

ACTION PACK- LEVEL 2
انجليزي مستوى ثاني- الدورة الشتوية – 2017

الملخص الشامل في المستوى الثاني
لجميع الفروع المهنية
اهداء
لجميع طلبة المملكة
علي موفق الدقاسمة



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 مواضع المادة حسب ترتيب ونمط الامتحان الوزراي. بالاضافة لشرح في كل صفحة او تمرين.

- تدريبات شاملة على اهم النصوص
- ملخص شامل على القطعة 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 2

اريد

مركز حلا الثقافي -سما الروسان
مركز العلوم والتكنولوجيا- اربد شارع
الجامعة- الرابطة قديما
مركز دريد- حبراص
مركز الطائف- سحم
مركز الاوائل- ملكا

تتابعون على صفحة المؤلف المزيد من التمارين
والأسئلة المقترحة والتجريبية

<https://www.facebook.com/teacheralidaqamseh/>

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

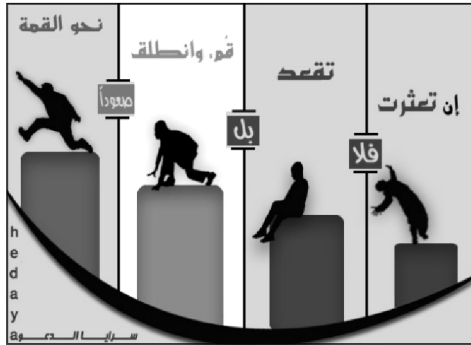
مهم

ارشادات لامتحان اللغة الانجليزية / المستوى الثاني 2017/1/14



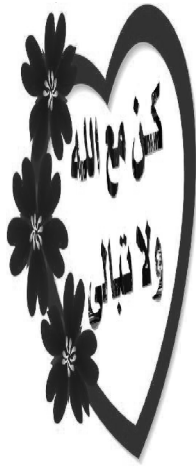
- * أخي الطالب قبل ان تبدأ بدراسة هذه الورقة عليك ان تقوم بما يلي :-
- 1- دراسة كامل النصوص ولو دراسة سريعة مع التركيز على الكلمات الرئيسية والتي تشكل مساحة كبيرة في المنهاج الجديد وخاصة في تمرين مليء الفراغ والاشتقاق.
 - 2- وفيما يتعلق بالنصوص ارجو من الطلبة الاعزاء دراسة جميع النصوص والابتعاد عن الاقاويل فيما يتعلق بالقطع المتوقعة لانه ببساطة منهاج جديد.
 - 3- حسب ما اكد مسؤولي في وزارة التربية والتعليم فان الامتحان سيكون من ضمن المنهاج.... فانا شخصيا اتق بذلك لعدة اسباب اولهما حداثة المنهاج، بالاضافة الى الكم الهائل من التمارين سواء القواعدية او الاستيعابية.... واذا عدنا بالذاكرة الى اول امتحان في المنهاج السابق كاد الامتحان يكون حرفي او شبه حرفي من المنهاج سواء بالقطعة او تمارين الكلمات والاشتقاق... حتى اسئلة القواعد اضع الى ذلك ان موضوع التعبير كان حرفي من المادة ...
 - 4- أخي الطالب.... انصحك بدراسة المادة بشكل حرفي وافهمها جيدا... وقد وضعت امامك طيلة هذه الفصل دوسية تشمل جميع التمارين دون اهمال لاي تمرين حتى فيما يتعلق بالشرطة الاستماع...
- ان دراسة النصوص لا تفيدك فقط في فهم النصوص بل ايضا في التركيز على تعبئة الفراغات والاطفاء الاملائية والقواعدية والاشتقاقات.
 - 5- بالنسبة لسؤال الكلمات، ركز على الكلمات المهمة في تمارينها وخاصة بعد النصوص.
 - 6- اكتب معاني الكلمات بالانجليزي بخط يدك فوق كلمات النصوص ليسهل عليك حفظها.

- كن على حذر (هذه الورقة مهمة جدا بعد دراسة الكورسات او الكتاب) ، فلذلك فانها تشمل دراسة كل ما درسته سابقا من نصوص وقواعد. وأعيد التذكير بأهمية دروس النصوص والكلمات والتراكيب ومواضيع التعبير الموجودة في نهاية كل وحدة(فقد اعتمد واضع الاسئلة عليها في بعض الاسئلة مثل تعبئة فراغ والأخطاء 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 يخيف 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 اكمل وجه فاعط نفسك فرصة الان بالارادة . لذلك أخي الطالب سنبدأ في الصفحة التالية اعادة شرح المادة لك بشرح مبسّر ملخص وافى ومفيد . وخير الامور ما قل ودل. لذلك قيل ان نبدا اليك بهذه الادعية . بعد ان تقرأها افتح الصفحة الثانية مباشرة.



(وَإِذَا سَأَلَكَ عِبَادِي عَنِّي فَإِنِّي قَرِيبٌ أُجِيبُ دَعْوَةَ الدَّاعِ إِذَا دَعَانِ فَلْيَسْتَجِيبُوا لِي وَلْيُؤْمِنُوا بِي لَعَلَّهُمْ يَرْشُدُونَ) (البقرة: 186)

قبل المذاكرة:

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

بعد المذاكرة:

اللهم اني استودعك اياه - أي ما ذاكرته - أمانه عندك ، فرده اليّ وقت حاجتي اليه

عند النسيان:

"اللهم يا جامع الناس ليووم لا ريب فيه .. اجمع عليّ اجابتي"

هل انتهيت ، اذا فلنبدأ

عدد صفحات هذا الامتحان (4) وعدد الأسئلة (5)

GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION-2017

المستوى الثاني/الدورة الشتوي

DATE: /14/1/2017

TIME: ONE HOUR AND A HALF

ملحوظات: (1) أجب عن جميع أسئلة هذه الورقة

(2) للمتقدمين لجميع الفروع المهنية

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.

- المطلوب :- أقرأ النصوص التالية بتأني، ثم في دفتر الاجابة اجب على كل الاسئلة لكل نص. أجابتك يجب ان تعتمد على النص.

Water is essential for life. Our wellbeing, sanitation, agriculture and industry all count upon a supply of water. Beyond these uses, water brings countless other benefits to society. We use it to swim in, sail on and take pleasure in the numerous plants and animals that depend on it. In addition, our health and environment are reliant on an effective wastewater infrastructure.

Jordan's scarcity of water is a long-term challenge for environmentalists. Water resources in Jordan have remained quite stable over the years, but Jordan has become a densely-populated country. Current use of water already exceeds renewable supply. Consequently, the Jordanian governments have released the following notice to commence raising awareness of this matter.

1. Jordanians must recognise that the available water supply is finite, and they must take responsibility for this issue within their own households.
2. Accountability must be assumed for water management in Jordan. This responsibility should be recognised by individual citizens, the public sector and the private sector alike. The situation necessitates the combined effort of the Jordanian people to improve conditions within their own environs.
3. A deeper understanding of the available amounts, actual quality and natural protection of Jordan's water resources must be reached. This knowledge will be circulated in schools and throughout the community.
4. Water must be used more efficiently, with more regard for energy needed to heat water for daily usage.
5. Healthy aquatic ecosystems are vital to a high quality of life for Jordanians and must be preserved.
6. The quality and standards of drinking water will be consistently maintained to ensure that Jordanians have potable water that is free from pollutants.

1- Beyond wellbeing, sanitation, agriculture and industry, the text mentions many uses of water, what are they?
.....

2- Consequently, the Jordanian governments have released the following notice to commence raising awareness of this matter. What does "this matter" refer to?
.....

3- Write down the sentence that Jordanians should cooperate together to improve conditions of their environs.
.....

4- According to the text, we should have depth comprehension of water resources in many things, mention them.
.....

5- Find a word that means "as a result"?
.....

6- What does the underlined word "their" refer to?
.....

7- People must recognise that the available water supply is finite, and they must take responsibility for this issue within their own households, suggest three advices to preserve water.
.....

الإجابات:

1. We use it to swim in, sail on and take pleasure in the numerous plants and animals that depend on it. 2. Jordan's scarcity of water and Current use of water. 3. The situation necessitates the combined effort of the Jordanian people to improve conditions within their own environs. 4. the available amounts, actual quality and natural protection of Jordan's water resources. 5. Consequently. 6. the Jordanian people. 7. They should build dams and dig wells. They should use a pan or bowl of water to clean their cars instead of using tube. They should turn off taps if they don't need them

النص الثاني Text two

The earliest form of pizza was invented when soldiers needed food to take with them on long marches. They baked a kind of bread flat on their shields and then covered it with cheese and dates. This early pizza was a convenient, healthy food for people who were constantly on the move. The wheat flour base provided energy in the form of carbohydrates, the cheese gave the soldiers calcium, which kept their bones and teeth healthy, and the dates provided protein, fibre and various vitamins and minerals that are necessary to keep the body healthy. Pizza is also mentioned in the 3rd century BCE, when there was written evidence of a flat round bread that had olive oil, herbs and honey on the top. It was baked on hot stones.

When people explored the remains of Pompeii, Italy, they found evidence of a flat flour cake that was baked and widely eaten there at that time. There was also evidence of the first pizza restaurants in Pompeii in the 16th century CE. Visitors can see the pizza ovens in the ruins, even today. In 1522 CE, travellers returning to Europe from Peru brought back tomatoes with them. The people of Naples added the new tomatoes to their bread, which consisted of flour, oil, salt and yeast, and created the first simple pizza.

In 1889 CE, the King of Italy and his wife, Queen Margherita, were on holiday in Naples in Italy. They asked a famous pizza chef to come and cook for them. He prepared three kinds of pizza. The Queen's favourite one was the one that had been made with a white cheese called mozzarella, a green herb called basil, and ripe, red tomatoes. These were exactly the colours of the Italian flag. The chef named this pizza in honour of the Queen: the Margherita.

In the late 19th century CE, pizza became a popular snack that was sold from stalls on the streets of Naples. When many Italians emigrated to America in the 19th century CE, they took the recipe for pizza with them. Its popularity there spread all over the world, and today it is a favourite dish in almost every country.

1. The early pizza consisted of the cheese which provided a mineral ; what is it? And what is the benefit of this mineral?
.....
2. Quote a sentence which shows that the people of Naples created the first simple pizza.
.....
3. The chef cooked three types of pizza for the king and queen of Italy; which one is the favourite of queen Margharita
.....
4. The dates provided several things that are necessary to keep the body healthy, mention three of them.
.....
5. Find a word that means **“a protective thing that soldiers used, made of a large piece of metal or leather”**
.....
6. What does the underlined word refer to “it” ?
.....
7. It is said that pizzas are not healthy for anyone; can you suggest why?
.....

الإجابات

1. the cheese gave the soldiers calcium, which kept their bones and teeth healthy 2. The people of Naples added the new tomatoes to their bread, which consisted of flour, oil, salt and yeast, and created the first simple pizza. 3. The Queen's favourite one was the one that had been made with a white cheese called mozzarella, a green herb called basil, and ripe, red tomatoes. These were exactly the colours of the Italian flag. 4. the dates provided protein, fibre and various vitamins 5. Shield 6. a flat round bread. 7. Suggested answer: some people might do more exercise than others, so the bread base is not unhealthy for them.

Text three = النص الثالث

In Petra, Jordan, there lie the remains of a majestic city carved out of the desert rock. This city was the main area inhabited by the Nabateans, who migrated gradually from Arabia during the 6th century BCE. Originally, they were a nomadic people who chose to settle in various places, such as southern Jordan, the Naqab Desert and northern Arabia.

There is little known about the lifestyle of the Nabateans, except that they were important traders in the ancient world. They might have traded goods such as spices, gold and animals with civilisations such as China, India and Rome because of their convenient position at a commercial crossroads in the world.

Many Roman writers wrote about what the Nabatean culture must have been like, but no one knows for sure. However, they agree that the language of the Nabateans could have been a mixture of Arabic and Aramaic. These Roman writers also say that the Nabateans were ruled by a royal family, and that, unlike many cultures in the ancient world, the Nabatean society might not have used any slaves, in addition to that, the Nabateans must have been expert engineers because they managed to build complicated water conservation systems in the desert terrain.

Despite archaeologists' best efforts; there is a limit to what they can tell us about these fascinating people who lived in Jordan such a long time ago. Although it is still difficult to know much, they can't have been illiterate because there are some inscriptions that remain. However, sadly for us, most of the things the Nabateans made and owned have been too easily destroyed by time or lost in the desert.

