

ACTION PACK- LEVEL 3
انجليزي مستوى ثالث - الدورة الشتوية - 2017

الملخص الشامل في المستوى الثالث
لجميع الفروع الاكاديمية

اهداء
لجميع طلبة المملكة



الملخص الذي يزيل
الارباك ويعيد
ترتيب افكارك
ومعلوماتك مما
يسهل عليك مراجعة
المادة باسلوب
انسيابي منظم حسب
النمط الوزراي دون
اهمال لاي معلومة.

ملخص شامل يحتوي تدريبات على جميع مواضيع المادة حسب ترتيب ونمط الامتحان الوزراي. بالاضافة لشرح في كل صفحة او تمرين.

- تدريبات شاملة على اهم النصوص
- ملخص شامل على القطع الادبية
- تدريبات شاملة على مصطلحات ومفردات المادة.
- تدريبات شاملة على جميع مفردات الاشتقاق.
- تدريبات وملخص شامل على جميع القواعد
- تدريبات شاملة على فقرات الاخطاء والكتابة الموجهة والحررة.



ACTION PACK-
LEVEL 3

اريد

مركز حلا الثقافي - سما الروسان
مركز العلوم والتكنولوجيا - اربد شارع
الجامعة - الرابطة قديما
مركز دريد - حبراص
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مهم

ارشادات لامتحان اللغة الانجليزية / المستوى الثالث جديد (2017/1/14)



* أخي الطالب قبل ان تبدأ بدراسة هذه الورقة عليك ان تقوم بما يلي :-

1- دراسة كامل النصوص ولو دراسة سريعة مع التركيز على الكلمات الرئيسية والتي تشكل مساحة كبيرة في المنهاج الجديد وخاصة في تمرين مليء الفراغ. اضع الى ذلك مصطلحات الالوان وبعض التراكيب والتي تأتي كسؤال مستقل.

2- وفيما يتعلق بالنصوص ارجو من الطلبة الاعزاء دراسة جميع النصوص والابتعاد عن الاقاول فيما يتعلق بالقطع المتوقعة لأنه ببساطة منهاج جديد.

3- حسب ما يؤكد مسئولو وزارة التربية والتعليم بالاضافة الى الامتحانات السابقة فان

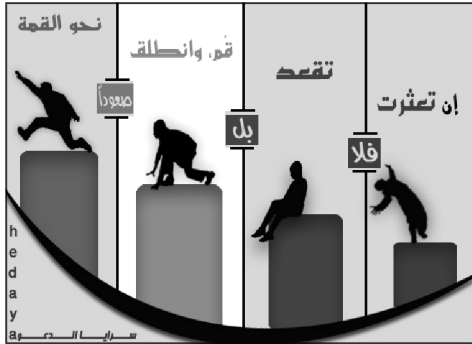
الامتحان سيكون من ضمن حدود المنهاج مع تعديل بسيط في الشكل لا في المضمون.... لعدة اسباب اولها حداثة المنهاج، والكه الهائل من التمارين سواء القواعدية او الاستيعابية..... حتى اسئلة مواضيع الانشاء الاربعة في المستوى الثالث على فصلين كانت شبه حرفي سواء من اشربة الكاسيت او اسئلة المناقشة (speaking) والتي تتاولنموها في كورس المنتقى الذي بين ايديكم ... لا بل على ذلك ان اسئلة تصحيح الخطأ كانت من الكاسيت في الدورة الصيفية ومن قطعة الطب البديل في الدورة الشتوية.

4- أخي الطالب... انصحك بدراسة المادة بشكل حرفي وافهمها جيدا... وقد وضعت امامك طيلة هذه الفصل كورس المنتقى والذي شمل جميع التمارين دون اهمال لاي تمرين حتى فيما يتعلق بأشربة الاستماع...

- ان دراسة النصوص لا تفيدك فقط في فهم النصوص بل ايضا في التركيز على تعبئة الفراغات والاختفاء الاملائية والاشتقاقات.

5- بالنسبة لسؤال الكلمات، ركز على الكلمات المهمة في تمارينها وخاصة بعد النصوص.

- كن على حذر (هذه الورقة مهمة جدا بعد دراسة الكورسات او الكتاب) ، فلذلك فانها تشمل دراسة كل ما درسته سابقا من نصوص وقواعد. واعيد التذكير باهمية دروس النصوص والكلمات والتراكيب والمصطلحات ومواضيع التعبير الموجودة في نهاية كل وحدة(فقد اعتمد واضع الاسئلة عليها في بعض الاسئلة مثل تعبئة فراغ والاختفاء الاملائية).



أخي الطالب عليك بقراءة هذه الورقة بتأني قبل ان تقوم بقراءة الوحدات الخمس حتى تعرف على ماذا ستركز بعد الانتهاء منها :-

لا تنسى أخي الطالب ان الامتحان هو أكثر شيء بخيف الانسان، فانت لست وحدك ، فكل الطلبة يخشون الامتحان فثق بنفسك وبقدرتك ، فاذا كان الامتحان سهلا او صعبا ، فهذا يشمل الكل لا انت وحدك، ومرة أخرى ثق بنفسك وبقدرتك ولا تنسى انك قد تلقيت افضل التدريس والتدريب مقارنة بفئات أخرى مظلومة في مجتمعنا . واقول لك ان ما يصيبك الان من شعور قد مر عليه الاف الطلبة من حولك والان هم في جامعاتهم وكلياتهم وعملهم يسخرون من انفسهم لانهم شعروا بشعور الخوف في مثل هذه اللحظة لان امتحان اللغة الانجليزية يحتاج جهد اضافي ودراسة منمقة متتابعة من بداية الفصل . لذلك اذا كنت قد راجعت هذه المادة خلال الاشهر السابقة فلماذا الخوف اذا . اما الذين لم يقوموا بواجبهم على أكمل وجه فاعط نفسك فرصة الان بالارادة . لذلك أخي الطالب سنبدا في الصفحة التالية اعادة شرح المادة لك بشرح مبسوط وملخص وافي ومفيد . وخير الامور ما قل ودل . لذلك قبل ان نبدأ اليك بهذه الادعية . بعد ان تقرأها افتح الصفحة الثانية مباشرة.

(وإذا سألك عبادي عني فإني قريب أجيب دعوة الداع إذا دعان فليستجيبوا لي وليؤمنوا بي لعلهم يرشون) (البقرة: 186)

قبل المذاكرة:

"اللهم لا سهل إلا ما جعلته سهلا ، وأنت تجعل الحزن إذا شئت سهلا"

بعد المذاكرة:

اللهم إني استودعك إياه - أي ما ذاكرته - أمانه عندك ، فرده إلي وقت حاجتي إليه

عند النسيان:

"اللهم يا جامع الناس ليووم لا رب فيه .. اجمع علي إجابتي"



هل انتهيت ، إذا فلتبدأ

عدد صفحات هذا الامتحان(4) وعدد الأسئلة (5)
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION-2017
المستوى الثالث/الدورة الصيفية

DATE: 15/1/2017

TIME: ONE HOUR AND A HALF

ملحوظات: (1) أجب عن جميع أسئلة هذه الورقة

(2) للمتقدمين لجميع الفروع الأكاديمية

Read the following texts carefully, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all the questions that follow each text. Your answers should be based on the texts.

كيف تتعامل مع أسئلة القطعة في الامتحان الوزاري

Question Number one .

A.

1. Write down two of them / Write them down.

2. Write down two of them / Write them down.

يكون المطلوب في هذين السؤالين أن تذكر نقطتين على كل منهما حاول التقيد بما هو مطلوب بالسؤال حتى تحصل على علامته كاملة. مفتاح الحل العبارة التي قبل كلمة (write)

هناك مجموعة من الكلمات التي من الممكن أن تستخدم في هذا السؤال مثل:

Procedures (إجراءات), ways (طرق), uses (استخدامات), methods (طرق), reasons (أسباب), examples (أمثلة), materials (مواد), benefits (فوائد), advantages (إيجابيات), disadvantages (سلبيات), characteristics, features, qualities, (خصائص), effects (آثار), factors (عوامل), signs (إشارات), differences (اختلافات), similarities (أوجه الشبه), difficulties (الصعوبات), consequences (النتائج), effects (آثار), accepts مظاهر, positive إيجابي, negative سلبي. circumstances حالات, impacts آثار, uses استخدامات, suggest اقترح, solutions حلول, argument نقاش, argue يناقش.

3. Quote /Write down the sentence which indicates that

المطلوب في هذا السؤال اقتباس جملة من النص. انتبه لما هو مكتوب بعد (that) لتحديد الجملة المناسبة من النص ثم اكتبها كاملة بحيث تبدأ بحرف (Capital) وتنتهي بنقطة ما يساعدك هنا هي العبارة التي تقع بعد (that) في السؤال.

4. Find a word in the (first /second/third/fourth/fifth / last) paragraph which means..... means

المطلوب في هذا السؤال إيجاد كلمة من الفقرة التي ذكر رقمها في السؤال لها نفس معنى العبارة أو الكلمة التي بعد كلمة (means) عليك أن تحفظ معاني المفردات الواردة في القطع للإجابة على هذا السؤال.

What does the underlined word mean ?

المطلوب معرفة معنى الكلمة التي تحتها خط عليك أن تحفظ معاني المفردات الواردة في القطع للإجابة على هذا السؤال. ملاحظة هامة : عندما تجد الإجابة انقلها إلى دفتر إجابتك كما وردت في النص تماما دون تغيير.

5- Replace the underlined word with suitable phrasal verb / idiom that has the same meaning.

المطلوب استبدال الكلمة التي تحتها خط بشبه فعل / مصطلح مناسب له نفس المعنى . عليك أن تحفظ المصطلحات المطلوبة منك مع الانتباه لزمان الفعل وكتابته بشكل صحيح إملايا. (وهذا السؤال لا يأتي الا مع نص او نصين في الوحدة الثالثة لوجود مصطلحات تناسب هذا السؤال)

7. What does the underlined wordrefer to ?

المطلوب في هذا السؤال معرفة على ماذا يعود الضمير الذي تحته خط. اقرأ الجملة التي تحتوي على الضمير , حدد نوعه قبل أن تعتمد إجابة معينة. ملاحظة هامة : عندما تجد الإجابة انقلها إلى دفتر إجابتك كما وردت في النص تماما دون تغيير.

B. Critical Thinking: التفكير الناقد

1. According to the text , the writer (thinks , says, states) that.....Explain this statement, suggesting / giving three ways / reasons / pieces of advice

المطلوب في هذا السؤال توضيح العبارة التي بعد (that) مقترحا / معطيا / ثلاثة طرق / أسباب / نصائح لها علاقة بالعبارة التي بعد (that). افهم هذه العبارة جيدا اربطها بما تعرفه عن النص بشكل عام ثم اكتب ثلاثة طرق / أسباب / نصائح مناسبة

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

المطلوب في هذا السؤال التفكير في العبارة المعطاة وكتابة وجهة نظرك. أبدا إجابتك بعبارة تفيد الرأي مثل اكتب الجملة التي وردت في بداية السؤال. اعتبر أن هذه العبارة موضوع تعبير بسيط المطلوب منك إبداء رأيك في جملتين. على الأقل , إذا وجدت صعوبة ابحث في النص عن جملتين (فكرتين) , حاول صياغة ما تكتبه بطريقة الخاصة و تجنب النسخ من النص قدر الإمكان أبدا بعبارات مثل : ثم بعد هذه العبارات اكتب نص السؤال.

I think that

In my opinion

TEXT 1 النص الأول (17 points)

When you are using a computer, think about the technology that is needed for it to work. People have been using types of computers for thousands of years. A metal machine was found on the seabed in Greece that was more than 2,000 years old. It is believed that this was the first ever computer.

In the 1940s, technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of the modern computers. One such model was so large it needed a room that was 167 square meters to accommodate it. During that decade, scientists in England developed the first computer program. It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation. In 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed.

The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE, followed two years later by the computer mouse. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, which meant that information could be shared between computers for the first time. The first PC (personal computer) was produced in 1974 CE. People could buy computers to use at home.

In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time. Then, in 1990 CE, the British scientist Tim Berners-Lee developed the World Wide Web. However, it was not until 2007 CE that the first smartphones appeared. Today, most people use their mobile phones every day.

What will happen in the future? You can already buy watches-which can do the same as mobile phones, scientists have also developed glasses that are capable of doing even more than this.. Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology. It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program, from how we travel to how our homes are heated.

الأسئلة Questions

- 1- The article states that two sides of our daily life will have trust or confidence on computer controls in the future. Write down these two sides.
.....
- 2- Find a word in the text which means "a way of using numbers in order to find out amount".
.....
- 3- Quote the sentence which indicates that scientists have made an invention that made it easier to share information between computers.
.....
- 4- The author mentions many inventions that were completed in 1960s. Mention two of them.
.....
- 5- What does the underlined word "it" refer to?.....
- 6- Life without computer would be difficult without computer. Suggest three difficulties that we would face as we don't have computer.
.....
- 7- It is known that spending too much time on computer would cause many problems. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.
.....

الاجابات Answers

- 1- اثنين من جوانب الحياة ستعتمد على اوامر الحاسوب. 3- اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى ان العلماء اخترعوا جهاز الذي جعل الامر سهلا بمشاركة المعلومات عبر الحواسيب. 6- الحياة بدون حاسوب صعبة، اقترح ثلاث صعوبات يمكن ان نواجهها عندما لا نملك الحواسيب. 7- تمضية وقت طويل على الحواسيب سبب العديد من المشاكل.
- 1- from how we travel to how our homes are heated.2- calculation 3- In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, which meant that information could be shared between computers for the first time. 4- The first computer game , the computer mouse 5- that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program,
- 6- It would take longer to find information; we wouldn't be able to send documents quickly to another person; we wouldn't keep in touch with friends and family so easily, etc.
- سيتغرق الامر وقتنا اطول لاجاد المعلومات، لن نكون قادرين على ارسال المعلومات بسرعة لشخص آخر، لن نبقى على تواصل مع الاصدقاء والعائلة بسهولة اكبر، الخ.
- 7- people use them all the time and then don't speak to people face to face. Also, they will be lazier and have some health problems like headache and stress.

- راجع الدوسية فيما يتعلق بمعاني الكلمات بالانجليزي والعاقد من الضمانر.

النص الثاني Text two

Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine. If patients wanted to receive this kind of non-conventional treatment, they used to have to consult a private practitioner who was likely not to have a medical degree. However, in recent years, the perception of this type of treatment has changed. These days, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.

Whereas critics used to say that there was no scientific evidence that non-conventional treatments actually worked, now it is more common for medical experts to recognise that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment.

At a surgery in London, 70 per cent of patients who were offered the choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine for common complaints such as insomnia, arthritis and migraines chose the herbal remedy. Fifty per cent of patients then said that the treatment helped. One doctor, said, 'I now consider homoeopathy to be a viable option for many different conditions, including anxiety, depression and certain allergies. It provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately.'

However, complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. It can never substitute for immunisations as it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. It also can not be used to protect against malaria.

One doctor said, 'I will always turn to conventional medical treatment first to ensure that no underlying condition is missed. However, the idea of complementary treatments is no longer an alien concept. In my opinion, it should work alongside modern medicine, and not against it.'

Questions

- 1- The essay states that homoeopathy can be effective and be able to be successful for many medical cases. Write down two of these cases.
.....
- 2 – Find a word in the text which means " **someone who is qualified or registered to practise a particular occupation or profession**".
.....
3. Quote the sentence which indicates that the some doctors had doubts and they weren't easily convinced in terms of complementary medicine.
.....
- 4- There are different forms of complementary(nonconventional) medicine. Write down two of these forms.
- 5- What does the underlined world " **it** " refer to?.....
- 6- It's said that complementary medicine can't always be alternative بديل for conventional medicine, suggest three causes.
.....
- 7- The article suggests that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. Explain this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.
.....

Answers:-

1- المقالة تبين ان العلاج العشبي يمكن ان يكون فعالا وقادر ان يكون ناجحا في علاج العديد من الحالات الطبية. اكتب هذه الحالات 2- اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى ان بعض العلماء عندهم شكوك وصعب اقتناعهم بسهولة فيما يتعلق بالطب التكاملي. 7- المقالة تقترح ان نظرة الناس نحو العلاج التكاملي قد تغيرت مع مرور الوقت. اشرح هذه الجملة.

1- anxiety, depression and certain allergies. 2- practitioner 3- Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine. 4- homoeopathy, acupuncture, herbal remedy 5- to recognise that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment.

6- I think that complementary medicine can't always be alternative for conventional medicine for many reasons:-

- It can never substitute for immunisations. لا يمكن ان يكون بديلا عن التطعيم.

- it sometimes has dangerous effects. احيانا له اثار خطيرة.

- it can never substitute for surgeries. لا يمكن ان يكون بديلا عن العمليات الجراحية.

7. I think people's opinions آراء of complementary medicine might have changed because of many reasons such as :-

- information are available on the Internet. المعلومات متوفرة على الانترنت.

-more research have been done on the effects of complementary medicine. كثير من الابحاث قد انجزت على اثار العلاج التكاملي.

النص الثالث Text Three

It's normal to feel a bit blue from time to time. However, studies show that negative emotions can harm the body. Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When you see red, your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems. However, what about positive feelings and attitudes? Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health.

Then, in a study that had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74 for 20 years, researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease. Other factors influencing health included a supportive network of family and friends, and an optimistic outlook on life. The research showed that children who were more able to stay focused on a task, and who had a more positive attitude to life at age seven, were usually in a better health 30 years later.

The study has been controversial. Some health professionals believe that the lifestyle choices, for example smoking or lack of exercise, are the reason for heart disease and other illnesses, and not an individual's attitude. The researchers, while agreeing, raise the question: why are people making bad lifestyle decisions? Do more optimistic people make better and healthier lifestyle choices?

The researchers appreciate that not even/one's personal circumstances and environment make it possible to live without worry. However, they believe that if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to 'bounce back' after a setback, these qualities will improve their overall health in the future.

Questions

1. Studies show that anger has negative consequences on health. Write down two of them.
.....
- 2- Find a phrasal verb which means " **to start to be successful again after a difficult time**"
.....
3. Quote the sentence which indicates that it is customary and familiar to be sad from time to time.
.....
- 4- What does the underlined relative pronoun " **who**" refer to?
.....
5. - Children, at age seven, who are usually in better health 30 years later, had two features in the past. Write down these two features.
.....
- 6- It is known that angry is harmful for your health. Suggest three things or situations that make you feel angry.
.....
- 7- Muslims think that reciting The Holly Quran verses is beneficial to cope with stress. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.
.....

Answers:-

1- الاثار السلبية للغضب على الصحة. 3- اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى انه من العادة والمألوف ان نشعر بالحزن من وقت لآخر. 5- الاطفال بعمر سبعة، والذين هم بصحة جيدة بعمر ثلاثون، كان لديهم خصائص في الماضي. 6- من المعروف ان الغضب مؤذي للصحة. اقترح ثلاثة اشياء او مواقف تجعلك تغضب. 7- يعتقد المسلمون ان تلاوة آيات من القران الكريم تكون مفيدة للتغلب على التوتر. فكر بهذه العبارة ابدى وجهة نظرك.

1- your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems. 2- bounce back 3- It's normal to feel a bit blue from time to time. 4- children 5- were more able to stay focused on a task, and who had a more positive attitude to life 6- exams, hot weather, bad behaviours 7- reciting verses from the Holy Quran makes us feel peaceful and patient, and it helps us to be kind to people.

