

احفظ مصطلحات الجسم والمتلازمات و محايد الجنس والافعال المركبة :

Gender-neutral words كلمات محايدة بين الجنسين	Gender-specific words كلمات محددة الجنس	Arabic
Business person	Businessman / businesswoman	رجل اعمال
sales assistant / salesperson	sales man / sales lady	مساعد مبيعات
head teacher	headmaster / headmistress	مدير مدرسة
humans	mankind	البشر
postal worker	post man / post woman	عامل بريد
chairperson	chairman	رئيس
sailor	seaman	بحار
astronaut	spaceman	رائد فضاء
police officer	Policeman / policewoman	موظف شرطة
flight attendant	Steward / stewardess	مضيف طيران
they	he / she	هم
their	his / her	لهم
firefighter	fireman	عامل اطفاء

A postman delivers your post.

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

Body idioms	Meaning	Arabic
get it off your chest	to tell someone about something that has been worrying you	يفرغ - يشكي عن مشكلة ما
get cold feet	to lose your confidence in something at the last minute	تفقد الثقة بنفسك اخر لحظة
play it by ear	To decide how to deal with a situation as it develops	تقرر كيفية التعامل مع موقف
keep your chin up	to remain cheerful in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement	يبقى مرح وقت الصعوبات
have a head for figures	to have a natural mental ability for Maths / numbers	ان يكون لك عقل رياضي
put my back into it	tried extremely hard ; put a lot of effort into something	يحاول بكل جهده

1. I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll ----- at the last moment.

2. If you've got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to ----- .

3. I don't think I would be a very good accountant. I don't really -----.

4. ----- ! I'm sure everything will be fine in the end.

5. I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to -----.

- Replace the underlined phrases with the correct **body idiom**. / - Replace the underlined **body idiom** with the correct one.

Collocations	Arabic	Collocations	Arabic
draw up a timetable	write a schedule / يصمم جدول	take a break	يرتاح
do exercise	keep fit / يتمرّن	make a start	يبدأ
do a subject	study / يدرس	make a difference	يغير شيء

Collocations	Arabic
Blame or punish a person for something he / she has done. / (to say that someone is responsible for something)	يلوم او يعاقب شخص
spill a drink : (to accidentally flow over the edge of a container)	يسكب شراب
pop a balloon : (to burst, or to make something burst, with a short, explosive sound)	يفرقع البالون
recall an event : remember /	يتذكر حدث

Collocations	Arabic	Collocations	Arabic
make - a mistake	يرتكب خطأ	join - a company	ينضم الى شركة
ask - questions	يسأل اسئلة	cause - offence	يسبب اساءة
shake - hands	يصافح	make - small talk	يعمل حديث قصير
earn - respect	يكسب الاحترام	(take a course) (drop a course) (get a job)	

Prepositions	Arabic	Prepositions	Arabic
work as	يعمل ك	ask about	يسال عن
decide on	يقرر	good at	جيد في
translate into	يترجم الى	talk about	يتحدث عن

Phrasal Verbs	Meaning in English	Arabic
come up with	produce something, especially when pressured or challenged think of / thought of (an idea , a way ,)	يتوصل الى - يخرج ب يفكر ب
get away with	to do something wrong without being discovered or with only a minor punishment not be blamed for	ينجو بقلته
look forward to	to wait with pleasure	يتشوق الى
go ahead with	to begin to do	يباشر
leave out	to not include it - omit it	يستثني - يحذف
look into	to investigate - to study (a problem , incident , matter , a story)	يستقصي
point out	to show - to make clear	يوضح
carry out - 2017	to do - to perform - complete (a task , experiment , research)	ينفذ
come about	happen or take place	يحدث
grow up	spend my childhood	ينمو - يترعرع
get on with	be friendly	يتماشى مع
stand out	to be much better than other similar people or things	يبرز - يتميز
speed up	hurry up	يكتشف
make up	invent	يخترع
make out	understand	يفهم
Find out	discover	يكتشف

Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
look	Look up a word in the dictionary 2016 Look for something you have lost Look forward to something exciting	يبحث في القاموس يبحث عن شيء يتطلع بامل
get	Get over an illness, and feel better Get up in the morning Get on with your work and complete it	يتغلب على ينهض من النوم يبدأ عمله
take	Take up a new hobby Take away some fast food Take off your shoes when you get home	يبدأ بممارسة ياخذ بعض الطعام السريع يخلع الحذاء
go	Go away from home for a holiday Go back to where you started Go a head with a plan, and do it	يغادر البيت يعود يتابع او يستمر

Complete the sentences with collocations :

(Replace the misused word)

1. Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to -----.
2. If you are polite, you won't -----or upset anybody.
3. Before the serious discussion starts, we always ----- ; it's often about the weather!
4. Nasser has applied to ----- the ----- where his father works.
5. In business, when you meet someone for the first time, it's polite to-----.
6. After the talk, there will be a chance for you to----- about anything you don't understand.
7. By working hard, you will----- the -----of your boss.
8. If you want to lose weight, you should ----- everyday.
9. The deadline is tomorrow, and you haven't done everything yet. You really must ----- .
- 10.If you send money to charity, you will ----- to a lot of lives.
11. You look tired. Why don't you ----- ?
12. I need to organize my time better. I think I'll -----.

Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions :

(about - as - at - in - into - on - about)

1. Would you like to work ----- a teacher in a big school?
2. We need to decide ----- a place to meet. (as - on - at - into) 2018
3. Can you translate this Arabic ----- English for me, please?
4. I'd like to talk ----- the film I've just seen; it was brilliant!
5. The teacher asked us ----- our favourite books.
6. My sister is really good ----- drawing and painting.

Derivation

١. دائما قبل الأسماء صفات وبعد الصفات أسماء وبعد الأسماء الضمائر أفعال وقبل الأفعال أسماء وبعد الأفعال ظروف وبعد الظروف صفات

verb	ate	ise	ize	en	ed				
noun	ion / ness	ity / age	ment	ence	ency	gy / ure	ing / dom	ist / isme	er / or
adjective	al	ive	ant	ent	ful	ous	ible	able	ic
adverb	ly								

(adjective + noun + verb + adverb + adjective + noun)

Choose the correct answer :