Questions:

- 1- The Nabateans traded in many goods, mention two of them.
.....
- 2- Write down the sentence which shows that nobody is certain about the Nabateans culture.
.....
- 3- Nabateans ruled by a royal family, but it is different from other ancient cultures, mention the difference.
.....
- 4- Quote the sentence shows that the Nabateans could have read and written
.....
- 5- Find a word from the text which means "not having learnt to read or write"?
.....
- 6- What does the underlined word "they" refer to?
.....
- 7- The Nabateans emigrated gradually from Arabia during the 6th century BCE, suggest two reasons for that migrations.
.....

الإجابات

1. spices, gold and animals (ذكر أي إجابتين) 2. Many Roman writers wrote about what the Nabatean culture must have been like, but no one knows for sure. 3. unlike many cultures in the ancient world, the Nabatean society might not have used any slaves. 4. Although it is still difficult to know much, they can't have been illiterate because there are some inscriptions that remain. 5. Illiterate 6. the Nabateans 7. Suggested answer: I think because there are a lot of dangers; as well as, because of their trading

النص الرابع = Text Four

Communication, the sharing of information, ideas and thoughts, can take many forms. Before the development of writing, people communicated via smoke signals, cave paintings and drumbeats. The first systems of writing used pictures to convey meaning. Gradually, as language developed, alphabets evolved, using letters and symbols which represented sounds. These sounds in turn made up words.

The invention of the printing press in the 15th century led to the first forms of mass media: newspapers and magazines. Until then, it hadn't been possible to reach thousands of readers at the same time. However, only sighted people could access these media.

This all changed in 1821 CE. It happened when an officer in the military in France was visiting the Royal Institute of the Blind in Paris. He wanted to demonstrate to the students a system of dots he had invented. These dots allowed soldiers to communicate without speaking. This method of communication caught the attention of Louis Braille, a young man who was studying at the Institute.

After many years of work, Louis Braille had improved and completed the system of raised dots, which became known as Braille. The characters consist of six tactile dots that can form 64 combinations, spelling out letters, numbers and symbols.

By 1868 CE, 16 years after Louis Braille's death, blind people all over the world were using Braille every day. It has also been adapted to scripts in different languages, it enables blind people to read books, maps and labels, and even to press buttons in a lift. A wide range of national daily newspapers are available in Braille, too. Nowadays, screen-reading software means that the text on a computer screen can be heard aloud. Digital talking books that simultaneously generate output in Braille are also available.

Questions:

- 1- The invention of the printing press was beneficial, which formed the first forms of mass media, mention them.
- 2- Write down the sentence which indicates that recent newspapers are published in Braille.
- 3- Before the development of writing, people communicated in several ways, mention them.
- 4- Find a word in the text which means "at the same time"
- 5- What does the underlined word "he" refer to?
- 6- Why do you think soldiers had to communicate without speaking?

Answers:

- 1- The invention of the printing press in the 15th century led to the first forms of mass media: newspapers and magazines.
- 2- A wide range of national daily newspapers are available in Braille, too
- 3- smoke signals, cave paintings and drumbeats
- 4- Simultaneously.
- 5- An officer.
- 6- Suggested answer: To pass on confidential information. / to pass on secrets

النص الخامس = Text Five

Queen Rania of Jordan, speaking at a conference in Abu Dhabi, considered the problems of non-renewable energy for future generations. She said "those who have had the least to do with climate change and energy crises are paying the highest price," and continued by proposing steps towards creating a brighter future for children.

Queen Rania suggested that all the people in power in the Middle East should encourage **their** countries to start using renewable energy sources, and she even suggested that children and schools should be part of the solution. This solution comes from spreading knowledge and awareness about the use and preservation of Earth's resources.

From her wise words, we can take some valuable lessons: firstly, that everyone must work together to create a world in which there can be continuous development, and secondly that nobody is too small to help to achieve this.

الأسئلة: Questions:

- 1- According to Queen Rania's speech, who are the most affected people by problem of non-renewable energy?
.....
- 2- How could school children be effective in using renewable energy sources?
.....
- 3- Quote the sentences which indicate that age isn't important in dealing with this issue.
.....
- 4- Write down the two main benefits of Queen Rania's speech.
.....
- 5- Whose responsibility is encouraging countries to start using renewable energy sources?
.....
- 6- Where was the conference held?
.....
- 7- What does the underlined pronoun "**their**" refer to?
.....

الاجابات: Answers:

- 1- those who have had the least to do with climate change and energy crises
- 2- This solution comes from spreading knowledge and awareness about the use and preservation of Earth's resources.
- 3- and secondly that nobody is too small to help to achieve this.
- 4- firstly, that everyone must work together to create a world in which there can be continuous development, and secondly that nobody is too small to help to achieve this.
- 5- all the people in power in the Middle East.
- 6- in Abu Dhabi
- 7- the people in power in the Middle East.

النص السادس = Text Six

Crude oil is currently the most important source of energy in the world. It is a fossil fuel which is formed over many years by the decomposition organic compounds, or anything that contains the element Carbon. These organic materials come from the remains of animals and plants. When sediment and other organic materials are buried deep under the ground under high temperature and pressure, crude oil is formed.

It then undergoes many different processes before it is ready to be used as energy, and from **it** we get petrol, diesel and kerosene, among other fuels. However, due to the time taken to form new supplies of crude oil, it is considered to be a finite, non-renewable source of energy.

الاسئلة: Questions:

- 1- The text mentions many sources of energy, what is the most important one?
.....
- 2- How is the Crude oil defined in the text?
.....
- 3- What is the origin of the organic materials?
.....
- 4- How is the crude oil formed?
.....

-
- 5- Crude oil has many other products, write down two of them.
.....
- 6- Why isn't crude oil considered as a renewable source of energy?
.....
- 7- What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to?
.....
- 8- Find a word in the text which means "**matter that settles to the bottom of a liquid**".
.....

Answers:

- 1- Crude oil.
2- It is a fossil fuel which is formed over many years by the decomposition organic compounds, or anything that contains the element Carbon.
3- The remains of animals and plants.
4- When sediment and other organic materials are buried deep under the ground under high temperature and pressure, crude oil is formed.
5- diesel and kerosene.
6- due to the time taken to form new supplies of crude oil, it is considered to be a finite.
7- Crude oil.
8- **Sediment.**

Text Seven = النص السابع

Charles Dickens was born on 7th February, 1812, in Portsmouth, on the southern coast of England. He was a quiet boy, who loved reading. When he spoke later of his childhood, he said that he remembered listening to children playing outside, as he sat indoors. He always preferred reading to playing with other children.

At the age of 12, life for his family changed very suddenly. His father had financial problems, so Charles was no longer able to attend school regularly, and he had to work at a factory. The loneliness he felt there was an important influence on his writing, especially in his books Great Expectations and David Copperfield.

When he was 14, Charles stopped going to school altogether and started working as a clerk in a lawyer's office in London. He didn't like working there. Luckily, things changed for him again. Charles had always wanted to be a writer, and he became a very respected journalist. He began to write short pieces for publication in the newspaper. In 1836, a series of pieces called The Pickwick Papers appeared monthly in the newspaper and were very popular. Dickens was a famous author by then.

Throughout his life, Dickens enjoyed travelling. He travelled to many countries, writing novels and giving talks about the cruelty of slavery. Novels such as Oliver Twist and Dombey and Son highlighted the cruel treatment of people, especially children, and child labour in the 19th century. He died on 8th June, 1870, at the age of 58.

Questions:

- 1- What was Dickens' hobby at his childhood?
.....
- 2- Why couldn't Dickens go to school daily?
.....
- 3- What issues did he focus on in his novels?
.....
- 4- How old was he when he passed away?
.....
- 5- How did his work in the factory affect his writing?
.....
- 6- What does the underlined word "there" refer to?
.....
- 7- Find a word in the text which means "**the person who writes in newspapers**".

Answers:

- 1- Reading
- 2- Because his father had financial problems.
- 3- The cruel treatment of people, especially children, and child labour in the 19th century.
- 4- 58 years old.
- 5- The loneliness he felt there was an important influence on his writing, especially in his books Great Expectations and David Copperfield.
- 6- Dickens wrote many novels, write down two of them.
- 7- The factory.
- 8- Journalist.

Text Eight = النص الثامن

The Minoan civilisation ruled the Mediterranean island of Crete for 1,500 years, until **it** was destroyed in 1450 BCE. The Minoans built the first paved roads in Europe and introduced running water. **They** had a powerful navy, **which** might have been why **they** were such a strong civilisation for so long. For many years, people have been trying to find out why this developing civilisation might have disappeared. Even after Crete was hit by a large earthquake around 1,700 BCE, the Minoans rebuilt their cities. So what caused their civilisation to end?

Many experts say that the end of the Minoan civilisation might have been caused by the eruption of a volcano on the nearby island of Santorini, almost 3,500 years ago.

However, at Knossos in Crete, scientists have been examining deposits of ash, marine species, cattle bones and seashells in the soil. How could these deposits have got **there**? The only answer is that **they** must have been deposited in Crete by a tsunami.

Experts have now pieced together a possible explanation of what might have happened. **They** believe that several tsunamis might have hit the northern and eastern shores of the island, every thirty minutes due to the eruption of the volcano on Santorini. It must have been a terrifying experience for the Minoans living **there**!

1 There is an evidence made the experts believe that Crete was hit by tsunamis, mention this evidence?

Scientists believe that tsunamis must have hit the island because deposits of ash, marine life, cattle bones and seashells have been found in the soil.

2. The Minoans ruled the Mediterranean island of Crete, How many years did they rule?

Minoan civilisation ruled the Mediterranean island of Crete for 1,500 years.

1. Write down sentence shows that the Minoan Civilisation was potent for long time.

They had a powerful navy, which might have been why they were such a strong civilisation for so long.

2. What was the reason of ending the Minoan Civilisation?

Many experts say that the end of Minoan civilisation might have been caused by the eruption of a volcano on the nearby island of Santorini, almost 3,500 years ago.

3. How could the deposits they found in island have got there?

They must have been deposited in Crete by a tsunami.

4. Write down sentence shows the experts expected many tsunamis hit the island frequently.

They believe that several tsunamis might have hit the northern and eastern shores of the island, every thirty minutes due to the eruption of the volcano on Santorini.

6. How did the Minoans contribute to the development of civilisation?

The Minoans contributed to the development of civilisation by introducing paved roads and running water.

7. If a civilisation from our days disappeared all of a sudden, what kind of evidence do you think it would leave behind it?

Suggested answer: I think a civilisation would leave behind examples of recent technology and also everyday life.

ملاحظة هامة:- النصوص السابقة هي للتدريب فقط على شكل الامتحان.... ارجو مراجعة جميع نصوص القراءة في الدوسية دون اهمال أي منها.

جميع المفردات المطالب بها الطالب بناء على ملحق مفردات القاموس الملحق في كتاب الأنشطة