- يجعلنا نشعر بالسلام والصبر، يساعدنا بان نكون لطفاء مع الناس.

Text Four = النص الرابع

Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. This is largely due to the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority. Advances in education, economic conditions, sanitation, clean water, diet and housing have made our community healthier.

As a result of careful planning, the number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built, as well as 188 dental clinics. In 2012 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunised. Thanks to immunisation teams that had been working towards this goal for several years.

Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving its primary healthcare facilities, it has not neglected its advanced medical facilities. The reputation of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region, and now many more patients' come to Jordan for open heart surgery. In Jordan, the open heart surgery programme started in 1970 CE in Amman.

The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful. In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2012 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 73,5. According to UNICEF statistics, between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan's infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world - from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 32 deaths per 1,000 births in 2014 CE.

These have been contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth. This will be producing a strong work force and economic benefits for the whole country next decades.

Question Number One: (20 points)

A. 1. The healthy population growth in Jordan leads to several positive consequences. Write down two of these consequences.

2. Find a noun phrase which means " the length of time that a person or animal is expected to live"

3. Quote the sentence which indicates the date of starting the open heart surgery programme in Jordan.

4. There are many factors which have made Jordanian's community healthier. Write down two of them.

5. What does the underlined word "its" in the third paragraph refer to?

6- It is known that Jordanian doctors are famous for their medical skills. Explain this statement, and suggest three reasons that make Jordanian doctors are the most skillful in Arab World.

7- It is said that "patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region, and this will increase the Jordanian economy". Explain this statement, and in your point of view, write down two sentences.

Answers الإجابات

1- نمو السكان الصحي في الاردن ادى الى توابع اليجابية عديدة. 3- اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى وقد البدء بعملية القلب المفتوح في الاردن. 4- هناك عدة عوامل التي جعلت المجتمع الاردني اكثر صحة. 6- اقترح ثلاثة اسباب جعلت الاطباء الاردنيين الاكثر مهارة في العالم العربي. 7- المرضى من خارج الاردن سيزيدوا الاقتصاد الاردني، فس.

1- This will be producing a strong work force and economic benefits for the whole country next decades.

2-life expectancy 3- In Jordan, the open heart surgery programme started in 1970 CE in Amman.

4- Advances in education, economic conditions, sanitation, clean water, diet and housing have made our community healthier. 5- the country -

6- I think three reasons that make Jordanian doctors are the most skillful in Arab World such as:-

- All Medical collages in Jordan provide practical training تدريبي عملي.

- Most doctors take many practical courses in Hospitals.

- Most hospitals in Jordan have many sections in all medical fields with advanced technology.

7- I think that the patients who will visit Jordan will increase the Jordanian economy. For example:-

- they will stay in hotels.

- they will pay in dollars.

- they will visit many places and do shopping.

Text Five النص الخامس

Ten-year-old Adeb al-Balooshi, from Dubai, is going to travel to seven countries on a tour which has been organised and funded by Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai. The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention – a prosthetic limb for his father. The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy, and hopes the tour that he is **sponsoring** for Adeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors.

Adeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while he was at the beach with his family. His father, who wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea as **he** could not risk getting his leg wet. This inspired Adeb to invent a waterproof prosthetic leg.

Adeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, where he will be staying with relatives. However, while he is in Germany, Adeb will not be spending all his time sightseeing. He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage. He will also be **catching a course** on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.

Adeb has invented several other devices, including a tiny cleaning robot and a heart monitor, which is attached to a car seat belt. In the case of an emergency, rescue services and the driver's family will be automatically connected with the driver through this special checking device. He has also invented a fireproof helmet. This special equipment, which has a built-in camera system, will help rescue workers in emergencies. It is for these reasons that Adeb rightly deserves his reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world.

Question Number One:- (20 points)

A.

1- The article mentions different devices that Adeb invented. Write down two of these devices.

2- Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad offered Adeb a world tour for two causes. Write these two causes.

3- Replace the underlined word " **sponsoring**" with its suitable synonym.

Or Replace the underlined collocation " **catching a course**" with the correct collocation.

4- Quote the sentence which indicates that Adeb isn't visiting Europe for tourism only.

5-What does the underlined word " **he**" refer to?

6-. According to the writer, Sheikh Hamdan motivated Adeb to achieve further success. suggest three ways to motivate young people to develop their abilities.

7- Adeb Al-Balosshi invented a heart monitor which was built into the seat belt. Think of this statement, in two sentences; write your point of view.

Answers الإجابات

- اذكر اثنتين من اختراعات اديب 2- قد الشيخ حمدان لاديب رحلة حول العالم لسببين. 4- اكتب الجملة التي تشير الى ان اديب لا يزور اوروبا فقط للسياحة. 6 – اذكر ثلاثة طرق لتجفيز الشباب لتطوير طاقاتهم. 7- اديب اخترع مراقب القلب الذي وضعه في حزام الامانن فسر.

A. 1- a tiny cleaning robot and a heart monitor, a waterproof prosthetic leg, a fireproof helmet.

2- He offered Adeb the world tour to help to give him more self-confidence and to inspire other young inventors from the UAE.

3- Funding (طلب منك مرادف الكلمة) / (attending a course طلب منك تلازم الكلمات)

4- However, while he is in Germany, Adeb will not be spending all his time sightseeing.

5- his father.

6- funding their inventions, introducing them to media, giving them prizes.

7- The in-car heart monitor will be used to monitor مراقبة on those with a heart problem while they are driving or in a car. It is built into the seat belt so that when the driver or passenger wears it, it is near their heart. انه بالقرب من القلب.

النص السادس = Text Six

Scientists have already developed brain implants that improve vision or allow disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair. In 2012 CE, research on monkeys showed that a brain implant improved their decision-making abilities. How will humans benefit from this research? Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people who have been affected by brain damage, which could be caused by dementia, a stroke or other brain injuries.

In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain scanner called an MRI. They suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible. Two years later, it has finally happened. The scanner, used on a man who has been in a coma for more than twelve years, proves that he has a conscious, thinking mind – a fact that had previously been disputed by many. Doctors plan to use similar brain-scanning techniques in the future to find out whether patients are in pain, or what they would like to be done in order to improve their quality of life.

A new cancer drug is being trialled in Plymouth, UK, which doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight. It is taken as a single pill every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the usual side effects such as the sickness and hair loss that are experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment.

The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow. It will improve patients' life expectancy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment. The patients were interviewed a year after starting the treatment and are fit and well, saying that they are definitely going to continue the trial. They have every reason to believe the new drug is going to work. Doctors at Plymouth Hospital hope that it will help patients from all over the world.

الاسئلة Questions

1. There are two benefits of developing brain implants. Write down these two benefits.
2. By developing brain implants disabled people could use their thoughts to control many prosthetic limbs. Write down two of these limbs.
3. Quote the sentence which indicates that research on a kind of animals showed that a brain implants could improve the decision-making abilities.
4. Brain damage could be caused by different reasons. Write down two of these reasons.
5. How could neuroscientists communicate with some patients on a coma?
6. Quote the sentence which indicates that meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma has finally become a truth.
7. In the future, doctors plan to use brain-scanning techniques for two reasons. Write them down.
8. There are many expected results for the new cancer drug. Write them down.
9. There are two usual side effects that are experienced when undergoing forms of cancer treatment. Write them down.
10. Write the sentence which shows the way in which the new cancer drug works.
11. Quote the sentence which indicates that doctors hope that the cancer drug will help patients in the whole world.

1. هناك فائدتين لتطوير زراعة الدماغ. أكتب هاتين الفائدتين. 2. من خلال تطوير عملية زرع الدماغ، يمكن للمعوقين استخدام أفكارهم للسيطرة على العديد من الأطراف الاصطناعية. أكتب اثنتين من هذه الأطراف. 3. اقتبس الجملة التي تشير إلى أن الأبحاث على نوع من الحيوانات أظهرت أن زرع الدماغ يمكن أن يحسن قدراتهم في صنع القرار. 4. تلف الدماغ يمكن أن يحدث لأسباب مختلفة. أكتب اثنتين من هذه الأسباب. 5. كيف يمكن لعلماء الأعصاب التواصل مع بعض المرضى في غيبوبة؟ 6. اقتبس الجملة التي تدل على أن حوار مفهوم مع المرضى في غيبوبة أصبح أخيراً حقيقة. 7. في المستقبل، يخطط الأطباء لاستخدام تقنيات المسح الضوئي للدماغ لسببين. أكتب هذين السببين. 8. هناك العديد من النتائج المتوقعة لعقار السرطان الجديد. اكتب اثنتين منها. 9. هناك نوعان من الآثار الجانبية المعتادة التي تعرض لها المريض عندما يتعرض لعلاج السرطان. اكتبهما. 10. اكتب الجملة التي تدل على الطريقة التي يعمل بها عقار السرطان الجديد. 11. اقتبس الجملة التي تشير إلى أن الأطباء يأملون أن عقار السرطان الجديد سوف يساعد المرضى في العالم كله.

- Critical thinking:-

- New medical advances will help the government in terms with disabled and cancer patients or who in a coma. Suggest two advantages of these advances for the government. فوائد التطورات الطبية على الحكومة

- The government should help the research center to improve medical advances. Think of this statement. واجب الحكومة تجاه مراكز الأبحاث.

Answers

1. improve vision or allow disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs
2. arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair. 3. أي إجابتين تكفي. In 2012 CE, research on monkeys showed that a brain implant improved their decision-making abilities.
4. dementia, a stroke or other brain injuries. 5. أي إجابتين تكفي. by using a special brain scanner called an MRI.
6. Two years later, it has finally happened.
7. to find out whether patients are in pain, or what they would like to be done in order to improve their quality of life.
8. will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms , (improve patients' life expectancy and quality of life)
9. the sickness and hair loss
10. The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow.
11. Doctors at Plymouth Hospital hope that it will help patients from all over the world.

- Critical thinking:-

- New medical advances will reduce the cost of drugs needed for patient. Also, new advances in medicine will save the efforts to care of cancer patients and who have cancer; also, this increases the work force. ستقلل تكلفة العلاج، ستوفر الجهد في علاج المرضى، ستزيد القوى العاملة في الاردن

- the government should support these centers :- fund their researches, provide them with tools ادواتهم تزويدهم، provide

النص السابع = Text seven

Jordan has a very rich cultural heritage thanks to the support of the Department of Culture and the Arts, which was founded in 1966 CE. Since then, the department has built up an exciting, ongoing programme of cultural activities related to all the arts: music, visual arts, performing arts and the written word.

In 1979 CE, the Royal Society of Fine Arts (RSFA) was established to promote visual arts in Jordan and other countries in the region. It has links with major art galleries around the world in order to encourage artists from different cultures to learn from each other. The Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts is one of the most important art museums in the Middle East. The collection includes over 2,000 works of art, including paintings, sculptures, photographs, installations, textiles and ceramics.

Until the 1990s, most Jordanian literature was only available in Arabic. However, thanks to PROTA (the Project of Translation from Arabic), many Jordanian plays, novels, short stories and poems are now translated into English, and people all over the world are able to read and appreciate them. Every year, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) chooses a different Arab city as the Arab Cultural Capital. In 2002 CE, the city of Amman was awarded this title. Jordan has a centuries-old musical heritage. The National Music conservatoire (NMC) opened in 1986 CE, making it possible for more Jordanian students to study music seriously.

In 1981 CE, the Jerash Festival for Culture and Arts was founded. This three-week-long summer programme is one of the largest cultural activities in the region. It takes place in the important archaeological site of Jerash, which underlines the close relationship between the arts and Jordan's cultural history.

Question Number One:- (17 points)

A.

- 1- According to the article, The Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts includes hundreds of art works. Write down four of them.
.....
- 2 - Quote the sentence which indicates to the year in which Amman was chosen as the Arab Cultural Capital.
.....
- 3- Replace the underlined British word " conservatoire" with an American usage of this word.
.....
- 4- What does the underlined word " programme" refer to?
- 5- How has the process of converting documents from one language to another language helped Jordanian literature?
.....
- 6- It is said that Jarash Festival has economic benefits. Suggest three of these benefits.
.....
- 7- To truly understand a country's culture, you have to understand its artistic heritage. Think of this statement and, in two sentences write down your point of view.
.....

Answers:-

- A. 1- paintings, sculptures, photographs, installations, textiles and ceramics.
- 2 - In 2002 CE, the city of Amman was awarded this title.
يريد السؤال الجملة التي تشير الى العام الذي فيه اختيرت عمان كعاصمة للثقافة العربية.
- 3- conservatory.
- 4- the Jerash Festival for Culture and Arts. على ماذا تعود كلمة البرنامج.
- 5 - many Jordanian plays, novels, short stories and poems are now translated into English, and people all over the world are able to read and appreciate them.
طلب واضع السؤال كيف ان عملية نقل الملفات ساعدت الادب الاردني.
- 6- I think that Jarash festival has many economic benefits such as:-
- it attracts tourists who pay hard currency عملة صعبة like dollars and Euros.
- the tourist will stay in hotels.
- the tourists will visit other places in Jordan.
- 7- agree with this statement. If we read the literature of community like novels, short stories and poetry. We will know more about the traditions تقاليدهم and customs عاداتهم of this community. How the people think يفكرون and how they behave يتصرفون.

Text Eight = النص الثامن

Adnan, a professional **craftsman**, is at work in his studio. With the oven at 1,400 degrees Centigrade, 20 hours a day, a glass-making studio isn't the most comfortable place to be. For Adnan, however, this is more than just a job. 'My family has been blowing glass for around 700 years,' he says. 'My father learnt the craft from his father, and he taught it to me when I was a child.'

Adnan is passionate about this ancient craft, and regularly gives **demonstrations** and workshops to teach young people the skills of **glassblowing**. He strongly believes that unless we interest more young people in learning the craft, nobody will know how to make hand-blown glass in the future. 'These days, young people don't always want to follow their parents' professions, and, added to that, glassblowing isn't an easy job. It has to be an obsession, as it is for me!'

Adnan still uses the technique that was first developed by the Phoenicians some 2,000 years ago. First, he pushes a thin metal blow pipe into the boiling hot furnace. Secondly, he lifts out the liquid sand and lays it on a metal plate. After that, he blows the red-hot glass until it becomes more flexible. Then he pulls and bends the glass into shape. He has to work extremely quickly because the liquid sand is already solidifying into glass. Adnan is making a delicate swan. Through the semi-opaque glass, you can see fine lines of turquoise, green and blue.

'The sand gives us transparent, or "white", glass,' Adnan explains. 'We get this beautiful dark, cobalt blue by adding the metal cobalt to the melted glass. Then, this blue becomes a lighter, sea-green turquoise after adding copper. Finally, we decorate the glass by hand.'

'These days we recycle broken glass. We also use commercially produced colours instead of using natural ingredients as in the past. Apart from that, nothing else about this craft has changed through the centuries. You can't use a machine to do this work,' he says. 'The old ways are still the best.'

Questions:-

- 1- The article states that there are four steps to make glass. Write down two of them.
.....
2. Find a word in the text which means "a container of some sort to hold the metal and it's very hot".
.....
- 3- Write down the sentence which indicates that technology can't be used in glass making.
.....
4. What does the underlined word "their" refer to?.....
- 5- There are two things which have been changed in Adnan's craft now. Write them down.
.....
- 6- Individuals and governments must work together to preserve ancient crafts. Explain this statement. Suggest three ways to preserve traditional crafts.
.....
- 7- Traditional crafts are not easy thing to do. Think of this statement. And in two sentences, write down your point of view.
.....

Answers:-

- 1- اذكر خطوات صناعة الزجاج. 3- اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى ان التكنولوجيا لا يمكن استخدامها في صناعة الزجاج. 5- هنالك شيئين قد تغيرا على مهنة عدنان خلال الفترة الاخيرة فيما يتعلق بصناعة الزجاج. 6- الافراد والحكومات يجب ان تعمل سوية للحفاظ على الحرف القديمة. اقترح ثلاثة طرق للحفاظ على الحرف التقليدية. 7- الحرف التقليدي ليست سهلة.
1. First, he pushes a thin metal blow pipe into the boiling hot furnace. Secondly, he lifts out the liquid sand and lays it on a metal plate. After that, he blows the red-hot glass until it becomes more flexible.
2. Furnace
3. You can't use a machine to do this work,' he says. 'The old ways are still the best.'
4. Young people
5. a. These days they recycle broken glass. b. They also use commercially produced colours instead of using natural ingredients as in the past.
- 6-
a, we should establish special training centres people to learn ancient handicrafts. بناء مراكز تدريبية
b. we should help young people sell their production of these crafts. مساعدة الشباب في بيع الانتاج
c- providing them with advanced machines. تزويدهم باحدث التكنولوجيا
- 7- they need hard effort. جهد شاق. They need expensive tools. ادوات مكلفة. They need a lot of time. تحتاج مزيد من الوقت

Literature Spot بقعة ادب

وفي هذا الفرع الفرع الثاني وعليه ثلاث علامات، يجلب لك واضع السؤال مقطع صغير من احدى القصيدتين و رواية العجوز والبحر:-
وعليه اخي الطالب ان تركز على جميع القصائد حسب الاهمية وخاصة **I remember** لانه لم يرد عليها اي سؤال، ولانك ربما وجدت ارباكا في شرح المنهاج لها
لنشئت الاسئلة، فعليه اضع امامك القصائد حسب المقطع وحسب الاسئلة التي وردت عليه:-

Read the following text from “I remember” carefully, then answer the questions below it. (3 point)

I remember, I remember	أتذكر، أتذكر،
The house where I was born,	البيت الذي ولدت فيه،
The little window where the sun	النافذة الصغيرة حيث الشمس
Came peeping in at morn;	جاءت تختلس النظر في الضحى
He never came a wink too soon,	أنها ابدأ لن تشرق أبكر (الشمس مذكر)
Nor brought too long a day,	ولم تحضر وقتاً طويلاً في اليوم
But now, I often wish the night	ولكن الآن، اتمنى ذلك الليل
Had borne my breath away!	الذي كثيراً ما يحمل انفاسي

- 1- find two examples of personification ? اذكر مثالين على التسييد
- 2- What kind of rhetorical device in the third and fourth lines (the sun came peeping)? ما نوع الاسلوب البلاغي
- 3- what does the underlined pronoun (He) refer to ?
- 4- Why does the poet describe the sun as peeping in ? لماذا وصف الشاعر الشمس بانها اتت تختلس النظر

Answers:- 1- where the sun came peeping in at morn, But now, I often wish the night / Had borne my breath away!

2- personification 3- the sun 4- because it slowly got brighter and brighter تشرق ببطء; at first it wasn't very bright.

I remember, I remember,	اتذكر أتذكر،
The roses, red and white,	الورود، الحمراء والبيضاء،
The vi'lets, and the lily-cups,	البنفسج والزنبق
Those flowers made of light!	هذه الزهور مخلوقة من ضوء
The lilacs where the robin built,	زهور الليلك حيث طائر ابو الحناء يسكن
And where my brother set	وحيث كان اخي زرع
The laburnum on his birthday,—	شجرة الابانوس في عيد ميلاده
The tree is living yet!	الشجرة التي لاتزال تعيش حتى الان

- 1- Find five examples of plants ? اذكر خمسة امثلة على النباتات
- 2- Find an example of a bird?
- 3- Why is the poet amazed/متفاجا and admired/متعجب that a tree (*The laburnum on his birthday*) is still living/مازالت حية many years after it was planted/بعد سنوات من زرعها?

