

Action Pack 12

2016

المستوى الرابع

مراجعة شاملة

Exceed with

THE LORD

I can't teach any body anything. I can only make him think

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THE
LORD



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

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 specialise 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, with students aiming to achieve top grades in **their** Maths and Science exams. When **they** leave school, **they** will be **well-placed** to take any number of different **career** paths. '**They** don't have to become astronauts!' says a spokesperson for the school. 'Excellent grades in science and technology subjects can open many doors and lead to a variety of career **opportunities**.'

Vocabulary:

Pioneering: innovative

Conventional: traditional

Qualifications: requirements

tailor-made: made for specific purpose

tutorials: classes

mixture: combination

Prominent: outstanding

well-placed: qualified

career: job

opportunities: chances



Question Number One: (20 points)

A:

1. Private businesses are helping studio schools by two main ways. Write down these two ways.
2. Studio schools have many **characteristics (features)**. Write down two characteristics.
3. Quote the sentence which indicates to the age of students who are permitted in these schools.
4. Quote the sentence which indicates to the **subjects (topics)** that students study in these space schools.
5. They bring in two kinds of lecturers in the studio schools. Write down these kinds.
6. In studio schools they prepare students for two purposes. Write down these purposes.
7. What does the underlined word "**which**" refer to?
8. Find an adjective in the text means the same as "**traditional**".
9. Excellent grades in science and technology subjects can open many doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.
10. The writer states that private businesses are supporting and funding space schools. Explain this statement and suggest three reasons for that support.

B: literature spot: (2 points)

-) **Read the following extract from "A green cornfield" by Christina Rossetti carefully, and then in your Answer booklet answer the question that follows with reference to the poem.**

*"Perhaps his mate sat listening long,
And listened longer than I did"*

Find out two examples of Alliteration from the lines above.

-) **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 elephant was led out and equipped. Provisions were purchased at Kholby, and, while Sir Francis and Mr Fogg took the howdahs on either side, Passepartout got astride the saddlecloth between them."

What does the underlined word mean?



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Tawjīhi...EnglishThe Lord

Answers

A:

1. funding as well as support
2. Seek to encourage young people to undertake a less conventional form of secondary education. These schools often specialise in one specific area
3. One such school has recently opened to educate fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds who have a special interest in working in the space industry.
4. Students follow a tailor-made curriculum at the school, including subjects such as Astronomy and Astrophysics.
5. Prominent scientists and engineers
6. Aiming to achieve top grades in their Maths and Science exams. When they leave school, they will be well-placed to take any number of different career paths.
7. Studio schools
8. Conventional
9. Student's answer
10. Student's answer

B: literature spot: (2 points)

-) *listening long / listened longer*
-) *a seat for riding an elephant*



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Tawjīhi...EnglishThe Lord

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

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**. 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. **They** don't have to repay **it** immediately. Instead, **they** pay **it** 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** studied for **their** 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 they** don't have to pay rent? Most of **them** say that **they** want to move to the University of **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. A lucky **minority** live in property **that their** parents have bought for **them**. Most of **them** need to learn to cook, do **their** own washing and manage **their** time and money.

Vocabulary

Accommodation provided by a university or college: halls of residence

Reason for doing something: motive

Not many, the opposite of 'majority': minority

Costs, charges: fees

Money you owe: debt

Relating to money: financial



Question Number One: (20 points)

A:

1. Quote the sentence which indicates that **half** of English students join universities.
2. There were two **main changes** happened to the educational system in England. Write down these two changes.
3. Quote the sentence which shows that the **majority** of English students don't study in near universities.
4. There are two main **reasons** that lead English students to study in universities away from home. Write down these stimuluses.
5. English students chose to live in different **places** when they leave home for studying. Write down two places.
6. When English students leave home for studying they have to depend on themselves for many **activities**. Write down two activities.
7. What does the underlined word "**motive**" refer to?
8. Find a word in the text gives the **opposite** of "**majority**"
9. What does the underlined word "**it**" refer to?
10. Studying abroad can add to your life a lot of experiences. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.
11. Despite the high cost, most students choose to study away from home. Explain this statement and suggest three possible reasons.

B: literature spot: (2 points)

-) **Read the following extract from "A green cornfield" by Christina Rossetti carefully, and then in your Answer booklet answer the question that follows with reference to the poem.**

"The earth was green, the sky was blue:

I saw and heard one sunny morn

A skylark hangs between the two,

A singing speck above the corn;"

What is the rhyme scheme used in the poem?

-) **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.**

'Let's go and see the elephant,' replied Mr Fogg. They soon reached a small hut.

Enclosed within some high palings, was the animal in Question".

Which words tell us that the elephant was kept safely away from direct contact with humans?



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Tawjīhi...EnglishThe Lord

Answers

A:

1. In England, almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education.
2. almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education / Another huge change has been financial
3. Despite the high cost, most students choose to study away from home.
4. Most of them say that they want to move to the University of 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
6. Most of them need to learn to cook, do their own washing and manage their time and money.
7. Reason for doing something
8. Minority
9. Percentage of school leavers go on to higher education
10. student's answer
11. student's answer

B: literature spot: (2 points)

-) ab ab
) *Enclosed within some high palings*



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

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 **carried out** 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** judgement 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.