UNIT 5-6

- 1- **abundant** / (adjective) available in large quantities so there is more than enough.
فائض:- (صفة) متوفر بكميات كبيرة بحيث يوجد أكثر من اللازم.
- 2- **accountability** / (noun) responsibility for one's own actions..مسؤولية:- (اسم) مسؤولية شخص عن تصرفاته.
- 3- **aquatic** (adjective) living or growing in water.مائي / (صفة) العيش أو النمو في الماء.
- 4- **biomass** (noun) plant and animal matter used to provide fuel and energy.
كتل حيوية:- المادة النباتية والحيوانية تستخدم للتزود بالوقود والطاقة.
- 5- **blade** / (noun) the flat, wide part of an object that pushes against air or water.
شفرة أو جناح مروحة:- جزء مسطح واسع من شيء الذي يدفع باتجاه الرياح أو الماء.
- 6- **capacity** / (noun) someone or something's ability to do something..القدرة:- قدرة شخص أو شيء على القيام بشيء.
- 7- **conserve** / (verb) to protect something and try to prevent it from being damaged..يحافظ:- لحماية شيء ومحاولة منعه من أن يتلف.
- 8- **consume** / (verb) to use time, energy, goods, food, etc..يستهلك:- استخدام الوقت، الطاقة، البضائع، الطعام.. الخ.
- 9- **consumption** / (noun) the amount of something that is used..الاستهلاك:- مقدار الشيء الذي يستعمل.
- 10- **countless** / (adjective) literally, too many to be counted; meaning a large number.
لا يحصى:- حرفياً، وجود الكثير لعدده؛ يعني عدد ضخم.
- 11- **crude oil** / (noun) the oil that comes out of oil wells, before it is separated into different products.
النفط الخام:/ (اسم) النفط الذي يخرج من آبار النفط، قبل أن يتم فصله إلى منتجات مختلفة.
- 12- **decomposition** / (noun) when something decays or breaks down into smaller parts.
التحلل:- عندما شيء يتحلل أو ينحطم إلى أجزاء أصغر.
- 13- **diesel** / (noun) a type of heavy oil used instead of petrol..الديزل:- نوع من النفط الثقيل يستخدم بدلاً من البنزين.
- 14- **diversification** / (noun) the act of introducing variety, often used in a business sense.
التنوع:- نشاط يعرض التنوع، غالباً يستخدم في الناحية التجارية.
- 15- **dump** / (verb) to put something somewhere in a careless and untidy way.
يهمل:- وضع شيء في أي مكان بطريقة غير مبالية وغير مرتبة.
- 16- **finite** / (adjective) having an end or a limit..محدود:- على وشك النهاية أو له حد معين.
- 17- **forward-thinking** / (adjective) able to plan for the future..تطلعية: القدرة على التخطيط للمستقبل.
- 18- **fossil fuel** / (noun) a fuel that is produced by the very gradual decaying of animals and plants over millions of years.
الوقود الأحفوري:- الوقود الذي ينتج بالتحلل التدريجي السريع للحيوانات والنباتات على مدى ملايين السنين.
- 19- **geothermal** / (adjective) of, relating to or using the natural heat produced inside the Earth.
الطاقة الحرارية الأرضية:- يتعلق أو استخدام الحرارة الطبيعية المنتجة داخل الأرض.
- 20- **hands-on** / (adjective) doing something yourself, rather than just talking about it or telling other people to do it.
التدريب العملي:- تفعل شيئاً لنفسك، بدلاً من مجرد الحديث عن ذلك أو إخبار الناس الآخرين للقيام بذلك.
- 21- **in-depth** (adjective) thorough, complete and considering all the details. في العمق:- نظرة شاملة ومكتملة لكل التفاصيل.
- 22- **infrastructure** / (noun) the basic systems and structures that a country or organisation needs in order to work properly, for example roads, railways, banks, etc.
البنية التحتية / (اسم) النظم والهيكل الأساسية التي أي دولة أو منظمة تحتاجها لكي تشغل ممتلكاتها، على سبيل المثال الطرق والسكك الحديدية والمصارف وغيرها.
- 23- **invest** / (verb) to use a lot of time, effort, etc. or spend money in order to make something succeed.
يستثمر / (فعل) استخدام الكثير من الوقت والجهد، وما إلى ذلك أو إنفاق المال من أجل تقديم شيء ناجح.
- 24- **kerosene** / (noun) an oil that is burnt for heat and used in lamps for lighting.
الكيروسين / (اسم) النفط الذي يتم حرقه للتدفئة والمستخدم في مصابيح للإضاءة.
- 25- **lead** / (noun) being the first; a leader..الريادة / (اسم) الأول، القائد.
- 26- **necessitate** / (verb) to make it necessary for someone to do something..يجعله حتمياً / (فعل) تجعله ضرورياً بالنسبة للشخص أن يفعل شيئاً.
- 27- **notice** / (noun) a formal declaration of a change..إشعار / (اسم) إعلان رسمي للتغيير.
- 28- **panel** / (noun) a flat piece of material that forms part of a door, window or roof.
لوح / (اسم) قطعة مسطحة من مادة التي تشكل جزءاً من الباب، النافذة أو سقف.
- 29- **photovoltaics** / (plural noun) solar cells that produce electricity from the sun's rays.
الخلايا الكهروضوئية / (اسم جمع) الخلايا الشمسية التي تنتج الكهرباء من أشعة الشمس.
- 30- **sanitation** / (noun) the protection of public health by removing and treating waste, dirty water, etc.
الصرف الصحي / (اسم) حماية الصحة العامة عن طريق إزالة ومعالجة النفايات والمياه القذرة، الخ.
- 31- **scarcity** / (noun) a situation in which there is not enough of something..ندرة / (اسم) الحالة التي لا يوجد ما يكفي من شيء.
- 32- **sedimentary** / (adjective) [+ rock] made of the solid substances that settle at the bottom of the sea, rivers, lakes, etc.
الرسوبية / (صفة) [+ صخرة] المصنوعة من المواد الصلبة التي تستقر في قاع البحر والأنهار والبحيرات، الخ.
- 33- **shale** / (noun) a type of soft rock that oil can be extracted from.
الصخر الزيتي / (اسم) وهو نوع من الصخور اللينة التي يمكن استخراج النفط منها.
- 34- **thermal** / (adjective) concerned with or caused by heat..الحرارية / (صفة) المعنية بأثر الحرارة.
- 35- **turbine** / (noun) a modern windmill for providing electricity..التوربينات / (اسم) طاحونة متطورة لتوفير الكهرباء.

36- **uncontaminated** / (adjective) not polluted; clean. غير ملوثة / (صفة) غير ملوث. نظيف.

UNIT 7-8

1- **anthology** / (noun) a collection of stories, poems or songs, etc. in one book.

مختارات ادبية / (اسم) مجموعة من القصص والقصائد أو الأغاني، وما إلى ذلك في كتاب واحد.

2- **biography** / (noun) an account of a person's life written by another person.

سيرة غيرية / (اسم) سرد لحياة شخص مكتوبة من قبل شخص آخر.

3- **blurb** / (noun) a short description on a book or a product giving information about it.

تقديم :- وصف موجز عن كتاب أو منتج يتم اعطاء معلومات عنه.

4- **breeze** / (noun) a gentle wind.. هواء لطيف. / (اسم) نسيم

5- **clerk** / (noun) someone who keeps records or accounts in an office.. كاتب موظف / (اسم) شخص يحتفظ بسجلات أو حسابات في مكتب.

6- **drumbeat** (noun) a sound of someone hitting a drum.. قرع طبول :- صوت شخص يضرب الطبول.

7- **endure** / (verb) to be in a difficult or painful situation for a long time without complaining.

يتحمل :- يكون في وضع صعب أو مؤلم لفترة طويلة دون أن يشكو.

8- **essayist** / (noun) someone who writes essays, especially as a form of literature.

كاتب :- شخص يكتب المقالات، وخاصة كشكل من أشكال الأدب.

9- **fairytale** / (noun) a children's story in which unusual things happen.

حكاية خيالية:- قصة للأطفال في الأشياء التي تحدث بشكل غير اعتيادي.

10- **fictional** (adjective) fictional people or events are imaginary and from a book or story.

خيالي :- أشخاص أو أحداث خيالية وهمية من كتاب أو قصة.

11- **helium** (noun) a gas that is lighter than air. الهيليوم :- وهو غاز أخف من الهواء.

12- **industrialisation** (noun) development of a lot of industry in a certain country or place.

التصنيع :- تطوير الكثير من الصناعات في بلد أو مكان معين.

13- **inevitable** (adjective) certain to happen and impossible to avoid. لا مفر منه:- من المؤكد أن يحدث ويستحيل تجنبها.

14- **institute** (noun) an organisation that has a particular purpose such as scientific or educational.

معهد:- المنظمة التي لها غرض معين مثل العلمية أو التعليمية

15- **keep track of** (phrasal verb) to continue to be aware of something. يتتبع (فعل مركب) يبقى على بينه من شيء.

16- **leisure** (noun) time when you are not working or studying and can relax and do things you enjoy.

الترفيه (اسم) الوقت عندما لا تمارس العمل أو الدراسة، ويمكن الاسترخاء وتفضل أشياء تستمتع بها.

17- **meadow** (noun) a field with wild grass and flowers. الحقل (اسم) حقل مع عشب البرية والزهور.

18- **memoir** (noun) an account written by someone, especially someone famous, about their life and experiences.

مذكرات (اسم) ملاحظات كتبه شخص، وخاصة شخص مشهور، عن حياته وتجاربه.

19- **novelist** (noun) someone who writes novels.. الروائي (اسم) شخص يكتب الروايات.

20- **outrage** (noun) a feeling of great anger and shock. الغضب (اسم) الشعور بالغضب الكبير أو الصدمة.

21- **provision** (noun) the act of providing someone with food, supplies or money (for a journey).

توفير (اسم) عملية توفير لشخص الغذاء والإمدادات أو المال (للرحلة كمثال).

22- **rehabilitation** (noun) help that someone might get to have a normal life after an illness or accident.

إعادة التأهيل (اسم) يساعد أي شخص ما بأن يحصل على حياة طبيعية بعد مرض أو حادث.

23- **simultaneously** (adverb) happening at exactly the same time.. في وقت واحد (ظرف) يحدث بالضبط في نفس الوقت.

24- **slavery** (noun) the system of having slaves.. العبودية (اسم) نظام وجود العبيد.

25- **subtract** (verb) to take a number from a larger number.. الطرح (الفعل) أخذ رقم من رقم أكبر.

26- **tactile** (adjective) connected with your sense of touch.. حاسة اللمس (صفة) متصلة بالحاسة أو اللمس.

27- **unheard of** (adjective) very unusual.. لم يسمع به (صفة) غير اعتيادي.

UNIT 9-10

1- **amphitheatre** (noun) a large circular building without a roof and with many rows of seats

المدراج (اسم) مبنى دائري كبير بدون سقف مع العديد من صفوف المقاعد

2- **Aramaic** (noun) a language which is an ancestor of Arabic, spoken by people in some countries in the Middle East and Europe.

الأرامية (اسم) لغة التي تعتبر سلف العربية، يتحدث بها الناس في بعض البلدان في الشرق الأوسط وأوروبا.

3- **aromatic** (adjective) having a strong, pleasant smell. العطرية (صفة) وجود، رائحة طيبة قوية

4- **artifact** (noun) an object such as a tool, weapon, etc. that was made in the past and is historically important

الحرفية (اسم) كائن مثل الأداة، السلاح، الخ التي تم صنعه في الماضي ويعتبر تاريخيا مهم.

5- **ash** (noun) the soft grey powder that remains after something has been burnt, also coming from a volcano.

الرماد (اسم) مسحوق رمادي ناعم التي تبقى بعد حرق شيء، وأيضا ينتج من بركان

6- **aubergine** (noun) a large, dark purple vegetable. الباذنجان (اسم) خضار كبيرة، داكن اللون

7- **basil** (noun) a sweet-smelling herb used in cooking. ريحان (اسم) عشب رائحته حلوة تستخدم في الطبخ

8- **bean** (noun) a seed from many types of climbing plants, which is often used for food

بقوليات (اسم) بذرة من أنواع عديدة من النباتات المتسلقة، والتي غالبا ما تستخدم في المواد الغذائية

9- **carve** (verb) to cut shapes out of solid wood or stone. ينحت (فعل) يقطع الأشكال من الخشب الصلب أو الحجر

10- **ceviche** (noun) a seafood dish made with raw fish marinated in citrus juices