1. One of the most important things that we give children is a good -----.(educate - education - educational - educationally)
2. If you work hard, I'm sure you will ----- . (success - succeed - successful - successfully)
3. Congratulations ! Not many people ----- such high marks. (achievement - achieve - achieved)
4. My father works for an ----- that helps to protect the environment. (organize - organization - organised)
5. It's amazing to watch the ----- of a baby in the first year of life. (develop - development - developed)
6. Before you apply for a job, check that you have the correct ----- . (qualify - qualified - qualification)
7. The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a----- . (recommend - recommended - recommendation)
8. Congratulations on a very----- business deal. (succeed - success - successful)
9. We should always be ready to listen to good ----- (advise - advice - advisable)
10. My father often talks about what he did in his ----- . (young - youth)
11. It's important to have an ----- of different countries' customs. (aware - awareness)
12. The graduation ceremony was a very ----- occasion for everyone. (memory - memorise - memorable)
13. Nuts contain useful ----- such as oils and fats. (nutritious - nutrition - nutrients)
14. Have you had any ----- of learning another language ? (experienced - experience)
15. Is one side of the brain more ----- than the other ? (dominate - dominance - dominant)
16. Whether or not you remember something that you have learnt in the past ----- on the experience you had while you were learning it . (dependence - depend - dependant)
17. I'm confused. Could you give me some -----, please ? (advisable - advice - advise)
18. Before an exam, you must ----- everything you have learnt. (revision - revise - revisable)
19. In hot weather our bodies are in danger of ----- . (dehydrate - dehydration - dehydrated)
20. Don't talk to the driver. He must ----- . (concentration - concentrate - concentrated)
21. How quickly does blood ----- round the body ? (circulation - circulate - circulated)
22. Kareem is a ----- journalist, he has worked previously for many scientific journals. (qualification - qualify - qualified)
23. Doing lots of exercise won't keep you healthy if you don't eat ----- food as well. (nutrients - nutritious - nutrition) 2016
24. Services, mostly travel and tourism ----- the majority of our economy. (dominant - dominate - dominance)
25. Khalid is a very ----- and adaptable worker, I believe that he can be successful in any position. (competence - compete - competent)
26. In the Middle East today, entrepreneurship is ----- important. (particular - particularly)
27. It is important because of the ----- job market. (compete - competent - competence)
28. It is important to give young people the ----- so that they can help themselves. (know - known - knowledge)
29. If they cannot find jobs, they can creat their own and then, -----, generate jobs for others. (ideal - ideally)
30. ----- have been set up. (organize - organized - organisation)
31. They have been set up to guide young people through the process of business ----- (create - creative - creation) .
32. Universities in the region have started ----- entrepreneurship courses to students. (teach - teacher - teaching)
33. Young people can have control over their own ----- futures. (economy - economic - economically)
34. In the Middle East, it is a ----- learning experience for young people. (critic - critical - critically)
35. Language ----- is becoming an important requirement for many jobs. (proficient - proficiency) 2017
36. My grandfather often tells us about what he did in his ----- . (young - youth) 2017
37. Olives which are----- grown in the world, have been cultivated for over 6.000 years. (extend - extensive - extensively) 2017
38. It is important to have an ----- of different countries' customs. (aware - awareness) 2017
39. Maha shows great ----- for her new job as a lawyer in the court . (enthusiasm , enthusiastic , enthusiastically) 2018
40. Our national team is now well- ----- for the second round of the competition . (qualify , qualification , qualified)
41. With children, it is important to ----- the right balance between love and discipline. (achieve , achieved , achievable)
42. I used to eat too much junk food, but now I have a much healthier----- . (diet - dietary)
43. It's----- to take regular breaks when revising. (benefit - beneficial - beneficially)
44. It's important to drink a lot of water in order to avoid----- . (dehydrate - dehydration - dehydrated)
45. Don't sit still for too long - move around frequently to increase your----- . (circle - circular - circulation)
46. Zainab listens to music while she's working. It helps her----- . (concentrates - concentration - concentrated)
47. Adnan never forgets anything! He's got an amazing----- . (memorize - memory - memorable)
48. You need ----- at language to work fast. (proficient - proficiently - proficiency)

GUIDED WRITING :

Curriculum Vitae	
Name	Farida Jabari
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Qualification	Degree in English (2009 CE)
Work experience	2009 - now Teacher of English, Ein Ghazal Secondary School, Zarka –
Personal attributes	dedicated, ambitious worker.

This C.V is for Farida Jabri who lives in 215 Rainbow Street, Amman and who has got a degree in English in 2009. Moreover, she worked as a teacher of English in Ein Ghazal Secondary School in Zarka from 2010 to now.

Reasons that make people leave their home countries
seek better life - complete education - find better jobs - learn about different cultures -

There are many reasons that make people leave their home countries **such as** seeking better life , completing education and finding better jobs. **Also, another reason is** learning about different cultures.

Compulsory Education in different countries	
England	5-16 years
Jordan	6-16 years
Turkey	6-18 years
Japan	6-15 years

1. Turkish children have the most compulsory schooling but Japanese children have the least compulsory schooling..
2. In Jordan, children start school a year later than English children but Jordanian children can leave school earlier one year than English children.

The most popular university subjects		
Subject	No. applications in 2014 CE	Change since 2013 CE
Business Studies	280,240	+ 3.2 %
Visual Arts	244,620	+ 2.4 %
Biology	231,720	+ 8 %
Engineering	141,100	+ 11 %
Physics	104,410	+ 5 %

Business studies is the most popular subject but physics is the least popular one and it is not as popular as Biology . Also, Engineering is less popular than Visual Arts but it is more popular than Physics. .

ways to	Listen - use - find ----	There are many ways to..... such as –v-ing
What ?	Ban - put - fine	There are many things such as +V-ing
How?	Listen ... - read	There are many ways such as + V-ing
Why / Why do ?	Buy - book pay	There are many reasons that make such as +V-ing
The ways	Listen	There are many ways such as + V-ing
Advantages of	easy , fast	There are many advantages of such as being
Characteristics of	Students attend.... – students have...	There are many characteristics..... For example, students
Successful people	Work hard – welcome change	There are many qualities for successful people such as +V-ing
Landline phones	Old – large and heavy	Landline phones are old , large and heavy .
Tablet computer	Light and heavy	Tablet computer is light and heavy .
Location	Amman	Amman is located in Amman
Watching sports on TV	Exciting , comfortable and cheap	Watching sports on TV is exciting, and
Date of construction	1970	It was constructed in 1970
Date of building	2001	It was built in 2001
Purpose of building	Protection of the Roman borders	It was built to protect the Roman borders
Duration	Two years	It lasted two years
Description of the building	Huge towers – 23 rooms	It has huge towers and twenty-three rooms
Date of birth	801 CE	He was born in 801 BC
Date of death	873 BC	He died in 873 BC
Profession - occupation	Physician, ... , ..	He was a physician .

Indirect Questions

Questions is introduced with (what , where , why , who , when , how , how much , ... etc.).

Could you tell me ... ?

Do you know ..?

Do you mind telling me ..?

Could you explain .?

١. نضع (Wh - How) كما هي في جملة الحل واذا لم توجد في السؤال نضع (If)

٢. (do) تحذف ونكمل باقي الجملة كما هي

٣. (does) تحذف ويضاف للفعل ...-es

٤. (did) تحذف ويحول الفعل للماضي

٥. اذا لم يوجد في الجملة (do-does-did) نعكس الفاعل مع الفعل المساعد ثم نكمل الجملة - ملاحظة : لا يتغير زمن الجملة او الضمائر او الظروف

٦. استخدام (Do you mind ...) مع اسئلة (Yes / No) نحول الفعل الرئيسي الى (V+ing)

٧. استخدام (Do you mind ...) مع اسئلة (Wh-Q) تصبح (Do you mind telling me + wh ...)

٨. استخدام (Do you mind ...) مع اسئلة (Why) تصبح (Do you mind explaining why ...)

When **does** the lesson **end** ?

Do you know when the lesson **ends** ?

Is this the right bus for the school ?

Could you tell me **if/whether this is** the right bus for the school?

The Impersonal Passive

Active Sentences

Impersonal Passive

We can use the impersonal passive with:

(say = said , think = thought , claim = claimed , believe = believed , prove = proved , know – known, assume - assumed

١. نضع **it** كفاعل في البداية ٢. نحول الفعل الاول للمبني للمجهول ويبقى باقي الجملة كما هي :

- Scientists **say** that dolphins **are** highly intelligent .

- **It is said that** dolphins are highly intelligent

3. The impersonal passive can also be used with (object + infinitive) :

١. نبدأ بالفاعل الثاني بعد (that) كفاعل اول ٢. نحول الفعل الاول للمبني للمجهول ثم نصيف كلمة (to) مباشرة ٣. نحول الفعل الثاني بعد كلمة (to) حسب القواعد التالية :

- They believe that **the story is true** .

- **The story is believed to be true.**

تحويل الفعل الاول للمبني للمجهول	تحويل الفعل الثاني بعد كلمة (to)
V1 / V+s ----- (am – is – are) + V3	V1 / V+s ----- V-inf.
V2 ----- (was – were) + V3	am, is, are----- be
will , can, must , has to , used to ----- (will , used to + be) + V3	was, were ----- have been
has / have + V3 ----- (has / have + been) + V3	V2 / has +V3 / have + V3 / had +V3 ----- have +V3
am, is, are, was, were + V-ing ---- (am ,is ,are,was,were) + being +V3	will + V-inf. ----- V- inf.

التحويل العكسي

١. نحذف الكلمات من الفعل المساعد الى كلمة (to) .

٢. نحضر الفاعل الموجود في الجملة قبل الفعل المساعد ونضعه بعد كلمة (that)

٣. نحوله اولاً ثم نبدأ بالخطوات السابقة

٤. اذا لم يكن فعل المبني للمجهول محول الى المعلوم ...