Question Number One: (20 points)

A:

1. Quote the sentence which indicates that speaking a different language has an **effect (influence)** on the brain.
2. Speaking different languages can **influence (affect)** the brain by many ways. Write down two ways.
3. Learning any different language can involve different things. Write down two things.
4. Learning a new language presents the brain with **rare** skills. Write down two skills.
5. Quote the sentence which indicates to the effect of the challenges that learning a new language includes.
6. People who speak more than one language have many **qualities (characteristics)**. Write down two qualities.
7. What does the underlined word "**they**" refer to?
8. What does the underlined **phrasal verb "carried out"** mean?
9. The skills you get from learning a foreign language can make you a better speaker and writer in your own language. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.
10. The writer states that learning a foreign language has many effects on learners. Explain this statement suggesting three possible effects.

B: literature spot: (2 points)

Read the following extract from "A green cornfield" by Christina Rossetti carefully, then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, answer the question that follows with reference to the poem.

*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*

Find a word that means "The long, upright part of the plant that supports the leaves."



Answers

A:

1. Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.
2. improves memory / As well as exercising the brain
3. Learning new vocabulary and grammar rules
4. These include recognising different language systems and ways to communicate within these systems.
5. These skills improve your chances of success in other problem-solving tasks as well.
6. 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.
7. multilingual people
8. do
9. student's answer
10. student's answer

B: literature spot: (2 points)

) stalks



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Tawjīhi...EnglishThe Lord

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

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.

Vocabulary

Optional: your choice

Compulsory: obligatory

Vocational: job-related

Postgraduates: students of higher education courses

Undergraduates: students who study for the first degree

Collaboration: cooperation



Question Number One: (20 points)

A:

1. Quote the sentence which indicates to the **level** of education in Jordan.
2. Elementary Education in Jordan has many **characteristics**. Write down two characteristics.
3. Higher education in Jordan is of two **types**. Write down these types.
4. There are two main **kinds** of universities in Jordan. Write down these kinds.
5. Quote the sentence which indicates that **not only** Jordanian students who study in Jordanian universities.
6. Jordanian universities give many postgraduate **programmes (degrees)** write down two programmes.
7. There is a large number of universities in Jordan. Write down two of these universities.
8. What does the underlined word "**compulsory**" mean?
9. What does the underlined word "**it**" refer to?
10. Distant learning courses are becoming familiar and available in some universities. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.
11. The writer states that distant and online learning courses are becoming familiar in different parts of the world. Think of this statement and suggest three possible advantages for this type of learning.

B: literature spot: (2 points)

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.

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.'

What kind of facial expression is a wry grimace?

Read the following lines from "A green cornfield" carefully, then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer the question that follows.

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.

How do we know that the poet leaves the cornfield before the skylark has stopped singing? Write down the line which indicates to this.



Answers

A:

1. Our country has a high standard of education.
2. free, compulsory
3. academic or vocational
4. public universities, private universities
5. A large number of Jordanian students choose to study at these institutions, as well as foreign students from all over the world.
6. undergraduates studying ,postgraduates studying
7. the University of Jordan in Amman, Yarmouk University in Irbid
8. obligatory
9. the German-Jordanian University
- 10.student's answer
- 11.student's answer

B: literature spot: (2 points)

-) It's an expression that shows pain or unhappiness
-) And listened longer than I did.



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Tawjīhi...EnglishThe Lord

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

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. Why is your product **superior** to others and why does it have **better value**?

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 memorise 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!). Then **practise it, if possible in front of colleagues**. **Make changes and practise it again**.

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**.



Question Number One: (20 points)

A:

1. There are many important points that you have to be aware of when selling a product. Write down two points.
2. Quote the sentence which shows the best way to convince customers of your product.
3. Planning a sales pitch depends on two ideas. Write down these ideas.
4. Saying a sales pitch can be in different ways. Write down two ways.
5. The presentation you are introducing must have many qualities. Write down two qualities.
6. When introducing your presentation, you have to speak in two ways. Write down these ways.
7. When you finish your presentation, there are many things you have to do. Write down two things.
8. Quote the sentence which shows that you have to speak confidently.
9. The writer says " when you are speaking, don't keep your head down'. Suggest three body language tips for effective presentation.
10. Pitching an idea and selling it effectively can be challenging and discouraging. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.
11. What does the underlined expression (**target market**) mean?
12. Find a word in the text which means ' **a presentation made by someone who is trying to sell a product**'.
13. What do the underlined words refer to?

B: literature spot: (2 points)

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 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."

Find an examples of the literary device "personification" .

Read the following lines from "Agreen corn field" carefully, then in your ANSWER BOOKLET 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. Which line tells that there was another listener to the song of the skylark?
2. What does the word "tender" imply?