- سيفيشي (اسم) طبق المأكولات البحرية المصنوع من السمك النيء منقوع في الحمضيات
- 11- **chef** (noun) a skilled cook, especially the head cook in a restaurant **الشيف** (اسم) طباط ماهر، خصوصا الطباخ الرئيسي في مطعم
- 12- **chop** (verb) to cut something such as food or wood into smaller pieces **يقطع** (الفعل) يقطع شيء مثل الغذاء أو الخشب إلى قطع صغيرة
- 13- **commercial** (adjective) related to business and the buying or selling of goods and services **التجارية** (صفة) المرتبطة بالأعمال وشراء أو بيع السلع والخدمات
- 14- **conservation** (noun) the protection of natural things such as animals, plants, forests, etc. to prevent them from being spoiled or destroyed **المحافظة** (اسم) حماية الأشياء الطبيعية مثل الحيوانات والنباتات والغابات، وما إلى ذلك لتجنبها من أن تُفقد أو تُدمر
- 15- **crop** (noun) a plant such as rice, wheat or fruit that is grown by farmers, especially in order to be eaten **المحاصيل** (اسم) نبات مثل الأرز والقمح والفواكه التي تزرع من قبل المزارعين، خصوصا لأجل أن تؤكل
- 16- **dairy** (adjective) a food group including milk and types of food that are made from milk products, e.g. cheese, butter **الألبان** (صفة) مجموعة المواد الغذائية بما في ذلك الحليب وأنواع الأغذية التي تصنع من منتجات الألبان، مثل الجبن، الزبدة
- 17- **deposit** (noun) a layer of a mineral, metal or anything else that gradually develops in a particular place due to natural processes or disasters **رواسب** (اسم) طبقة من الصخر أو المعدن أو أي شيء آخر يتطور تدريجيا في مكان معين بسبب العمليات الطبيعية أو الكوارث
- 18- **dice** (verb) to cut up very small into cubes/squares **يقطع** (فعل) لتقطيع الشيء إلى قطع صغيرة جدا إلى مكعبات / مربعات
- 18- **durian** (noun) an exotic fruit found in Asia that has a very strong smell **دوريان** (اسم) فاكهة غريبة وجدت في آسيا، لها رائحة قوية جدا
- 19- **eruption** (noun) the explosion that happens when a volcano sends smoke, fire and rock into the sky **ثوران** (اسم) الانفجار الذي يحدث عندما يرسل البركان الدخان والنار والصخور في السماء
- 20- **grill** (verb) to cook something by putting it close to a strong, direct heat **يشوي** (فعل) يطهو شيء ما بوضعه على مقربة من حرارة قوية مباشرة
- 21- **harvest** (verb) to gather crops from the fields **يحصد** (فعل) جمع المحاصيل من الحقول
- 22- **herb** (noun) a small plant that is used to improve the taste of food **عشبة** "عشبة عطرية" (اسم) نبتة صغيرة تستخدم لتحسين مذاق الطعام
- 23- **illiterate** (adjective) not having learnt to read or write **أمي** (صفة) عدم تعلم القراءة والكتابة
- 24- **ingredients** (plural noun) all the types of food you use to make a particular dish. **المكونات** (اسم جمع) كل أنواع الطعام التي تستخدم لصنع طبق محدد
- 25- **inscription** (noun) a piece of writing carved into a stone, rock, etc. **نقش** (اسم) قطعة من الكتابة المنحوتة في الحجر، الصخر، الخ.
- 26- **marinate** (verb) to put any kind of meat in a mixture of oil, citrus and spices for some time **ينقع** (فعل) وضع أي نوع من اللحم في خليط من الزيت والحمضيات والتوابل لبعض الوقت
- 27- **marine** (adjective) connected with the sea and the creatures that live there **البحرية** (صفة) مرتبطة بالبحر والمخلوقات التي تعيش هناك
- 28- **melt** (verb) to become liquid due to heat **تذوب** (فعل) تصبح سائلة بسبب الحرارة
- 29- **migrate** (verb) of birds and animals, to travel from one part of the world to another in the autumn or spring **يهاجر** (فعل) للطيور والحيوانات، تسافر من مكان ما من العالم إلى مكان آخر في الخريف أو الربيع
- 30- **overflow** (verb) of river or lake, when it is so full that the water inside flows over the edges **يتدفق** (فعل) للنهر أو البحيرة، عندما يكون ممتلئاً عندها الماء في داخله يتدفق على الحواف
- 31- **paved** (adjective) a path, etc., covered with a hard level surface such as blocks of stone or concrete **المعبّد** (صفة) طريق، الخ، مغطاة بسطح مستو صلب مثل كتل من الحجر أو الخرسانة
- 32- **season** (verb) to add salt or pepper to food so that it tastes better **يتبل الطعام** (الفعل) إضافة الملح أو الفلفل إلى الطعام بحيث يكون مذاقها أفضل
- 33- **shield** (noun) a protective thing that soldiers used, made of a large piece of metal or leather **درع** (اسم) شيء واقي يستخدمه الجنود، مصنوع من قطعة معدنية كبيرة أو من الجلد
- 34- **slice** (verb) to cut something into thin, flat pieces **شريحة** (الفعل) يقطع الشيء إلى رقائق مسطحة
- 35- **spiky** (adjective) having long sharp points **شائك** (صفة) وجود أشواك حادة طويلة
- 36- **sprinkle** (verb) to let fall small drops of liquid or small pieces of something onto a surface **يرش** (فعل) السماح لقطرات السائل أو القطع الصغيرة لشيء ما بالتساقط على سطح
- 37- **stall** (noun) a small shop with an open front, especially outdoors **كشك** (اسم) متجر صغير وتكون الجهة الأمامية له مفتوحة، خصوصا في الهواء الطلق
- 38- **stew** (noun) a dish made of meat and vegetables cooked together slowly in liquid **الحساء** (اسم) طبق من اللحم والخضار المطبوخة معا في السائل
- 39- **terrifying** (adjective) extremely frightening **مرعب** (صفة) مخيف للغاية
- 40- **trade** (verb) to buy and sell goods and services, etc. **التجارة** (فعل) شراء وبيع السلع والخدمات، الخ.
- 41- **tsunami** (noun) a huge wave that flows over the land and destroys things **تسونامي** (اسم) موجة ضخمة تتدفق على الأرض وتدمر الأشياء
- 42- **yeast** (noun) a substance used for making bread rise **الخميرة** (اسم) وهي مادة تستخدم لصنع الخبز

لا تنسى أخي الطالب ان الكلمات السابقة مطالب بها ايضا في سؤال ملء الفراغ.

وفي الصفحة الثانية من الامتحان يأتي الفرع الثاني من السؤال الأول فيما يتعلق بالقطعة الأدبية.

B- Literature spot: (2 points)

Read the following extract from Hard Times carefully, then answer the question that follows:

" Mr. Bounderby is not happy that a circus girl will share Mr. Gradgrind's home with his daughter, Louisa and his son, Tom. Mr. Bounderby thinks he will marry Louisa one day, and believes that a circus girl could be a bad influence on her. "Louisa should only know facts, but Sissy will have imaginative ideas from the circus," he complains."

1- Why does Mr. Bounderby complain that Sissy has "imaginative ideas" ?

لماذا السيد باوندرباي يشكو بأن سيسي لديها " أفكاراً خيالية"؟

He believes that only facts are important. He thinks that someone with imaginative ideas like Sissy will be a bad influence on Louisa.

Read the following extract from Hard Times carefully, then answer the question that follows:

"Life is increasingly difficult for the people working in Coketown's factories. The workers decide to call a strike to protest about their terrible conditions. Stephen Blackpool refuses to join the strike, believing it will make their conditions worse. Because of this, the other strikers refuse to talk to him. When Mr. Bounderby hears about the situation, he asks Stephen to spy on the factory workers. Stephen refuses to help Mr. Bounderby, who is so angry that he fires him."

2- Why do the factory workers decide to strike?

لماذا قرر عمال المصنع الإضراب؟

They want to protest about the terrible conditions in the factory.

Read the following extract from Hard Times carefully, then answer the question that follows:

"The next morning, Mr. Bounderby finds out that his bank has been robbed. People report that they had seen Stephen Blackpool waiting outside the bank at night and everyone assumes he is the robber. Louisa, however, suspects her brother Tom, who is now seriously in debt."

3- Why does Louisa suspect that her brother robbed the bank?

لماذا شككت لويزا بأن أخوها قد سرق البنك؟

Because he is seriously in debt.

Read the following extract from Hard Times carefully, then answer the question that follows:

"Sissy spends time with Rachael each day to comfort her. One evening, as they are walking past Mr. Bounderby's house, they are surprised to see one of Mr. Bounderby's servants pushing an old woman into his house. "This old woman won't say why she was hiding near the bank. I'm sure she helped with the robbery!" he cries.

4- Why does a servant think Mrs. Pegler took part in the robbery?

لماذا يعتقد الخادم بأن السيد بيجلر قد شاركت بالسرقة؟

-Mrs. Pegler visits the bank regularly to watch her son, but she does not want to be seen by him. For this reason, she probably seems suspicious.

- she was hiding near the bank كانت تختبئ بجانب البنك

Read the following extract from Hard Times carefully, then answer the question that follows:

"Mr. Gradgrind's ideas are shared by a rich man called Mr. Bounderby, who owns many of Coketown's factories as well as the local bank. Mr. Bounderby is proud of his successful life because, he tells everyone, "I grew up with nothing, without even a mother to help me".

5- Why do you think Mr. Bounderby pretended that he grew up with nothing?

برأيك، لماذا تعتقد أن السيد باوندرباي زعم بأنه نشأ من العدم " من لا شيء"؟

He probably thought people would be impressed that he had become so successful. He did not want them to know that he had refused to see his mother again when he became rich.

أخي الطالب راجع اسئلة الدوسية فيما يتعلق بالقطعة الأدبية وحاول ربط الاسئلة بفقراتها.

السؤال الثاني ويشمل ثلاثة فروع وهي الاشتقاق/ ملء الفراغ، استبدال فعل :- (Question Number Two (15 points)

A. Choose the best answer form of the word from those given to fill in the blanks and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (6 points) فرع الاشتقاق

	Verb فعل	Noun أسم	Adjective صفة	Adverb حال
1		abundance وفرة	abundant وفير	abundantly بجزارة
2	-	accountability مسؤولية	accountable مسؤول عن	accountably
3		commerce تجارة	commercial تجاري	commercially
4	comprehend يفهم	comprehension فهم	-	-----
5		consequence نتيجة لذلك	consequent ينتج عنه	consequently
6	conserve يحافظ	conservation حفاظ	conserved محمي	
7	-----	consistence تماسك	consistent متماسك	consistently بشكل متماسك
8	consume يستهلك	consumption استهلاك consumer مستهلك	consumed تم استهلاكه	
9	count	count	countless	
10	decompose يتحلل، يتعفن	decomposition تحلل	decomposed متحلل	
11	diversify يتنوع	diversification تنوع	diverse متنوع	diversely بتنوع
12	endure يتحمل	endurance التحمل	endurable صابر	endurable
13	erupt ينفجر	eruption انفجار		
14		fiction خيال	fictional خيالي	fictionally
15	finish ينهي	finish انتهاء	finished منتهي	-----
16	-----	finiteness الحد	finite محدود	finitely بشكل محدود
17		illiteracy امية، جهل	illiterate امي	
18	inscribe ينقش	inscription نقش	inscribed منقوش	
20	invest يستثمر	investment استثمار investor مستثمر	invested تم الاستثمار به	
21	maintain يحمي	maintenance حماية	maintained محمي	-----
22	migrate يهاجر	migration هجرة	migrant مهاجر	
23	necessitated يتطلب	necessitation ضرورة	necessary ضروري	necessarily بشكل ضروري
24	pollute يلوث	pollutant عنصر ملوث pollution تلوث	polluted ملوث	-----
25	provide يزود	provision تزويد		
26	rely يعتمد	reliance اعتماد reliability اعتماد	reliant معتمد على reliable معتمد عليه	reliably
27	-----	responsibility مسؤولية	responsible مسؤول	responsibly بشكل مسؤول
28		scarcity ندرة	scarce نادر	scarcely بشكل نادر
اشتقاقات من خلال النصوص (احتياطاً)				
1	apologise يعتذر	apology اعتذار	apologetic متأسف	
2	combine يوحّد	combination مجموعة	combined متحد	
3		inevitability حتمية	inevitable حتمي	Inevitably بشكل حتمي
4	instruct يعلم	Instruction تعليم	instructive تعليمي	
5	marinate		marine marinated	marinate
6		novel / novelist		
7		permanence ديمومة	permanent دائم	permanently
8	rehabilitate يؤهل	rehabilitation تاهيل	rehabilitated مؤهل	
9		reluctance تردد	reluctant محتار	reluctantly
10	season		seasoned	season
11	signify يشير	significance اشارة	significant	significantly
12	slice		sliced	slice

راجع جميع قاموس الكلمات واحفظ شكلها وتصريفها من حيث شكلها الاصلي،

- 1-must be assumed for water management in Jordan. (**account**)
- 2- People must assumefor their actions. (**account**)
- 3-....., the Jordanian governments have released awareness of this matter. (**consequence**)
- 4- People are taking many fish andthere are not many left. (**consequence**)
- 5- The quality and standards of drinking water will be consistently_.....(**maintain**) to ensure that Jordanians have potable water that is free from_..... (**pollute**)
- 6- The electric circuits in the school are consistently_..... (**maintain**)
- 7-Our health and environment areon an effective wastewater infrastructure. (**rely**)
- 8-A deeperof the available amounts. (**comprehend**)
- 9- In-depth -_.....of the available amounts. (**comprehend**)
- 10- Earth has asupply of fossil fuels. (**finitely**)
- 11- The electric circuits in the school aremaintained .(**consistence**)
- 12- If you write fictitious narrative books, you are a (**novel**)
13. Our house is very large. Unfortunately, it is very expensive to.....it. (**maintenance**)
14. I couldn't..... what was happening because I was too young. (**comprehension**)
15. Don't throw plastic bags because they don't..... (**decomposition**)
16. Many peoplein buying and selling lands.(**investment**)
17. There many are ogranisations who..... food, medicine and shelter for poor people. (**provision**)
- 18- The driver was foundfor the damage he caused.(**responsibility**)
- 19-is endangering life on earth.(**pollute**)
- 20- We only have anumber of options to consider.(**finiteness**)
- 21- This house needs basicin order to be sold.(**maintained**)
- 22- The driver was unable towhat had happened before the accident.(**comprehension**)
- 23- Global warming is an inevitableof human activities.(**consequently**)
- 24- Huda is extremelyand hard working.(**rely**)
- 25- What one says should bewith what he/she does.(**consistence**)
- 26- The Nabateans were notbecause archaeologists have found some inscriptions. (**illiteracy**)

Answers:-

- 1-accountability 2- accountability 3- consequently 4- consequently 5- maintained ,pollutants 6- maintained 7-reliant 8- comprehension 9- comprehension 10- finite 11- consistently 12- novelist 13. maintain 14. comprehend 15. decompose 16. invest 17. provide 18- responsible 19- pollution 20- finite 21- maintenance 22- comprehend 23- consequence 24- reliable 25- consistently 26- illiterate

B- Complete the following sentences with the suitable words in the box. سؤال الكلمات وله 8 علامات

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

جرب حل هذا السؤال بعد قراءة جميع تمارين الكتاب التي ارفقتها لك اسف.

helper , abundant , biofuels , signal, raw, journalist ,

- 1- My brother is a successful..... He writes in many newspapers.
- 2- The renewable sources of energy are..... In my home country.
- 3- I don't like..... food, I prefer it cooked well.
- 4- The drumbeat is a used by people to communicate with each other.
- 5- The word assistant is a synonym of

Answers:- 1- 2- 3- 4- 5-

واليك جميع التمارين التي وردت في المنهاج فيما يتعلق بسؤال مليء الفراغ.