Answers:- 1- roses, vi'lets, lily-cups, lilacs, laburnum

2- robin 3- He amazed and admired how trees can live so long, whereas people come and go

I remember, I remember,	اتذكر واتذكر
Where I was used to swing ,	حيث كنت اتأرجح
And thought the air must rush as fresh	معتقدا ان الهواء سيمر منعشا
To swallows on the wing;	على أجنحة السنونو وهي تحلق
My spirit flew in feathers then,	روحي حلقت في الريش حين ذلك
That is so heavy now,	وهي ثقيلة جدا الان
And summer pools could hardly cool	وبرك الصيف صعب جدا ان تبرد
The fever on my brow!	الحرارة على اجفاني

- 1- How do the word *wing* جناح and the phrase *flew in feathers* help us to work out the meaning of *swallows* ? استنتاج
- 2- Find three example of onomatopoeia? المحاكاة الصوتية?
- 3- Give an example of personification?
- 4- Quote the line which indicates that the author was happy. اقتبس السطر الذي يبين انه كان سعيدا.
- 5- Quote the line which indicates that the author isn't happy now. ليس سعيدا.
- 6- Quote the line which indicates that the author ill (sick مريض) now.
- 7- Quote the lines which indicates that the author has lost his youthful joy and optimism. فقد سعادته وتفاوله.
- 8- How does the poet contrast/قارن his memories/ذكرياته of the past with the present day?
- 9- Find an example of a bird?

Answers

1- We know that wings and feathers are both things that birds have, and that they fly, so a swallow must be a kind of bird.

2- swing, rush, fresh 3- And summer pools could hardly cool/ The **fever** on my brow!.

4- My spirit **flew in feathers** then. 5- That is so **heavy** now. 6- The **fever** on my brow!

7- That is so **heavy** now. And summer pools could hardly cool/ The **fever** on my brow!.

8- He remembers his childhood **was very happy** (*My spirit flew in feathers then*) **but now he is not so happy** (*That is so heavy now*). He also remembers the summer pools that he used **اعتاد** to swim in on hot summer days, but he is so ill **مريض** now that they couldn't cool him (*And summer pools could hardly cool / The fever on my brow!*). 9- swallows

I remember, I remember,	اتذكر اتذكر
The fir trees dark and high;	أشجار التنوب مظلمة وعالية
I used to think their slender tops	كنت أعتقد ان قممها النحيلة
Were close against the sky:	كانت قريبة للسماء
It was a childish ignorance,	كان جهل صبياني
But now 'tis little joy	لكنه سعادة قصيرة
To know I'm farther off from heav'n	لأعرف اني ابعد عن الجنة
Than when I was a boy.	اكثر من عندما كنت صبي

1- Quote the lines which indicates that the author has lost his youthful joy and optimism. **فقد سعادته وتفائله**

2- What was the poet ignorant about? **حول ماذا كان الشاعر جاهلا**

3- Why was the poet ignorant about the size of trees? **لماذا كان يجهل حجم الشجر**

Answers:-

1- But now 'tis little joy /To know I'm farther off from heav'n/ Than when I was a boy.

2- **the size of the world**; he used to think that the tops of the fir trees nearly touched the sky

3- because he was short and the trees were tall.

Read the following text from "All the World's a Stage" carefully, then answer the questions below it. (3 point)

All the world's a stage, **كل العالم مسرح**
 And all the men and women merely players: **ومعظم الرجال والنساء مجرد ممثلين**
 They have their exits and their entrances, **لهم مخارجهم ولهم مداخلهم**
 And one man in his time plays many parts, ... **والرجل الواحد في عمره يلعب عدة أدوار ...**
At first, the infant, **أولاً دور الرضيع**
 Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms. **يبكي ويرفس بين يدي مربيته**
 Then the whining schoolboy, with his satchel **ثم التلميذ المنتحب مع حقيبته**
 And shining morning face, creeping like snail **ووجهه المشرق في الصباح يزحف مثل الحلزون**
 Unwillingly to school. ... **على مضض الى المدرسة ...**

1- Find an example of simile in the stanza? **جد مثالا على التشبيه**

2- What kind of rhetorical device is used to describe the school boy as walking to school? **ما نوع الاسلوب البلاغي**

3- Quote the phrase which indicates that the school boy is innocent and clean **بريء ونظيف** - what is the image of the boy?

4- what is the stage **المرحلة** of life of the last three line?

Answers:-

1- creeping like snail 2- simile (creeping like snail) 3- And shining morning face. 4- childhood

Then a soldier, **ثم كجندي**
 Full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard, **يملاء الحماس بلحية مثل النمر**
 Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel, **يغار على الشرف مباغت، وسريع في ساحة النزال**
 Seeking the bubble reputation **يبحث عن الشهرة الزائفة**
 Even in the cannon's mouth. **حتى لو كانت في فوهة مدفع**

1. In the description of the soldier's life. Which word refers to a weapon **السلاح** used by soldiers?

2. Find an example of a simile in the speech.

2. Quote the line which indicates that the soldier is aggressive **عدواني** and gets angry or violent easily **ويغضب بسهولة**.

4- Quote the line which indicates that the soldier is things that make him look good even if they are pointless **غير مجدية**

5- Quote the line which indicates that the soldier standing in front of guns **البنادق**

6- what is the stage of life of the soldier?

Answers:- 1- canon 2- bearded like the pard 2- Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel.

4- Seeking the bubble reputation 5- Even in the cannon's mouth. 6- early adulthood

وبعدها كالقاضي
 In fair round belly with good capon lined, ذو بطن مستدير جميل وقد تناول ديك سمين
 With eyes severe and beard of formal cut, وعينان قاسيتان وله لحية رسمية أنيقة
 Full of wise saws and modern instances; ملئنا بالحكمة ومواكبا للعصر

- 1- Quote the line which indicates that the middle-aged person is fat from eating too much?
- 2- what is the stage of life of the justice?

Answers_

1- In fair round belly with good capon lined. 2- late adulthood

وهكذا يلعبُ دوره
 ... Into the lean and slippared pantaloons, مع انحناءه وبنطال هزيل
 With spectacles on nose and pouch on side; والنظارات على انفه ومحفظة على جانبه
 His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide جوارب شبابه، احتفظ بها جيدا، وقد صارت واسعة
 For his shrunk shank, and his big manly voice, لساقه النحيلة وصوته الهادر
 Turning again toward childish treble, pipes يتحول لصوت طفولي، يغرد
 And whistles in his sound. ويصفر بصوته.

Last scene of all, آخر جميع المشاهد

That ends this strange eventful history, ينتهي هذا التاريخ الغريب الحافل
 Is second childishness and mere oblivion, هو طفولة ثانية ومجرد نسيان
 Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. بلا أسنان، بلا عيون، بلا طعم، بلا اي شيء.

- 1- Find a word which indicates to footwear القدم that that people wear indoors داخل المنزل
- 2- Find a word which means a bag حقيبة for carrying money لحمل المال?
- 3- Find a word which means " without بدون".
- 4- Quote the phrase which indicates that his legs قدميه have grown thinner انحف his trousers do not fit well لا تلائمهم.
- 5- Quote the line which indicates that his voice صوته has become high again like a child's.
- 6- What does the playwright mean by the line, 'this strange eventful history'
- 7- How is the life of a person compared قورنت to an actor in the theatre?

Answers:- 1- slippared pantaloons 2- pouch 3- sans 4- a world too wide/ For his shrunk shank 5- And whistles in his sound.

6- life can be strange with lots of things happening in it. الحياة أصبحت غريبة بالاشياء التي كانت تحصل فيها.

7- A 'part' is a role in a play and the expression is 'to play a part'. The 'last scene' is the end of a play and Shakespeare is connecting this to the end of life.

"الدور" هو الدور في المسرح وان مصطلح "يلعب الدور". " اخر مشهد" هو نهاية المسرحية التي شكسبير يربطها بنهاية الحياة.
 ارجو ان تحفظ خصائص وصفات كل مرحلة

- 1- a schoolboy التلميذ - whining منتحب, creeping يزحف, shining مشرق
- 2 a middle-aged man حادة, wise, severe, bearded, ملتحى, الرجل اوسط العمر
- 3 a baby الطفل - mewling يتقلب, puking يرفس
- 4 an old man ضيق, childish, slippared, نحيل, shrunk, منحني, lean, الرجل العجوز

Read the following text from "The Old Man and the Sea" carefully, then answer the questions below it. (3 point)

وفيما يتعلق برواية العجوز والبحر فاعتقد انه من السهل قراءتها لانها تعامل كنص مثلها مثل باقي النصوص في المنهاج. فارجو الرجوع اليها ودراستها.

"Arriving home, Santiago collapses on his bed in exhaustion and falls asleep. The next morning, Manolin finds Santiago in his hut and cries over the old man's injuries. Manolin reassures Santiago that the great fish didn't beat him and that they will fish together again."

1. Write down two characteristics of Manolin. اكتب اثنتين من خصائص شخصية منولين (2 points)
2. Find a word which means "to say something positive to someone who is worried about something"? (2points)
3. Give an example which represents suffering and pain. اعط مثلا يجسد المعاناة والالم (one point)

Answers:-

1- a caring person; kind, thoughtful and loyal to Santiago. 2- reassure 3- Arriving home, Santiago collapses on his bed in exhaustion and falls asleep.

"As night falls, he wraps the fishing line around himself, and goes to sleep, leaving his left hand on the rope to wake him if the marlin surfaces. Soon, the old man is asleep, dreaming of the lions he used to see when he was a boy in Africa."

1. What does the underlined word "surface" mean?
2. Why did the old man leave the rope on his hand? لماذا ترك العجوز الخيط حول يده?
- 3- To which theme do the lions indicate? أي مغزى تشير له الاسود?

4. What is the importance of Santiago's dreams of his youth, and of the lions in Africa?

ما هي اهمية احلام سينتياجو في شبابه، والاسود في افريقيا

Answers:-

1- come to the top of the ocean 2- to wake him if the marlin surfaces لايقاضه عندما تظهر المارلين على السطح

3- Lions also signify strength-الاسود ترمز للقوة

4- Perhaps he is remembering his youth and wishing that he was young again so that he had the strength to deal easily with the problems at sea. 4- Strength

ربما يتذكر شبابه ويتمنى لو انه يعود شاب مرة اخرى بحيث تكون له القوة ليتعامل بسهولة من المشاكل في البحر

"The next morning, Santiago leaves early and sails far out to sea to try his luck again. Eventually, he feels a bite on one of his hooks, and he works out that it must be a big fish, perhaps a marlin. The fish is strong, though, and does not come up to the surface. Instead, the fish swims away, dragging the old man and his boat along. This goes on until the sun goes down, and eventually Santiago can't see the land any more at all. After a long and difficult struggle, he manages to pull it closer to the boat and he kills it.

"

1- How does Santiago know that the fish must be a big fish? كيف عرف سينتياجو ان السمكة كبيرة?

2- Find a word in the extract which means " a curved object on which to hang something, for example a fish on a line " شيء معقوف

3- Find a word in the extract which means " to pull something heavy behind you " سحب شيء ثقيلة خلفك

4- Find a word in the extract which means " to come to the top of the ocean " تخرج الى اعلى المحيط

5- What is the idea or theme does the underlined sentence represent? ما الفكرة او المغزى في السطر

6- The story of The Old Man and the Sea tries to teach us about the relationship between humans and nature. Find a quotation in the text to support this. القصة تحاول تعليمنا العلاقة بين البشر والطبيعة. جد اقتباس في المقطع يبين ذلك؟

Answers:-

1- The fish is strong, though, and does not come up to the surface. Instead, the fish swims away, dragging the old man and his boat along.

2- hook 3- dragging 4- surface

5- determination 6- Instead, the fish swims away, dragging the old man and his boat along.

" Santiago ties the marlin's body to his boat and prepares to sail home. Before he reaches land, though, he is attacked by several sharks. He kills one with a harpoon and another with his knife. The blood in the water attracts more sharks. Santiago has to beat them away with a club and is badly injured himself. When he arrives back at the harbour, everyone is asleep. Arriving home, Santiago collapses on his bed in exhaustion and falls asleep."

Questions:-

1- Find a word in the extract which means " a sharp, pointed weapon, like a knife on a long stick"

2- Find a word in the extract which means " a heavy object used for hitting " شيء ثقيلة ستخدم للضرب

3- What brings/ attracts more sharks? ما الذي احضر جلب مزيد من القرش

4- Quote a sentence which represents suffering and pain?

5- Quote a sentence which signify to strength?

Answers:-

1- harpoon 2- club 3- blood

4- Santiago has to beat them away with a club and is badly injured himself./ Arriving home, Santiago collapses on his bed in exhaustion and falls asleep."

5- He kills one with a harpoon and another with his knife.

Question Number Two (15 points)

نتقل الان الى السؤال الثاني ومكون من ثلاثة فروع

أ: تعبأه اربع جمل باحد الكلمات الخمس المعطاة، ب. معنى المتلازمات ومصطلحات الالوان الفعل المركب. ج- جملتي اشتقاق

اولا فرع A : حيث يعطيك واضع السؤال خمسة كلمات لتعبأها في اربع جمل:- واليك جميع كلمات المستوى الثالث

Unit 1: 1- access يدخل 2- blog مدونة 3- calculation حساب 4- computer chip رقاقة الكمبيوتر 5- email exchange تبادل البريد - وهي اختصار لمصطلح (تكنولوجيا ICT Information and Communication Technology 8- قرص مرن floppy disk 7- فلترة filter 6- الإلكتروني - إعدادات الخصوصية 12- privacy settings - ينشر) post 11- حاسوب شخصي. PC 10- سرقة معلومات شخصية. identity fraud 9- المعلومات والاتصالات - إعدادات 17- security settings - نظام الملاحة 16- sat nav system 15- يعتمد على 14- programme برنامج 13- program 12- المستخدم user 21- الكمبيوتر اللوحي tablet computer 20- وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي social media 19- هاتف ذكي. smartphone 18- الأمان - الشبكة العالمية World Wide 25- اللوح whiteboard 24- استضافة المواقع web hosting 23- برنامج لبناء شبكة الإنترنت. / web-building program

Unit 2+3: 1- acupuncture : الوخز بالإبر 2- ailment : مرض 3- allergy الحساسية 4- antibody المضادة 5- apparatus جهاز 6- العودة :- bounce back 10- طرف الكتروني :- bionic 9- اصطناعي: artificial 8- التهاب المفاصل arthritis 7- ملحق صناعي:- appendage - complementary medicine 15- الالتزام :- 14- commitment - غيبوبة:- coma 13- مهنة career 12- سرطاني. cancerous 11- للنجاح: - خبل dementia 20- يتراجع "ينخفض :- decline 19- غاضب: cross 18- يتعامل مع- cope with 17- تقليدي conventional 16- الطب البديل - لديه الضوء have the green light 25- يركز على focus on 24- يحزن feel blue 23- التوسع expansion 22- عقار :- drug 21- "الخرف" :- immunisation 29- معالجة المثلية: homoeopathy 28- العلاج بالاعشاب - herbal remedy 27- الرعاية الصحية :- healthcare 26- الأخصر - Medical 34- الملاريا: Malaria 33- أحد أطراف الإنسان limb 32- العمر المتوقع: متوسط life expectancy 31- زرع: implant 30- التحصين: (التصوير MRI - MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) 37- معدل الوفيات Mortality 36- الصداع النصفي Migraine 35- محاكمة الطبية trial 42- بصورة مفاجئة :- Out of the blue 41- الخيار: - Option 40- متفائل: Optimistic 39- سمين:- Obese 38- بالرنين المغناطيسي) - 46- Prosthesis 46- ممارس "صاحب مهنة Practitioner 45- حبة دواء Pill 44- طب الأطفال: Paediatric 43- العيادات الخارجية - Outpatient: 51- بالجرم المشهود red-handed 50- يطرح سؤالاً Rise 49- العلاج الإشعاعي Radiotherapy 48- يعلن Publicise 47- ذو عضو صناعي - آثار side effect 56- عائق: Setback 55- يغضب See red 54- متشكك "مرتاب sceptical 53- الماسح الضوئي Scanner 52- سُمعة:- Reputation 62- قابلة للتطبيق :- Viable 61- أعراض Symptom 60- سكتة دماغية: Stroke 59- شاق Strenuous 58- يدعم ماليًا sponsor 57- جانبية - شيء عديم القيمة :- White elephant 63- جناح في مستشفى :- Ward

Unit 4+5= 1- algebra الجبر 2- arithmetic الحسابية 3- artificially-created المصطنعة 4- breathtaking الأنفاس camera 5- النقاط obscura 6- كاميرا مظلمة 7- carbon-neutral محايدة الكربون 8- ceramics خزف 9- composition موسيقية 10- conservatory معهد قلم حبر fountain pen 11- حفر في craftsman 12- ينتقد criticize 13- توضيح demonstration 14- تحلية المياه desalination 15- hanging 20- طريقة مبتكرة ground-breaking 19- شبكة grid 18- النفخ في الزجاج glassblowing 17- الهندسة geometry 16- اثاث furnishings 15- ينبض بالحياة (يشبه الحقيقة) lifelike 25- يسقي، يروي irrigate 24- معرض بصري installation 23- اللقاح inoculation 22- إرث inheritance 21- معلقة تفوق outweigh 30- مقطوعة موسيقية musical harmony 29- مأذنة minaret 28- مشروع عملاق megaproject 27- رياضي mathematician 26- موسوعي، متعدد الثقافة polymath 35- طبيب physician 34- فيلسوف philosopher 33- فنون أدائية performing arts 32- المشاة pedestrian 31- يعرض شيء showcase 40- فنان بالرسم بالرمل sand artist 39- يحدث أو يقوم بثورة revolutionise 38- يستعيد، يجدد restore 37- يؤول qualify 36- visual arts 46- يبتنوع، يختلف vary 45- underline 44- الترجمة translation 43- منسوجات textiles 42- الاستدامة sustainability 41- صفر-النفايات zero-waste 48- طواحين الهواء windmill 47- فنون تعبيرية

واليك الان جميع تمارين المنهاج حسب ورودها في الوحدات بالترتيب. علما انك عندما تفهم سياقها فانك تستطيع ان تتعامل مع جمل الوزرة وخاصة اذا كانت الجمل بصياغة وامثلة جديدة.

A. Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (8 points)

- 1- Modern computers can run a lot of..... at the same time. (programs / models)
- 2-You can move around the computer screen using a..... (tablet / mouse)
- 3- From 1990 CE to 2000 CE was a..... (decade / generation)
- 4-A..... doesn't need a keyboard. (laptop / tablet)
- 5-The television was first by John Logie Baird. (invented/ developed)

1- يمكن لأجهزة الكمبيوتر الحديثة تشغيل الكثير من (البرامج / النماذج) في نفس الوقت. 2- يمكنك التحرك حول شاشة الكمبيوتر باستخدام (اللمس / الفأرة). 3- تسمى الفترة من 1990 م إلى 2000 م بـ (العقد / الجيل). 4- (الحاسوب المحمول / الحاسوب اللوحي) لا يحتاج إلى لوحة المفاتيح. 5- تم (اختراع/تحديث) التلفزيون لأول من قبل جون لوجي بيرد.