Answers

A:

1. 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 chemicals and
2. Most of all, you need to believe in what you're selling, and the best way to do that is to use it Most of Jordan's exports go to Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia.
3. Plan your presentation carefully, not just what you will say, but how you will say it cars, medicines and wheat
4. Will you read it word by word, use notes or memorise it?
5. Keep your presentation short and simple
6. Remember to speak slowly and clearly
7. invite questions, have a summary of your presentation ready to hand out at the end of the session
8. It is important to appear confident (even if you're nervous!).
9. Students' answer
10. Students' answer
11. People who are identified to be suitable customers.
12. Sales pitch

B: literature spot: (2 points)

-) the animal marching off
-) I knew he had a nest unseen



Question Number Two (15 points)

A. Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in the box below and Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)

1. These two scientists have _____ views. (*contradict*)
2. An interpreter must show _____ in the language he is working on. (*fluent*)
3. A student must have a strong _____ in order to do well in final exams. (*memorise*)
4. Any kind of work nowadays needs _____ at languages. (*proficient*)
5. Apple Computer which quickly became one of the _____ forces in the personal-computer field. (*dominate*)
6. The salesman _____ explained everything about the product. (*extensive*)
7. The land is very poor, so it needs some kind of _____ to produce more. (*fertilise*)
8. The man's _____ was very bad so he was discovered easily. (*intend*)
9. Finally, they accepted to _____ about the details. (*negotiation*)
10. The new product became largely _____ in many parts of the country. (*adapt*)
11. When you become an experienced salesman, it is a _____ job. (*reward*)
12. This building needs to be _____ because the neighborhood isn't safe. (*secure*)
13. Our company has lately produced _____ successful product. (*economical*)
14. My father is always the best _____. (*advise*)
15. One of the most important things that we give children is a good _____. (*educate*)
16. If you work hard, I'm sure you will _____. (*success*)
17. Congratulations! Not many people _____ such high marks. (*achievement*)
18. My father works for an _____ that helps to protect the environment. (*organise*)
19. It's amazing to watch the _____ of a baby in the first year of life. (*develop*)
20. Have you had any _____ of learning another language? (*experienced*)
21. Is one side of the brain more _____ than the other? (*dominate*)
22. Whether or not you remember things that you have learnt in the past _____ on the experience you had while you were learning it. (*dependence*)
23. Before you apply for a job, check that you have the correct _____s. (*qualify*)
24. The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a _____. (*recommend*)
25. Congratulations on a very _____ business deal. (*succeed*)
26. We should always be ready to listen to good _____. (*advise*)
27. My father often talks about what he did in his _____. (*young*)
28. It's important to have an _____ of different countries' customs. (*aware*)
29. The graduation ceremony was a very _____ occasion for everyone. (*memory*)
30. In the Middle East today, entrepreneurship is particularly important among young people, because of the _____ job market. (*compete*)
31. Young people must be given the opportunity to create their own companies so that they can have control over their own _____ future. (*economy*)
32. If they cannot find jobs, they can create their own and then, _____, generate jobs for others. (*ideal*)



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Derivative forms			
Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
	<i>academy</i>	<i>academic</i>	<i>academically</i>
	Agriculture	<i>agricultural</i>	
<i>manage</i>	Management	<i>managerial</i>	
<i>advise</i>	advisor / advice		
<i>circulate</i>	circulation		
<i>concentrate</i>	concentration		
<i>contradict</i>	<i>contradiction</i>	contradictory	
<i>dehydrate</i>	dehydration	<i>dehydrated</i>	
<i>diet</i>	diet	<i>dietary</i>	
	economics	<i>economical</i>	<i>economically</i>
<i>engineer</i>	Engineering/ engineer		
enrol	<i>enrolment</i>		
	<i>fluency</i>	<i>fluent</i>	fluently
immerse	<i>immersion</i>		
	Linguistics / linguist	<i>linguistic</i>	
<i>market</i>	Marketing / market		
<i>memorise</i>	memory	<i>memorable</i>	
	<i>multilingualism</i>	multilingual	
	Nutrition / nutrients	<i>nutritious</i>	
	Pharmacy	<i>pharmaceutical</i>	
	proficiency	<i>proficient</i>	
	Psychology	<i>psychological</i>	
<i>qualify</i>	qualifications	<i>qualified</i>	
<i>simulate</i>	Simulator / simulation		
	Sociology	<i>sociological</i>	
<i>tutor</i>	Tutorial / tutor		
undertake	<i>undertaking</i>		
<i>utter</i>	utterance		
	<i>vocation</i>	vocational	
<i>agree</i>	agreement		
corporate	<i>corporation</i>		
<i>domesticate</i>	<i>domesticity</i>	domestic	
dominate	<i>dominance</i>	<i>dominant</i>	
evolve	<i>evolution</i>	<i>evolutionary</i>	
<i>export</i>	Export / exportation		
<i>extend</i>		<i>extensive</i>	extensively
<i>extract</i>	extraction		
<i>fertilise</i>	Fertilizer / fertilisation	<i>fertile</i>	
<i>import</i>	Import / importation	<i>imported</i>	
<i>intend</i>	<i>intention</i>	intentional	
mineral		<i>mineral</i>	
negotiate	<i>negotiation</i>	<i>negotiable</i>	