الطاقة thermal power, الطاقة الأجنبية foreign energy, المصادر البديلة alternative sources, توليد الكهرباء Generate electricity, مفاعلات نووية nuclear reactors, عملية استخراج extraction process, المخلفات waste product, الحرارة الحرارية energy needs, احتياجات الطاقة

1- Jordan depends a lot on **foreign energy** sources.

يعتمد الأردن كثيرا على مصادر **الطاقة الأجنبية**.

2- At the moment, imported natural gas is used to fulfill the country's energy needs and to **generate electricity**.

في الوقت الحالي، يتم استخدام الغاز الطبيعي المستورد لتلبية احتياجات البلاد من **الطاقة وتوليد الكهرباء**.

3- Shale oil can be produced from this type of sedimentary rock. It is a substitute for crude oil, but the **extraction process** for shale oil is more expensive.

يمكن أن ينتج الزيت الصخري من هذا النوع من الصخور الرسوبية. بل هو بديل للنفط الخام، ولكن **عملية استخراج النفط الصخري** هي أكثر تكلفة

4- The process is also quite dangerous and produces a lot of **waste product**. At the moment, no shale oil industry exists in Jordan but several companies are considering using it to generate **thermal power**.

. كما أن العملية خطيرة جدا وتنتج الكثير من **المخلفات**. في هذه اللحظة، لا توجد صناعة للنفط الصخري في الأردن ولكن العديد من الشركات تفكر في استخدامه لتوليد **الطاقة الحرارية**.

5- Nuclear power holds hope for Jordan's future energy supply. Plans are in place to construct two **nuclear reactors**, which will double the country's electricity generation capacity. Jordan plans to get 60 per cent of its **energy needs** from nuclear energy by 2035 CE.

الطاقة النووية تحمل الأمل لمستقبل تزويد الطاقة في الأردن. تم وضع خطط لبناء **مفاعلين نوويين**، مما سيضاعف قدرة توليد الكهرباء في البلاد. خطط الأردن للحصول على 60 في المائة من **احتياجاتها من الطاقة** من الطاقة النووية بحلول عام 2035 م.

مشتق من **derived**, متوفر **abundant**, المد والجزر **tidal**,
اولي **primary**, الوقود الحيوي **biofuels**, حول العالم **worldwide**

1. are fuels that are 2. from living matter, including plant material and animal waste. There's a difference between 3. biofuels, which are used for heating and electricity production, and secondary biofuels, which are used in vehicles and industry.

4. production of biofuels from crops means using large pieces of land, and therefore keeping less land for food production.

People 5. need to be careful with biofuel production and be aware of its bad effects on Earth's resources.

- ان **الوقود الحيوي مشتق** من المادة الحية، وتشمل المواد النباتية والمخلفات الحيوانية. هنالك اختلاف بين الوقود الاحفوري **الاولي**، والذي يستعمل في التسخين ونتاج الكهرباء، والوقود الاحفوري الثانوي، والذي يستعمل في المركبات والصناعة.

- ان الانتاج **الواسع** للوقود من المحاصيل يعني استعمال اجزاء كبيرة من اليابسة، حيث يؤدي الى انتاج قليل من الطعام.

- الناس **حول العالم** يجب ان يكونوا حذرين في انتاج الوقود الحيوي وحذرين من افاره السيئة على مصادر الكرة الارضية.

Answers: 1. Biofuels 2. Derived 3. Primary 4. Abundant 5. Worldwide

خالية من الملوثات free from pollutants, محدود finite, تعتمد على reliant on, نتيجة لذلك Consequently

نهتم أكثر more regard for, المسؤولية Accountability, تفكر أعمق deeper understanding, جهود مشتركة combined effort

Humans and animals (1) water to survive. (2), living in a country where water is scarce requires a (3) of the relationship between mankind and nature. Whether we are part of a large business or a small family, we must build a community feeling of (4) for our water supply, and use it with (5) the world around us. The government provides us with drinking water that is (6), and the least we can do is to make a (7) to reduce our usage on a day-to-day basis.

- ان البشر والحيوانات **تعتمد على** الماء للبقاء على قيد الحياة، **نتيجة لذلك**، العيش في دولة حيث المياه **محدودة** يتطلب **جهودا مشتركة** من العلاقات بين البشر والطبيعة. وسواء كنا جزءا من عمل ضخم او عائلة صغيرة، يجب ان ننمي مجتمعا يشعر **بالمسؤولية** بمصادر مياهنا، ويستخدمه **بتفكير أعمق** بالعالم من حولنا. الحكومة تزودنا بمياه الشرب **غير الملوثة**، واقل ما يمكننا فعله هو ان **نهتم أكثر** لنقل استهلاكنا اليومي .

واقعية non-fiction مسرحية play شعر poetry رواية novel سيرة ذاتية biography قصص قصيرة short stories

- 1- Julius Caesar – a by Shakespeare
- 2- Dombey and Son -- a by Charles Dickens
- 3- A Child's Garden of Verses - a anthology by Robert Louis Stevenson
- 4- A Thousand and One Nights - a group of told by a helpless woman to keep herself alive
- 5- Shakespeare's Life by J. Maxwell – a biography of this famous playwright
- 6 All About Volcanoes - an informative book

- 1- يوليوس قيصر هي مسرحية لشكسبير . 2- دومبي و الابن هي رواية لتشارلز ديكنز 3- مجموعة حديقة الطفل هي ديوان شعري لروبرت لويس ستيفنسون . 4- الف ليلة وليلة- مجموعة من القصص القصيرة تحكى من قبل امرأة ضعيفة لتبقى نفسها على قيد الحياة .
- 5- حياة شكسبير لـ جي . ماكسويل- سيرة ذاتية لهذا الكاتب المسرحي المشهور .
- 6- كل شيء عن البراكين- كتاب واقعي تعليمي .

Answers:- 1- play 2- novel 3- poetry 4- short stories 5- biography 6- non-fiction

قصص قصيرة short stories مجموعة ادبية anthology واقعية non-fiction / مسرحية play سيرة ذاتية biography رواية novel

- 1- The life and work of Ibn Battuta: Thisgives an account of the journeys and writings of the 14th-century traveller.
- 2- Wuthering Heights: a new edition of perhaps Emily Bronte's most famous.....
- 3-The Young Person's Encyclopaedia of Space: a work that is an essential reference book for all schoolchildren.
- 4- Poems of the Masters: a poetry collecting the most important works ever written.
- 5- Dubliners: an excellent collection of 15 by James Joyce.

- 1- حياة واعمال ابن بطوطة: هذه السيرة الذاتية تعطي تفسيراً لرحلات وكتابات رحالة من القرن الرابع عشر .
- 2- مرتفعات ويدرنيغ:- طبعة جديدة من رواية اميلي برونتي والتي لربما تعتبر الاكثر شهرة .
- 3- موسوعة الفتى الصغير للفضاء:- عمل واقعي والذي يعتبر مرجع اساسي لكل طلبة المدارس .
- 4- قصائد الاساتذة: مجموعة شعرية جمعت اهم القصائد التي كتبت .
- 5- دبلنرز:- مجموعة رائعة لـ 15 قصة قصيرة لـ جيمس جويس .

Answers:- 1-biography 2-novel 3-non-fiction 4-anthology 5- short stories

غير ناضج immature محرج embarrassed , ريفي rural , واقعي realistic , متعاطف sympathetic , جذاب fascinating

- 1- This is my favourite of all Charles Dickens' novels. It is a **fascinating** story .
- انها افضل رواية من كل روايات تشارلز ديكنز . انها قصة رائعة والتي تتضمن الكوميديا والتراجيديا، الواقعية والخيال .
- 2- The book is set in **rural** England and high society in London.
هذا الكتاب (الرواية) وقعت في المناطق الريفية في انكلترا والمجتمع الراقي في لندن .
- 3- Pip to London, where he becomes **embarrassed** by his poor relations and starts spending a lot of money.
حيث يصبح **خجولا** من علاقاته السيئة ويبدأ انفاق الكثير من المال .
- 4- Pip presents himself as an **immature** character .
يبب يقدم نفسه باعتباره شخصية غير ناضجة .
- 5- Pip shows that he is a generous and **sympathetic** character ..
يظهر ببب انه شخصية كريمة و **متعاطفه** .
- 6- It is a very realistic look at one person's process of **growing up** .
. إنها نظرة واقعية جدا في مراحل **نضج** احد الاشخاص .

Complete the following paragraph with words related to written communication. You are given the first letter.

أكمل الفقرة التالية بكلمات ذات ارتباط بالتواصل المكتوب، حيث تم إعطاء الحرف الأول من كل كلمة في بداية الفراغ

People first started written communication through (1)and drawings on cave walls. When the (2) was invented, it became a lot easier for people to communicate. This writing system was made up of letters and (3) which represented sounds. Then, when(4) prevailed, it introduced the whole world to (5) and magazines. However, the blind could not benefit from these forms of communication, and that's when the language of (6) was invented.

الإجابة

1. paintings رسومات 2. Alphabet الأبجدية 3. Symbols رموز 4. Mass Media وسائل الإعلام 5. Newspapers الصحف 6. Braille برايل

إشارة sign إيماءات gestures الإتصال/التواصل communication نظام أصم Deaf system

Sign language as we know it today originated in 1755 CE, when a Frenchman, Charles Michel de L'Epee, started a school for deaf people in Paris. His form of (1)..... consisted of gestures, hand signs and finger spelling. The L'Epee system was the first example of French (2).....language.

Around the same time, in 1778 CE in Germany, Samuel Heinicke was working on a (3).....to teach deaf people how to read lips.

Meanwhile, in Britain, Thomas Braidwood opened the first school for the (4).....in 1783 CE. At that time, students were using his form of sign language. Later, this became British Sign Language.

In 1816 CE, after he had seen people using sign language in Paris, an American, Dr Gallaudet, introduced the system in the USA. This, combined with various (5).....that deaf people were still using in the USA at the time, formed American Sign Language.

الإجابات

1. communication 2. sign 3. system 4. deaf 5. gestures

طبق stew منسف mansaf متبل seasoned نيء raw متبل spiced متنوع Marinated

1. *Ceviche* is a dish that is made from uncooked fish. =

2. The dish in South Africa is made from flowers=

3. I like chicken dishes that are soaked in lemon juice=

4. When food is spiced with herbs, it tastes better=

الإجابات Answers

1. uncooked/ raw 2. Dish/stew 3. Soaked/marinated 4. Spiced/ seasoned

فرن Oven herbs أعشاب baked مخبوز recipe وصفة chicken دجاج ingredients مكونات vegetables خضار seafood طعام بحري

Pizzeria Expert

All our pizzas are (1) baked in our special(2)..... using the freshest (3).....These include ripe tomatoes from Italy and the finest cheeses.

Pizza Herbivore

Three of the most popular (4).....are used to flavour the cheese and tomatoes on this delicious pizza: basil, oregano and parsley.

Marine Pizza

This (5).....pizza will delight those of you who love all kinds of fish.

Meat Feast

This is o carnivore's dream with plenty of beef and (6).....

Vegetarian

Mushrooms, onions and peppers are the main (7).....that top this healthy pizza.