Answers:- 1- programs 2- mouse 3- decade 4- tablet 5- invented

laptop, programs., calculations ,models , tablets

- 1- Although they are pocket-sized.....s are powerful computers as well as phones.
- 2- My brother is learning how to write computer..... s.
- 3- I need to make a few.....s before I decide how much to spend.
- 4- Mobile phones used to be huge. Early s were as big as bricks!
- 5- I can close the lid of my..... and then put it in my bag.

1- على الرغم من أنها بحجم الجيب، الحواسيب اللوحية هي أجهزة الكمبيوتر قوية مثل الهواتف. 2- أخي يتعلم كيفية كتابة برامج الكمبيوتر. 3- احتاج لعمل عدد قليل من الحسابات قبل أن أقرر كم انفق. 4- الهواتف النقالة المستخدمة كانت ضخمة. كانت الموديلات في وقت مبكر كبيرة مثل الطوب! 5- يمكنني إغلاق غطاء جهاز الكمبيوتر المحمول، ثم وضعه في حقبيتي .

Answers:- 1 – tablets 2- programs.3- calculations 4- models 5- laptop

- لوح مغناطيسي whiteboard كمبيوتر لوحي tablet computer مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي social media تبادل الايملات email exchange مدونة blog
- 1- Record interviews with people? tablet computer
 - 2- Share information with students in another country?
 - 3- Watch educational programmes in class?
 - 4- Ask another student to check your homework?
 - 5- Write an online diary?

1- تسجيل المقابلات مع الناس-2 مشاركة المعلومات مع الطلبة في دولة اخرى. 3- مشاهدة البرامج التلفزيونية في الصف. 4- الطلب من طالب آخر ان يدقق واجبك. 5- كتابة مذكرات يومية؟

Answers:- 2- email exchange 3- whiteboard 4-social media 5- blog

مصطلحات اضافية وردت خلال دروس وتمارين المنهاج
 to construct a website - إنشاء موقع انترنت - to create a website
 - present information - عرض معلومات - research information - بحث عن معلومات
 - شارك في موقع انترنت - contribute to a website
 - give a talk to people - 5 - معرفة ما يحدث - find out what is happening - مراقبة ما يحدث
 - monitor what is happening
 - talk to people - 5 - عرض صور - to show photos
 - إرسال صور - to send photos
 - تحدث مع ناس - talk to people

migraine, allergies ,ailment , arthritis, immunisation

- 1 My grandfather hasin his fingers, so he sometimes finds it difficult to write.
 - 2to nuts and milk are becoming more common.
 - 3 Many serious diseases can be prevented by.....,which helps the body to build antibodies.
 - 4 Headaches and colds are common.....s, especially in winter..-
 - 5 If you have a.....,the best thing to do is take some medicine and rest somewhere quiet.
- 1-جدي عنده التهاب مفاصل في أصابعه، لذلك هو أحيانا يجد صعوبة في الكتابة.
 2- الحساسية من المكسرات والحليب أصبح أكثر شيوعا3- العديد من الامراض يمكن تجنبها بالتطعيم، والذي يساعد الجسم على بناء المضادات الحيوية.
 4- الصداع والزكام هي أمراض شائعة، وخاصة في الشتاء5- اذا كان عندك صداع نصفي، أفضل شيء أن تتناول بعض الدواء وترتاح في مكان هاديء.

answers الإجابات 1- arthritis 2 allergies 3 immunisation 4 ailment 5 migraine

تكاملي، complementary، متشكك، sceptical، تقليدي، conventional، غريب، alien، قابل للحياة، viable

- I don't really believe that story – I'm very.....
- 2 Doctors often treat infections with antibiotics; that is the..... approach.
 - 3 Medicines that are not the normal, traditionally accepted treatments are known as.....
 - 4 Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is.....
 - 5 If something seems very strange, we sometimes say it is.....
- 1- بالفعل لم اصدق تلك القصة – انا متشكك جدا. 2- الاطباء غالبا يعالجون الالتهابات بالمضادات الحيوية؛ هذه طريقة تقليدية. 3- الادوية التي ليست طبيعية، والعلاجات المقبولة تقليديا تعرف على انها تكاملية. 4- طريقة اخرى لقول ان شيئا يمكن ان يكون ناجحا هو القول بانها قابلة للحياة. 5- اذا ظهر شيء بانه غريب جدا، نقول احيانا انه غريب.

Answers:- 1 sceptical 2 conventional 3 complementary 4 viable 5 alien

- يحصل على فكرة 2 get an idea يجذب انتباه شخص ما 1 catch someone's attention
 يصبح له اهتمام بشيء ما أو شخص ما 3 take an interest in something / somebody
 يقضي الوقت في عمل شيء ما 4 spend time doing something يحضر دورة 5 attend a course

خطر، مشكلة risk سمعة reputation جهاز مراقبة monitor يلهم inspire خوذة helmet
 ضد الماء waterproof صغير tiny ثقة بالنفس self-confidence حزام الأمان seat belt

- 1 You can wear your watch when you go swimming if it's *waterproof*.
 - 2 It's amazing how huge trees grow from seeds.
 - 3 The Olympic Games often young people to take up a sport.
 - 4 Please hurry up. Let's not missing the bus.
 - 5 You must always wear a in a car, whether you're the driver or a passenger.
 - 6 When my grandfather had a heart attack, the doctors attached a special to his chest.
 - 7 It's important to encourage young people and help them develop.....
 - 8 Petra has a as a fascinating place to visit.
- 1- بامكانك ان تلبس ساعتك عندما تذهب للسباحة اذا كانت 2- انه لامر مدهش كيف ان الاشجار الضخمة تنمو بذور
 3- ان الالعاب الاولمبية غالبا الشباب لممارسة الرياضة. 4- ارجوك اسرع. لا تدعنا نواجه عدم لاحقا بالباص.
 5- يجب عليك دائما ان تلبس في السيارة، سواء كنت سائقا ام راكبا. 6- عندما جدي اصيب بجلطة قلبية، الاطباء ارفقوا خاص في صدره.
 7- انه لم المهم ان نشجع الشباب ونساعدهم ليطوروا 8- البتراء لها كمكان جذاب للزيارة.

Answers الإجابات 1 waterproof 2 tiny 3 inspire 4 risk 5 seat belt 6 monitor 7 self-confidence 8 reputation

5 Replace the words and phrases in bold with words from the box. One word is not needed.

5. استبدل الكلمات والعبارات المكتوبة بالخط الغامق بكلمات من الصندوق. هناك كلمة زائدة.

a coma غيبوبة **dementia** الخرف **pills** حبوب دواء **medical trials** تجارب طبية **symptoms** عوارض

1 Doctors look at the **signs of illness** before they decide how to treat the patient.

2 Before doctors prescribe drugs to patients, scientists perform **special tests** to make sure the drugs are safe.

3 After Ali's accident, he lay in an **unconscious state** for two weeks.

4 My grandfather has to take a lot of medicine – he takes six different **tablets** every day.

1- الاطباء يتفحصون اشارات المرض قبل ان يقرروا كيف يعالجوا المرض. 2- قبل ان يوصفوا الاطباء العلاج للمرضى، العلماء يقومون باختبارات خاصة للتأكد من ان العلاجات آمنة. 3- بعد الحادث الذي تعرض له علي، وقع في حالة غياب عن الوعي لاسبوعين. 4- جدي عليه ان يتناول الكثير من الادوية- هو يتناول ستة اقراص مختلفة يوميا.

Answers الإجابات 1 symptoms 2 medical trials 3 a coma 4 pills

Philosopher فيلسوف، **arithmetician** الحساب، **polymath** متعدد الثقافة، **chemist** كيميائي، **geometry** الهندسة، **mathematician** علم رياضيات، **physician** طبيب

1 My father teaches Maths. He's a **mathematician**.

2 You must not take in medicine without consulting a

3 We learn about shapes, lines and angles when we study

4 Mr Shahin is a true, working in all kinds of creative and Scientific fields.

5 Ramzi is very good with numbers and calculations. He always scores high in

6 A, is someone who thinks and writes about the meaning of life.

1- أبي يعلم الرياضيات، انه رياضي. 2- يجب ان لا نتناول الدواء دون استشارة الطبيب. 3- نتعلم حول الاشكال، الخطوط والزوايا عندما ندرس الهندسة. 4- السيد شاهين بالفعل متعدد الثقافة، يعمل في كل أنواع الحقول العلمية والإبداعية. 5- رمزي جيد بالأرقام والحسابات، انه دائما يحقق مستوى عال في الحساب. 6- الفيلسوف هو الشخص الذي يفكر ويكتب حول معنى الحياة.

Answers:- 1 mathematician 2 physician 3 geometry 4 polymath 5 arithmetic 6 philosopher

-Complete the sentences with the correct collocations

1 urban planning التخطيط المدني / 2 public transport النقل العام / 3 biological waste المخلفات البيولوجية / 4 carbon footprint

نمو اقتصادي / 5 negative effect التأثير السلبي / 6 economic growth نمو اقتصادي (قياس الكمية المنبعثة)

1 When people talk about, they can mean either an improvement in the average standard of living, or an increase in the value of a country's products.

2 Pollution has some serious on the environment, such as the death of wildlife and plant life.

3 We can all work hard to reduce our by living a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle.

4 If we take more often, there will be fewer cars on the roads, which will result in cleaner air in our cities.

5 Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of, and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous.

6 The need for more effective is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.

1- عندما يتحدث الناس حول النمو الاقتصادي، فانهم يمكن ان يقصدوا اما تحسنا في متوسط مستوى المعيشة، أو زيادة في قيمة منتجات النولة. 2 - التلوث له بعض الآثار السلبية الخطيرة على البيئة، مثل وفاة حياة النباتات والحياة البرية. 3- بإمكاننا العمل بجد للتقليل بصمة الكربون بالعيش بطريقة صديقة للبيئة. 4- اذا استعملنا النقل العام أكثر، سيكون هنالك اقل من السيارات على الطرقات، والذي سيؤدي الى هواء انظف في مدننا. 5- المستشفيات تحتاج الى التخلص من العديد من المخلفات البيولوجية، ويجب ان تدار بدقة لانها يمكن ان تكون خطيرة. 6- الحاجة الى تخطيط عمراني فعال هو واضح عندما نأخذ بالاعتبار مشاكل العصر في الازدحام المروري.

Answers

1 economic growth نمو اقتصادي / 2 negative effect التأثير السلبي 3 carbon footprint بصمة الكربون (قياس الكمية المنبعثة)

4 public transport النقل العام 5 biological waste المخلفات البيولوجية 6 urban planning التخطيط المدني

benefit فائدة، **beneficial** مفيد، **farms** مزارع، **footprint** بصمة، **friendly** لطيف ودود، **neutral** محايد، **pedestrian** مشاة، **power** طاقة، **renewable** متجددة، **waste** مخلفات

1 In hot countries, solar..... is an important source of energy.

2 'Green' projects are environmentally

3 Wind are an example of energy

4 If a city recycles everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero-.....

5 We burn carbon whenever we use oil, coal or gas. This is known as our carbon.....

6 If we replace as much carbon as we burn, we are carbon-

7 A place where no cars are allowed is a car- zone, and it is friendly.

1- في الدول الحارة، الطاقة الشمسية هي مصدر مهم للطاقة. 2- المشاريع الخضراء (الصديقة للبيئة) هي صديقة للبيئة. 3- مزارع الرياح هي مثال للطاقة المتجددة. 4- اذا أي مدينة اعادة تدوير أي شيء ولم ترمي أي شيء بعيدا، فانها تكون صفر نفايات. (خالية من النفايات). 5- نحن نحرق الكربون عند استخدامنا النفط، الفحم والغاز. هذا يعرف بصمة الكربون. 6- اذا استبدلنا كمية الكربون التي نحرقها، فنحن محايدون في الكربون. 7- المكان حيث لا يسمح للسيارات هي منطقة خالية من السيارات، وهي صديقة للمشاة.

Answers:- 1 power 2 friendly 3 farms; renewable 4 waste 5 footprint 6 neutral 7 free; pedestrian

- 1 Watch people acting a story at..... (a theatre / an installation.)
- 2 Admire but don't break them! (textiles / ceramics)
- 3 Look at beautiful pieces of art at a (play / gallery.)
- 4 Look at that has been set up in a public space . (an installation / a theatre)
- 5 Look at and touch that have been sewn together. (textiles / handicrafts)

1- شاهد الناس يمثلون قصة على المسرح/الفن التركيبي. 2- إعجب بالمنسوجات/بالخزفيات لكن لا تكسرها. 3- انظر الى القطع الفنية في المسرحية/المعرض.
4- انظر الى الفن التعبيري/المسرح الذي يقام في مكان عام. 5- انظر الى المنسوجات/الحرف اليدوية التي حيكمت مع بعضها.

Answers:- 1- theatre 2- ceramics 3- gallery 4- an installation 5- textiles

ceramics خزف/سيراميك	exhibition معرض	gallery معرض فني	textiles المنسوجات
handicrafts حرف يدوية	heritage تراث	sculpture فن النحت	

- 1- beautiful objects made by hand handicrafts
 - 2- a place where art is shown
 - 3- a solid piece of art, usually made of stone, metal or wood.....
 - 4- an event during which works of art are displayed.....
 - 5- art made from clay.....
 - 6- traditional culture, such as art, architecture, customs and beliefs.....
- 1- اعمال جميلة تصنع باليد. 2- المكان حيث يتم عرض الفنون. 3- قطعة فنية صلبة، عادة تصنع من الحجارة، أو المعدن، أو الخشب.
4- فعالية والتي من خلالها الاعمال الفنية يتم عرضها. 5- فن يصنع من الطين. 6- الثقافة التقليدية، مثل الفن، الهندسة المعمارية، والتقاليد والمعتقدات.....
- Answers:- 1- handicrafts 2- gallery 3- sculpture 4- exhibition 5- ceramics 6- heritage

Contemporary معاصر/حديث	cultural ثقافي	educational تربوية ، تعليمية
major رئيسي/كبير	ongoing مستمر/جاري	visual بصري

- 1 We went to a concert yesterday. The music was written by a new young composer, so it was.....
 - 2 When we go on school trips, we always learn new things because the trips are
 - 3 King Hussein was a world figure in the twentieth century.
 - 4 Photography and painting are two examples of thearts.
 - 5 Art, music and literature are all part of ourlife.
- 1- ذهبنا الى حفل موسيقي أمس. كتبت الموسيقى من قبل ملحن شاب جديد، لذلك كانت معاصرة. 2- عندما نذهب في رحلة مدرسية، دائما نتعلم اشياء جديدة لان الرحلات تعليمية. 3- الملك حسين كان شخصية عالمية كبيرة في القرن العشرين. 4- التصوير الفوتوغرافي والرسم مثالين على الفنون البصرية. 5- الفن والموسيقى والأدب كلها جزء من حياتنا الثقافية.

Answers:- 1- contemporary 2- educational 3- major 4- visual 5- cultural .

Sustainability الاستدامة, apparatus اجهزة, ادوات, physician طبيب, mortality معدل الوفيات, prosthetic صناعي

- 1 -After our Science lesson in the laboratory, we always help the teacher to put the away.
 - 2 -The nature reserve uses recycled water, which helps the of the environment.
 - 3 -Athletes with legs can take part in the Paralympics.
 - 4 -Professor Badari, aged 67, is the hospital's leading..... specialising in cancer care.
- 1- بعد حصة العلوم في المختبر، نحن دائما نساعد المعلم في وضع بعيدا. 2- المحمية الطبيعية تستخدم المياه المعاد تدويرها، والتي تساعد على للطبيعة. 3- الرياضيين بالاقدام بإمكانهم المشاركة في اولمبياد المعاقين. 4- البروفيسور بدري البالغ من العمر 67 عاما، هو متميز في المستشفى المتخصص في رعاية مرضى السرطان.

Answers:- 1 apparatus 2 sustainability 3 prosthetic 4 physician

ailment مرض	artificial صناعي	equipment معدات	fund يدعم	textiles الأقمشة	منسوجات،
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- 1 My sister wants to be a fashion designer and work with
 - 2 Before the boys go climbing, they'll go to a special shop to buy all the..... that they need.
 - 3 Older people tend to suffer from more..... s than younger people.
 - 4 My parents have saved enough money to our university courses.
- 1- اختي تريد ان تصبح مصممة أزياء وتعمل في 2- قبل ان يذهب الاولاد لتسلق، سيذهبون الى متجر خاص ليشتروا كل التي يحتاجونها.
3- كبار السن كانوا يعانون من أكثر من صغار السن. 4- والدي قد وفرنا مالا كافيا ل..... مواد الجامعة.

Answers:- 1 textiles 2 equipment 3 ailment 4 fund

calculations حسابات, gallery معرض, astronomer عالم الفلك, disabilities اعاقات, symptoms اعراض

- 1 If you don't feel well, you should describe your to the doctor.
- 2 There is a good for contemporary art across the street.
- 3 A telescope enables..... s to observe the stars.
- 4 It is often impossible for people with to climb stairs.
- 5 In our Maths exam, we have to write down our as well as the answers.

Answers:-

1 symptoms 2 gallery 3 astronomer 4 disabilities 5 calculations.

- 1- اذا لم تشعر بتحسّن، يجب عليك ان توصف للطبيب. 2- هناك جيد للفن الحديث في الشارع.
 3- التيليسكوب يمكن من مراقبة النجوم. 4- انه لا امر مستحيل احيانا بالنسبة للاشخاص ذوي من
 تسبق السلام. 5- في امتحان الرياضيات، يجب علينا ان نكتب بالاضافة للاجابات.

كلمات اضافية داخل اشرطة الاستماع:- ارجو مراجعة الاشرطة داخل كورس المنتقى للتعرف على سياقات هذه الكلمات والتي نبهتها عليك خلال الحصص
 Coffee قهوه , chess شطرنج , flying طيران , clock منبه , windmills طواحين الهواء , algebra الجبر , soap صابون , fountain pen قلم سائل , crystal
 العباد اطفال wooden toys , معلقات جداري Wall hangings الاقمشة textiles منسوجات منزلية(ستائر، وسائد soft furnishings الحرير Silk
 • a cafeteria • disabled access طريق دخول للمعاقين • a nutrition centre مركز تغذية • a new swimming pool بركة سباحة جديدة

calculation , ailments , irrigated, Fine Arts, dementia, fountain pen

- 1- My grandparents gave me afor my birthday, and I am learning calligraphy now.
 2- Some can be treated effectively with homoeopathic remedies.
 3- When there is not enough rainfall to grow crops, the ground must be
 4- I enjoy painting and sculpture so I decided to do a degree in
 5- Elderly people often suffer from, which is difficult to treat.
 1- جدي اعطاني في عيد ميلادي، وانا اتعلم الخط الان. 2- بعض يمكن ان تعالج بفعالية بالعلاجات التكاملية.
 3- عندما لا يكون هنالك كفاية من المطر لنمو المحاصيل، فالارض يجب ان 4- استمع بالرسم والنحت لذلك قررت ان احصل على شهادة في
 5- كبار السن عادة يعانون من ، والذي يصعب علاجه.
 Answer:- 1- fountain pen قلم سائل 2- ailments 3- irrigated 4- Fine Arts 5- dementia الخرف

ويعد ان انهيت من جميع الكلمات، دعنا نجرب تعبئة الفراغات على نمط امتحان وزارتي، علما ان الطالب ان الجمل التالية غير مأخوذة من المنهاج،
 أي انني صغتها لك بحيث اننا نتوقع ان يلجا واضع الاسئلة الى جمل من صياغته هو، لا من المنهاج حرفي، لذلك جرب وامتنح نفسك على هذه الجمل،
 بحيث تترجمها لوحدهك، فان لم تستطع وهذا امر وارد، جرب ترجمتها بشكل عام، وان لم تستطع، ستجد كلمة داخل الجملة لها صلة باحدى الكلمات في
 الصندوق، وان لم تستطع فجرب استعمال مهارة الاشتقاق.

A- Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (8 points)

sponsor, malaria, setback , helmet, blog

- 1- Despite the last..... , Maher could succeed in his work.
 2- It has been known for some time that some mosquitoes transmit..... in the World.
 3- Mr. Omar will..... the new festival for young inventors next June.
 4- Most motorists rarely use protective equipment such as a..... which increases the rate of deaths.

B- Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (8 points)

scales , sceptical, out of the blue, grid, calculations,

- 1- Arithmetic is main skill was in numerical..... and manipulation of complicated expressions.
 2- Without any experiments on the new drugs, the scientist are..... about the effectiveness and side effects.
 3- He called me yesterday, , basically to offer me some work.
 4- Every laboratory has a sensitive which helps the scientist to weight their substances.

C- Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (8 points)

desalination, migraines , furnace, strenuous , immunization

- 1- The metals are brought to a suitable temperature in a..... in order to shape them into useful tools.
 2- Many children die of malaria in all over Africa because..... is not available in their nations.
 3- The company is building a plant for seawater.....
 4- The government made..... efforts to upgrade the quality of the teaching profession.

D- Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (8 points)

infant mortality ,planning, optimistic, radiotherapy, smartphone

- 1- Some Surgeries may be followed by in order to fully treat the cancerous cells.
- 2- One of the most important indicators of a country's health is..... , the death rate of children under 1 year of age.
- 3- The need for more effective urban..... planning is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.
- 4- The new has many applications, as and it becomes slim device for customers.

E- Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (8 points)

glass-blowing , acupunctur , sanitation , white elephant , physician

- 1- Some people have a fear of needles and imagine that.....is painful.
- 2- Could a new factory become a.....if people refuse to work there?
- 3- If your child becomes ill, be sure that the.....knows what medicines he or she is taking.'
- 4- Traditional Jordanian crafts in Madaba and other Jordanian cities include carpet weaving and.....

F- Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (8 points)

cancerous , attend , migraines , textiles , carbon footprint

- 1- Your doctor can diagnose..... on the basis of the symptoms your child describes.'
- 2- They import fine silk..... from China to produces expensive clothes like fur and coats.
- 3- In the laboratory, this substance protects cells from..... change.'
- 4- The amount of greenhouse gases which are caused by human activities increases the..... in the atmosphere.

G- Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (8 points)

catch , arthritis , paediatric , got , sustainable

- 1- My friend had an ideal idea of exploring new device that helps disabled people to do their .duties.
- 2- Older people may get pain in their jaw joint due to , when the joint becomes worn with age.
- 3- The challenge for any developing country lies in achieving a level of economic growth.
- 4- is a branch of medicine dealing with children and their diseases:

H- Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (8 points)

megaprojects , interest , spend , sanitation, the green light

- 1- Many communities still suffer from lack of clean drinking water and.....
- 2- The benefits of..... outweigh any other disadvantages or criticism.
- 3- His boss finally gave him..... to start the new project.
- 4- It is very important to take an interest in everything your child does whether in the house or in the school .

- Answers:- A- 1- setback 2- malaria 3- sponsor 4- helmet
 Answers:- B- 1- calculations 2- sceptical 3- out of the blue 4- scales
 Answers:- C- 1- furnace 2- immunization 3- desalination 4- strenuous
 Answers:- D- 1- radiotherapy 2- infant mortality 3- planning 4- smartphone
 Answers:- E- 1- acupunctur 2-white elephant 3-physician 4-glass-blowing .
 Answers:- F- 1- migraines 2- textiles 3- cancerous 4- carbon footprint.
 Answers:- G- 1- got 2- arthritis 3- sustainable 4- paediatric.
 Answers:- H- 1- sanitation 2- megaprojects 3- the green light 4- interest .

B. Study the following dictionary entry and answer the question that follows, then write the Answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (3 point) ومصدر هذا السؤال هو مصطلحات الالوان والافعال المركبة:-

	idioms	Meaning
1	feel a bit blue	sadness/ الحزن/ to feel sad
2	see red	anger / الغضب / to be angry يكون غاضبا
3	the green light	permission/ اذن to have or give permission to go ahead with something or for something to happen
4	red-handed	عملية القيام بشيء خاطيء the act of doing something wrong
5	out of the blue	unexpectedly غير متوقع apparently from nowhere; unexpectedly فجأة؛ مكان؛ لا يوجد لديه غاية مفيدة
6	a white elephant	a useless possession ملكية غير مجدية/ something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose وهو الأمر الذي يكلف الكثير من المال ولكن لا يوجد لديه غاية مفيدة
7	cope with	: - (phrasal verb) to deal successfully with, or handle, a situation - يتعامل مع: - (فعل اصطلاحي) يتعامل بنجاح مع، أو يتعامل مع، موقف
8	focus on	: - (phrasal verb) to direct your attention or effort at something specific focus (noun) – focused (adjective) - يركز على: - (فعل اصطلاحي) يوجه الانتباه أو المسعى على شيء محدد
9	bounce back	to start to be successful again after a difficult time - العودة للنجاح: - (فعل اصطلاحي) تبدأ لتكون ناجحا مرة أخرى بعد وقت صعب
10	rely on	/ (phrasal verb) to have trust or confidence in something or someone/ reliable (adjective). يعتمد على / (فعل مركب) أن يكون ذو ثقة أو يعتمد على شيء أو أي شخص.
11	waterproof ضد الماء fireproof ضد الحريق	provide a protection against تزويد حماية ضد

ماذا تعني مصطلحات الالوان التي تحتها خط؟

- 1 Have you heard the good news? We've got **the green light** to go ahead with our project! (.....)
- 2 Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught **red-handed**. _____ (.....)
- 3 I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely **out of the blue**. (.....)
- 4 Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is **a white elephant** _____ (.....)

ولا تنسى انه يمكن ان تأتي بالعكس ، اي انه يعطيك المعنى، وانت تعطيه المصطلح الصحيح.

1. However, they believe that if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to **'bounce back'** after a setback

The underlined phrasal verb means.....

2. It's normal to **feel a bit blue** from time to time. However, studies show that negative emotions can harm the body.

The underlined colour idiom means.....

- اخي الطالب ورد في قطعة اديب البلوشي مفردات انت تجت مصطلح (مترادفات synonyms) ارجو حفظها.

apparatus – equipment / طرف / معدات

artificial – prosthetic / صناعي / sponsor – fund / يمول

B. Study the following sentences carefully and answer the question hat follows. Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (3 point)

This special **equipment**, which has a built-in camera system, will help rescue workers in emergencies.

Replace the underlined word with its synonym.

فرع الاشتقاق وله اربع علامات، ياتي في نهاية الصفحة الثانية او اعلى الصفحة الثالثة من ورقة الامتحان.

C- Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences . There are more words than you need. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (8 points)

N.	الفعل Verb	الاسم Noun	الصفة Adjective	الظرف (حال) Adverb
1	appreciate يقدر، يمتن	appreciation تقدير	appreciative ممتن	appreciatively بتقدير، بامتنان
2	-----	archaeology علم آثار archaeologist عالم آثار	archaeological أثري	archaeologically أثرياً
3	attract يجذب	attraction جذب	attractive جذاب	attractively بشكل جذاب
4	collect يجمع	collection مجموعة	collective جمعي	collectively بشكل مبدع
5	create يصنع	creation صناعة	creative مبدع	creatively بشكل مبدع
6	discover يكتشف	discoveries اكتشافات discover اكتشاف discoverer مكتشف	discovered تم اكتشافه	-----
7	educate يتعلم	education تعليم	educational تعليمي	educationally
8	expect يتوقع	expectancy توقع	expectant متوقع	expectantly
9	influence يؤثر	influence تأثير	influential مؤثر	influentially
10	inherit يرث	inheritance ميراث inheritor الوارث	inheritable موروث	-----
11	install يركب	installation تركيب	installed مركب	-----
12	invent يخترع	invention اختراع inventor مخترع	inventive مبدع	inventively بشكل مبدع
13	-----	medicine طب، دواء	medical طبي	medically بشكل طبي
14	-----	nine	ninth المرتبة التاسعة	ninthly تاسعاً
15	operate يشغل	operations عمليات operation عملية	operational تشغيلي	operationally تشغيلي،
16	originate ينشأ	origin أصل	original اصلي	originally بشكل اصلي
17	produce ينتج	production إنتاج product منتج	productive مثمر	productively بشكل مثمر
18	-----	tradition، تقليد	traditional تقليدي	traditionally بشكل تقليدي
19	translate يترجم	translation ترجمة	translated مترجم	-----
20	weave يخبث	weaving نسيج، حياكة	weaved منسوج	-----

- اخي الطالب:- لا تنسى ان تحفظ الكلمات بالخط الغامق لانها الاجابة في التمارين اسفل.

ملحق كتاب الانشطة في امتحان تجريبي - 59 - AB

Amazing (1) advances are constantly taking place in these days of technological and scientific (2) Many people expect instant cures, and prefer to get a (3) , but it is worth remembering that our immune systems can fight (4) and diseases on their own, too. Research has been done to find out why some people survive cancer. One hundred people who had survived a serious (5) were interviewed twelve years after they had been diagnosed. The (6) of the study was to discover if there was anything in common with the ways in which they had acted after their diagnosis. They had all used different treatments such as (7) , radiotherapy, acupuncture and special diets. What they all had in common, however, was a strong (8) that what they were doing would be (9)

This survey has limited (10) , but one thing it shows is that a positive attitude can help your immune system to work.

1- قبل الفراغ صفة وبعده اسم فلذلك الاجابة صفة (medical). 2- قبل الفراغ صفة فلذلك الجواب اسم (discoveries) ولا تسنى ان سياق الجملة هي اسم جمع. 3- الجواب اسم لان قبل الفراغ a - 4- الفعل fight بمعنى يحارب هو فعل متعدي يتبعه اسم ولان السياق جمع لان معنى الجملة يحارب الامراض والاوبئة. 5- قبل الفراغ صفة ويتبع اسم. 6- الفراغ بين the و حرف جر فلذلك الجواب اسم. 7- بعد such as وغيرها من ادوات الربط مثل like بمعنى مثل يتبعها اسم. 8- اتى اسم لان قبل الفراغ صفة strong بمعنى قوي. 9- بعد افعال bc ياتي صفة. 10 - اتى اسم لان قبل الفراغ اتت صفة (limited) محدودة (خلاصات محدودة)

1	medicine	medical
2	discover	discoveries
3	prescribe يشخص	prescription
4	infect	infections امراض
5	diagnose	diagnosis تحليل
6	intend ينوي	intention
7	surgeon	surgery عملية
8	believe	belief اعتقاد
9	succeed ينجح	successful
10	conclude	conclusions خلاصات

في العمود الاول شكل الكلمة المراد اشتقاقها وفي العمود الثاني الاجابة والتي يجب عليك حفظها

- 1 Petra is an important..... site. (archaeology)
- 2 I will be going to university to continue my..... (educate)
- 3 In our exam, we had to..... A text from Arabic into English. (translated)
- 4 They are going to..... a new air conditioning unit in our flat. (installation)
- 5 Thank you for your help, I really..... it.(appreciated)
- 6 Have you seen Nasser's of postcards? He's got hundreds. (collectively)
- 7- The Middle East is famous for the..... of olive oil. (produce)
- 8- Ibn Sina wrote..... textbooks. (medicine)
- 9- Fatima al-Fihri was born in the..... century. (nine)
- 10- My father bought our house with a..... from his grandfather. (inherit)
- 11- Scholars have discovered an..... document from the twelfth century. (origin)
- 12- Do you think the wheel was the most important ever? (invent)
- 13- Al-Kindi made many important mathematical..... (discover)
- 14- Who was the most writer of the twentieth century?(influence)
- 15- Many instruments that are still used today in were designed by Arab scholars.(operational)
- 16- When do you to receive your test results? (expectantly)
- 17- Bedouin tribes and villagers all over Jordan use Sheep's wool, and goat and camel hair to rugs, bags and other beautiful items. (product)
- 18-, the whole process is done by hand, from the washing of the wool to the finished article. (Traditional)
- 19- There is a particular Bedouin style of that buyers find very attractive. (weave)
- 20- There is a particular Bedouin style of weaving that buyers find very (attraction).
- 21- Another craft practised in Madaba is the of ceramic items. (creative)

Answers:- 1 archaeological 2 education 3 translate 4 install 5 appreciate 6 collection 7- production 8- medical 9- ninth 10- inheritance 11- original 12- invention 13- discoveries

14- influential 15- operations 16- expect 17- produce 18- Traditionally 19- weaving 20- attractive 21- creation.

جمل الاشتقاق من خلال النصوص وأشرطة الكاسيت

- 1- Criminals managed to..... their passwords and security settings. (**accessible**)
- 2- Teachers can perhaps ask their students to start writing a..... . (**blogged**)
- 3- It took 25 minutes to complete one..... . (**calculate**)
- 4- It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will on a computer program. (**reliable**)
- 5- Despite the recent advances in technology, it is still un..... and very inconvenient. (**rely**)
- 6- He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the (**append**)
- 7- for common complaints such as insomnia and migraines. (**arthritic**)
- 8- His father, who wears an..... leg. (**artificially**)
- 9- The new treatment works by blocking a protein, which causes..... cells to grow. (**cancer**)
- 10- This is largely due to the country's to making healthcare for . (**commit**)
- 11- Many doctors study..... medicine . (**complement**)
- 12- Many doctors study complementary medicine alongside..... treatments. (**convention**)
- 13- The KHCC has begun an..... programme. (**expand**)
- 14- The research showed that children who were more able to stay..... on a task. (**focus**)
- 15- Such as insomnia, arthritis and migraines chose the herbal..... . (**remedial**)
- 16- It can never substitute for..... . (**immune**)
- 17- Research showed that a brain..... improved decision-making abilities. (**implanted**)
- 18- It will improve patients' life..... and quality of life. (**expect**)
- 19- They used to have to consult a private practitioner who has a..... degree. (**medicine**)
- 20- The low infant..... rate rates declined more rapidly in the world. (**mortal**)
- 21- In many countries, young people and adults are overweight or even..... . (**obesity**)
- 22- A supportive network of family and friends, and an..... outlook on life. (**optimisms**)
- 23- It provides another..... when conventional medicine does not works. (**optionally**)
- 24- It treats both adult and..... patients. (**paediatrics**)
- 25- They used to have to consult a private..... who has a medical degree. (**practice**)
- 26- the young inventor made a..... limb for his father. (**prosthetics**)
- 27- The..... of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region. (**repute**)
- 28- The..... used on a man who has been in a coma for more than twelve years. (**scan**)
- 29- Most doctors used to be..... about the validity of homoeopathy. (**sceptic**)
- 30- It is considered that homoeopathy to be a..... option for many conditions. (**viability**)
- 31- He used Sand and tools to..... mini paintings in glass bottles. (**creation**)
- 32- The music was written by a new young..... , so it was contemporary. (**compose**)
- 33- Ziriab established the first school in the world to teach musical..... . (**compose**)

- 34- There is some..... of the complementary medicine. (**critic**)
 35- Adnan gives..... to teach young people the skills of glassblowing. (**demonstrate**)
 36- A plant will be used to provide the city's water. (**desalinate**)
 37- And other soft..... are produced. (**furnish**)
 38- It is probably his work in arithmetics and..... that has made him most famous. (**geometric**)
 39- The Islamic world made ground..... advancements in many different areas. (**break**)
 40- She used her father's to build a learning centre in Fez, Morocco. (**inherit**)
 41- He designed water pumps and..... systems. (**irrigate**)
 42- Al-Kindi was a....., chemist, musician and astronomer. (**mathematic**)
 43- Masdar City will be a car-free zone, designed to be..... and cycle-friendly. (**pedestrians**)
 44- The rest of the year the students make new mosaics and..... old ones. (**restoration**)
 45- It is felt that, instead of building an artificial..... city. (**sustainability**)
 46- should be made a priority of existing cities. (**sustainable**)
 47- Although megaprojects..... in terms of size and cost. (**variation**)

Answers:-

- 1- access 2- blog 3- calculation 4- rely 5- unreliable 6- appendage 7- arthritis 8- artificial
 9- cancerous 10- commitment 11- complementary 12- conventional 13- expansion
 14- focused 15- remedy 16- immunisation 17- implant 18- expectancy 19- medical 20- mortality 21- obese 22- optimistic 23- option 24- paediatric 25- practitioner 26- prosthetic 27- reputation 28- scanner 29- sceptical 30- viable 31- create 32- composer 33- composition 34- criticism
 35- demonstration 36- desalination 37- furnishings 38- geometry 39- breaking 40- inheritance
 41- irrigation 42- mathematician 43- pedestrian 44- restore 45- sustainable 46- sustainability
 47- vary

جمل اشتقاق من خارج المنهاج

- 1- Uprooting trees will disturb any remains below ground level. (**archaeology**)
 2- Sign language is visual, and isn't always word for word into English. (**translation**)
 3- The company is ready to equipment manufactured by the engineers. (**installation**)
 4- I've gained an for the skills involved in the game. (**appreciate**)
 5- Ten percent of the goes to the city's shelters for homeless people. (**collect**)
 6- She began her own business with the she got from her grandfather. (**inherited**)
 7- The building was designed for only half the number of students. (**origin**)
 8- He hoped that his new would speed the process of her recovery. (**invent**)
 9- Scientists announced the of a new species of plant. (**discover**)
 10- My parents have been the most people in my life. (**influence**)
 11- The company has eight power plants in and seven under construction. (**operate**)
 12- At the very least, I the toys we buy should work straight out of the package. (**expectancy**)
 13- The chemicals used to a glossy finish create a uniform, smooth surface. (**productive**)
 14- College courses have been taught utilizing the lecture method. (**tradition**)
 15- He said the possible of 470 jobs will help many young people in the city. (**create**)

- 1 archaeological 2 translated 3 install 4 appreciation 5 collection 6- inheritance 7- original 8- invention 9- discovery 10- influential 11- operation 12- expect 13- produce 14- Traditionally 15- creation.

السؤال الثالث (20 points) Question Number Three:

A. A. Correct the verb between brackets and write yours down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (6 points)

أصحح الفعل بين القوسين واكتبه في دفتر أجابتك.
وهذا السؤال مصدره عدة دروس رئيسية ويحتوي على ثلاث جمل وهي على الشكل التالي، حسب الأهمية:-

اولا - استخدام (used to)

- We use **be used to** (+ noun, pronoun or verb in the *-ing* form) to **describe things that are familiar or customary**.
نستخدم **be used to** مع (الأسماء، الضمانر و الأفعال المنتهية بـing) لكي نوصف الأشياء المألوفة و الاعتيادية.

S am, is, are used to (ving, ضمير، اسم)

S isn't, aren't, am not used to (ving, ضمير، اسم)

Are, Is, Am S used to (ving, ضمير، اسم)?

- We use **used to** (+ infinitive) to **describe past habits or past states that have now changed**.

• نستخدم **used to** متنوع بفعل مجرد لوصف عادات أو حالات كانت في الماضي و تغيرت الآن.

S used to V-/ S didn't use to v-/ Did S use to v-?