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Tawjīhī...EnglishThe Lord

	pharmaceuticals	<i>pharmaceutical</i>	
replicate	<i>replicate</i>		
<i>adapt</i>	<i>adaptation</i>	adaptable	
	<i>ambition</i>	ambitious	
<i>attribute</i>	Attribute / <i>attribution</i>		
	competence	competent	
<i>enclose</i>		enclosed	
	<i>enthusiasm</i>	enthusiastic	
<i>intern</i>	Intern / <i>internship</i>		
<i>interpret</i>	Interpreter / <i>interpretation</i>		
<i>refer</i>	<i>reference</i>		
	<i>region</i>	regional	
<i>reward</i>	<i>reward</i>	rewarding	
<i>secure</i>	<i>security</i>	secure	
<i>survey</i>	Surveyor / <i>survey</i>		
<i>volunteer</i>	<i>volunteer</i>	voluntary	
	<i>nerve</i>	<i>nervous</i>	
		<i>deep</i>	<i>deeply</i>
<i>care</i>			<i>carefully</i>
<i>instruct</i>	<i>instruction</i>		
	<i>confidence</i>	<i>confident</i>	
		<i>previous</i>	<i>previously</i>
<i>discuss</i>	<i>discussion</i>		
<i>frighten</i>	<i>fright</i>		
		<i>particular</i>	<i>particularly</i>
<i>compete</i>		<i>competitive</i>	
<i>know</i>	<i>knowledge</i>		
	youth	young	
		<i>ideal</i>	<i>ideally</i>
<i>organise</i>	<i>organisation</i>		
<i>creat</i>	<i>creation</i>		
	<i>economy</i>	<i>economic</i>	
	<i>critic</i>	<i>critical</i>	

Answers

1Contradictory, 2fluency, 3memory, 4proficiency, 5dominated, 6extensively, 7fertilizer, 8intension, 9negotiate, 10adaptable, 11rewarding, 12security, 13economically, 14advice, 15education, 16succeed, 17achieve, 18organization, 19development, 20experience, 21dominated, 22depend, 23qualification, 24recommendation, 25successful, 26advice, 27youth, 28awareness, 29memorable, 30competitive, 31economical, 32ideally.



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

During the flight, the stewards will serve you drinks.

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

words	Gender neutral
mankind has	humans have
postman	postal worker
stewards	flight attendants
stewardesses	flight attendants
policeman	Police officer
Sales man / sales lady	Sales person
Businessman / businesswoman	Business person
He / she	They
His / her	Their
Head master / head mistress	Head teacher / principal

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

I was born in a small village, but I didn't spend my childhood there.

Replace the underlined (word) / (phrase) with the suitable phrasal verb.

Phrasal verb	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
look into	investigate	يتحقق
come up with	think of	يخترع / يكتشف
look at	watch	يشاهد
grow up	spend my childhood	ينشأ
point out	show	يشير الى
come about	happen / take place	يحدث
carry out	do	يجري
get away with	not be blamed for	ينجو من العقاب
leave out	not have to include / omit	يهمل
eat out	eat away from home	يأكل خارج البيت
speed up	hurry	يسرع
find out	discover	يجد



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Tawjīhī...EnglishThe Lord

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

When you get into your room, you have to take your shoes.

There is a missing word in the sentence above. Rewrite the sentence adding the missing word.

Phrasal verb	Meaning
look up a word in a dictionary	يجد كلمة في القاموس
look for something you've lost	يبحث عن
look forward to something exciting	يتوق الى شيء مثير
get over an illness, and feel better	يشفى من المرض
get up in the morning	يستيقظ صباحا
get on with your work and complete it	يكمل عمله
take up a new hobby	يختار هواية جديدة
take away some fast food	يأخذ بعض الوجبات السريعة
take off your shoes when you get home	يخلع الحذاء
go away from home for a holiday	يسافر/ يغادر
go back to where you started	يعود
go ahead with a plan, and do it	يمضي قدما / يستمر

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

If you send money to charity, you will make a difference to a lot of lives.

What does the underlined collocation mean?

If you are polite, you won't cause or upset anybody.

There is a missing word in the sentence above. Rewrite the sentence adding the missing word.

Collocation	Meaning	Arabic
draw up a timetable	write a schedule	يضع جدولا
do exercise	keep fit	يتمرن
make a start	begin	يبدأ
take a break	relax	يستريح
do a subject	study	يدرس
make a difference	change something	يحدث فرقا
<i>make a mistake</i>		يخطئ
<i>cause offence</i>		يسبب



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Tawjīhi...EnglishThe Lord

<i>make small talk</i>		يلقي خطابا قصيرا
<i>Join company</i>		يلتحق بشركة للعمل
<i>shake hands</i>		يصافح
<i>ask questions</i>		يسأل
<i>earn respect</i>		يكسب الاحترام
<i>Work as a teacher</i>		
<i>Decide on a place</i>		
<i>Translate Arabic into English</i>		
<i>Talk about a film</i>		
<i>Ask about a book</i>		
<i>Good at drawing , painting, reading, swimming, maths</i>		

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

He was sure about quitting his job, but he got cold feet.
What does the underlined body idiom mean?

Body Idioms		
The Idiom	The meaning	Arabic
get cold feet	to lose your confidence in something at the last minute	يتردد في اللحظة الاخيرة
get it off your chest	to tell someone about something that has been worrying you	يبوح بما يزعجه
have a head for figures	to have a natural ability for maths or numbers	لا يملك القدرة العقلية لـ
Keep your chin up	to remain cheerful in difficult times	يبتهج بالرغم من الصعوبات
play it by ear	to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops	يقرر بالحدس
put (my) back into it	to put a lot of effort into something	ي بذل جهدا كبيرا
drop a course	to stop studying subject at university	يسقط مادة
stand out from the crowd	to be much better than other similar people or things	يتميز عن البقية
tailor-made	made to fit exactly	معد خصيصا



C. 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. (8 points)

have, colloquial, contradictory, export, take, import

1. He was just using a _____ expression to explain his opinion.
2. All countries _____ goods from China.
3. Both scientists gave _____ thoughts, therefor we are confused.
4. Students can _____ any course in their last year at university.