- The brain **is said to** be good like a computer. - **Scientists say that**-----

Tag Questions

الفعل المساعد المثبت يصبح منفي والمنفي مثبت	is..... isn't / isn't is
اذا لم يكن في الجملة فعل مساعد : نحضر	V-inf. don't / V+s-es doesn't / V2 didn't
1. He has to / has ... , doesn't he ?	3. He had to / had... , didn't he ?
2.They have to / have , don't they ?	4.They have + V3 , haven't they ?
5. He has + V3 , hasn't he ?	6. He had + V3 , hadn't he ?
- Let's , shall we ?	- Open the door. , will you / won't you ?
- I will , shall I ?	- Don't / Never , will you ?
- I am / I'm , aren't I ?	- I wish , may I ?
- He's playing / He's a doctor , isn't he ?	- I'd done (V3) , hadn't I ?
- He's done (V3) , hasn't he ?	- I'd rather , wouldn't I ?
- I'd like (V1) , wouldn't I ?	- I'd better , hadn't I ?
- everyone, everybody , no one , nobody, someone,	somebody is , has , wants----- , aren't , haven't , don't they ?
- everything , nothing , anything , this , that	- Nothing ----- , ----- it ?
- never – rarely – hardly – barely – scarcely – neither – no one	
- nothing – nobody	
We can rephrase questions starting (Shall I) :	
e.g. Shall I help you with your homework ? (Make a question tag)	الكلمات التالية تدل على النفي فيكون السؤال الذيلي مثبت اعادة صياغة الجملة التي تبدأ ب (Shall I) I'll help you with your homework, shall I ?

Pasive Voice المبني للمجهول

Active	Passive
Present Simple : S + V1 + O Sami plays tennis.	Present Simple : O + (am – is – are) + P.P + by + S Tennis is played by Sami.
Past Simple : S + V2 + O Ali drove a lorry.	Past Simple : O + (was / were) + P.P + by + S A lorry was driven by Ali.
Future Simple : S + (will / shall , used to .) + V . inf. + O Ali will visit Sami.	Future Simple : O + (will / shall , ...) + be + P.P + by + S Sami will be visited by Ali.
Present Continuous : S + (am-is-are) + V . ing + O He is playing tennis now.	Present Continuous : O + (am-is-are) + being + P.P + by + S Tennis is being played now.
Past Continuous : S + (was / were) + V . ing + O He was playing tennis.	Past Continuous : O + (was / were) + being + P.P + by + S Tennis was being played.
Future Perfect : S + will + have + P.P + O He will have completed the work.	Future Perfect : O + will + have + been + P.P + by + S The work will have been completed
Perfect : S + (has-have-had) + P.P + O Sami has finished painting.	Perfect : O + (has-have-had) + been + P.P + by + S Painting has been finished by Sami.

Wish = If only

Rule	Wish – If only : (express regrets about the past)
V2 ----- hadn't + V3	I <i>slept</i> too long. I wish I <i>hadn't slept</i>
didn't + V-inf. ----- had + V3	I <i>didn't do</i> If only I <i>had done</i>
wasn't – weren't ----- had been	I <i>wasn't</i> successful. I wish I <i>had been</i>
Rule	Wish – If only : (express wishes about the present)
V1 / V-s ----- didn't + V-inf.	We <i>live</i> in a small flat I wish we <i>didn't live</i>
don't / doesn't + V-inf. ----- V2	I <i>don't know</i> the answer. I wish I <i>knew</i> the answer.
am / is / are ----- weren't	He <i>is not</i> tall enough. He wishes he <i>were</i> taller.
am not / isn't / aren't ----- were	He <i>is</i> far from here. He wishes he <i>weren't</i> far
regret + V-ing ----- hadn't + V3	I <i>regret being</i> angry ----- I wish I <i>hadn't been</i> angry.
regret + not + V-ing ----- had + V3	I <i>regret not being</i> happy. ---- I wish I <i>had been</i> happy.
should have + V3 ----- had + V3	He <i>should have</i> been careful. – He wishes he <i>had</i> been
shouldn't have + V3 ----- hadn't + V3	He <i>shouldn't have</i> been careless. He wishes he <i>hadn't</i> been ..

تحويل الأفعال

can	couldn't	can't	could
will	wouldn't	won't	would
am - is - are	weren't	have + V3 / has + V3	hadn't + V3
V1 / Vs-es	didn't + inf.	have to / has to = V1	didn't have to
don't / doesn't + V-inf	V2	Have / has = V1	didn't have
am not - is not - are not	were	must - mustn't	hadn't to - had to

Conditional Sentences

If Clause – Type zero -	Main Clause - حقيقة ثابتة لا تتغير
If (When) + S + simple present He, she , it + Vs-es / don't – doesn't +V-inf.	Subject + simple present (a fact) He, she , it + Vs-es / don't – doesn't +V-inf.

If Clause – Type one - 1	Main Clause - محتمل الحدوث
If + S + simple present – V1-Vs-es He, she , it + Vs-es / don't – doesn't +V-inf.	Subject + <i>will / won't</i> (modals) + infinitive

1. **provided that - unless - as long as - Even if**
 بشرط ان اذا لم طالما حتى لو

ادوات اخرى لها نفس قاعدة if ولكن المعنى مختلف

3. **The Third conditional (Type 3) :** The third sequence refers to a condition which was not met in the past :

If Clause – Type 3	Main Clause - الخيال
If + S + had + P.P (V3) hadn't + PP (V3)	S + would have / could have / might have + P.P (V3) ربما كان من الممكن - قدرة تاكد

Quantifiers to make comparisons المقارنات لعمل المقارنة

taller X shorter	hotter X colder	better X worse	the most X the least
bigger X smaller	later X earlier	farther X nearer	the most X the fewest
cheaper X more expensive	longer X shorter	poorer X richer	more X fewer
easier X more difficult	faster X slower		more X less

tall (short adjective)	taller than - (er – than)	The tallest - (The – est)
expensive (long adjective)	more expensive than	The most expensive
be + asadj.....as / V + asadv...as	as much / many +as	

التحويل من (more) الى (as as)

- عند التحويل من (more) الى (as as) : اذا بدأ السؤال بعكس الاسماء اي بوضع Ahmad في بداية الجملة بدل Ali :
اولا ننفي الفعل الموجود في الجملة :
is تصبح isn't - are تصبح aren't وهكذا . / V + s -es تصبح don't او doesn't حسب الفاعل الموجود في بداية الجملة .
نضع مكان كلمة more كلمة as ثم نضع مكان كلمة than كلمة as ونكمل الجملة كما هي .
او نستطيع عند اعادة الكتابة تحويل كلمة more الى كلمة less دون اي تغيير في الجملة سوى عكس الاسماء او اقطاب الجملة
- 1. Ali's car is more expensive than Ahmad's. Ahmad's car is less expensive than Ali's
Ahmad's car isn't as expensive as Ali's
- 2. Ali plays more quickly than Ahmad Ahmad plays less quickly than Ali.
Ahmad doesn't play as quickly as Ali

التحويل من صفة مضاف لها (er) الى (as as) :

- عند التحويل من (er) الى (as as) : اذا بدأ السؤال بعكس الاسماء اي بوضع Ahmad في بداية الجملة بدل Ali :
اولا ننفي الفعل الموجود في الجملة :
is تصبح isn't - are تصبح aren't وهكذا . / V + s -es
نضع كلمة as بدل er المضافة للصفة ثم نضع مكان كلمة than كلمة as ونكمل الجملة كما هي .
او نستطيع عند اعادة الكتابة تحويل الصفة بان نحضر عكسها دون اي تغيير في الجملة سوى عكس الاسماء او اقطاب الجملة
- 2. Ali is taller than Ahmad Ahmad is shorter than Ali .
Ahmad isn't as tall as Ali

التحويل من (as as) الى (more) :

- عند التحويل من (as as) الى (more) : اذا بدأ السؤال بعكس الاسماء اي بوضع Ahmad في بداية الجملة بدل Omar :
اولا : الفعل الموجود في الجملة منفي يصبح مثبت ::
isn't تصبح is - aren't تصبح are وهكذا . / don't او doesn't تحذف ونعيد الفعل بعد هما الى V + s -es .
نضع مكان كلمة as كلمة more ثم نضع مكان كلمة as كلمة than ونكمل الجملة كما هي .
او نستطيع عند اعادة الكتابة تحويل كلمة not الى كلمة less دون اي تغيير في الجملة سوى عكس الاسماء او اقطاب الجملة
- 1. Omar is not as generous as Ahmad..... Ahmad is more generous than Omar.
Omar is less generous than Ahmad .
- 3. Ali doesn't play as quickly as Omar. Omar plays more quickly than Ali.
Ali plays less quickly than Omar.