- وحسب ما ورد في مراجعة المنهاج في نهاية الكتاب نلاحظ انه ركز على شكل (used to)-

- 1- Our grandmother **used** us stories at bedtime. (tell)
- 2- Our grandmother **is used** us stories at bedtime. (tell)

Answers:- 1- to tell/ 2- to telling/

- 1- My mother **buying** my clothes because I hate shopping. (use to)
- 2- My mother **buy** my clothes, but now I choose my own. (use to)
- 3- I **understanding** English because I hate languages. (not, use to)
- 4- I **understand** English , but now I do. (not, use to)
- 5-you..... **playing** in the garden daily? (use to)
- 6-you..... **play** in the garden daily? (use to)

ولكن احذر ان ياتيكم على المعنى، فعليك ان تعرف ما اذا كانت الجملة تتحدث عن عادة ولم تنتهي فاستعمل النوع الاول وتحول الفعل الى جرد (is used to V-ing) اما اذا تيقنت ان الجملة عادة وانتهت في الماضي فاستعمل (used to v-) أي ابق الفعل كما هو:-

- 1- My Mum **my clothes** because I hate shopping. (use to, buy)
- 2- My Mum **my clothes**, but now I choose my own. (use to, buy)

Answers:- 1- is used to 2- used to 3- am not used to 4- didn't use to 5- Are, used to 6- Did, use 7- is used to buying 8- use to buy

راجع جميع تمارين الدوسيه المأخوذة أصلا من المنهاج

- 1 I **understand** English, but now I do. (not, use to)
- 2 My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year. He says he **living** there now. (not, use to)
- 3 My family and I used **camping** once a month, but we stopped doing that when we moved to the city. (go)
- 4 Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if you **aren't used to** much exercise. (do)
- 5 When I was young, I used to **fishing** with my dad every weekend. Now I don't, unfortunately! (go)
- 6- I just got glasses this week, and I'm not..... **(wear)** them yet, so I'm still having difficulty.

Answers:- 1- didn't use to 2- isn't used to 3- to go 4- doing 5- to go 6- used to wearing

ثانيا :- أفعال المستقبل (hope, intend, plan) والتي يتبعها دائما فعل مجرد مسبق بـ (to V-)

- 1- Are you **planning** shopping tomorrow? (go)
- 2- I **intend** (study) Medicine at university. Then I **hope** (work) in hospital near my home town.
- 3- I **hope** (be) an engineer one day. I'm **planning** (get) some work experience .
- 4- I **hope** (do) well in my exams this year. Then I **intend** (go) to university and study Archaeology.
- 5 -He a teacher one day . (hope , become)
- 6 -I for a job when I finish university. (Intend , apply)
- 7- Many hospitals robots to help nurses in the future. (plan , use)
- 8 -How do you the problem? (intend , solve)
- 9- Our school enough money to build a new library. (hope, raise)

Answers:- 1- to go 2- to study, to work 3- to be, to get 4- to do, to go 5- hopes to become 6- intend to apply 7- plan to use 8- intend to solve 9- hopes to raise

ولا تنسى ان الفعلين (hope, intend) لا يياتيان مستمران أي انهما ياتيان مجردين اذا سبقا بفعل جمع ، و ياتيان (hopes, intends) اذا سبقا بفعل مفرد

والفعل (plan) بمعنى يخطط يعامل نفس المعاملة ولكن يمكنه ان ياتي مستمرا
والفعل (plan) بمعنى يخطط يمكنه ان ياتي مستمرا أي مسبقا بفعل (be)

- 3-I **am planning** to get some work experience before I go to university. (plan, get)

فذلك ورد في مراجعة المنهاج الجملة التالية حيث وردت الجملة التالية.

- 1- Ali **intends** to finish his project tonight. علي ينوي ان ينهي مشروعه الليلة.
Ali **is**

لاحظ ان الجملة سبقت بالفعل (is) والجملة الاعلى تحوي الفعل (intend) الذي لا ياتي مستمرا فذلك استبدلناه بـ (plan) الذي يقبل الاستمرارية.

- 2- Ali **is planning** to finish his project tonight. علي يخطط ان ينهي عمله الليلة

ثالثا - صيغ المستقبل (البسيط والمستمر والتام)

- 1-We won't be home tomorrow night. We'll the football match at the stadium. (be, watch)
- 2-Medicine is a very long course, so I (still study) in seven years' time!
- 3- At midnight tonight, we still through the desert. (be ,drive)
- 4 A: What do you think you will be doing in two years' time?
B: I think I will be living in Karak, and I Geography. (study)
- 5 -This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we our exams soon. (fini
- 6- This time next month, my parents..... married for twenty years. (be)
- 7- The books that you ordered..... by the end of the week. (not arrive)
- 8 -By next year, you England? (visit)
- 9 Next month, we in this house for a year. Let's celebrate! (live)
- 10 all your homework by eight o'clock? (you,do)
- 11- You can borrow this book tomorrow. I it by then. (finish)
- 12- This time next year, they for their final exams. (be, prepare)
- 13- You for her in the airport this time tomorrow. (be, wait)
- 14- Can I call you tonight after 6 p.m., or dinner with your family then? (you, be, have)
- 15- I Geography in seven years' time. (still study)

مستقبل مستمر Future continuous
S will be v-ing/S won't be v-ing
Will S be v-ing?
(this time tomorrow, still,
In زمن time)

مستقبل تام
S will have v3/ S won't have v3
Will s have v3?
(by زمن مستقبلي) + celebrate, for

Answers:-1- be watching 2- will still be studying 3- will, be studying 4- will be studying 5- will have finished 6- will have been 7- will not have arrived 8- will, have visited 9- will have lived 10- will you have done 11- will have finished 12- will be preparing 13- will be waiting, 14- will you be having 15- will still be studying

- 1- I **will return** to Ajlun in next spring. (return)
- 2- people don't know what **will happen** in the future. (happen)
- 3- Do you think you **will miss** your school friends when you go to university next week? (miss)

مستقبل بسيط
S will V-/ S won't V- ? Will Sv?
(soon, tomorrow, next,
future,tonight)

S am,is,are going to V-

- 3-Look at the black sky! It **is going to rain** soon. (rain)

ويستخدم للدلالة على توقعات مبنية على دليل وخطط مستقبلية.

رابعا :- جملة على الماضي التام المستمر **past perfect continuous**

S had been ving/ S hadn't been ving / Had S been ving?

دلالاته:-

- هذا الزمن يربط بين دلالات المضارع التام المستمر for,since, all, how long مع دلالات الأزمنة الماضية مثل after, before, by, when, yesterday
- 1- By the time the bus arrived, we for an hour. (be, wait)
 - 2- You had there for more than two hours when she finally arrived. (be, wait)
 - 3- You there for more than two hours when she finally arrived. (not, wait)
 - 4- there for more than two hours when she finally arrived? (you, wait)
 - 5-Ali for an hour about his friend when he received a text from him. (think)
 - 6- A: When I saw you yesterday, you looked really tired.
B: Yes, I for half an hour. (run)

- 7- My mother lost her purse yesterday. She..... in the market all the day; she must have put it down somewhere and left it there. (shop)

- 8- I made my mother a cup of tea yesterday. She was hot and tired; she..... all afternoon for a special family dinner. (cook)

Answers:- 1- had been waiting 2- had been waiting 3- hadn't been waiting 4- Had you been waiting 5- had been thinking 6- had been running 7- had been shopping 8- had been cooking.

خامسا :- جملة على المضارع التام المستمر **Present perfect continuous**

-We, you , they, I + فاعل جمع + have been ving / haven't been ving

-He, she, it + فاعل مفرد + has been ving / hasn't been ving,

دلالاته:- for, since, all, how long

- 1- People (use) smartphones since they were invented in the early 2000s.
- 2-We're going to Aqaba again in the summer. Iforward to it since last year. (be look)
- 3- How long in this company? (you, work)
- 4- I..... the house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes.
- 5- Where have you been? Ifor ages. (wait) اين كنت؟ كنت انتظر لفترة طويلة
- 6- Nadia **has been doing** her homework for two hours. (do)

Answers :- 1- have been using 2- have been looking 3- have you been working? 4- 've been painting 5- have been waiting

سادسا :- جملة على الماضي التام Present perfect

دلالاته:- يشترك هذا الزمن مع زمن الماضي البسيط? Had S v3/ hadn't v3/ S had v3/

زمن ماضي After, before, by

1- After S had v3, S v2/ S v2 after S had v3 2- Before S v2, S had v3 S had v3 before S v2

3- By + زمن ماضي , S had v3 / By S v2, S had v3

1- By the end of 2010 CE, companies (sell) more smartphones than PCs for the first time.

2- Mohammad his emails before he started work. (check)

3- By the 1940s, technology enough for inventors to make the first generation of computers. (develop)

4- Before the Internet was invented nobody, of online shopping. (dream)

Answers :- 1- had sold 2- had checked 3- had developed 4- had dreamt

سابعا :- جمل مبني للمجهول passive علما اخي الطالب ان جملة الوزارة في الدورة الشتوية كانت منقولة من نص الفنون في الاردن، فلذلك اليك جميع الجمل الماخوذه من المنهاج بصيغة الـ passive ، ولا تنسى اخي الطالب انه يمكنك التمييز بين جمل الاكتف او التنسز والبازف وذلك عن طريق وجود المفعول به قبل الفراغ والذي غالبا يكون غير عاقل اي انه وقع عليه الحدث.

1- People have been using smartphones since they in the early 2000s. (invent)

2- In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer (produce).

3- Now, about one billion smartphones around the world each year. (sell)

4- In the near future, it that over 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smartphone. (estimate)

5- In the past, most letters by hand. But these days, they usually

6 - My missing laptopjust.....

7- The Department of Culture and the Arts, which in 1966 CE.(found)

8- In 1979 CE, the Royal Society of Fine Arts (RSFA) to promote visual arts in Jordan and other countries in the region. (establish)

9- Many Jordanian plays, novels, short stories and poems now into English, and people all over the world are able to read and appreciate them. (translated)

10- In 2002 CE, the city of Amman this title. Jordan has a centuries-old musical heritage. (award)

11- In 1981 CE, the Jerash Festival for Culture and Arts (found)

12- Before the Internet, nobody had dreamt of online shopping. (invent)

13- In 2012 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children fully..... (immunise)

Answers:

1- were invented 2- was produced 3- are sold 4- will be estimated 5- were written, are typed 6- has just been invented 7- was founded 8- was established 9- are translated 10- was awarded 11- was founded. 12- was invented 13- were immunised

وفيما يتعلق بباقي الاحتمالات فيمكن ان ياتي على دروس المراجعة في بداية الوحدة الاول فيما يتعلق بالازمنة فلذلك اذا فرغت مما سبق وتمكنت منها ارجو متابعة الدراسة على الامور التالية.
سابعا :- جميع جمل الازمنة-

1-Children **often uses** computers better than their parents. (use) مضارع بسيط (sometimes, حقيقة علمية, usually, always)

2- Today, most people **use** their mobile phones **every day**. (use)

3- **These days**, millions of families **have** (have) one computer at home, and many people **carry** (carry) smartphones and people even **wear** (wear) them on their wrists.

1- During the early 2000s, people **bought** phones in different colours and different designs. (buy) ماضي بسيط

2- They **didn't leave** their office three hours ago. (not, leave) (last, ago, in the past, in 1999)

3- three years ago, we **sold** our flat. (sell)

4- In 2013 CE, **it held** Jordan's largest art exhibition called '70 Years of Contemporary Jordanian Art'. (hold)

1- **At the moment**, people aged 16 -30 **are buying** the most expensive smartphone. (buy) مضارع مستمر

2- **Now**, a student **isn't using** the computers as phones. (not, use)

1- Mahmoud **was walking** home **when** the rain **started** (start) ماضي مستمر (while S was, were Ving/ when S v2)

2- I **was writing** an email **when** my laptop switched itself off. (write)

1- Scientists **have** recently **developed** glasses that can do as much as this and more. (develop) مضارع تام

Causative (السببية) S have, has, had + مفعول به + V3

1- We **had the computer repaired** because it had stopped . working. (repair)

2- I asked someone to fix my computer. (had)

I had my computer fixed

3- They didn't paint their house themselves.

They had their house painted.

ربما **might**, مستحيل **cant**, لا بد **must**

1- Mahmoud was walking home when the rain started. It was very heavy, so he **must have got** very wet.

كان محمود يمشي للمنزل عندما بدأ المطر، لقد كان غزيراً، لذلك لا بد وأنه قد ابتل

2- Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. (might)

Issa's phone **might be broken**

أفعال يتبعها فعل مجرد (to v-) مثل (want, afford)

1. I **want to get** tablet, but I can't **afford to buy** one at the moment.

2 We had the computer **repaired** because it had stopped **working**. توقف الحاسوب عن العمل

الجمل الشرطية **If- clause**

0) If S v- , S v- / 1) If S v- , S will/wont v- / 2) If S V2, S would v-

1. **If** Rami computer games all day, he won't have time to study. (play)

2- **If** you computer games all day, you wouldn't have time to study. (play)

3. **If** Ali his own computer, he wouldn't need to go to the library. (have)

4. **If** Ali his own computer, he will not need to go to the library. (have)

5- if I you, I would send a text message. (be)

6- if she that button, the picture moves. (press)

7- if it tonight, we will go on a picnic. (not, rain) وزاري شتوي م رابع

8- if a cityevery thing, it is a zero-waste area. (recycle) م ثالث وزاري صيفي

Answers:- 1- plays 2- played 3- had 4- has 5- were 6- presses 7- doesn't rain 8- recycles

Question Number Three وفيما يتعلق بالفرع الثاني من السؤال وهو التحويل

B. Complete the following sentences so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it, then write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET: (8 points)

ومصادر هذا السؤال هي على النحو التالي:-

أولاً:- درس الجمل المجزأة (Cleft Sentences)

- The person who..... is/was <u>الشخص</u> . - <u>الشخص</u> is the person who - It is/was <u>الشخص</u> that	- The place where..... is/was <u>المكان</u> . - <u>المكان</u> is the place where - It is/was <u>المكان</u> that
- The time when..... is/was <u>الوقت</u> . - <u>الزمن</u> is the time when - It is/was <u>الوقت</u> that	- The thing which..... is/was <u>الشيء</u> . - <u>الشيء</u> is the thing which - It is/was <u>الشيء</u> that

1- Huda won the prize for Art last year.

The person who

2- Huda won the prize for Art last year.

The prize that

3- Huda won the prize for Art last year.

It was last year.....

4- The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.

It was in 2012.....

5- The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.

- London was the place where

6- The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.

The event that

7- The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I.

- Abd al-Rahman I was

8- The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I.

- The mosque that

9- The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I.

- The year when

10 - Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

- The person

- It was Al-Jazari.....

11- Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

- The thing that

- It was the mechanical clock

12- Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

- The period/time w.....

- It was in the twelfth century.....

13- Al-Kindi contributed to the invention of the oud.

The person who.....

14- Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory in Iraq.

The country where.....

15- Ali ibn Nafi³ established the first music school in the world.

It was Ali.....

16- Jabir ibn Hayyan also invented ink that can be read in the dark.

It was Jabir.....

17- Al-Kindi is especially famous for his work in geometry.

It is Al-Kindi.....

18- Queen Rania opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

It was Queen Rania.....

19- Petra was made a World Heritage Site in 1985 CE.

The year

20- I stopped working at 11 p.m.

It was at 11 p.m.

21- My father has influenced me most.

The person

22- I like Geography most of all.

The subject

23- The heat made the journey unpleasant.

It was the heat

24- I would like to go to London next year.

What

27- He has written many books, but his final book made him famous all over the world.

He has written many books, but **it**

28- The Egyptians built the pyramids. المصريون بنو الأهرامات.

It was the Egyptians

Answers:-

1- The person who won the prize for Art last year was Huda. 2- The prize that Huda won last year was for Art. 3- It was last year that Huda won the prize for Art. 4- It was in 2012 CE that the Olympic Games were held in London. 5- London was the place where the Olympic Games were held in 2012 CE. 6- The event that took place (were held) in London in 2012 CE was the Olympic Games. 7- Abd al-Rahman I was the person who **built** the Great Mosque in Cordoba in 784 CE.

- لاحظ كيف حولنا الفعل (was built) الى (built) لاننا حولنا الجملة من مبني للمفعول الى مبني للمجهول.

8- The mosque that was built by Abd al- Rahman I in 784 CE was the Great Mosque in Cordoba. 9- The year when the Great Mosque in Cordoba was built was 784 CE. 10- The person who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century was Al-Jazari. - It was Al-Jazari who/that invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century. 11- The thing that Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century was the mechanical clock. - It was the mechanical clock that Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century. 12- The period/time when Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock was the twelfth century. - It was in the twelfth century that Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock. 13- The person who contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi. 14- The country where Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq. 15- It was Ali ibn Nafi' who established the first music school in the world. 16- It was Jabir ibn Hayyan who/that also invented ink that can be read in the dark. 17- It is for his work in geometry that Al-Kindi is especially famous. 18- It was Queen Rania who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE. 19- the year when/in which Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE. 20- It was 11 p.m. when I stopped working. 21- The person who/that has influenced me most is my father. 22 - The subject that/which I like most of all is Geography/ 23- it was the heat that/which made the journey unpleasant./ 24- What I would like to do next year is go to London. / 25- is/was his final book that made him famous all over the world./ 26- It was the Egyptians who built the Pyramids.

ثانياً:- تحويل من افعال المستقبل (hope, intend) الى (am, is, are planning)

1- Ali intends to finish his project tonight. علي ينوي ان ينهي مشروعه الليلة.

Ali is

2-- I intend to be an engineer one day. I hope to get some work experience before I go to university.

I hope to be an engineer one day. I am

Answers:- 1- planning to finish his project tonight. 2- planning to get some work experience before I go to university.

ثالثاً:- تحويل جمل حسب المعنى الى (- used to v-) والتي تدل على انتهاء الحدث او الى (am, is, are used to ving) التي تدل على ان العادة مازالت موجودة.

1- It is normal for me now to get up early to study. - انه لامر طبيعي بالنسبة لي ان استيقظ باكرا لادرس.

I am

2- It is usual for people to eat fresh vegetables.

-People

3- It is natural for Jordanian students to join the Universities after they leave schools.

Jordanian students

4- It was normal for me to get up early to study, but now I stopped getting up earlier.

I

5- When I was a child, my grandmother made cakes for us all the time, and I liked helping her a lot.

When I was a child, my grandmother used

6- When I was a student, I worked very hard.

When I was a child, I used

Answers:- 1- am used to getting up early to study./ 2- are used to eating fresh vegetables. 3- are used to joining the /

. 4- used to get up early to study. 5- to make cakes for us all the time, and I liked helping her a lot. 6- to work hard

ملاحظة:- كلمة normal وردت لوحدها في المنهاج، ولكن اليك مترادفات احتياطاً

(usual, customary, natural, common, ordinary, regular

رابعاً:- تحويل جمل إلى صيغة المضارع التام المستمر بحيث يعطيك جملة لتعرف ان سياق الحدث مازال مستمرا

- 1- He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 10 p.m., and he's still studying. - هو بدأ الدراسة الساعة 5 مساءً، انها العاشرة مساءً، وما يزال يدرس. He منذ الساعة 5 مساءً.....since 5 p.m. انه
Answer- he **has been studying** since 5 p.m.

