraph in words.
3. Replace the underlined preposition " **in** " in the last paragraph correctly.
4. The writer mentioned a certain food that is eaten by both people and animals. Write down the name of this food.
5. Replace the underlined verb "**find**" in the third paragraph with a suitable **three-part phrasal verb** that has a similar meaning to it.
6. Why is the rainforest very important for the people living there? Write down **two** things.
7. There are **two main uses** for Soya beans. **Write them down.**
8. **According to the text**, the rainforests are being destroyed by a lot of people. Write down **two groups** of these people.
9. **Quote** the sentence which indicates that most Soya beans are used for feeding chickens.
10. Rainforest has two characteristics that make it control the world's climate. **Write them down.**
11. What does the underlined word "**their**" refer to?
12. **According to the text**, there is one main benefit of cutting down trees. Write it down
13. According to the text, the writer stats that **large areas of the Amazon rainforest have been cut down which is illegal. Explain this statement, suggesting three ways of punishing those who cut down trees of the rainforest illegally.**

Critical thinking:-

The activities of the human activities are the real cause of destroying the environment.

Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view

Desertification, which is the process in which productive land changes into desert, is an increasingly serious problem in over a hundred countries of the world. One billion people, out of a total world population of six billion, suffer from its effects.

Desertification usually occurs in dry areas where there is no rain and where the climate is harsh. In these places, the top layer of soil is destroyed so that the land can no longer be used for growing crops or grazing animals. This means that people who depend on the land for food have to move to 'greener' areas in order to survive. A proportion of the population may survive by moving, but others may die because of shortages of food and water.

Although natural changes in the climate often start the process, the activities of human beings are often the real cause of desertification. Because there are growing numbers of people to feed, farmers tend to over cultivate their land with the result that the soil becomes poor and unproductive. Other farmers overgraze their land and this permanently kills off grass and other plants.

In addition to the effects of farming, deforestation - the cutting down of trees - also erodes the soil. Trees are usually cut down to make more agricultural land, but once there are no longer trees and plants on an area of land, there is nothing to stop the wind and rain from blowing or washing away the top layer of soil. The dust which this produces can travel long distances and affect the health of people living in cities thousands of kilometers away. But this is not the end of the story: desertification can create conditions which produce strong winds and dangerous wildfires and this leads to even greater pressure on the Earth's most precious resource water.

(1) What is desertification?

(2) How many countries suffer from the effects of desertification?

(3) How many people suffer from the effects of desertification?

(4) Where does desertification usually take place?

(5) Desertification usually occurs in areas which have some qualities. Mention them.

(6) How does the process of desertification happen?

(7) According to the writer, a proportion of the population may survive by moving, but others may die. Why?

(8) What often start the process of desertification?

(9) What is the real cause of desertification?

(10) How does the soil become poor and unproductive?

(11) Why do farmers tend to over cultivate their land?

(12) How does overgrazing the land by farmers contribute to the process of desertification?

(13a) According to the writer, deforestation is another factor which contributes to the process of desertification. Do you agree? Justify your answer.

b) How does deforestation erode the soil?

(14) Desertification has many disadvantages. Mention them.

(15) What is the Earth's most precious resource?

(16) According to the writer, the activities of human beings are often the real cause of desertification. Is he justified? Explain.

(17) Write down the sentence which indicates that the acts of people is the main reason for desertification.

(18) What does the underlined pronoun "this" refer to?

(19) Find a word in the second paragraph which means "to destroy slowly."

(20) What does the underlined word "wildfires" mean?

Answers

- (1) The process in which productive land changes into desert. 2) Over a hundred countries
 (3) One billion people, out of a total world population of six billion. 4) In dry areas
 (5) Dry, having no rain and where the climate is harsh.
 (6) In the dry areas, the top layer of soil is destroyed so that the land can no longer be used for growing crops or grazing animals.
 (7) Because of shortages of food and water. 8) Natural changes in the climate.
 (9) The activities of human beings. 10) Because there are growing numbers of people to feed, farmers tend to over cultivate their land.
 (11) Because there are growing numbers of people to feed. 12) This permanently kills off grass and other plants.
 (13) Trees are usually cut down to make more agricultural land, but once there are no longer trees and plants on an area of land, there is nothing to stop the wind and rain from blowing or washing away the top layer of soil.
 (14) Desertification can create conditions which produce strong winds and dangerous winds and dangerous wildfires and this leads to even greater pressure on the Earth's most precious resource, water.
 (15) water. 16) Because there are growing number people to feed, farmers tend to over cultivate their land, with the result that the soil became and unproductive. Other farmers overgraze their land and this permanently kills off grass and plants. In addition to the effects of farming, deforestation the cutting down of trees - also erodes the soil. 17) Although natural changes in the climate often start the process, the activities of human beings are often the real cause of desertification.
 18) blowing or washing away the top layer of soil by wind and rain. 19) erode 20) fires that spread very quickly.

The Eden Project, **which** opened in the year 2000, is a living plant museum in the countryside in the south-west of England. **It** is a very popular attraction and millions of visitors come every year to see plants from all over the world growing in **this** special environment.