الإجابة Answer

1. baked 2.oven 3.ingredients 4. Herbs 5.seafood 6. Chicken 7. Vegetables

ضع turn أضف Add رش Sprinkle أطيخ Cook قطع Cut قطع شرائح Dice

a. (1)the onion and add **olive oil** and spices to it.

b. (2).....the chicken into 8 pieces and add them to the **onion**.

Add salt.

c. (3)..... the **chicken** until its colour changes.

d. Cut the dough into equal-sized pieces and (4)..... **flour** on the pieces,

e. Put the first layer of **dough** at the bottom of a container made from aluminum.

f. (5)2 or 3 pieces of chicken for each layer of dough. The top of the dish should be the last layer of dough.

g. Put the dish in the oven for 3 hours.

h. When cooked, (6)..... it over onto a large **plate**.

Answers: 1. Dice 2. Cut 3. Cook 4. Sprinkle 5. Add 6. turn

يغلي boil يشوي grill يقلي fry يذوب melt يحمص roast

1. **roast**: cook in the oven . يطبخ في الفرن . يحمص:
2. **fry**: cook in a pan with a little bit of butter or oil يطبخ في مقلى مع قليل من الزبدة والزيت
3. **boil**: cook in very hot water on the stove يغلي: يطبخ في ماء مغلي على الغاز
4. **grill**: cook under a hot part of the oven يشوي: يطبخ أسفل جزء ساخن للفرن

Tactile بارز , marinate ينقع , abundant متوفر , infrastructure بنية تحتية , tsunami تسونامي

- 1- Before cooking fish, you should..... It with lemon.
 - 2-supplies of food and medicine have been sent to the refugees.
 - 3-is large waves in the sea caused by earthquakes.
 - 4- Books with.....dots help the blind to read and communicate.
1. Marinate , 2. abundant , 3. tsunami , 4. tactile.

Primary أولي , season يضع ملح وفلفل , chop يقطع , aromatic عطري

- 1- You should.....the onion before frying them in oil
 - 2- People.....their food with salt and pepper to make it taste better.
 - 3- Smoking is considered as one of the..... causes of cancer
 - 4- The basil have an..... smell, I like it.
- Chop. Season , primary , aromatic

Necessitate تتطلب الضرورة , inevitable, countless لا يحصى , clerk كاتب , consumption استهلاك

- 1- My brother works as ain a hospital
 - 2- He could hardly avoid the accident.
 - 3- We have to be careful of thekinds of packaged food.
 - 4- Many of our lifestyles..... change to live healthier
- Clerk , inevitable , countless , Necessitate

Sediment ترسبات , fictional , leisure وقت فراغ , playwright كاتب مسرحي , marine (المأكولات البحرية)

- 1- They noticed someat the bottom of the glass.
 - 2- In hertime, she plays chess.
 - 3- Shakespear is a great British.....
 - 4-pizza is based on sea food or fish
- Sediment , leisure , playwright , marine

Settling يستقر remains بقايا inhabitants سكان illiterate أميين lifestyle أسلوب الحياة majestic فخمة

1. The.....of this city were living in peace.
 2. The.....history of this civilisation is carved in the city's stones.
 3. The Nabateans were not..... because archaeologists have found some inscriptions.
 4. The.....of a past civilisation tell us a lot about its culture.
 5. Nomadic people kept travelling andin different places.
- Answers: 1. Inhabitants 2. Majestic 3. Illiterate 4. Remains 5. Settling

C- Study the following sentence and answer the question bellow. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (2 points)

- وهذا الجزء الاخير من سؤال الكلمات في الصفحة الثانية من الامتحان وله علامتان، حيث سيطلب منك استبدال احد افعال الطهي ومصطلحات الكوارث والمترادفات وغيرها من التمارين التي لا يؤمن جانب واضح الاسئلة في التركيز عليها.
اولا:- مصطلحات الطعام:-

- 1- My mother boils / grills the beans in salted water.
- 2- She chops / marinates the lamb overnight in olive oil, lemon juice and spices.
- 3- Then she grates / roasts it in the oven, and serves the beans next to it.
- 4- Before we eat, we sprinkle/ melt fresh herbs, salt and pepper on the dish.
- 5- To make tabouleh, fry /chop the vegetables into small pieces and grill/ mix them with olive oil and lemon.
- 6- Make sure you slice /season the dish well with salt and pepper.
- 7- I like to sprinkle/ slice the cheese into thick pieces and boil/melt it under the grill.

- 1- أمي تغلي الفاصوليا في الماء المالح. 2- وهي أيضا تتقع لحم الضأن ليلاً بزيت الزيتون وعصير الليمون والتوابل.
- 3- ومن ثم تشويه في الفرن، وتقدم الفاصولياء بجانبه. 4- قبل أن نأكل، نرش الأعشاب الطازجة والملح والفلفل على الطبق.
- 5- لعمل التبولة، قطع الخضار إلى قطع صغيرة و اخطها مع زيت الزيتون والليمون. 6- تأكد من تقطيع / تتبييل الطبق جيدا مع الملح والفلفل. 7- أحب تقطيع الجبن إلى قطع سمكية و تذويه على الشواية.

Answers:- 1. boils 2. marinates 3. roasts 4. sprinkles 5. chop , mix 6. season 7. slice , melt

- I like to sprinkle the cheese into thick pieces and melt it under the grill.

استبدل فعل الطبخ بأخر صحيح. Replace the underlined cooking verb with the correct one.

Answers:- Slice يقطع الى شرائح

ثانيا: مصطلحات المؤلفين:-

كاتب مسرحي playwright راوي narrator روائي novelist مؤلف author صحفي journalist شاعر poet كاتب writer

If you write any kind of published material, you are an (1) If you specifically write for a newspaper or a magazine, you are a (2)..... However, if you write fictitious narrative books, you are a (3) On the other hand, if you write shorter, rhyming pieces, you are a (4) If you write dialogue which will be performed by actors in a theatre, you are a (5) If you like writing for pleasure, but you've never had anything published, you might describe yourself as a (6)

إذا كنت تكتب اي نوع من المواد المطبوعة، فأنت مؤلف. وإذا كنت تكتب بشكل متخصص في صحيفة أو مجلة، فأنت صحفي. من ناحية أخرى، إذا كنت تكتب روايات خيالية، فأنت روائي. من ناحية أخرى، إذا كنت تكتب مقطوعات شعرية قصيرة، فأنت شاعر. وإذا كنت تكتب حوارا والذي يتم تأديته من ممثلين على المسرح، فأنت كاتب مسرحي. إذا كنت تحب الكتابة للمتعة، ولكن لم يكن لدي اي مادة مطبوعة، بإمكانك ان تصف نفسك بالكاتب.

ثالثا:- المترادفات

5- Match the words below with their synonyms or with words that have a close meaning.

صل بين الكلمات والمترادفات التي لها نفس المعنى. (تمت الاجابة)

الكلمة Word	المترادف Synonym
تحدي challenge	فحص test
مساعد assistant	مساعد helper
مخترع inventor	مهندس engineer
تطبيقي practical	يدوي - on hands
مختبر laboratory	ورشة workshop

- 1-I like to..... myself, so I try to run further every day.
I..... myself on my vocabulary often, so that I don't forget it.
- 2-The boss'..... prepared all the papers for the meeting.
There were many..... s at the festival, and they were all working voluntarily.
- 3-The of the telephone is Alexander Graham Bell.
The type of that designs houses is called an architect.
- 4-I prefer work because I am a person.
- 5-A scientist uses his..... to do experiments.
My father fixes things in his.....

- 1- احب تحدي نفسي، لذلك احاول ان اركض اكثر يوميا.
- افحص نفسي في المصطلحات، لذلك لا انساها.
- 2- مساعد الرئيس اعد كل الورق للاجتماع.
- هنالك العديد من المساعدين للمهرجان، وكلهم يعملون بشكل تطوعي.
- 3- ان مخترع الهاتف هو الكسندر جراهام بل.
- ان نوعيه المهندس الذي يصمم المنازل يسمى مهندس معماري.
- 4- احب العمل العلمي لانني شخص يعتمد على العمل اليدوي.
- 5- العالم يستخدم مختبره للقيام بالتجارب.
- ابي يصلح الاشياء في ورشته.

Answers:

1- challenge , test / 2- assistant , helpers / 3- inventor , engineer / 4- practical , hands-on / 5- laboratory , workshop.

رابعاً:- مصطلحات الطاقة:-

الكلمات في الخط الغامق هي في المكان الخطأ. اختر كلمات من الصندوق لاستبدالها. ثلاث كلمات في الصندوق لست بحاجة.

لوحات خلايا solar panels cells توربينات turbines تدفئة heat الطاقة الشمسية solar
مخلفات حيوية biomass مولدات generators بخار steam

1- Water can be heated up by **heat** panels, which contain thousands of small solar **turbines**.

2- Wind **biomass** can be used to convert wind energy into electricity.

3- **Solar** is natural material which is grown or produced to be used as fuel.

4- When biomass is burnt, the heated water produces **generators**, which is used to make electricity.

- الماء يمكن تسخينه بالالواح ، والتي تحتوي على الاف الشمسية الصغيرة .

- الهوائية يمكن استخدامها لتحويل طاقة الرياح الى كهرباء.

- مادة طبيعية والتي تؤخذ او تنتج لاستعمالها كوقود.

- عند حرق الكتل الحيوية، الماء الحار ينتج ، والتي تستخدم لعمل الكهرباء.

Answers:- 1- solar , cells / 2- turbines / 3- biomass / 4- steam

خامساً:- مصطلحات الكوارث

إعصار tornado تسونامي tsunami فيضان flood بركان volcano زلزال Earthquake

Natural disasters happen all around the world; they can sometimes destroy cities and whole civilisations. A (1)..... happens when it rains too much. A large amount of water would overflow from a river or from a dam. Another natural disaster is the (2)..... which is a powerful, destructive windstorm. That's when violent winds rotate and destroy everything around them. A (3)..... is a huge wave in the ocean that causes terrible damage to the land. This disaster can be caused by an (4)..... when the earth shakes from deep inside, which in turn can be caused by the eruption of a (5).....

تحدث الكوارث الطبيعية في جميع أنحاء العالم؛ فهي أحياناً تدمر مدناً وحضارات بأكملها (1)..... . عندما تمطر كثيراً سيكون

هناك كمية كبيرة من المياه تفيض من نهر أو من السد. كارثة طبيعية أخرى هي (2)..... وهي عاصفة قوية مدمرة.

حيث تدور الرياح العنيفة وتدمر كل شيء من حولها. (3)..... موجة ضخمة في المحيط تسبب دماراً فظيماً في الأرض. هذه

الكارثة تتسبب بواسطة (4)..... عندما تهتز الأرض من العمق، والتي بدورها يمكن أن يكون سبب ثوران

(5).....

Answers: 1. Flood 2. Tornado 3. Tsunami 4. Earthquake 5. Volcano

السؤال الثالث (20 points) Question Number Three:

A. A. Correct the verb between brackets and write yours down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

أصحح الفعل بين القوسين واكتبه في دفتر أجابتك.
وهذا السؤال مصدره عدة دروس رئيسية وهي على الشكل التالي، حسب الأهمية:- علما ان الدورة الشتوية وردت اربع جمل فقط على درسي الازمنة وشكل الافعال الجرند والانفتق.

اولا - استخدام صيغ أزمنة الماضي

نبدأ أولاً بـ (simple past, past perfect, past continuous)

1- الماضي البسيط past simple

S+V2+.....

S+didn't+ V1

Did+subj+V1.....?

Keywords: Yesterday البارحة , last+ زمن , last week الاسبوع الماضي , last month, last night, last summer الصيف الماضي , تاريخ في 1980, -in عندما كنت صغير . -When I was a child. -In the past, -من ثلاث شهور مضت . Three years ago. منذ ago during 1990s. الماضي

- I **spent** a lot of money **last night**.

- **In 2010 CE**, The scientists **produced** the first tablet computer.

- For the first time, companies **sold** more smartphones than PCs.

- The students **didn't do** homework **yesterday**.

يتم السؤال باستعمال

Did S V-

- **Did you enjoy** the festival **last Friday**?

2- الماضي المستمر

I talk about something which was happening before and after another action in the past.

- شيء كان يحصل في الماضي قبل او بعد شيء حصول حدث آخر:- ودلالاته (عندما when) و (بينما while , as)

While/As S was/were v-ing, S+ v2

When S V2, S was/ were+ ving

3- الماضي التام

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 , S **had v3**, S **had v3**

4- Until + زمن

By seven o'clock in the evening, he **had completed** his homework.