dehydration , dialect , satisfaction, concentration , secure , academic

1. When you help people, you get a huge feeling of _____.
2. Drivers mustn't use their mobile phones; otherwise they may lose their _____.
3. In summer, children need a lot of water to avoid _____.
4. In Jordanian universities students can chose either an _____ or a vocational course.

prospects, compulsory, enrol, domestic, rewarding, voluntary

1. It is _____ to wear this uniform. You have no choice.
2. If you become a professional salesman, it is a _____ job.
3. _____ work isn't paid and can be different from your major at university.
4. High marks in science and math can help in getting good job _____.

successful, immerse , responsible , evolve , rewarding , fluently

1. The best way of using a language is to _____ yourself in it.
2. All job interviews need to speak English _____.
3. Employees must try to _____ their skills and abilities.
4. Mr. Shahin is truly _____ person. He always takes care of the simplest details.

job, lifelong , work , extraction, regional , undertake

1. The _____ process of shale oil requires a lot of combined efforts.
2. Schools must encourage students to _____ less conventional education.
3. Sami has got a new _____ in a newly established computer company.
4. _____ learning can lead students to overcome a lot of obstacles in the future.



in , goods , leave out , at , multilingual , adaptable

1. Samia is skillful _____ doing a lot of handcrafts.
2. She thinks that this situation can be _____ for the most of children.
3. Our company needs to hire _____ employees.
4. Some people _____ different details when they feel confused.

drop a course, multitask , intentional , ambitious , tailor-made , interpreter

1. _____ people are working hard towards their goals in life.
2. After Ali's accident, he decided _____ at university this year.
3. In our school we study _____ courses to suit the school's goals.
4. The law punishes people for their _____ penalties.

play it by ear, proficiency , knitwear , shake , conscientious , fond of

1. Being a successful interpreter needs language _____.
2. When you meet people for the first time you have to _____ hands with them gently.
3. Samia is _____ civilisations, that's why she decided to study history at university.
4. We don't know where to dine tonight, but we will _____.

difference, mineral , seminars , recall , conferences , offence

1. Jordan is considered one of the most productive countries for _____.
2. Students need to learn a lot of strategies to _____ the knowledge they acquire.
3. If you say these words in a different way they may cause _____ to your audience.
4. Voluntary work can make _____ for a lot of people in our society.
5. Most university teaching is done in groups, called _____, in which all students discuss the subject freely.

take off, tuition , negotiate , get on , compromise , enthusiastic

1. After a long meeting they finally were able to _____ about the price.
2. Your mother will feel angry if you don't _____ your shoes when you get in.
3. _____ people are claimed to be the most productive at work.
4. According to the new laws, students must pay for their _____ at university.



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Tawjīhi...EnglishThe Lord

Answers

colloquial	export	contradictory	take	
satisfaction	concentration	dehydration	academic	
compulsory	rewarding	voluntary	prospects	
immerse	fluently	evolve	responsible	
extraction	undertake	job	lifelong	
at	adaptable	multilingual	leave out	
ambitious	drop a course	tailor-made	intentional	
proficiency	shake	fond of	play it by ear	
mineral	recall	offence	difference	seminars
compromise	take off	enthusiastic	tuition	

محمد الفقهاء



Question Number Three (15 points)

A. Correct the verb between brackets, then write your answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)

Reported question

1. Do you mind _____ a healthy breakfast? (**suggest**)
2. Do you mind _____ me a glass of water? (**give**)

Impersonal passive (be + v3)

3. Fish _____ to be good for the brain. (**say**)
4. Exercise has _____ to be good for concentration. (**prove**)
5. Solving puzzles _____ to keep the brain active. (**believe**)

Passive voice (be + v3)

6. Fifty years ago, smartphones hadn't _____. (**invent**)
7. Some books that _____ 200 years ago have just been discovered. (**write**)
8. Since smartphones _____ in the early 2000s, People have been using them. (**invent**)

I Wish / if only

9. Oh no! I've forgotten my library book. I wish I _____ at home. (**not, leave**)
10. I feel ill. If only I _____ so many sweets. (**not eat**)

Zero conditional (if + simple present, simple present)

11. If plants _____ enough water, they die. (**not, get**)
12. Water _____ into ice if the temperature falls below zero. (**turn**)
13. Water turns into ice if the temperature _____ below zero. (**fall**)

First conditional (if + simple present, will + v1)

14. I will buy the book **if** it _____ too expensive. (**be, not**)
15. I _____ the book **if** it isn't too expensive. (**buy**)
16. **Unless** the book _____ expensive, I will buy it. (**be**)
17. **As long as** you are successful, it _____ a secure and rewarding job. (**be**)
18. **Unless** she _____ a language degree, she won't be able to become an interpreter. (**have**)
19. **When** you arrive at the station next Saturday, we _____ there to meet you. (**be**)
20. I _____ the job offer even if it's part-time – I haven't finished my university studies yet. (**take**)

Third conditional (if + had + v3, would + have + v3)

21. I would have got the job if I _____ some experience. (**have**)
22. If you had done the course, you _____ enough experience to apply for the job. (**have**)
23. I might have gone to another school if I _____ to this school. (**not, come**)
24. If I _____ up in this city, I could have faced many difficulties. (**not, grow**)
25. If my father had gone to university, he _____ a teacher. (**be**)
26. Jameel might not have become a musician if his parents _____ him. (**encourage**)



B. Complete the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it, and write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (9 points)

Quantifiers to make comparisons

(Not) +(as much ...as) (as many... as) (as ... as) = (less... than) (more ... than)

1. I haven't got as much homework as my brother. (**less**)
I _____.
2. There is less information on the website than there is in the book. (**as much**)
There _____.
3. I haven't got as much money as my friend. (**more**)
My friend _____.
4. The cheapest house in the village belongs to Sami.
The least _____.