التحويل من (as as) الى (er) :

- عند التحويل من (as as) الى (er) : اذا بدأ السؤال بعكس الاسماء اي بوضع Omar في بداية الجملة بدل Ali :
اولا ننفي الفعل الموجود في الجملة :
isn't تصبح is - aren't تصبح are وهكذا .
نضيف للصفة er ونحذف as الموجودة قبل الصفة ثم نضع مكان كلمة as كلمة than ونكمل الجملة كما هي .
او نستطيع عند اعادة الكتابة بتحويل الصفة بان نحضر عكسها دون اي تغيير في الجملة سوى عكس الاسماء او اقطاب الجملة
- 2. Ali isn't as tall as Omar. Omar is taller than Ali.
Ali is shorter than Omar.

استخدام (as much) و (as many) :

- اذا دخلت (as many) - (as much) على (fewer – less) لا نغير شيئ في الجملة ولا نبديل الاسماء ولكن ننفي الفعل قبل كلمة المقارنة :
1. There are fewer houses in my village than in their village . (as many)
There aren't as many houses in my village as in their village .
- 2. Ali has less water than Omar. (as much) Ali doesn't have as much water as Omar .
- اذا دخلت (as many) - (as much) على (more) نبديل الاسماء وننفي الفعل قبل كلمة المقارنة :
1. My brother eats more fast food than me . (as much)
I don't eat as much fast food as my brother .
- 2. There are more people in Amman than in Zarka . (as many)
There aren't as many people in Zarka as in Amman .

Question Number Three (13 points)

A. Correct the verbs between brackets :

(4 points)

1. The teacher won't be pleased if I ----- a good essay. (not write)
2. At the moment, a lot of research into the language ----- . (do)
3. We didn't catch the earlier bus. We're late. If only ----- the earlier bus. (catch)
4. If you had done the course, you ----- enough experience to apply for the job. (have)
5. Unless you have a language degree, you ----- able to become an interpreter. (not be)
6. Saleem and his brother spoke French in the conference, ----- ? (do)
7. Mr Tareq will ----- a more responsible post by the manager. (offer)
8. Do you mind ----- me the new letter. (send)
9. The letter ----- correctly yesterday. (write)
10. I feel ill. I wish I----- so many sweets . (not eat)
11. Provided that it----- , we will have a picnic next week. (not rain)
12. If only I ----- my ticket! (not lose)
13. Oh no! I've forgotten my library book. **I wish I**----- at home. (not, leave)
14. Jordanian sign language is the sign language that ----- in Jordan. (use)
15. At the moment a lot of research into the language ----- . (do)
16. Water ----- to ice if the temperature falls bellow zero. (turn)
17. Before 2000, very little research ----- . (carry out)
18. Saleem and his brother spoke French in the conference, ----- they ? (do) 2016
19. The keyword ----- the student to answer the question, won't it ? (help) 2017
20. Smaller amounts of food, live animals and machinery -----to the EU *in 1997*. (export)
21. Our final science project has ----- as the best project. (be , choose) 2017
22. We should always be polite even if we ----- tired. (feel)
23. Rawan always takes her mobile when she ----- (go out) 2017
24. The students are ----- to study well in the exams . (believe)
25. The books have ----- by the Ministry of education. (be , change)
26. What would you have done if you ----- a new car . (buy)
27. It is too hot . If only it ----- cooler. (be)
28. It was too hot . If only it ----- cooler. (be)
29. If only I ----- wallet . (not , lose)
30. I am cold . If only I ----- a coat. (bring)

B. Complete each of the following sentences by adding the correct question tag to the end of each of them.

1. Let's go home, -----?
2. I'm right , -----?
3. Open the door, -----?
4. I'll help you with your homework, ----- ?
5. He has to quit fatty food, -----?
6. Jordan University has a good reputation, ----- ?
7. They sold their house, ----- ?
8. Your mother comes from Madaba , -----?
9. Saleem and his brother spoke French in the conference, ----- ?
10. They have to do it , -----?
11. He'd clean the car, -----?
12. He'd cleaned the car , -----?
13. He's playing football , -----?
14. He's played football, -----?
15. Nobody has done their homework, -----?
16. He'd rather -----, -----?
17. He'd better -----, -----?

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

1. People believe that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.
Solving puzzles -----
2. Did she make it on time ?
Can you tell me ----- ?
3. I regret that I don't have enough money with me now.
I wish -----
4. There is less information on the website than in the book. (as much)

5. The cheapest thing on the menu is orange juice.
The least -----
6. Is it possible to improve your memory ?
Do you know ----- ?
7. Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.
Exercise -----
8. Samia regrets being angry at breakfast time.
If only -----
9. Ahmad should have studied hard before the exam.
Ahmad wishes -----
10. If our team wins the match, they won't leave the stadium.
Unless -----
11. Our teacher has already marked our exams, and now someone is checking them.
Our exams -----
12. They have just discovered some books that people wrote 200 years ago.
Some books -----
13. Neither Maths nor Science are as popular as English.
English -----
14. Is there a connection between the amount of TV people watch and how fit they are ?
Do you know -----?
15. Doing regular exercise is believed to reduce the risk of several diseases .
People believe that -----
16. We believe that Sami has a special fluency in French.
Sami -----
17. Children like playing football more than playing basketball.
Children don't -----
18. People know that smoking cigarettes has been dangerous .
Smoking cigarettes -----
19. The teacher has appreciated the students' works.
The students' works -----
20. People believe that some animals will disappear in the future.
Some animals -----
21. Jordanian schools are not as attractive as American schools .
American schools -----
22. You ought to study very often . **Why** -----?
23. You shouldn't eat too much salt. **If I** -----
24. I'm sorry that I didn't read the book . **I wish** -----
25. Not as many people applied for Law in 2014 CE as in 2013 CE.
In 2013 CE , -----

25. This book changed my way of thinking . This book -----me. (influence)
 26. It was done accidentally . It wasn't ----- . (purpose)
 27. Who is in charge of these children ? Who -----?(responsible)
 28. We had a great time . It was ----- . (experience)
 29. How are Jaber and Mahmoud related? What ----- ? (relationship)
 30. If I hadn't grown up in this city, I might have learnt French. (Change it into fact)
 I -----

31. Jordanian children start school a year later than English children . 2017
 English children -----

32. Studying physics is not as popular as studying Biology in Britain . 2017
 Studying Biology -----

33. How can I get to Queen Alia airport by public transport ? 2016
 Could you tell me -----?

34. Are students allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam ? 2017
 Do you know -----?

35. Does the bell ring at eight or half past eight ? 2017
 Do you know ----- ?

36. Doing regular exercise is believed to reduce the risk of several diseases. 2016
 People believe that -----

37. They assumed that the last Olympic Games were a great success. 2017
 It -----

38. Experts have proved that eating fresh vegetables is good for the stomach. 2017
 Eating fresh vegetables -----

39. Nader *should have* been more careful with his essay. He didn't get a good mark. (wishes) 2016

40. I regret *living* abroad for a long time . (wish) 2016

41. I regret *speaking* aloud in my class. (wish) 2017

42. Mohammad didn't consult his career advisor, so he felt sorry. (wish) 2017

43. Would you take me to the market, please ?
 Do you mind -----

44. They didn't pass the exams because they were lazy .
 If -----

45. No subject is more difficult than English.
 English -----

46. It's a pity that Geography is too difficult to memorize.
 If only -----

47. How can I solve this problem ?
 Do you mind -----

48. Arab Mathematicians invented Algebra .
 Algebra -----

49. I play tennis better than my friend .
 My friend doesn't -----

50. It would be a good idea for you to study early in the morning .
 You could ----- . If -----
 Why -----?

A. Read the following situations and complete the sentences with the third conditional, using the words in brackets. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)