I **had opened** the gate of the garden **before** the visitors arrived.

After I had finished my work, I went to bed.

5. Choose the correct form of the verbs between the brackets .

1- Until the 15th century, it possible to reach thousands of readers. (**not, be**)

2- Louis Braille saw the system of dots when an officer the Institute of the Blind. (**visit**)

3- After many years, Braille and completed the system of raised dots. (**improve**)

4- **By 368 CE**, blind people all over the world..... Braille **every day**. (**use**)

الإجابات

1. hadn't been 2. was visiting 3. had improved 4. were using.

1- اخترنا صيغة الماضي التام بسبب وجود دلالة until . 2- لان اداة when انتت في الوسط والشق السابق كان في صيغة الماضي البسيط (saw) لذلك فان الشق الاخر سيكون في صيغة الماضي المستمر (was visiting) وانتت لابرارز خلفية والموقف التي اجبر بريل على اختراع لغة بريل بعد رؤيته للجندي الضريير الذي كان يزور المشفى. 3-- بسبب وجود دلالة after ، والمعنى يدل انه قد انجز . 5- لاحظ ان الدلالة هي by ، ولكن لانه يوجد دلالة every day والتي تدل على الاستمرارية وبيان الناس المكفوفين ما زالوا يستعملون بريل ..

1- I an email when the phone rang. (write)

2- People simple ways to communicate before writing was invented. (find)

3- While he was staying in Paris, he his grandparents. (visit)

4- We a taxi because the bus hadn't come. (take)

5- My daughter the alphabet by the time she started school. (learn)

Answers:-

1- was writing 2- had found 3- visited 4- took 5- had learnt

ثانياً:- أفعال يتبعها جرنند او انفتتيف

. Study the following dictionary entry and answer the question that follows, then write the Answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (3 point) مصدر هذا السؤال هو الأفعال التي يتبعها to+v1 أو v-ing:-

أفعال يتبعها v-ing	أفعال يتبعها مجرد to v-	أفعال يتبعها الشكلان دون تغيير في المعنى	أفعال يتبعها الشكلان مع تغيير في المعنى
avoid يتجنب	agree يوافق	begin يبدأ	Forget ينسى
consider يفكر	ask يسأل	continue يستمر	Remember يتذكر
dislike يكره	attempt يحاول	hate يكره	stop يوقف
enjoy يستمتع	choose يختار	intend ينوي	try يحاول
finish ينهي	decide يقرر	like يحب	
practice يمارس	expect يتوقع	love يحب	
suggest يقترح	forget ينسى	prefer يفضل	
	hope يأمل	start يبدأ	
	manage يدير		
	offer يقدم		
	prepare يعد، يستعد		
	promise يعد		
	seem يبدو		
	want يريد		
	able يقدر		

- 1- Some parents avoid with their children violently. (deal)
- 2- Rami spent much time the net every day. (surf)
- 3- He suggested in the house rather than going sightseeing. (stay)
- 4- I agree some courses to improve my English language. (attend)
- 5- What did you attempt when you left school? (do)
- 6- George began for his exams. (prepare)
- 7- Fahid hates in long competitions. (contribute)
- 8- I remember in the park when I was young. (play)
- 9- You must remember that book to the library. (return)
10. She stopped when she saw the beautiful view.(talk)
11. We stopped our route on the map. (check)
12. Try a work of fiction instead. You might find that more interesting. (read)
13. I tried the book during my holiday, but it was too long. (finish)
14. I forgot the essay because I put it in my bag two weeks ago. (write)
15. I forgot the essay, I think my teacher will punish me. (write)
16. I prefer fictional novels. (read)
17. I would prefer an autobiography today. (read)

Answers:-

- 1- dealing 2- surfing 3- staying 4- to attend 5- to do 6- preparing/to prepare 7- contributing/ contribute 8- playing 9- to return 10- talking 11- to check 12- reading 13- to finish 14- writing 15- to write 16- reading/to read 17- to read

ثالثاً:- الجملة السببية Causative احتياطاً

Subj+ have/get/want +obj +v3

ورد هذا الدرس في منهاج المستوى الرابع للمنهاج السابق وقد كانت جميع الاسئلة تأتي على النحو التالي :-

1. تصحيح الفعل correct verbs

-Correct the verbs in the following sentences:-

1. I **had** my car..... yesterday. (fix)
2. I **got** professional photo (take)
3. I **wanted** my room (clean)

Answers: 1. fixed 2. taken 3. Cleaned

Question Number Three وفيما يتعلق بالفرع الثاني من السؤال وهو التحويل

B. Complete the following items using reported speech then write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET:
(8 points)

ومصادر هذا السؤال هي على النحو التالي:-
أولاً:- درس الكلام المنقول (Reported Speech)

تحويل الجمل الخبرية - Statement:

1- "Solar power and wind power **are** types of renewable energy sources."

The student said that.....

2- "**You** should go to school early on school nights."

I told him that.....

3- "Biomass is a renewable energy source that is also a fuel."

The teacher told us that.....

4- "**I was** sleeping when **you called**"

Rania said that.....

5- "**I hadn't** eaten fish and chips before **I came** to England."

Imad told me that

Answers:

1- The student said that solar power and wind power were types of renewable energy sources.

2- I told him that he should go to school early on school nights.

3- Biomass was a renewable energy source that was also a fuel.

4- Rania said that she had been sleeping when I had called.

5- Imad told me that he hadn't eaten fish and chips before he had come to England.

1- I'm a teacher.

He said that

2- I'm having lunch with my parents.

He said that

3- I've been to France three times.

He said that

4- I've been working very hard.

He said that

5- I bought a new car.

He said that

6- It was raining earlier.

He said that

7- The play had started when I arrived.

He said that

8- I'd already been living in London for five years.

He said that

Answers

1- He said he was a teacher. 2- She said she was having lunch with her parents. 3- He said he had been to France three times. 4- He said he had been working very hard. 5- He said he had bought a new car. 6- It had been raining earlier. 7- The play had started when he arrived. 8- he'd already been living in London for five years.

ثانياً:

Wh- questions

تمارين من الكتاب.

1- "How long does it take to get to London?"

The woman asked

2- "When did Jordan start competing in the Olympics?"

He asked

3- "Why is solar energy given the term primary renewable energy?"

He asked

4- Zaid asked Jamal "what was the hardest question you were asked?"

Zaid asked Jamal

5- Zaid asked Jamal "what is your name?"

Zaid asked Jamal.....

6- Zaid asked you "What is your name?"

Zaid asked you

7- Zaid asked Jamal "which country will be the largest producer of nuclear power?"

Zaid asked Jamal

8- Zaid asked Jamal "what source of energy will be the main energy source in the future?"

Zaid asked Jamal

Answers:-

1- How long It took to get to London, (reported question)

2- When Jordan had started competing in the Olympics. (reported question)

3- why solar energy was given the term primary renewable energy.

4- what the hardest question had been he had been asked.

5- what his name was.

6- what your name was.

7- which country would be the largest producer of nuclear power.

8- what source of energy would be the main energy source in the future.

ثالثاً (Y/N question)

1- "Do you like broccoli?"

Asma asked me if.....

2- "Did you learn about Earth's resources last week?"

Fadi asked them whether

3- "Is wood a renewable energy source?"

Zaid asked.....

Answers 1- if I liked broccoli. 2- they had learnt about Earth's resources the week before. 3- if wood was a renewable energy source .

رابعاً

التحويل العكسي: كما ورد في كتاب الأنشطة في صفحة 35

1. The interviewer asked me if I had never worked in that domain.

The interviewer asked me ".....?"

2. He asked me whether I knew what kinds of task my job required

He asked me whether ".....?"

3. He asked me if I had a specific salary in mind.

He asked me if ".....?"

4. He wondered whether I would be able to work full time in the company.

He wondered whether ".....?"

5. He wanted to know whether I was planning to take that job as a career.

He wanted to know whether ".....?"

1. " Have you ever worked in that domain

2. Do you know what kinds of task your job required?

3. " Do you have a specific salary in mind?"

4. "Will you be able to work full time in the company?"

5. " Are you planning to take this job as a career?"

Question Number Four: (10 points)

السؤال الرابع وينقسم قسمين، الفرع الاول وله اربع علامات على تحويل جمل السببية (causative).

A- Rewrite the following sentences using the causative verb forms (get/have) something done, and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)

- 1- Someone picked the fruit right from the tree.
We (have)
- 2- We asked someone to cut the fruit open and chop it up.
We (get)
- 3- A chef cooked the flowers with meat and vegetables.
We (have)
- 4- Robert didn't want anyone to give him the food raw at first.
Robert didn't (want)
- 5- Ramzi's mum prepared it for us.
We (have)
- 6- I would like someone to make me my favourite dish when I first arrive.
I (want)

Answers :- الاجابات

- يجوز استخدام مشتقات (have, get, want) في كل جملة:-

- 1- We had the fruit picked right from the tree.
- 2- We got the fruit cut open and chopped.
- 3- We had the flowers cooked with meat and vegetables.
- 4- Robert didn't want the food given raw at first.
- 5- We had it prepared by Ramzi's mum.
- 6- I want my favourite dish made when I first arrive.

A- Rewrite the following sentences using the causative verb forms (get/have) something done, and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)

- 1- I want to take my photo in front of Buckingham Palace.
..... (have)
- 2- I need to paint the bathroom. I'll call the painter today.
..... (have)
- 3- I dry-cleaned my suit yesterday.
..... (have)
- 4- Go and wash your hands. They're very dirty.
..... (get)
- 5- We will clean the hall tomorrow.
..... (have)
- 6- I am going to buy my new car next month.
..... (have)
- 7- I'm going to cut my hair at the new hairdresser's.
..... (have)
- 8- She needs to repaired her car.
..... (have)
- 9- I need to mend the air conditioning unit.
..... (have)
- 10- They will fix that broken window.
..... (have)
- 11- The chef cooked Ali's favourite meal.
Ali (have)
- 12- I repaired my phone after I dropped it.
I (have)

Answers:-

- 1- I want to **have my photo taken** in front of Buckingham Palace.
- 2- I need **to have the bathroom painted**. I'll call the painter today.
- 3- I **had my suit dry-cleaned** yesterday.
- 4- Go and **get your hands washed**. They're very dirty.
- 5- We will **have the hall cleaned** tomorrow.
- 6- I am going to **have my new car bought** next month.
- 7- I'm going to have my hair cut at the new hairdresser's.
- 8- She needs **to have her car repaired**.
- 9- I need to have the air conditioning unit mended.
- 10- They will have that broken window fixed.
- 11- Ali had his favourite meal cooked by the chef.
- 12- I had/got my phone repaired after I dropped it.

B- Write sentences which explain the possibilities of the following situations using the given modal verbs between brackets. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

(6 points)

الفرع الثاني وله 6 علامات ويطلب منك واضع السؤال تحويل الجمل التي تفسر الاحتمالات للمواقف التالية باستخدام افعال التخمين المعطاة في المستطيل اعلى الجمل. واليك اولا القاعدة:-

*sure, certain, certainly, I know not = **must have V3** من المؤكد

*sure, certain, certainly, I know not = **can't/ couldn't have V3** مستحيل

*unsure, not sure, probably, think, don't know, look like _____ = **might / might not/ could have V3** محتمل

1- Someone told me that Rami was in Mexico but I saw him yesterday so I'm sure he was not abroad.

.....(couldn't have)

2- Fatima speaks excellent French. I'm sure she has lived in Paris for a long time.

.....(must have)

3- I am sure Omar was here. I saw his car in front of the building.

.....(must have)

4- Perhaps Ahmad was telling us the truth about the accident.

.....(might have)

5- Omar missed too many lessons. I almost certain he didn't pass his final exams.

Omar.....(couldn't have)

6- I can't find my bag. I am unsure whether I left it at school or not.

.....(might have)

7- Omar was too late. Probably his car broke down on the road.

.....

8- I am sure that Maram didn't finish the project yesterday. There was so much left to do!

.....(couldn't have)

9- I am sure It wasn't Ahmad you saw yesterday. He's in Spain this week.

.....(couldn't have)

10- It is certainly that Shaker didn't rob the bank. He's such a nice person.

Shaker(couldn't have)

11- I know that Rami forgot about our appointment. He didn't come till now.

.....(must have)

12- I've lost my bag. I am sure that I left it on the train.

.....(must have)

Answers:-

1- Rami couldn't have been abroad.

2- Fatima must have lived in Paris for a long time.

3- Omar must have been here. I saw his car in front of the building.

4- Ahmad might have been telling us the truth about the accident.

5- Omar couldn't have passed his final exams.