Reported question

5. What should I do on the day before the exam?
Could you explain _____?
6. Is it possible to improve your memory?
Do you know _____?
7. Can you suggest a beneficial exercise?
Do you mind _____?
8. Are we allowed to eat sweets during the exam?
I wonder _____.
9. Where does the bus go from, please?
Could _____?
10. Where's the post office, please?
Do you mind _____?

The impersonal passive (say, think, claim, believe, prove) (be + v3)

11. People believe that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.
It _____.
12. People believe that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.
Solving puzzles _____.
13. Scientists proved that helping others makes people feel happy.
Helping others _____.
14. Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.
Exercise _____.



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Tawjīhi...EnglishThe Lord

15. Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.

People claim that _____

16. It is believed that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills.

They believe that _____

17. Solving puzzles is believed to exercise your brain.

Scientists _____

18. Solving puzzles is believed to be good for the brain.

Scientists _____

Phrasal verbs

19. That information is important. Don't omit it. (**leave out**)

20. The police are investigating the cause of the accident. (**look**)

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

Who _____

22. I will look up the train times online. (**them**)

I will _____

Passive voice (be + v3)

23. People speak **Spanish** in most South American countries, but they speak **Portuguese** in Brazil.

Spanish _____

24. My mother taught **me** to read.

I _____

25. Fifty years ago, they hadn't invented **smartphones**.

Smartphones _____

26. Our teacher has already marked **our exams**, and now someone is checking **them**.

Our exams _____

27. They have just discovered **some books** **that** people wrote 200 years ago.

Some books _____

Unreal past forms for present wishes (I wish / If only + simple past (v2))

Unreal past forms for past regrets (I wish / If only + past perfect (had + v3))

28. I want to go out this afternoon, but I don't feel well. (**not eat so many sweets**)

If only I _____



Mohammed Al-Foqaha 0796988323

Tawjīhi...EnglishThe Lord

29. I **am** cold. (**bring a coat**)

I wish _____.

30. We **are** late. (**get up earlier**)

If only _____.

31. Jaber **isn't** old enough to drive a car. (**be older**)

He wishes he _____.

32. I **'m looking** at a beautiful view, and I'd love to take a photo. (**have a camera with me**)

If only I _____.

33. My cousins don't live near here. (**not be so far away**)

I wish they _____.

34. I regret going to bed late **last night**.

I wish I _____ **earlier**.

35. I regret going to bed **late last night**.

I wish I _____.

36. Nahla **could not** find her way round the city very easily.

If only she _____ **a map**.

37. Nahla **could** not find her way round the city very easily.

If only she _____.

38. Oh no! I **'ve forgotten** my library book. I left it at home.

I wish I _____.

39. Huda was too busy to visit us yesterday. (**be able to come**)

She wishes _____.



Answers

1. I have less home work than my brother.
2. There isn't as much information on the website as there is in the book.
3. My friend has got more money than me.
4. The least expensive house belongs to Sami.
5. Could you explain what I should do on the day before the exam?
6. Do you know if it is possible to improve your memory?
7. Do you mind suggesting a beneficial exercise?
8. **I wonder** if we are allowed to eat sweets during the exam.
9. Could tell me where the bus goes from?
10. Do you mind telling me where the post office is?
11. It is believed that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.
12. Solving puzzles is believed to keep the brain active
13. Helping others was proved to make people feel happy.
14. Exercise has been proved to be good for concentration.
15. People claim that speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.
16. They believe that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills.
17. Scientists believe that solving puzzles exercises your brain.
18. Scientists believe that solving puzzles is good for the brain.
19. That information is important. Don't leave it out.
20. The police are looking into the cause of the accident.
21. Who is responsible for these children?
22. I will look them up.
23. **Spanish is spoken** in most South American countries, but **Portuguese is spoken** in Brazil.
24. **I** was taught to read.
25. Fifty years ago, **Smartphones** hadn't been invented.
26. **Our exams** have already been marked and now they are being checked.
27. **Some books** that were written 200 years ago have just been discovered.
28. If only I didn't eat so many sweets.
29. I wish I brought a coat.
30. If only we got up earlier.
31. He wishes he was older to drive a car.
32. If only I had a camera with me.
33. I wish they weren't so far away.
34. I wish I had gone **earlier**.
35. I wish I hadn't gone to bed late last night.
36. If only she had had **a map**.
37. If only she had found her way round the city very easily.
38. I wish I hadn't forgotten my library book.
39. She wishes she was able to visit us yesterday.



Question Number Four (7 points)

A. Read the following situations and complete the sentences with **the third conditional**, using the words in brackets. And then write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)

Zero conditional: (*if* + Present Simple/Present Simple)

1. If you don't water the plants, they die.

Unless _____.

first conditional (*if* + Present Simple/*will* + Present Simple)

2. If she **doesn't help** her mother, she won't be able to go to the party.

Unless _____.

3. She won't pass her exams **unless** she studies hard.

If _____.