خامساً:- ربط جمل باستعمال أدوات الجمل الموصولة (relative clauses pronouns) والتي من المحتمل ان تأتي كسؤال منفرد في السؤال الرابع

- 1- London is a huge city. **It**'s the capital of the UK. لندن مدينة ضخمة. إنها عاصمة المملكة المتحدة. London,
- 2- Ibn Sina's friends advised him to relax. **They** were worried about his health. Ibn Sina's friends,
- 3- The Giralda tower stands at 104 metres tall. **It** is one of the most important buildings in Spain. The Giralda tower,
- 4- Ibn Sina's wrote the book Al Qanun fi –Tibb. **The book (it)** became the most famous medical textbook ever. Ibn Sina wrote Al Qanun fi –Tibb
- 5- The walls and huge corner towers of the castle are still standing. **They** were built in the fourth century CE. The walls and huge corner towers of the castle,
- 6- Qasr Bashir has also about twenty-three stables. Horses may have been kept **there (in it)**. Qasr Bashir has also about twenty-three stables
- 7- The Sahara desert is very hot. **It** is in Africa. The Sahara desert ,
- 8 -A mathematician is someone. **He** works with numbers. A mathematician is someone
- 9 - Geometry and arithmetic are subjects. **They** are studied by mathematicians. Geometry and arithmetic are subjects
- 10 - 'Physician' is an old-fashioned word. **It** means 'doctor'. 'Physician' is an old-fashioned word.....
- 11 - A chemist is a person. **He** works in a laboratory. A chemist is
- 12 -The stars and planets are things. astronomers study **them**. The stars and planets are things.....

لاحظ ان الجمل (8 الى 12 بالاضافة الى جملة 4 و 6) لا تحتاج الى فواصل لانها جمل محددة بمعلومة واحدة اساسية. في حين ان الجمل المتبقية هي جمل غير محددة وتحتوي على معلومتين احدهما اضافية.

- Answers:-** 1- London, **which** is the capital of the UK, is a huge city. لندن، والتي هي عاصمة المملكة المتحدة، ضخمة جدا.
- 2- Ibn Sina's friends, **who** were worried about his health, advised him to relax.
- 3- The Giralda tower, **which** It is one of the most important buildings in Spain, stands at 104 metres tall.
- 4- Ibn Sina wrote Al Qanun fi –Tibb **which** the most famous medical textbook ever.
- 5- The walls and huge corner towers of the castle, **which** were built in the fourth century CE, are still standing.
- 6- Qasr Bashir has also about twenty-three stables **where** horses may have been kept.
- 7- The Sahara desert, **which** is in Africa, is very hot.
- 8 -A mathematician is someone **who** works with numbers.
- 9 - Geometry and arithmetic are subjects **that/which** are studied by mathematicians.
- 10 - 'Physician' is an old-fashioned word **that/which** means 'doctor'.
- 11 - A chemist is a person **who/that** works in a laboratory.
- 12 -The stars and planets are things **that/which** astronomers study.

لا تنسى ان الاصل بهذا الدرس ان ياتي في سؤال تصحيح في السؤال الرابع فرع A

1- **who** (subject) الذي للفاعل

- The Muslim **who** invented the clock was Al-jazari.

2- **whom** (object) للأشخاص الذي للمفعول به

The person **whom** you saw yesterday is my brother.

3- **whose** is for possession. للتملك

The man **whose** car is red is my uncle.

- The man **whose** daughter I met is American.

4- **which** is for things. للأشياء

- Geometry and arithmetic are subjects **which** are studied by mathematicians.

5- **that** can be used for things and people. للأشياء والأشخاص

- A chemist is a person **that/who** works in a laboratory.

- Geometry and arithmetic are subjects **that/ which** are studied by mathematicians.

6- **where** للمكان

there are also about twenty-three stables **where** horses may have been kept.

7- **when** للزمان

It was the month of Ramadan **when** Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE.

سادسا:- التحويل لى الكلام غير المباشر كمرآعة فى الوحدة الأولى

1. I have some questions for you, Badria.
Nour told Badria
2. I've lived in Amman for six years.
Sami said
3. Yesterday I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake.
Huda told me
4. I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning.
Tareq said that
5. My favourite subject this year is Chemistry.
Hussein told me
- 6 'Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites.'
He said that.....
- 7 'If they share information on social media with their friends.'
He said that.....
- 8 'On social media, you should only connect to people you know well.'
He told them.....
- 9 'Later we will give you, our dear listeners, information about websites where you can find more advice on Internet safety.'
He told them
- 10- **Farida:** 'Our teacher told us about the dangers of the Internet yesterday. I have to write an essay about it tonight. I think I'm going to need some help.
Farida said that.....
- 11- **Saleem:** "We have to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet next week, so I'll need to prepare it this week."
Saleem said that.....

الإجابات **Answers**

- 1 that she had some questions for her./ 2 that he had lived in Amman for six years./ 3 that she had bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake the day before ./4 he had really enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning./5 that his favourite subject that year was Chemistry./6 many computers had filters which stopped people seeing certain websites./7 if they shared information on social media with their friends. 8 on social media, they should only connect to people they know well./9 later they would give the listeners information about websites where they could find more advice on Internet safety.
- 1 Farida said that their teacher had told them about the dangers of the Internet the day before. She said that she had to write an essay about it that night. She thought she was going to need some help.
- 2 Saleem said that they had to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet the following week, so he would need to prepare it that week.

سابعاً:- جمل تحويل على الماضي التام باستخدام (after, before, by) فى حال وجود (and then)

لتحاول كتابة الجملة التالية من عدة محاور باستخدام دلالات الماضي التام.

1-Mohammed checked his emails, and then he started work.

After

Before

By

Answers:-

After Mohammed had checked his emails, he started work

Before Mohammed started work , he had checked his emails.

By Mohammed started work, he had checked his emails.

ادرس السؤال الوزاري التالي:- 2016 شتوي

2. Tala took three English courses in the British Council and then she went to Britain to study medicine.
Before Tala

Answer:-

Before Tala went to Britain to study medicine, she had taken three courses in British Council.

After Tala.....

Answer:- After Tala had taken courses in British Council, she went to Britain to study medicine.

ثامنا:- تحويل على جمل المبني للمجهول passive :-

	المبني للمعلوم Active Voice	المبني للمجهول Passive voice
1. Simple present المضارع البسيط	S + V- / es or s + Object. 1- The team holds the competition every year. the competition..... 2- Sara handles the company's finances. The company's finances.....	Object + Is/am/ are +V(3) (bySubject). 1- The competition is held every year. 2- The company's finances are handled by Sara
2. Simple Past. الماضي البسيط	S + V(2) + O 1- The experts invented many important things in the 20th century. Many important things 2- The kings started The Olympic Games in Ancient Greece. The Olympic Games.....	O +was, were + V(PP) +(by S) 1- Many important things were invented in the 20th century. 2- The Olympic Games were started in Ancient Greece.
3- present continuous	S + am/is/are V-ing+ O -The experts are translating Jordanian poems into English. Jordanian poems.....	O am/is/are being V3 are being translated into English.
4- present continuous	S + was/were V-ing+ O The scientists were inventing large planes. Large planes.....	O was/were being V3 were being invented
5.Simple Future. المستقبل البسيط	S + will + V(Base) +O. 1- The engineers will finish the work by 5 pm. The work 2- The experts will complete the project . The project.....	O + will + be +V(PP) 1- The work will be finished by 5 pm. 2- The project will be completed.
6- V(BE) +going + To infinitive.	V (BE) + going to INF + O. 1- The engineers are going to finish the work by 5 pm. The work 2- The experts are going to complete the project. The project..... ان going to من افعال المودالز وتعامل معاملة will لكن يفارق بسيط انه يسبقها فعل كينونة حسب زمن الجملة	O + V (BE) +going to be PP. 1- The work is going to be finished by 5 pm. 2- The project is going to be completed .
7- Present perfect	S have, has + V3 + O 1- They have finished the dam. The dam	O have, has been v3 1- The dam has been finished
8- Past perfect	S hsd + V3 + O 1- They had finished the dam. The dam	O had been v3 1- The dam had been finished

تاسعا:- من جمل التحويل في الوحدة الاولى والتي اتت كمر اجعة . احتياطا

لا يتوجب /لا يجب mustn't / don't have to

- 1-It isn't necessary to switch off the screen. (have)
you **don't have to** switch off the screen. ليس من الضروري اغلاق الشاشة
- 2- You are not allowed to touch this machine. (must)
You **mustn't** touch this machine. غير مسموح لك بلمس الآلة

Causative (السببية) S have, has, had + مفعول به + V3

- 2- I asked someone to fix my computer. (had)
I had my computer fixed
- 3- They didn't paint their house themselves.
They had their house painted.

ربما might, مستحيل cant, لابد must

- 1 Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. (might)
Issa's phone **might** be broken

If- clause الجمل الشرطية

- 1 I think you should send a text message. (would)
if I **were** you, I **would** send a text message.
- 2 Press that button to make the picture move. (moves)
if you **press** that button, the picture **moves**

Question Number Four (8 points)

السؤال الرابع وله ثمان علامات موزعة على ثلاثة فروع:- وهي تصحيح الخطأ، التحويل من الانجليزية الامريكية الى البريطانية وبالعكس، والوظيفة اللغوية function.

A. The underlined words in the following sentences are not used correctly. Replace these words with the correct ones, and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (2 points)

الكلمتان اللتين تحتها خط في الجمل التالية لم تستخدم بشكل صحيح. استبدل هذه الكلمات بأخرى صحيحة.

- 1- My family and I are used to go camping once a month, but we stopped do that when we moved to the city.
- 2- I am used to live in the beautiful house which my father lives.
- 3- In the past, letters were writing by hand, nowadays they are always typing by computer.
- 4- Mahmoud was walked when the rain started, it was heavy, so he can't have got wet.
- 5- When you are used a computer, think about the technology where is needed for it to work.
- 6- In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, where meant that information could be shared between computers for the first time, the first PC was produce in 1974 CE.
- 7- We're going to Aqaba again on the summer. I has been looking forward to it since last year.
- 8- We had the computer repaired / repairing because it had stopped to work / working.
- 9- started, must
- 10- Salma has been practising A oud really hard and she used to playing it now.
- 11- I am not used to understand the English, but now I do.
- 12- My cousin has lived in the Lebanon for a year. He says he is used to live there now.
- 13- Before the Internet was inventing, nobody had dream of online shopping.
- 14- In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirm that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain scanner called a MRI.
- 15- I hope to be a engineer one day. I'm planning to getting some work experience before I go to university.
- 16- Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, which the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from X hospital is often difficult.
- 17- Moreover, it was Fatima's sister, Mariam, which supervised the building of X Andalus Mosque, which was not far from the learning centre..
- 18- The person where invented the mechanical clock in X twelfth century was Al-Jazari.
- 20- Masdar City, where began its development in 2006 CE, will be An world's first carbon-neutral.
- 21- The Jordan has a very rich cultural heritage thanks to the support of the Department of Culture and the Arts, which was found in 1966 CE.
- 22- In 2002 CE, X city of Amman was award the Arab Cultural Capital.

Answers:-

- 1- used to , doing 2- living , where 3- written , typed 4- walking , must 5- using , that 6- which , produced 7- in , have 8- repaired , working 9- started, must 10- the , is used to 11- I didn't , X 12 - X , living 13- invented, dreamt 14- confirmed , an. 15- An , get. 16- where , the . 17- who , the. 18- who , the . 20- which , the 21- X , founded , 22- the , awarded .

وفيما يتعلق بأدوات المعرفة والنكرة فمن المتوقع ان تكون من أسهل الدروس عليك .. لكن عليك ان تتأكد من طريقة طرحها في الامتحان والتي من المحتمل ان تأتي كتصحيح في جملتين كما في الورد في الفرع المهني المنهاج السابق أو ان تأتي ضمن سؤال التحرير (editing) . وقبل كل شيء عليك مراجعة جميع قواعد الدرس وجملته في الوحدة الخامسة :-

- 1- لا تنسى ان أداة (a) تأتي مع الاسم المفرد يبدأ بحرف ساكن واما أداة (an) مع الاسم المفرد الذي يبدأ بحرف علة. (طبعا في الجمل العادية)
- 2- تأتي أداة المعرفة (the) مع أي اسم مكرر، اسم فريد من نوعه، صفة تفضيل، اسم متبوع بضمير وصل، والاهم من ذلك: سلاسل الجبال، المحيطات، الدول المركبة، الجزر المركبة، البحار ، الانهار.
- 3- لا نستخدم أي أداة قبل معظم الدول، اللغات، القارات، الجبال الفردية (وليست السلاسل)، البحيرات، الشلالات، المدن، الشوارع، الأيام، الشهور والسنوات.

B- Study the following sentences which have mistakes in the usage of the articles **Correct them and write the two correct sentences in your answer booklet. (2 points)**

- 1- The Amman is one of an oldest cities in a world.
- 2- The Aqaba is next to an Red Sea; people often go there for their holidays.

Answers:-

- 1- X Amman is one of the oldest cities in the world. 2- X Aqaba is next to the Red Sea; people often go there for their holidays.

ثانيا:- التحويل من جمل محكية بالانجليزية بريطانية الى جمل محكية بالانجليزية امريكية وبالعكس

B- The following sentences are written in British English, rewrite them in American English, and write them down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

ملاحظة :- الخطوط تحت الكلمات هي فقط للتوضيح.. وليس كما في الامتحان:- ركز على شكل السؤال في هذا التمرين قبل ان تبدا دراستك

1- British Speaker: Have you ever been to conservatoire?

American Speaker

2- American Speaker: Did you see that apartment yet?

British Speaker :

Answers:- 1- did you ever go to conservatory? 2- have you seen that flat yet?

واليك الان جميع الجمل التي تم تحويلها من بريطاني الى امريكي ولا تنسى ان تدرسهم بالعكس بعد ان تنتهي

British	American
<p>1 <u>Have you seen</u> the textile workshop yet?</p> <p>2 Let's <u>have a look</u> at that first.</p> <p>3 Some of you have <u>got</u> tired from all the walking today.</p> <p>4 Would anyone like to <u>have a short rest</u>?</p> <p>5 '<u>Goodness</u>, you've <u>got</u> very tall!' said my aunt.</p> <p>6 <u>Have</u> you ever been to an aquarium?</p> <p>7 We're too late – the bus <u>has just left</u>.</p> <p>8 I think it's time <u>to have a break</u>.</p> <p>9 I <u>haven't done</u> my homework yet.</p> <p>10- <u>Have you seen</u> that film yet?</p> <p>11- He had <u>got</u> us some ice cream.</p> <p>12- I've <u>got</u> a sister. <u>Have you got</u> a brother?</p> <p>13- I <u>have never stood</u></p>	<p>1 Did you see the textile workshop yet?</p> <p>2 Let's take a look at that first.</p> <p>3 Some of you have gotten tired after all the ...</p> <p>4 Would anyone like to take a short rest?</p> <p>5 'Gosh, you've gotten very tall!' said my aunt.</p> <p>6 Did you go to an aquarium yet?</p> <p>7 We're too late – the bus left already.</p> <p>8 I think it's time for recess.</p> <p>9 I didn't do my homework yet.</p> <p>10- Did you see that film yet?</p> <p>11- He had gotten us some ice cream.</p> <p>12- I have a sister. Do you have a brother?</p> <p>13- I didn't stand</p>
<p>Rewrite the following sentences اعد كتابة الجمل التالية</p> <p>1 Am: Did you see that exhibition yet?</p> <p>Br:</p> <p>2 Am: I usually take a shower in the morning.</p> <p>Br:</p> <p>3 Am: I just had my breakfast.</p> <p>Br:</p> <p>4 Br: Where's Leo? Have you seen him anywhere?</p> <p>Am:</p> <p>5 Br: I'd like to have a look at those paintings.</p> <p>Am:</p> <p>6 Br: Leo's already done his project.</p> <p>Am:</p>	<p>Answers:-</p> <p>1 Have you seen that exhibition yet?</p> <p>2 I usually have a shower in the morning.</p> <p>3 I've just had my breakfast.</p> <p>4 Where's Leo? Did you see him anywhere?</p> <p>5 I'd like to take a look at those paintings.</p> <p>6 Leo already did his project.</p>
<p>1 lift <i>Br</i> / elevator <i>Am</i> 2 pavement <i>Br</i> / sidewalk <i>Am</i> 3 candy <i>Am</i> / sweets <i>Br</i> 4 vacation <i>Am</i> / holiday <i>Br</i> 5 autumn <i>Br</i> / fall <i>Am</i> 6 rubbish <i>Br</i> / trash/garbage <i>Am</i> 7 gas <i>Am</i> / petrol <i>Br</i> 8 cookie <i>Am</i> / biscuit <i>Br</i> 9- drugstore <i>Am</i> / chemist's <i>Br</i> 10- apartment <i>Am</i> / flat <i>Br</i> 11- pants <i>Am</i> / trouser <i>Br</i> 12- school principal <i>Am</i> / head teacher <i>Br</i> / trunk <i>Am</i> / boot <i>Br</i></p>	<p>لا تنسى مراجعة تغيير شكل الاحرف في الوحدة الخامسة er/re (or/our (og/ogue (m/mme (ize/ise (ice/ise</p>

C- Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows:-

وفيما يتعلق بسؤال الوظيفة القواعدية (function) ساغطي جميع القواعد حسب الاهمية وترتيبها:- فحاول استيعابها بعد ان تنهي المتطلبات المهمة :-
الوظائف اللغوية فيما يتعلق بكلمات الكتابة:-

1- Indicating consequence: - ادوات التتبع او النتيجة:-

-**In this way**, technology makes communication more convenient.

-**As a consequence**, family members who are away from home can communicate well with their loved ones.

-**Therefore**, people can communicate more quickly and conveniently.

2- Indicating opposition: - ادوات التناقض :-

-**However**, social media is time-consuming. / **Whereas**, the more quickly and conveniently we communicate, the more likely it is that there will be misunderstandings.

-**Despite** the recent advances in technology it is still unreliable and very inconvenient

On one hand... من ناحية... / On the other hand... من ناحية اخرى... / In spite of this... / يرغم ذلك... /

On the contrary... / على العكس... / Conversely... / على العكس من ذلك...

3- Expressing continuation or addition: توضيح الاستمرارية أو الاضافة

Furthermore... / كذلك... / One reason for this is... /

In addition... / بالإضافة...

5- Introduction of a report مقدمة تقرير

The aim of this report is to... / الهدف من التقرير هو... /

This report examines... / التقرير يناقش... /

In this report, [...] will be examined. / في هذا التقرير، [الفكرة] سيتم مناقشتها

6- Reporting information طرح المعلومات

There are more than [...] well-equipped health centres in [name of town].

هنالك اكثر من [عدد معين] من المراكز الصحية المؤهلة جيدا في [المنطقة]

Almost three-quarters of the population are regular users of ...

- تقريبا ثلاثة ارباع السكان هم مستخدمين منتظمين لـ....

The number of [...] has declined/increased since [date].

- ان عدد الـ [فئة، مرض، اصابة، شيء] قد انخفض/ازداد منذ [تاريخ معين]

7- Conclusion/Recommendations الخاتمة والتوصيات

It appears that ... / انه يبدو كأنه ...

This results in ... / هذه النتيجة في ...

It is recommended that ... / يجب التوصية ...

The best course of action would be to ... / أفضل مسار للعمل يكون في ...

استخدام الصيغ البلاغية

8- onomatopoeia :- is the name given to words that sound like the noises they represent such as plop, ping, fizz;

Everywhere we go we will hear the constant **buzz** and **hum** of technology

المحاكاة الصوتية: - هو الاسم الذي يطلق على الكلمات التي يبدو أنها تمثل أصواتا مثل صوت نزل المطر، بينغ، أن.