1. Saeed left his camera at home, so he wasn't able to take pictures of the parade. (If / could)
2. I didn't know your phone number, so I wasn't able to contact you. (could)
3. I worked really hard the day before the exam. I got top marks. (might not)
4. I didn't stay at home that day, so I didn't miss the celebration. (would)
5. Sami didn't apply immediately for the scholarship, so he didn't get it. (if / could)
6. Sami didn't get the scholarship because he didn't apply immediately for it. (if / could)
7. I regret living abroad for along time. (wish)
8. Marwan worked really hard the day before the exam. He got top marks. (if / might not)
9. The company didn't know your phone number, so they weren't able to contact you. (if / might)

Functions

1. Giving Advice :

1. You could + V-inf. ...
2. Have you thought about . ? (should , ought to , would be a good idea for you)
3. My main recommendation ..
4. Why don't you + V-inf.
5. If I were you, I would

2. Showing cause : because / as / since / because of / due to

3. Showing result : therefore/ so / as a result, / because of that, / consequently

4. links words and paragraphs together : He, she, they , them , it , you, this , that ...etc (pronouns)

5. It is not affected by gender, so not obviously male or female. (Gender-neutral : e.g . A postman)

6. Make comparisons : more, less, as ...as , taller , more , the most , ...etc

7. ask questions in a polite, formal way : Do you mind telling me why the train is late ?

8. a formal way of reporting thoughts, sayings, beliefs and opinion : It is said that.... / It is believed that

9. To check or query information : You're a doctor , aren't you ?

10. To express regrets about the past : I wish I had done more work for my exam.

11. To express wishes about the present that are impossible or unlikely to happen : I wish I knew the answer

12. Describe something that always happens after a certain action or event : If you boil water , it evaporates

13. Describe a future outcome of a certain future action or event: If Sami studies hard , he will pass all his exams

14. To imagine past situations : If I had stayed at home, I would have celebrated.

Question Number Five (15 points) A. EDITING : (4 points)

انواع الأخطاء : الإملاء ، الأحرف الكثيرة، علامات الترقيم ، خطأ قواعدي ، وجود نقص في حروف كلمة :
تأتي الأحرف الكثيرة دائما في أول الجملة، أو الفقرة ، ومع الألقاب واسماء المنظمات والاختصارات والأيام والأشهر ، وأسماء الدول واللغات والجنسات والمدن ، ومع الاتجاهات
١. تغيير شكل الحرف (C - K) (S - C) (V - f) (b - P) (e - i) (a - e)

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

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

B. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows :

1. Every fireman should do his job responsibly .

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

2. I don't think I would be a very good accountant. I don't really have a natural mental ability for Maths.

Replace the underlined phrase with the correct body idiom. -----

3. I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll play it by ear at the last moment.

Replace the underlined body idiom with the correct one . -----

4. We were late due to the traffic.

What is the **function** of using the underlined word "due to" ? -----

Replace the underlined words with the correct phrasal verbs .

5. That's information is important. Don't omit it. -----

6. We'll drive past my old house. I'll show it to you. -----

7. The police are investigating the cause of the accident. -----

8. Before starting revising for the exams, draw up a timetable .

What does the underlined collocation mean ? -----

9. I need to organise my time better. I think I'll make a difference .

Replace the underlined collocation with the correct one . -----

10. Complete the following mini-dialogues by giving advice : (You could .. / Why don't you .. ? / If I were you, I would ...)

A: I would like to get a job as a teacher of English

B: ----- study English at university ?.

Replace the underlined words with the correct phrasal verbs .

1. Ahmad should hurry or he will be late. -----

2. I thought of a great idea while I was swimming. -----

3. That's amazing idea. How did you discover it ? -----

4. That's information is important. Don't omit it . -----

5. We'll drive past my old house. I'll show it to you. -----

6. It's a mystery how the mistake happened . -----

Complete the following sentences using the correct words of the phrasal verbs :

(carry out – look into – leave out – get away with – come up with – come about – point out)

1. As part of the interview , we will be asking all candidates to ----- a short **task**.

2. Ali broke the glass, but his mother didn't notice. He -----.

3. Last night, I watched an interesting documentary about how the ice age -----.

4. I've been thinking about a subject for my History project, and I've ----- some **ideas**.

5. I usually add chocolate to the recipe when I made this cake, but as I haven't got any today, I am going to -----.

6. Thank you for writing to us about the non-delivery of your parcel. We promise to ----- it immediately.

7. Can you ----- my **mistake** when I speak, please ?

8. The police will ----- the **incident**.

9. Adnan was late for the meeting, but he ----- it.

10. The result of the **experiment** which we ----- yesterday were very interesting.

11. I hope I can ----- a way of solving this puzzle.

(circulation - memory - concentration - beneficial - diet - dehydration - nutrition)

1. I used to eat too much junk food, but now I have a much healthier -----.

2. It's----- to take regular breaks when revising.

3. It's important to drink a lot of water in order to avoid-----.

4. Don't sit still for too long – move around frequently to increase your-----.

5. Zainab listens to music while she's working. It helps her-----.

6. Adnan never forgets anything! He's got an amazing-----.

Answers: 1 diet 2 beneficial 3 dehydration 4 circulation 5 concentration 6 memory

(**academic - undergraduate - postgraduate - vocational**)

1. After Naser completes his first degree, he's hoping to do a ----- degree.
2. Mariam is an excellent student. She gets top marks in ----- subjects like History, Arabic and Maths.
3. My brother has just left school. Now he's a university -----.
4. My cousin is an electrician. Instead of going to university, he did a ----- course at a local training college.

Answers : 1. postgraduate 2. academic 3. undergraduate 4. vocational

(**affect - blame - pop - prove - punish - recall - spill**)

1. Don't let the baby play with the balloon; It might ----- and frighten her.
2. The accident wasn't your fault. I don't ----- at all.
3. Please be careful with your juice. Don't ----- it on the floor.
4. I'm afraid I don't ----- your name . Could you tell me again ?
5. If you go to bed late, it will ----- your performance at school the next day.

Answers : pop - blame - spill - recall - affect

(**compromise - conflict - negotiate - patient - prepared - previous - track record**)

1. When you talk about business and try to do a deal, you -----.
2. When you are ready for something, you are ----- for it.
3. When you can prove that you have experience, you have a -----.
4. When two sides disagree and argue, there is -----.
5. When each side changes their position a little so that they can agree, they have managed to -----.
6. When you stay calm and take your time, you are being -----.

Answers : 1 negotiate 2 prepared 3 track record 4 conflict 5. compromise 6. patient

(**career - headphones - interpret - seminar - regional - rewarding - translation**)

1. Please listen to the music through -----, so that you don't disturb anybody.
2. I have just read a ----- of a book by a Japanese author.
3. In the UK, there is a central government, but there are also ----- councils around the country.
4. My uncle is fluent in several languages. He is often able to ----- for us during conversations with foreigners.
5. Nada made a successful presentation at a ----- in Irbid last month.
6. Doing volunteer work can be a very ----- experience.

Answers : 1. headphones 2. translation 3. regional 4. interpret 5. seminar 6. rewarding

(**taking - satisfaction - secure - rewarding - successful - responsible - job - agreement - meeting**)

1. Ali is thinking of ----- a course in Agriculture.
2. I get a feeling of ----- after a hard day's work.
3. Make sure your online passwords are -----.
4. In order to work in finance, you need to be a very ----- person.
5. My friend has just got a ----- at our local bank.
6. After a long -----, we managed to do a deal.