Third conditional (*if* + Past Perfect/*would* (*could*) (*might*) *have* + past participle)

4. Saeed left his camera at home, so he wasn't able to take pictures of the parade. (**could**)

5. I had a headache yesterday, and I didn't do well in the Maths test. (**might**)

6. I didn't know your phone number, so I wasn't able to contact you. (**could**)

7. You had a colourful T-shirt on. That's how I noticed you in the crowd. (**might not**)

8. I worked really hard the day before the exam. I got top marks. (**might not**)

Answers

1. Unless you water the plants, they die.

2. Unless she helps her mother, she won't be able to go to the party.

3. If she doesn't study hard, she won't pass her exams.

4. If Saeed hadn't left his camera at home, he could have taken pictures of the parade.

5. I might have done well in the Maths test if I hadn't had a headache yesterday.

6. I could have been able to contact you if I had known your phone number.

7. If you hadn't had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on, I might not have noticed you in the crowd.

8. I might not have got top marks if I hadn't worked really hard the day before the exam.



B. Complete the following sentences by adding the correct question tag to the end of each of them. And then write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

(3 points)

Question tags

1. You have read this book, _____?
2. You're tired, _____?
3. We can't walk away, _____?
4. You won't forget, _____?
5. The meeting is next Wednesday, _____?
6. The students were Algerian, _____?
7. Salma lives in Jerash, _____?
8. The boys speak French, _____?
9. My friend met the king, _____?
10. Let's go shopping now, _____?
11. Sami will take this course, _____?
12. I will give you a drive, _____? (offer/ help)
13. We'll help you, _____?
14. We will help our teacher, _____?
15. You will send me a letter later, _____?
16. Few students **rarely** do their homework, _____?
17. I am a teacher, _____?

Answers

1. You have read this book, **haven't you?**
2. You're tired, **aren't you?**
3. We can't walk away, **can we?**
4. You won't forget, **will you?**
5. The meeting is next Wednesday, **isn't it?**
6. The students were Algerian, **weren't they?**
7. Salma lives in Jerash, **doesn't she?**
8. The boys speak French, **don't they?**
9. My friend met the king, **didn't he?**
10. Let's go shopping now, **shall we?**
11. Sami will take this course, **won't he?**
12. I'll give you a drive, **shall I?**
13. We'll help you, **shall we?**
14. We will help our teacher, **won't we?**
15. You will send me a letter later, **won't you?**
16. Few students **rarely** do their homework, **do they?**
17. I am a teacher, **aren't I?**



C. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. And then write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (3 points)

1. If I had studied harder, I could have passed the exam.

What is the function of using could in the third conditional in the above sentence?

Item	Function
more..., than / less ... than the most ... / the least... as much...as / as many...as as often as	To make comparison
Could you tell me...? Do you know...? Could you explain...? Do you mind telling me...? I wonder...	to ask questions in a polite, formal way
It is said It is thought It is believed	a formal way of reporting thoughts, sayings, beliefs and opinions.
You have read this book, haven't you?	to check information
I wish + simple past (v2)	to express wishes about the present that are unlikely to happen
If only I wish + past perfect (had+v3) If only	to express regrets about the past
you could / if I were you why don't you..? / you should you ought to	giving advice
zero conditional	to describe something that always happens
first conditional	to describe a future outcome of a certain future event.
third conditional (would)	to imagine past situations
third conditional (could / might)	when the speaker is less sure of the result of the impossible past situation
As / since / because / due to	Reason
Therefore / as a result/ Because of that / consequently	Result / consequence



Question Number Five (15 points)

A. Editing (4 points)

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have one grammar mistake and two spelling mistakes and one punctuation mistake. Correct the mistakes and write the answers in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

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

Studio schools is pioneering schools which receive fonding 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 specialise in one specific area, whilst understanding that the same broad range of skills and qwalifications should be made available to all young people?

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

In one study, a psychologist point out that when describing an event, english speakers tend to mention the person who was resbonsible. Whereas English speakers might say, 'John broke the vase'? Spanish or Japanese speakers would use a passive form.

It is fascinating to observe the way language is absorbing 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 experemental noises and memic sounds.

I joined a larger company and they send me on a cultural awareness course. On my next visit to China? it felt as if I hadn't knew anything on my first visit!'

I have just upplied for a job with a bank. I have the right qualifications, but I know there will be a lot of other applicants. I will just have to wait and see if I get an interview. If I do, I would have to prebare really carefully?

1. is believed / foreign / opportunity / books or
2. are / funding / qualifications / people.
3. wish / Jordanian / enroll / programmes.
4. pointed / English / responsible 'John broke the vase',
5. absorbed / months, / experimental / mimic
6. sent / course / China, / known
7. applied / will / prepare / carefully?



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Tawjīhi...EnglishThe Lord

B. Guided writing (4 points)

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

Read the information in the table below, and write two sentences comparing and contrasting compulsory education in different countries.

Compulsory education	
England	5-16 years
Jordan	6-16 years
Turkey	6-18 years
Japan	6-15 years



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Tawjīhi...EnglishThe Lord

Read the information below, and write two sentences about the advantages and disadvantages of doing voluntary work while you are still a student. Use appropriate linking words.

-) practical experience
-) future career choices
-) interviews and your curriculum vitae

Doing voluntary work as a student will give you valuable **practical experience**, even though it might not be completely relevant to **your future career choice**. Although you will not be paid, it will give you something interesting to talk about at **interviews and will make your CV** more impressive.