Some plants grow outside, but many are in specially-built domes, called 'biomes' **where** the temperature and humidity are carefully controlled. The biomes are like giant greenhouses and **one**, the Humid Tropics biome, is the largest greenhouse in the world. **It** is over 55m high and 200m long and contains many thousands of exotic plants not found in England.

One of the purposes of the project is to show how dependent human beings are on plants and to educate people on the importance of preserving **our** natural environment. Aside from the plant life, the Eden Project has fascinating interactive exhibits for people of all ages. Many of the visitors are group school children and the Eden Project combines educational value with scientific rest and a huge variety of spectacular plant life.

- 1) What is the Eden Project?
- 2) When was the Eden Project opened?
- 3) Why do millions of people visit the Eden Project?
- 4) What are 'biomes'?
- 5) What is the largest greenhouse in the world?
- 6) What does the Humid Tropics contain?
- 7) The project has many purposes mention two of them.
- 8) Who mainly visits the Eden project?
- 9) The Eden project is a combination of many things. Write down three of these.
- 10) Write down the sentence from the second paragraph which indicates that not all the plants are grow inside the biomes.
- 11) What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to?
- 12) Find a word from text which means "unusual, foreign".

Answers

- 1) It is a living plant museum in the countryside in the south-west of England. 2) In the year 2000.
- 3) To see plants from all over the world growing in this special environment.
- 4) They are specially-built domes, where the temperature and humidity are carefully controlled.
- 5) The Humid Tropics biome. 6) It contains many thousands of exotic plants not found in England.
- 7) To show how dependent human beings are on plants and to educate people on the importance of preserving our natural environment.
- 8) Groups of school children. 9) Educational value, scientific interest and a huge variety of spectacular plant life.
- 10) Some plants grow outside, but many are in specially-built domes, called 'biomes' where the temperature and humidity are carefully controlled.
- 11) the Humid Tropics biome. 12) Exotic

It may seem very strange, but plants are always in danger animals which want to feed on them. If this happens, the plant can be damaged even killed. So, because their roots, trunks, leaves, flowers, fruits and seen are under constant attack from mammals, insects or birds, plants have development of protecting themselves from these enemies. Here are some of the ways plants stop animals from attacking and eating them.

Sharp thorns and stings

Some plants which grow in dry climates, for example cactuses, store large quantities of water in their stems. To protect themselves, they have sharp thorns. Animals will hurt themselves if they try to get to the water from these plants. Other plants, like stinging nettles, can 'inject' or irritating substances into their enemies by means of the sharp hairs on their leaves.

Poison

There are many plants which protect themselves by poisoning their enemies. In some cases the poison they contain is so powerful that it can kill any living thing which touches or eats them. The poison can be in the leaves, the seeds or berries, or in other parts of the plant.

Insects

Some acacia trees in hot African countries are protected by ants which live permanently on their branches. If an animal starts to eat the tree's leaves, the ants attack it.

Sticky gum

Some plants, such as horse chestnut trees, are covered with a sticky substance, like wet paint, which can prevent insects from eating them. Sometimes this substance is so strong that insects' feet or wings get stuck and they cannot escape.

- 1) There are many parts of the plants under constant attack. Mention three of them.
- 2) Plants are the food for many creatures. Mention two of them
- 3) Why do plants need to protect themselves?
- 4) Plants have developed ways of protecting themselves from these enemies. Mention three ways plants stop animals from attacking and eating them.
- 5) Which part of a nettle can hurt enemies?
- 6) Where do the cactuses, store water?
- 7) How do the cactuses protect themselves?
- 8) How do the stinging nettles protect themselves?
- 9) Where can the poison be found in plants?
- 10) How are some acacia trees protect?
- 11) How do the horse chestnut trees protect themselves?
- 12) Which plant is protected by a kind of insect?
- 13) Why do plants need to protect themselves against insects?
- 14) Write down the sentence which indicates that the attacked plant can die.
- 15) What does the underlined pronoun "it" paragraph three refer to?
- 16) Find a word from the text which means "the main part or large stem of a tree".
- 17) What does the underlined word "thorns" mean?

Answers

- 1) Roots, trunks and leaves
- 2) Mammals and insects
- 3) Because animals might damager or kill them .
- 4) Sharp thorns and stings; poison and Insects
- 5) The hairs on its leaves
- 6) In their stems.
- 7) They have sharp thorns. Animals will themselves if they try to get to the water from these plants..
- 8) They can 'inject' painful or irritating substances into their enemies by means of the sharp hairs on their leaves.
- 9) The poison can be in the leaves, the .seeds or berries, or in other parts of the plant.
- 10) They are protected by ants which live permanently on their branches. If an animal starts to eat the tree's leaves , the ants attack it.
- 11) They are coveted With a sticky substance, like wet paint, which can prevent insects from eating them. Sometimes this substance is so strong that insects' feet or wings get stuck and they cannot escape.
- 12) Some acacia trees in Africa
- 13) Because the insects want to eat them
- 14) If this happens, the plant can be damaged or even killed.
- 15) The poison
- 16) Trunk
- 17) Sharp pointed parts that grow on a plant, e.g. a rose