مثال- في كل مكان نذهب اليه سنسمع **طنين** مستمر و**همهمة** التكنولوجية.

9- simile :- is a way of comparing two things using like or as ... as ...;

Some robots will look and **sound very like humans**, because technology will have advanced a great deal.

Treatment and medicines **will taste as delicious as** real food.

التشبيه: - هو وسيلة للمقارنة بين استخدام شيئين مثل أو ... كما ...؛

: بعض الروبوتات تبدو **سليمة جدا مثل البشر**، لأن التكنولوجيا سيكون قد حققت قدرا كبيرا.

العلاج والأدوية سيكون مذاقهما **لذيذا مثل** الغذاء الحقيقي.

10- personification :- is giving human characteristics to an object such as The sun shone warm and welcoming..

Our computers and mobile phones will **take care of us**, by **telling us** when to wake up, eat and sleep.

تجسيد: - يعطي خصائص الإنسان إلى كائن مثل اشرفت الشمس والترحيب الحار.

مثال- حواسيبنا و هواتفنا الخلوية **ستهتم بنا، بإخبارنا متى** يستيقظ، ومتى نأكل وننام.

11- Metaphor: The world will be at your fingertips. **الاستعارة: إن العالم سيكون في متناول يديك.**

وفيما يتعلق بوظائف القواعد في المنهاج :-

1- past perfect continuous الماضي التام المستمر

S had been ving/ hadn't been ving / Had S been ving?

وظيفته (function)

I **had been getting up** at 5 o'clock all week, so I was exhausted.

-what is the function of using past perfect continuous ??
ما هي وظيفة استخدام صيغة الماضي المستمر في الجملة السابقة؟

Answer:- actions were happening up to a specific moment in the past.

الإجابة- نستخدم الماضي التام المستمر للتحدث عن أحداث كانت تحدث لفترة محددة من الماضي .

2- We use be used to (+ noun, pronoun or verb in the -ing form) to describe things that are familiar or customary.

● نستخدم **be used to** مع (الأسماء، الضمائر و الأفعال المنتهية بـing) لكي نوصف الأشياء المألوفة و الاعتيادية.

My cousin **is used to studying** after 12 pm daily.

● We use **used to** (+ infinitive) to **describe past habits or past states that have now changed.**

● نستخدم **used to** متبوع بفعل مجرد لوصف عادات أو حالات كانت في الماضي و تغيرت الآن.

I **used to get** earlier, but now I get too late.

3- Future continues المستقبل المستمر

S will be Ving/ S won't be v-ing/ will S be ving?

3- I **will be doing** a university degree in three years' time.

وظيفته (function)

continuous action in the future. حدث مستمر في المستقبل.

4- Future perfect المستقبل التام

S will have v3/ S won't have v3/ will S have v3?

دلالاته:-

1 -This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we will have finished our exams.

وظيفته (function)

حدث سيكتمل في لحظة محددة في المستقبل.

5- cleft sentences الجمل الجزأة

-The place where Mr. Omar took us on Thursday was the museum.

- نستخدم الجمل الجزأة لكي نؤكد على جزء معين من المعلومات.

6- - Defining relative clauses الجمل الموصولة المحددة

to identify which particular person, place or thing is being talked about. للتعرف على شخص أو مكان أو شيء معين يراد التكلم عنها.

- The Muslim **who invented the clock** was Al-jazari.

● A non-defining relative clause الجمل الموصولة غير المحددة

it gives additional information and, without it, the sentence would still convey meaning.

بأنها تعطي معلومات إضافية (ليست أساسية أو ضرورية) أي انه بدونها، تبقى الجملة تعطي المعنى كاملاً.

The Sahara desert, **which is in Africa**, is very hot. الصحراء الكبرى، التي هي في أفريقيا، حارة جدا.

Question Number Five: (15 points)

- السؤال الخامس: وفيه ثلاث اجزاء، الاول تصحيح الخطأ، الثاني :- الكتابة الموجهة. الثالث:- الكتابة الحرة.

A: EDITING: (4 points)

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

سؤال تصحيح الاخطاء (خطأ قواعدي) (خطأ بعلامات الترقيم) (خطأين بالإملاء)... لذلك ارفق اليك بعض الفقرات تتضمن هذه الاخطاء مع حلولها مباشرة في الصفحة الاخيرة.

The Internet is a fantastic tool if it is use correctly? However, there are dangers that people should know about. Today, I'm talking to Professor Ghanem, who is an expert in ICT – or Information and Kommunikation Technology. He advises young people about how to stay safe on the Internet. Thank you for coming, Professor. Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites. Do computer felters work?

1- it is used correctly 2- correctly. However 3- Communication 4- filters.

تبرير الاجابة

- 1- لان الجملة بصيغة المبني للمجهول (إذا تم استخدامه بشكل صحيح) لذلك يكون الفعل (use) في التصريف الثالث .
- 2- لان الجملة خبرية وليست سؤال نزيل اداة الاستفهام (!) ونستبدلها بنقطة لان كلمة (However) انتت كابيتال.

It also seems very likely that robots will be carried out surgery, too, There are a few surgical operations that require a lot of detailed work. For example, in cancer cases it is vitally important to remove all the cancer cells, but leave the healthy cells in place. In some operations, skanners are used to locate these canserous cells, and these locations are sent directly to the robot surgeon.

1- will be carrying 2- too. There 3- scanners 4- cancerous.

1- لان الجملة بصيغة المستقبل المستمر . 2- لان الجملة خبرية ومنتهية ولان كلمة (There) انتت كابيتال.

It also seems very likely that robots will be carrying out surgery, too. There are a few surgecal operations that require a lot of detailed work, For example, in cancer cases it is vitally important to remove all the cancer cells, but leave the healthy cells in place. In some operations, scannerz are used to locate these cancerous cells, and these locations are send directly to the robot surgeon.

1- surgical 2- work. For example 3- scanners 4- sent

It were the time when Arab and Islamic rulers established one of the largest empires in history, During this period, artists, engineers, scholars, poets, philosophers, geographers and traders in the Islamic world made graund-breaking advancements in many different areas, from agriculture and industry to philosophy, science and technology, literature, music and the arts

1- It was the 2- history. During 3- philosophers 4- ground

The school is set up in 1922 CE, and there were four main aims: firstly. to train Jordanian craftspeople to make and restore mosaiks, secondly, to preserve the mosaic floors all over Jordan, thirdly, to provide new work opportunities for artists, and lastly, to make people aware of the importance of mosaics as part of Jordan's cultural heritaje.

1 school was set 2- firstly, to train 3- mosaics 4- heritage

B- Guided Writing الكتابة الموجهة (4 points)

Read the information in the tables below and write two sentences about each one: use the appropriate linking words such as: and , too, also -----

The effects of anger and stress on someone's health
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - raise blood pressure. - cause headaches. - have sleep and digestive problems. - leading to illnesses such as heart disease.

- Firstly, there are many **effects of anger and stress on someone's health** such as raising blood pressure and causing headaches.
- In addition, there are other **effects of anger and stress on someone's health** like have sleep and digestive problems and leading to illnesses such as heart disease.

How to keep fitness?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - drink 8 -10 liters of water daily. - run 2 -4 kilometre every morning. - do exercises - reduce the amount of calories.

- Firstly, there are many **ways to keep fitness** such as drinking.....daily and runningmorning.
- In addition, there are other **ways to keep fitness** like doing exercises and reducingcalories.

Why do people prefer complementary ?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - it is cheaper - its is available - it doesn't have side effects. - it is easy to use

- Firstly, there are many reasons that make people prefer complementary medicine , for example it is cheaper and available.
- In addition, there are other reasons that make people prefer complementary medicine, for example, it doesn't have side effects as well as it is easy to use.

Write a short biography about The Muslim Scientist Ali ibn Nafi' (Ziryab) in two sentences.

Name	Ali ibn Nafi ' (Ziryab)
Place/ Date of birth	Iraq, 789 CE,
Place/ Date of death	Cordoba, 857 CE
Profession	musician
Achievements	-established the first music school in the world. - introduced the oud to Europe.

Ali ibn Nafi' also known Ziryab was born in Iraq in 789 CE. He was a musician . Also, he established the first music school in the world and introduced the oud to Europe. He died in Cordoba in 857 CE.

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

Location:- Seville, Spain

Date of construction:- 1198 CE

The architect :- Ahmad Ben Baso

Description of the building:- stands at just over 104 metres tall

Answer:-

- Giralda Tower is located in Seville, Spain, it was built in 1198 CE. The architect was Ahmad Ben Baso, the tower stands at just over 104 metres tall

-

C. Free writing: (7 points)

In your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a composition of about 80 words on ONE of the following: سيتم تحديد موضوعين، يختار الطالب احدهما:

<p>Communication</p> <p>Communication is one of the main aspects between people in our life. Technology makes communication more convenient. Consequently, family members who are away from home can communicate well with their loved ones. Technology enables people to communicate more quickly and safely with low costs.</p> <p>However, communication through social media is time-consuming. Moreover, the more quickly and conveniently we communicate, the more likely it is that there will be misunderstanding. I think, despite the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient</p>	<p>الاتصال</p> <p>التواصل هو أحد الجوانب الرئيسية بين الناس في حياتنا. التكنولوجيا تجعل التواصل أكثر ملاءمة. ونتيجة لذلك، يمكن لأعضاء الأسرة الذين هم بعيدون عن المنزل التواصل بشكل جيد مع أحبائهم. التكنولوجيا تمكن الناس من التواصل بسرعة أكبر وأماناً وبتكلفة أقل. ومع ذلك، التواصل من خلال وسائل الإعلام الاجتماعية هو مضيق للوقت. وعلاوة على ذلك، فكلما تواصلنا بشكل أسرع وأكثر ملاءمة فإننا سنكون عرضة لسوء الفهم. أعتقد، انه على الرغم من التطورات الحديثة في مجال التكنولوجيا، فإنها لا تزال غير موثوقة وغير ملائمة</p>
<p>Life in the future</p> <p>Life in the future will never be as life these days. Many of the aspects of our daily routine will be completely different and others will disappear in the coming future. Hospitals will have robots, which can test patients and prescribe the appropriate medicine for patients while they are at home. Moreover, robots could participate in making medical surgeries all over the world.</p> <p>At school, weather conditions will never be a problem anymore because students can attend the class while they are at home or even if they are at hospitals. Finally, at home, parents will be able to have an eye on their children while parents are away from home. This will make life easier</p>	<p>الحياة في المستقبل</p> <p>الحياة في المستقبل لن تكون أبداً كما هي الحياة هذه الأيام. فان الكثير من جوانب حياتنا اليومية ستكون مختلفة تماماً والبعض الآخر منها سوف تختفي في المستقبل القريب. المستشفيات سيكون لديها الروبوتات، والتي تستطيع فحص المرضى ووصف الدواء المناسب للمرضى أثناء وجودهم في المنزل. وعلاوة على ذلك، يمكن للروبوتات المشاركة في اجراء العمليات الجراحية الطبية في جميع أنحاء العالم.</p> <p>في المدرسة، فان الظروف الجوية لن تشكل مشكلة بعد الآن لأنه يمكن للطلاب حضور الحصص الصفية أثناء وجودهم في المنزل أو حتى لو كانوا في المستشفيات. وأخيراً، في المنزل، فان الأهل سيتمكنون من مراقبة أطفالهم بينما هم بعيدون عن المنزل. وهذا سيجعل الحياة أسهل.</p>
<p>Jordan in the future</p> <p>Jordan in the future will be different from Jordan today. Jordan will depend on technology in all the aspects of our life, robots will be everywhere, in hospitals, at schools and at work, some robots will look and sound like humans, treatment and medicine will taste as delicious as food.</p> <p>Communication will help us live in other cultures and civilisations while being in Jordan, the entire world will be totally at our fingertips. Everywhere we go we will hear the buzz and hum of our computers and mobile phones will take care of us by telling us when to wake up, eat and sleep.</p>	<p>الأردن في المستقبل</p> <p>الأردن في المستقبل سيكون مختلفاً عن الأردن اليوم. سوف يعتمد الأردن على التكنولوجيا في جميع جوانب حياتنا، والروبوتات ستكون في كل مكان، في المستشفيات، في المدارس والعمل، وبعض الروبوتات سيكون لها صوت وشكل البشر والعلاج والدواء سيكون طعمه لذيذاً مثل الطعام.</p> <p>التواصل سوف يساعدنا على العيش في ثقافات وحضارات أخرى أثناء تواجدها في الأردن، فان العالم بأسره يكون كاملاً في متناول أيدينا، في كل مكان نذهب اليه سوف نسمع طنين وأزيز أجهزة الكمبيوتر لدينا، وسوف ترعانا الهواتف النقالة بإخبارنا متى يجب أن نستيقظ، ومتى نتناول الطعام ومتى ننام</p>
<p>Achievements of Arab Scientists</p> <p>The Arab scientists could participate in giving the world its brilliant face in the different fields of science. The entire world could benefit from the achievements of the Arab scientists.</p> <p>For example, Jabir Ibn Hayyan, who is the founder of chemistry, could build the scales which enabled other scientists to weigh items in laboratories.</p> <p>Also, Alkindi could make many discoveries in the field of arithmetic and geometry. Finally, we have Ibn Albassal, the founding father of farming, who could guide the world to the best ways of farming.</p>	<p>إنجازات علماء عرب</p> <p>للعلماء العرب تمكنوا من المشاركة في إعطاء العالم وجهاً منيراً في مختلف مجالات العلوم. العالم كله استطاع أن تستفيد من إنجازات العلماء العرب.</p> <p>على سبيل المثال، جابر بن حيان، الذي هو مؤسس علم الكيمياء، تمكن من صنع الموازين التي مكنت علماء آخرين من وزن المواد في المختبرات.</p> <p>أيضاً، الكندي عمل العديد من الاكتشافات في مجال الحساب والهندسة. وأخيراً، لدينا ابن البصال، الأب المؤسس للزراعة، الذين ارشد العالم إلى أفضل الطرق في الزراعة</p>
<p>A cultural event</p> <p>One day, I went with my colleagues to an art gallery in Amman, there was a collection of paintings which describe the main events in the history of Jordan through the last 100 years. The paintings were great and each one could summaries the most important historical events in details.</p> <p>On the other hand, there were some uncomfortable arrangements in our visit, the gallery was crowded and the supervisors should</p>	<p>حدث ثقافي</p> <p>في احد الايام، ذهبت مع زملائي إلى معرض فني في عمان، وكان هناك مجموعة من اللوحات التي تصف الأحداث الرئيسية في تاريخ الأردن خلال الـ 100 سنة الماضية. اللوحات كانت رائعة وكل واحدة تلخص الأحداث التاريخية الهامة بالتفصيل.</p> <p>من ناحية أخرى، كانت هناك بعض الترتيبات غير المريحة خلال زيارتنا، المعرض كان مزدحماً وكان يتوجب على المشرفين أن ينظموا جدولاً زمنياً للطلاب ليتعلموا ما يكفي عن تاريخ بلدنا الجميل.</p>

<p>have made schedules for the students to make them learn enough about the history of our lovely country</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Traditional crafts</p> <p>With the development of technology, traditional crafts have no place in today's society. Our current easy life reduced the needs for the traditional crafts. Our life depends on speed and on the recent advances in the field of technology, which we witness every day.</p> <p>Now, no one cooks on hand-made fire because there are ovens and no one wants to buy old lanterns because the electric lights are available and they are more convenient. I agree that some traditional crafts are useless nowadays but we should do all our best to keep our traditions alive</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">الحرف التقليدية</p> <p>مع تطور التكنولوجيا، لم يعد هنالك مكان للحرف التقليدية في مجتمع اليوم. خفضت حياتنا الحالية السهلة حاجتنا للحرف التقليدية. حياتنا تعتمد على السرعة وعلى التطورات الحديثة التي في مجال التكنولوجيا التي نشهدها كل يوم.</p> <p>الآن، لا أحد يطهو على النار يدوية الصنع لأن هناك أفران، ولا أحد يريد أن يشتري الفوانيس القديمة لأن المصابيح الكهربائية متوفرة وهي أكثر ملاءمة. أوافق على أن بعض الحرف التقليدية عديمة الفائدة في الوقت الحاضر ولكن ينبغي لنا أن نبذل كل جهننا للحفاظ على تقاليدنا على قيد الحياة.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">A Free – time activity in my town</p> <p>My town is an interesting place to do free-time activities. It is not crowded and it has many places where everyone can enjoy their favourite hobbies. We can play football and swim in the lake.</p> <p>Moreover, we can go to the small library on the corner where we can read stories. The small cinema hole shows a beneficial educational film every weekend. We go there every weekend and enjoy sitting with our teacher who explains the information said in the film.</p> <p>Finally, we could go shopping, the old market tells the history of my town. We buy all the goods from the old market.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">نشاط في وقت الفراغ في بلدي</p> <p>بلدي هي مكان جميل للقيام بأنشطة وقت الفراغ. هي ليست مزدحمة وفيها العديد من الأماكن التي يمكن للجميع التمتع بهواياتهم المفضلة. يمكننا لعب كرة القدم والسباحة في البحيرة. وعلاوة على ذلك، يمكننا أن نذهب إلى المكتبة الصغيرة على الزاوية حيث يمكننا قراءة القصص. قاعة السينما الصغيرة تعرض فيلماً تعليمياً مفيداً في عطلة نهاية الاسبوع. فنحن نذهب إلى هناك في نهاية كل أسبوع ونستمع بالجلوس مع معلمنا والذي يفسر لنا المعلومات الواردة في الفلم.</p> <p>وأخيراً، فإننا يمكن أن نذهب للتسوق، السوق القديم يحكي تاريخ بلدي. نحن نشترى جميع السلع من السوق القديم.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Health facilities in Jordan</p> <p>Introduction Health facilities in Jordan is among the best in the Middle East. The aim of this report is to discuss health facilities in Jordan.</p> <p>Health care centers There are more than 800 well-equipped health centres in all over Jordan. In additional, there are more than 188 dental clinics. These centers provide excellent health care to millions of Jordanians.</p> <p>Hospital There are many hospitals in Jordan spread in all cities like King Hussein center for cancer in Amman, King Abdullah in Irbid. These hospitals have well-qualified doctors who have good reputation. Moreover, many patients from Arab countries come to Jordan to make surgeries like open heart surgery.</p> <p>life expectancy The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful. In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2012 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 73, 5.</p> <p>Conclusion and recommendation It appears that Jordan has excellent health care centers as well as well-qualified doctors. It is recommended to increase hospitals in the cities of the south of Jordan like Kerak and Aqaba.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Advantages and disadvantages of internet</p> <p>Many people use their smart devices to do many tasks like shopping online, searching information. In this essay, I am going to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of internet of things.</p> <p>Firstly, there are many advantages of internet of things. For example, internet will help us to monitor our health and activity and the fridges will advise on healthy. On the other hand, there are some disadvantages , for example, everything you do is tracked and criminals could control your personal information and take the system.</p> <p>There are other advantages. For example, we will control our machines like cookers, phones and lights. In this way, therefore, we will save energy. Moreover, there will be driverless. Consequently/as a result, we will avoid crashes and there will not be traffic jam. On the other hand, many thousand of jobs are lost.</p> <p>Finally, Internet will make our life easier, but we should be careful. Also, we must download trusted programs and be careful from criminals.</p>
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