Answers : 1. taking 2. satisfaction 3. secure 4. responsible 5. job 6. meeting

Banking and Finance

Linguistics

Fine Arts

History

Physics

Law

1. You should study ----- if you are interested in learning about the legal system.
2. Studying ----- lets me focus on my love of language in an analytical way.
3. Maths has always been my strongest subject, and I feel that by studying ----- I can use my strength to solve practical problems.
4. ----- is a subject that I've always been interested in. Learning about modern and ancient civilization is fascinating.
5. Economics and the global market have always interested me, but I wanted to study a subject with a clear career path, so I chose ----- . After I graduate, I want to begin a career in investment.

Answers : Law - Linguistics - Physics - History - Banking and Finance

B. Literature spot : (3 points)

Read the following lines from *A Green Cornfield* carefully, then answer the question that follow:

The earth was green, the sky was blue: كانت الارض خضراء والسماء زرقاء The two = the earth and the sky
I saw and heard one sunny morn ذات صباح مشمس، رايت وسمعت skylark = a bird - flying in the sky (where)
A skylark hang between the two, ذكر قبرة معلقا بين الاثنين (الارض والسماء) speck = small
A singing **speck** above the corn; مثل بقعة صغيرة تغني فوق الذرة **green** = symbolises the freshness of nature
(alliteration) **blue** = bright and vivid nature

A stage below, in gay **accord**, امتد حقل الذرة اخضر يانعا in accord = something in agreement
White butterflies danced on the wing, رقصت فراشات بيضاء على الجناح the **butterflies** move quickly (danced)
And still the singing skylark **soared** , فيما لا يزال القبرة المغرد يحلق عاليا The skylark sings as it flies **higher**
And silent **sank** and soared to sing. ويهبط صامتا ويحلق عاليا ليغني The skylark doesn't sing as it flies **lower**
(alliteration) **white** = the purity and elegance of the butterfly

The cornfield stretched a **tender** green امتد حقل الذرة اخضر يانعا **tender** = fresh and young
To right and left beside my walks; الى اليمين واليسار بجانب خطواتي **nest** = A bird lays eggs in it / It is hidden
I knew he had a **nest** unseen - كنت اعرف ان له عشا مخفيا The **female** bird is sitting listening in the nest
Somewhere among the million **stalks**. - في مكان ما بين ملايين السيقان - **stalk** = The long, upright part of the plant

And as I paused **to** hear his song وحين توقفت لاسمع اغنية paused = stopped / swift = fast (time)
While **swift** the sunny moments slid , كانت اللحظات المشمسة تنزلق بسرعة Two listeners = the poet and the skylark's mate
Perhaps his mate sat listening long, the poet **imagines** the companion / mate is listening
And listened longer than I did. واستمعت له لفترة اطول مما انا استمعت the poet leaves before the skylark stopped singing

alliteration = silent sank / listened longer / listening long / singing speck

Alliteration = 1. adds to the rhythm of the poem 2. links dissimilar words together.

rhyme scheme = (blue, two / morn, corn / accord, soard) = **abab** = the first line and third lines rhyme

Key Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
bungalow	a house with one floor	طابق واحد
hamlet	a very small village, which suggests that there are very few people and houses.	قرية
steamer	a ship powered by steam	سفينة بخارية
wry grimace	an expression that shows pain or unhappiness	لوى قسما وجهه بامتعاظ
growing warm	an expression that that means getting annoyed	غضب واطهر الانزعاج

Read the following extract from *Around the World in Eighty Days* carefully then answer the question that follows.

- What kind of facial expression is a **wry grimace** and **why** did Passepartout's face show this expression?
- It's an expression that shows **pain or unhappiness**.
- Passepartout wasn't happy because he **didn't want to walk far**. He thinks his shoes are not sturdy enough.

1. Why can't the train continue its journey from Kholby to Allahabad?

Because the railway line hasn't actually been completed.

2. Why is Sir Francis **annoyed** during his conversation with the conductor?

He is **annoyed** because **he feels cheated** by being sold a ticket to somewhere the train doesn't go.

What expression is used to mean he is getting annoyed? ____

'Growing warm' means **getting annoyed**.

3. How does Mr Fogg deal with the situation when he discovers that his train journey cannot continue?

Fogg says that he suspected that this might happen and suggests that they find another means of transport.

How does his attitude differ from that of Sir Francis?

Compared to Sir Francis, he is **very calm and confident and doesn't show any anger**

4. Why did the Indian man decide to rear an elephant? He wanted it for fighting. / warlike purposes

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

"It still preserved its natural gentleness", **meaning that** it doesn't want to fight.

6. The ideas : Time , money , transport

elephant	a good mode of transport. Travel rapidly and for a long time. More positive investment. the elephant surpasses man-made transport
train	The railway is not finished. Travel slowly and for a short time . - the man-made transport fails

Revision – Level 4 Action Pack 12

Choose the correct answers :

1. I can't run as -----as you .
a- faster b- fast c- faster than d- the fastest
2. I haven't got as much homework ----- my brother.
a- so b- than c- as d- like
3. Do you think Geography is more interesting than History, or ----- interesting ?
a- little b- much c- most d- less
4. I don't like running as ----- as I like swimming.
a- many b- more c- often d- much
5. We practice our English as ----- as possible .
a- many b- more c- often d- much
6. My sister doesn't eat as much as I do . She always puts ----- on her plate than I do.
a- more b- less c- much d- many
7. I didn't enjoy the book. In fact it was the ----- interesting story I've ever read .
a- less b- more c- least d- most
8. The bus is late. We have to wait a little -----.
a- earlier b- faster c- longer d- better
9. The ----- thing on the menu is orange juice.
a- less cheap b- least cheap c- cheapest d- expensive
10. There isn't as ----- information on the website than in the book.
a- many b- more c- much d- few
11. Do you mind ----- why the train is late ?
a- explain b- explains c- explaining d- explained
12. Do you know ----- I've passed my exams or not ?
a- if b- wheather c- where d- when
13. Do you mind telling me ----- the library is ?
a- if b- wheather c- where d- when
14. Could you explain ----- I can solve this Maths problem ?
a- if b- wheather c- how d- why
15. Do you know ----- we will know our results ?
a- when b- where c- if d- who
16. Could you possibly tell me ----- the Arabic teacher is ?
a- when b- where c- if d- who
17. Children are -----to be afraid of ghoasts.
a- say b- says c- saying d- said
18. When Omar gave a speech, the class looked at ----- in admiration.
a- he b- his c- him d- them
19. Did you leave Fatima out ? Remember, ----- is invited .
a- he b- her c- she d- them

20. Can you ----- my mistake when I speak, please ?
a- point at **b- point out** **c- carry out** **d- come about**
21. The police will ----- the incident.
a- look at **b- look up** **c- look into** **d- look for**
22. Adnan was late for the meeting, but he ----- it
a -came up with **b - got away with** **c- came about** **d- look into**
23. The result of the experiment which we -----yesterday were very interesting.
a- carried out **b- left out** **c- look into** **d- point out**
24. I hope I can ----- away of solving this puzzle.
a- come up with **b- come about** **c- look into** **d- look up**
25. The English alphabet doesn't have 40 letters, ----- ?
a- does it **b- did it** **c- doesn't it** **d- didn't it**
26. I'll tell you what I understand by the term, -----?
a- won't I **b- will I** **c- am I** **d- shall I**
27. I have to start my essay , -----?
a- haven't I **b- don't I** **c- have I** **d- do I**
28. Jordan University has a good reputation, ----- ?
a- hasn't it **b- has it** **c- doesn't it** **d- does it**
29. Let's go home , ----- ?
a- shall I **b- shall we** **c- don't we** **d- do we**
30. Nobody wants to come , -----?
a- do they **b- don't they** **c- does he** **d- doesn't he**
31. Jordanian sign language is the sign language that ----- in Jordan.
a- used **b- is used** **c- use** **d- using**
32. At the moment a lot of research into the language ----- .
a- is doing **b- is do** **c- is being done** **d- is been done**
33. Ali did not pass his exams. If only he ----- harder last year.
a- studied **b- studies** **c- has studied** **d- had studied**
34. It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday. If only it ----- cooler.
a- were **b- was** **c- had been** **d- has been**
35. I feel ill. I wish I ----- so many sweets!
a- had eaten **b- hadn't eaten** **c- ate** **d- didn't eat**
36. Ziad is not very good at basketball. He wishes he ----- taller!
a- is **b- was** **c- were** **d- weren't**
37. I can't do this exercise. I wish I ----- it.
a- understood **b- understand** **c- understanding** **d- understands**
38. The television ----- by John loggie Baird.
a- invented **b- was invented** **c- is invented** **d- will be invented**
39. Mr Haddad does not understand the Chinese businessman. If only he ----- Chinese.
a- speak **b- spoke** **c- had spoken** **d- speaks**
40. A new vocational school ----- recently in my area.
a- built **b- was built** **c- has been built** **d- is built**