6- I might have left it at school .

7- Omar's car might have broken down on the road.

8- Maram couldn't have finished the project yesterday. There was so much left to do!

9- It couldn't have been Ahmad you saw yesterday. He's in Spain this week.

10- Shaker couldn't have robbed the bank. He's such a nice person.

11- Rami must have forgotten about our appointment. He didn't come till now.

12- I must have left it on the train.

ركز على الجمل التالية لعدم احتوائها على دلالات.

1- It wasn't Tom who you saw in the street yesterday- he's gone away for a week.

It

2- I'm sorry to hear that your trip has been cancelled. That was a disappointment.

That

3- I don't know where I've put my glasses. I left them on my desk at home or in a car.

I

Answers:- الاجابات

1- It **couldn't have been** Tom who you saw in the street yesterday- he's gone away for a week.

من المستحيل ان يكون توم الذي راينته الشارع البارحة- لقد سافر لمدة اسبوع.

2- I'm sorry to hear that your trip has been cancelled. That **must have been** a disappointment.

اشعر بالاسف لاسمع بان رحلتك قد تم الغائها. لقد كان امر مخيبا للامال.

3- I don't know where I've put my glasses. I **might have left** them on my desk at home or in the car.

لا اعرف اين وضعت نظارتي. من الممكن انني تركتها على المكتب او على السيارة.

ركز على الجمل التالية لعدم احتوائها على دلالات. لذلك عليك ان تعرفها من خلال التفسير بعد **because**

1- This person wasn't a child, because there is an adult train ticket.

This person

2- The person was sightseeing because there is a camera.

This person

3- The person was going to a business meeting because there is a notebook.

This person

4- The person had poor eyesight because there is a pair of glasses.

This person

5- The person wasn't travelling in the summer because there are gloves and an umbrella.

This person

Answers:- الإجابات

1- This person couldn't have been a child, because there is an adult train ticket.

2- The person must have been sightseeing because there is a camera.

3- The person might have been going to a business meeting because there is a notebook.

4- The person must have had poor eyesight because there is a pair of glasses.

5- The person couldn't have been travelling in the summer because there are gloves and an umbrella.

a. I am not sure that fishermen met risks in the sea.

Fishermen

b. I am sure that women helped men in harvesting crops.

women

c. I am not sure a man lightened the streetlamps.

a man

d. I am sure that men rode donkeys.

The men

e. I am unsure that people provided water.

people

f. I am sure that a woman baked bread.

A woman

Answers:-

a. fishermen might have met risks in the sea.

b. women must have helped men in harvesting crops.

c. a man might have lightened the streetlamps.

d. that men must have ridden donkeys.

e. people might have provided water.

f. a woman must have baked bread.

- السؤال الخامس: ويحتوي فرعين، الاول الكتابة الموجهة. الثاني:- الكتابة الحرة.

Question Number Five : (7 points)

A- Guided Writing الكتابة الموجهة (2 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

Solar energy	
advantages	disadvantages
- safe	- expensive at first
- renewable	- not strong

On the one hand, there are many advantages of solar energy, for example it is safe and renewable.

On the other hand, solar energy has some disadvantages for example, it is expensive at first and it isn't strong.

The consumption of fuel in Jordan 2010- 2012	
2010	- 1500 tones
2011	- 2500 tones
2012	- 3000 tones

The consumption of fuel in Jordan was 1500 tones in 2010. In addition, the consumption increased to 2500 tones in 2011. Moreover, in 2012, the consumption increased to 3000 tones.

A blurb/ Review of a book: Oliver Twist	
Author	Charles Dickens
Subject	A boy from working class
Recommendation	Interesting novel

Oliver Twist is a novel was written by Charles Dickens. It is about a boy from working class. I recommend to read the interesting novel.

How to save natural resources	
reduce pollution	
plant more trees	
spread awareness	

Firstly, there are many ways to save natural resources such as reducing pollution and planting more trees.

In addition, there are other ways to save natural resources like spreading awareness.

Recipe: Mansaf/ How to make Mansaf	
- boil lamb meat .	
- cook the rice.	
- put meat on the rice	
- add yoghurt soup.	

In order to make Mansaf, firstly, you should boil lamb meat, then you have to cook the rice. Then you must put meat in the rice and add yoghurts soup.

Advantages of the solar energy	
- generate electricity with low costs	
- make the environment clean.	
- keep our bodies healthy.	
- reduce the costs of energy in the country	

- Firstly, there are many advantages of the solar energy such as generating electricity with low costs and making the environment clean.

- In addition, there are other advantages like keeping our bodies healthy and reducing the costs of energy in the country.

B. Free writing: (5 points)

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

واليك اخي الطالب معظم مواضع الكتابة التي وردت في الكتاب.

The sun is considered as one of the most important renewable sources of energy. It is sustainable and not finite. Using the energy of the sun has many advantages because it is free and it lasts forever. It reduces our dependence on the products of oil and makes the energy we use in our life safe and reliable. However, generating energy from the sun cost much money and it needs expert engineers in the field of energy to generate it safely. I think, the energy of the sun is the best solution for the energy problems in the world.

تعتبر الشمس واحدة من أهم مصادر الطاقة المتجددة. انها مستدامة وليست محدودة. لاستخدام الطاقة من الشمس العديد من المزايا فهي مجانية كما انها تستمر إلى الأبد. فهي تقلل من اعتمادنا على منتجات النفط وتجعل الطاقة التي نستخدمها في حياتنا آمنة وموثوق بها. ومع ذلك، فان توليد الطاقة من الشمس يكلف الكثير من المال ويحتاج الى مهندسين خبراء في مجال الطاقة ليتم توليدها بأمان. أعتقد، وتعتبر الطاقة الشمسية أفضل حل لمشاكل الطاقة في العالم.

Crude oil is currently the most important source of energy in the world. It is like the air to our life and without crude oil, life will never continue easily. All the sectors of our life depend on crude oil, like transportation as all the vehicle need oil to work and electricity because it depends directly on the products of oil to be generated. Unfortunately, Crude oil is a finite source of energy, so that we have to look for renewable sources of energy to let life continue and to live safe and comfortable.

النفط الخام حاليا هو أهم مصدر للطاقة في العالم. هو مثل الهواء لحياتنا وبدون النفط الخام، فان الحياة لا تستمر بسهولة. تعتمد جميع قطاعات حياتنا على النفط الخام، مثل وسائل النقل فجميع المركبات تحتاج النفط لكي تعمل كما ان الكهرباء تعتمد بشكل مباشر على منتجات النفط حتى يتم توليدها. لسوء الحظ، النفط الخام هو مصدر محدود للطاقة، لذلك يجب أن نبحث عن مصادر للطاقة المتجددة من أجل أن تستمر الحياة ولكي نعيش آمنين ومرتاحين.

Reading book is one of my favourite hobbies. Reading books is beneficial to our minds as it refreshes our ability of thinking and it makes us educated. I am interested in reading books about science as they keep me in touch with the recent inventions in the world of technology. Moreover, they enable me to understand the world from a scientific point of view. I feel confident that the information I have will make me a polymath in the field of science and technology and one day I will be able to discover something beneficial for the humanity.

I am fond of reading novels and Oliver Twist by Charls Dickins is my favourite novel. I read it many times. Oliver Twist teaches the reader many lessons about humanity and how we should treat others. Oliver, despite his poverty, is a hero. Dickins could draw an interesting image of the treatment that Oliver had at his childhood. This image should teach human beings how they should feel towards poor people. We should respect each other and we should realise that poverty is not a sin.

أنا مغرم بقراءة الروايات وأوليفر تويست التي كتبها تشارلز ديكنز هي روايتي المفضلة. قرأتها مرات عديدة. أوليفر تويست تعلم القارئ دروساً كثيرة عن الإنسانية، وكيف ينبغي لنا أن نتعامل مع الآخرين. أوليفر، رغم فقره، فانه بطل. ولقد تمكن ديكنز من رسم صورة مثيرة للاهتمام للمعاملة التي عاشها أوليفر في طفولته. هذه الصورة يجب أن تعلم البشر كيف يجب أن يشعروا تجاه الفقراء. علينا أن نحترم بعضنا البعض وعلينا أن ندرك أن الفقر ليس خطيئة.

My childhood is the best period I had in my life. I could enjoy every moment of it. I used to play with my friends. We played football in the street using a ball made of cloth. We went swimming in the pools which are made for irrigation. At the age of 12, we started playing chess and going on picnics with the school. Our games were simple but we enjoyed them very much. I wish I could bring those days back one day.

طفولتي هي أفضل فترة في حياتي. تمكنت من ان استمتع كل لحظة منها. اعتدت على اللعب مع أصدقائي. لعبنا كرة القدم في الشارع باستخدام الكرة مصنوعة من القماش. ذهبنا السباحة في المسابح التي خصصت للري. وفي سن ال 12، وبدأنا لعب الشطرنج والذهاب في نزهات مع المدرسة. وكانت العابنا بسيطة ولكننا استمتعنا بها كثيرا. أتمنى أن لتلك الأيام أن تعود في يوم من الأيام.

Life in Jordan is rich with traditions especially in meals. Mansaf is considered as the most famous traditional meal in Jordan. Everyone likes Mansaf. It is a symbol of the hospitality and generosity of the Jordanian people. We produce it in weddings, meetings, parties and in funerals. It consists of rice, yoghurt and lamb meat. There are some additions like the herbs and we usually eat green onion with it. I like Mansaf very much. It is my best dish.

الحياة في الأردن غنية بالتقاليد خاصة في وجبات الطعام. ويعتبر المنسف الوجبة التقليدية الأكثر شهرة في الأردن. الجميع يحب المنسف. فهو رمز للضيافة ولكرم الشعب الأردني. ونحن نقدمه في الأعراس والاجتماعات والحفلات والمآتم. وهو يتألف من الأرز واللبن ومن لحم الضأن. هناك بعض الإضافات مثل الأعشاب ونحن عادة نأكل البصل الأخضر معه. أنا أحب المنسف كثيرا. فهو طريقي المفضل.

Mansaf is a traditional Jordanian dish made of lamb cooked in sharab which is made from jameed and served with rice. It is the national dish of Jordan and it is also common in Palestine. The name of the dish comes from the term "large tray" or "large dish".

The lamb is cooked in a broth made with a fermented then dried yogurt-like product called jameed, and served on a large platter with a layer of flatbread (markook or shrak) topped with rice and then meat, garnished with almonds and pine nuts, and then sauce poured over all.

Mansaf, as historian and anthropologist Yousef Ghawanmeh states in his book The cultural history of Jordan during the Mamluk period 1250–1517, is associated with a traditional Jordanian culture based on an agro-pastoral lifestyle in which meat and yogurt are readily available. Mansaf is served on special occasions such as weddings, births and graduations, or to honor a guest, and on major holidays such as Eid ul-Fitr, Eid ul-Adha, and Jordan's Independence Day.

It is traditionally eaten collectively from a large platter in the Bedouin and rural style, standing around the platter with the left hand behind the back and using the right hand instead of spoons.

المنسف هو الطبق الأردني التقليدي ويتم عمله باللحم المطبوخ في شراب وهو مصنوع من الجميد (المخمرة اللبن المجفف) ويقدم مع الأرز. هو الطبق الوطني في الأردن، وأيضاً الشائع في فلسطين. اسم الطبق يأتي من مصطلح "القدر الكبير" أو "الطبق الكبير".

يتم طبخ اللحم الضأن في المرق المصنوع من الجميد واللبن، ويقدم في طبق كبير مع طبقة من الخبز المشروح (خبز الصاج أو الشراك) ويوضع فوقه الأرز ثم اللحم، مزخرف مع اللوز والصنوبر، ثم يسكب اللبن المطبوخ (الشراب) فوقه.

يذكر المؤرخ وعالم الأنثروبولوجيا يوسف غوانمة في كتابه التاريخ الثقافي الأردني خلال العصر المملوكي 1250-1517، بأن المنسف مرتبط مع الثقافة الأردنية التقليدية القائمة على نمط الحياة الزراعية حيث أن اللحوم واللبن متوفرة بسهولة. يتم تقديم المنسف في المناسبات الخاصة مثل حفلات الزفاف، والموايد والتخرج، أو لتكريم الضيف، وعلى الأعياد الكبرى مثل عيد الفطر وعيد الأضحى، وعيد الاستقلال الأردني.

تقليدياً، يؤكل المنسف بشكل جماعي في طبق كبير بأسلوب بدوي وريفى، والوقوف حول الطبق مع وضع اليد اليسرى خلف الظهر واستخدام اليد اليمنى بدلاً من الملاعق.