Read the information below, and write two sentences about the benefits of joining a space school. Use appropriate linking words.

-) Study subjects such as Astronomy and Astrophysics
-) Work on projects supervised by leading companies
-) achieve top grades in Maths and Science exams
-) open many doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities



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Tawjīhi...EnglishThe Lord

Read the information below, and write two sentences about students who chose to study in a university away from home. Use appropriate linking words.

-) students borrow money from the government
-) students have rooms in halls of residence
-) students need to learn to cook do their own washing
-) students manage their time and money

Read the information below, and write two sentences about language development by twins. Use appropriate linking words.

-) twins have less one-to-one interaction with adults
-) twins spend more time communicating with each other
-) twins seem to develop their own unique language
-) twins develop their 'real' language at the same pace with the same mistakes

Read the information below, and write two sentences about how to be successful in doing business with Chinese businessmen. Use appropriate linking words.

-) send recommendations from previous clients
-) send your business card with job position and qualifications
-) arrived on time for meetings and never tell a joke
-) control your voice and body language during the meeting



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Tawjīhi...EnglishThe Lord

C. Free writing (7 points)

Write a composition on one of the following topics of about 100 words.

1. You have just returned from a careers fair at a university. Write a review of the event, describing it and giving your opinion.
2. How do you think your education will influence your life after school? What will you study? What career would you like to have one day? Write an essay describing your future career.
3. Imagine that you have just joined a space school. Write an email to your friend telling him/ her what it is like to study there and trying to convince him / her to join your school.
4. In your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a blog post for your school website about health and fitness for busy people.
5. You are going to join a university. Write a formal letter to a university of your choice. You are applying for a course at university and you need to persuade the university that you are the best candidate.
6. Write an informal letter to a friend about some of your wishes and regrets.

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A Green Cornfield
By Christina Rossetti

1. Is a speck something big or small (line 4)?
2. If something is in accord, is it in agreement or disagreement (line 5)?
3. Does tender suggest something fresh and young, or old and strong (line 9)?
4. What does a bird do in a nest (line 11)?
5. Which part of a plant is the stalk (line 12)?
6. Does swift mean slow or fast (line 14)?

Answers

1 small **2** in agreement **3** fresh and young **4** It lays eggs.
5 It's the long, upright part of the plant that supports the leaves. **6** fast

1. The poet uses many examples of alliteration. Find one example. What effect is the poet trying to achieve with this technique?
2. Find two references to another listener, apart from the poet herself, in lines 10 to 16 of the poem. Who or what is this listener?
3. How do we know that the poet leaves the cornfield before the skylark has stopped singing?

Answers

1 Some word pairs alliterate (*singing speck* on line 4, *listening long* on line 15, *listened longer* on line 16), but there are also lines that alliterate: *And still the singing skylark soared* (line 7), *And silent sank and soared to sing* (line 8) and *While swift the sunny moments slid* (line 14). Alliteration adds to the rhythm of the poem and also links dissimilar words together (here we have *soared* and *sank*; *silent* and *singing*).

2 The two references are *I knew he had a nest unseen* (line 11) (the female bird is sitting on the eggs); *Perhaps his mate sat listening long* (line 15) (the female bird). The listener is the female skylark.

3 She says, *Perhaps his mate sat listening long, And listened longer than I did* (lines 15–16). This shows that the poet leaves the cornfield but speculates that the bird's mate might still be listening to the song: therefore, the bird must still have been singing.



Around the World in Eighty Days
by Jules Verne

1. What kind of house is a *bungalow* (line 6)?
2. How does the word *hamlet* (line 9) suggest that there aren't many houses or people in the area where the train has stopped?
3. What form of transport is a *steamer* (line 24)?
4. What kind of facial expression is a *wry grimace* (line 30), and why did Passepartout's face show this expression?
5. Read line 36 again. Which words tell us that the elephant was kept safely away from direct contact with humans?

Answers

- 1 a house with one floor
 - 2 A hamlet is a very small village, which suggests that there are very few people and houses.
 - 3 It's a ship powered by steam.
 - 4 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 enough.
 - 5 enclosed, palings: The elephant was in a compound surrounded by high palings. In other words, the animal was fenced in an area.
1. Why can't the train continue its journey from Kholby to Allahabad?
 2. Why is Sir Francis annoyed during his conversation with the conductor? What expression is used to mean he is getting annoyed? (line 15)
 3. How does Mr Fogg deal with the situation when he discovers that his train journey cannot continue? How does his attitude differ from that of Sir Francis? Look at lines 23 to 26.
 4. Why did the Indian man decide to rear an elephant?
 5. How do we know that the elephant is not aggressive?
 6. How many people travel on the elephant?

LITERATURE SPOT (10 marks)

- A. *A Green Cornfield*: List the colours that have been used in the poem. What do you think they symbolise? (5 marks)
- B. *Around the World in Eighty Days*: Read the following extract from the story. Find two examples of literary devices. (5 marks)

"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."

Answers

- A **Suggested answer:** Green, blue, white. I think that green symbolises the freshness of nature; it is used in conjunction with blue to emphasise the brightness of nature.
White is used to symbolise the purity and elegance of the butterfly.
- B Alliteration – *Parsee perched*; Personification – *the animal marching*