41. I always have to get home early. I wish my parents ----- me stay out later.
a- let's b- won't let c- would let d- will let
42. If only I ----- lost my ticket!
a- haven't b- didn't c- hadn't d- weren't
43. If you -----to learn a new language, you need to be motivated. (will want / want / wanted)
a- will want b- want c- wanted d- would want
44. Jaber isn't old enough to drive a car. He wishes he ----- older .
a- was b- were c- had been d- had
45. My cousins don't live near here. I wish they ----- so far away.
a- were b- weren't c- had been d- hadn't been
46. Would you like to work ----- a teacher in a big school?
a- about b- on c- as d- into
47. We need to decide ----- a place to meet. (into , on , at , about)
a- into b- on c- at d- about
48. Can you translate this Arabic ----- English for me, please?
a- into b- on c- at d- about
49. If Ali ----- his own computer, he wouldn't need to use his friend's computer.
a- has b- have c- had had d- had
50. Many Jordanian poems ----- into English now.
a- translates b- are translating c- are being translated d- have been translated
51. I'd like to talk _____ the film I've just seen; it was brilliant!
a- into b- on c- at d- about
52. The teacher asked us ----- our favourite books.
a- into b- on c- at d- about
53. My sister is really good ----- drawing and painting.
a- on b- at c- into d- about
54. Plants die if they ----- enough sunlight.
a- don't get b- didn't get c- doesn't get d- aren't
55. Water ----- to ice if the temperature falls below zero.
a- turn b- turning c- turned d- turns
56. Provided that it -----, we will have a picnic next week.
a- don't rain b- hadn't rained c- doesn't rain d- had rained
57. Even if Omar ----- his driving test this afternoon, he won't have his own car.
a- passed b- passess c- pass d- passed
58. Babies ----- usually happy as long as they're hungry or cold.
a- will be b- are c- will d- had been
59. If my father had gone to university, he ----- a teacher.
a- will be b- could be c- could have been d- might be
60. Unless you have a language degree, you ----- not be able to become an interpreter.
a- do b- won't c- will d- wouldn't
61. If you get an interview for a job, you -----to show that you have good listening skills.
a- will need b- would need c- will d- would

62. If you are successful, it ----- a secure and rewarding job.

a- are **b- will be** **c- won't** **d- won't be**

63. ----- you heat water to 100°C, it boils.

a- when **b- unless** **c- provided that** **d- even if**

64. You will not pass your exams ----- you study hard.

a- when **b- unless** **c- provided that** **d- even if**

65. Do you usually go home or meet your friends ----- school finishes ?

a- when **b- unless** **c- provided that** **d- even if**

66. ----- you don't water the plants, they will die.

a- when **b- unless** **c- if** **d- even if**

67. Your new computer will last a long time ----- you are careful with it

a- when **b- unless** **c- as long as** **d- even if**

68. We need umbrellas ----- it rains.

a- when **b- unless** **c- as if** **d- even if**

69. The teacher will be pleased ----- I write a good essay.

a- when **b- unless** **c- if** **d- even if**

70. We should always be polite ----- we feel tired.

a- when **b- unless** **c- if** **d- even if**

71. If Huda ----- ill yesterday, she wouldn't have missed the exam.

a- wasn't **b- hadn't been** **c- been** **d- hadn't**

72. If my father had gone to university, he ----- have been a teacher.

a- can **b- could** **c- was** **d- were**

73. Which words did you need to look ----- in a dictionary?

a- over **b- in** **c- out** **d- up**

74. Jaber looked ----- he hadn't slept very well.

a- if **b- if** **c- unless** **d- as if**

75. We couldn't go to the stadium ----- there weren't any tickets left

a- since **b- so** **c- therefore** **d- due to**

76. ----- I was tired, I went to bed

a- As **b- So** **c- Therefore** **d- Due to**

77. We were late ----- the traffic

a- since **b- so** **c- therefore** **d- due to**

78. We were caught in traffic, ----- we missed the start of the play.

a- since **b- as** **c- therefore** **d- due to**

79. She worked hard; -----, she did very well in her exams.

a- since **b- so** **c- consequently** **d- due to**

80. If I were you, I ----- study harder

a- will **b- would have** **c- would be** **d- would**

Critical Thinking (Why – How)

According to the text, The writer thinks/states that..... Explain this statement, write down your point of view.

1. I think this statement is true because Also,
2. I think there are many such as, and
3. I think ----- because Also,

Suggestions :

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Increasing awareness | 2. Saving time and effort | 3. improving skills | 4. being careful |
| 5. sharing information | 6. Preparation | 7. Decreasing | 8. increasing |
| 9. Trying hard . | 10. working hard | 11. Developing abilities | 12. Decreasing |

Pronunciation : Intonation – p-61

1. You did English at university last year, *didn't you?* [falling] checking information.
2. You did English at university last year, *didn't you?* [rising] the speaker is less sure.

Pronunciation : Sentence stress – p-69

How does the meaning of each sentence differ?

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. I retired when I was 60, which was in 1999 CE. | a. It was I, not someone else, who retired. |
| b. I retired when I was 60, which was in 1999 CE. | b. I did other things when I was 60, but this is when I retired. |
| c. I retired when I was 60 , which was in 1999 CE. | c. I was 60 when I retired not another age. |
| d. I retired when I was 60, which was in 1999 CE . | d. It was in 1999 CE when I retired, not another year in the 1990s. |

Writing an essay / article

Write an essay **about** -----

Write an essay **discussing** ----- 1. ----- 2. ----- 3. -----

I think -----this subject----- is one of the most important *issue/ thing / habit /* in our *daily life/ schools...../* which we *should take it in consideration/ be aware of/* and talk about in details because it has strong relation and effect with our life .

In this essay I intend to discuss the (**benefits / advantages / disadvantages / solutions / ways / effects / reasons / results / factors**) of ---- .

In my point of view , ----

الأفكار من عندك حسب الاسئلة او الموضوع

Finally , I'd like to say that I hope I have given enough and useful information that expresses my ideas and views in this subject.

Informal / Personal letter Write a letter to your friend in USA telling him about your last holiday.

P.O Box
Amman,
Jordan
Date, 14 July. 2018

Dear,

How are you ? fine, I hope ? How is your family ? I hope that all of you are very well. I'm sorry I haven't written to you for three months, and that's because I'm having Tawjihi exams.

I'm writing to tell you about / to invite you ----- (**subject**) -----

Well , I have to finish now as I've got too much work to do. Please write back and let me know more about your latest news.

Hope to hear from you soon.

With love.

Yours sincerely,

(Name : ----- as written in the exam)

Formal letter - Applying for a job

Receiver Address

Amman,
Jordan

Sender Address

P.O Box -----

Amman,
Jordan

Date, 14 July. 2018

Dear (Mr, Mrs, Dr, etc),

I'm writing to apply for the job of ----- (position) ----- at ----- (name / school , company)

You will see from my curriculum vitae that I have a Bachelor's degree in -----, as well as ----- experience at -----.

I am now looking at a new challenge as ----- (position) -----,

I am (personal attributes) = dedicated , enthusiastic , adapted , competent in my career.

Please contact me for a reference. I look forward to hearing from you regarding the next stage of my application.

Yours faithfully,

(Name : ----- as written in the exam)

Pronunciation – Word stress

Words	Stress	No. of syllables
secondary	<i>secondary</i>	4
compulsory	comp <i>uls</i> ory	4
organisation	organ <i>isa</i> tion	5
development	devel <i>op</i> ment	4
tuition	tui <i>ti</i> on	3
achievement	ach <i>ie</i> vement	3
academic	acad <i>em</i> ic	4
contradictory	contrad <i>ic</i> tory	5

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

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

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

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

A. 1. Question Number One (20 points)

- Multilingual people are able to do many tasks. Write down two of these tasks. (2 points).
People who speak more than one language have many **qualities**. Write down two qualities.
- They are able to switch between two systems of speech, writing, and structure quite easily.
- They are also able to switch easily between completely different tasks.
- Learning a new language presents the brain with **some** skills. Write down two skills. (4 points)
- Recognising different language systems and ways to communicate within these systems.
- Quote the sentence which indicates to the effect of the challenges that learning a new language includes.
" These skills improve your chances of success in other problem-solving tasks as well." (3 points)
- Find a word in the text that means the same as " **Something that is said such as a statement** ". (2 point)
- What does the underlined phrase "**carried out**" mean ? Done (2 point)
- What does the underlined pronoun "**which**" refer to ? beneficial 'exercise' (2 point)
- Learning a foreign language has many advantages / effects. Suggest three . (2 points)
- Learning a foreign languages is helpful in using modern technology . (3 points)
Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

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

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

Every week, we had to learn a vocabulary list of around 50 words. We covered many topics. Living with a family helped to improve my Arabic-speaking skills because, while all the students heard Arabic in the classroom and streets, I could also practice it at home. I really put my back into it, and I earned an A on the course.

What impressed me most about students in Jordan was their behaviour and their attitude to studying. All the students who I met appreciated the importance of their university education and the opportunities it would give them to contribute to their country's prosperity. They also showed extremely positive values. Everybody was honest, and people discussed problems rather than getting angry if they disagreed with each other.

As someone who enjoys delicious food, beautiful places and friendly, hospitable people, studying in Jordan is one of the best decisions I have made in my life. I made many new friends. I also improved my Arabic speaking, writing and reading skills. My dream is to be fluent in Arabic one day- and as I intend to return to Jordan as often as I can, I know I'm going to make this dream a reality.

1. Replace the underlined words "spent my childhood" with the correct phrasal verb.
2. Quote the sentence which indicates that Anita speaks two forms of Arabic language .
3. What does the idiom " put my back into it" mean ? / Mention three things that Anita likes in Jordan .
4. Anita speaks two languages. Mention them .
5. Quote the sentence which indicates that students from all over the world study in Jordan .
6. Two things impressed Anita about students in Jordan. What are they ?
7. Suggest three things which can help Anita to be fluent in Arabic language one day.
8. Studying abroad has many benefits (advantages) . Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.

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

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

The three universities with the most undergraduates are the University of Jordan in Amman, Yarmuk University in Irbid and Al Balqa Applied University in Salt. These are all public universities.

An example of a newer university is the German-Jordanian University in Amman, which was set up in 2005 CE. It is a collaboration between the MOHE and Germany's Federal Ministry of Education and Research, and it follows Germany's model of education in applied sciences.

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

1. There are two kinds of education/ university courses that students can study at the Jordanian universities. Mention them
2. What does the underlined word "which" refer to ?
3. There are two types of universities in Jordan. Mention them. / Which stage is compulsory / free ?
4. Quote the sentence which indicates that not only Jordanian students attend the Jordanian universities.
5. What does the underlined word "compulsory" mean?
6. Students come to study in Jordan from all over the world. Suggest three reasons.
7. After graduating, students may face many problems. Explain this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.

In England, almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education. The figure has not always been

as high as this. Twenty years ago, it was closer to 30%, and thirty years before that, it was only about 5%. Another huge change has been financial. Before 1998 CE, higher education in the UK was completely free for UK citizens. Since then, tuition fees have been introduced. Most students borrow this money from the government. They don't have to repay it immediately. Instead, they pay it back slowly out of future earnings.

Despite the high cost, most students choose to study away from home. A recent survey of 17,000 students revealed that only 7% wanted to stay at home while they studied for their degree. Of course for most young people, living away from home means borrowing even more money from the government. So why don't students choose to avoid debt by staying at home, where they don't have to pay rent? Most of them say that they want to move to the university of their choice, rather than the nearest **one**. Another strong motive is the desire to live in a new culture.

Where do these students live? Many have rooms in halls of residence, especially in their first year; others rent flats or houses. A lucky minority live in property that their parents have bought for them. Most of them need to learn to cook, do their own washing and manage their time and money.

1. There are two huge changes which occurred in higher education in England. Write them down?
 - The change of school leavers go on to higher education from 5 % fifty years ago to 50 % now.
 - Another huge change has been financial. (2 points)
2. There are many challenges facing the students who choose to study abroad. Mention three of them. (2 points)
Most of them need to learn to cook, do their own washing and manage their time and money.
3. Write down the sentence which indicates that students don't have to pay off the government at once. (3 points)
" They don't have to repay it immediately. "
4. The writer mentioned two reasons that make students choose to study away from home, what are they?
 - They want to move to the university of their choice, rather than the nearest one.
 - Another strong motive is the desire to live in a new culture. (2 points)
5. Find a word in the text which means "**cost or charges**". fees (2 points)
6. What does the word '**one**' in bold refer to in the second paragraph? A university (2 points)

A few years ago, as many as 1,000 schools across the USA started making school years longer by adding up to ten extra days to the school year or by making each school day longer by half an hour.

This was because it was found that secondary school students in the USA and the UK were spending the least time at school, with an average school year of 187 days. The typical Jordanian school year is longer than this. However, none of **these** are nearly as long as the school year in countries like Japan and South Korea. South Koreans attend schools for 220 days per year, and in Japan the school year numbers 243 days.

According to a study by the organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world. They want to learn as much as they can to ensure excellent exam grades. They go to school for about nine hours, although this includes optional after-school tuition and activities. They also spend about three hours on homework everyday, which is three times as much as many other countries. Their high academic achievements do suggest that the longer you study, the better you do in final exams.

In Finland, however, students are usually given less than half an hour of homework per night, and they attend school for fewer and shorter days than 85 % of other developed nations. Despite this, they achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science. In addition, most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently. The **contradictory** views of the study suggest that the number and length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not.

Answer the following questions :

1. Write down two ways that make school years longer across the USA.
2. There are many factors that determine whether students will succeed or not. Name two.
3. Quote the sentence which indicates the reason for making schooldays longer in the USA.
4. What does the word "**contradictory**" mean?
5. What does the word "**these**" refer to?
6. Suggest three ways to achieve top marks in most subjects.

Does the language we use influence the way we think ? Or does our culture influence the way we use language?

Sociologists have been looking into the questions for hundred of years. They have now begun to look at not just how people talk, but also how they think, asking whether the way we understand and remember experiences is influenced by language. As a result of these studies, they have come up with some interesting results.

A lot of research has been **performed** on the relationships between mind, world and language. In one study, a psychologist points out that when describing an event, English speakers tend to mention the person who was responsible. Whereas English speakers might say, "Jones broke the vase", Spanish or Japanese speakers would use a passive form. It is believed that such differences between languages have an effect on how their speakers understand events, and whether someone is blamed for an action or gets away with it. In another study, speakers of English, Spanish and Japanese were asked to watch videos of two people popping balloons, breaking eggs and spilling drinks, either on purpose or accidentally. Later, when asked to recall the event, the English speakers mentioned the person who did the action. The Spanish and Japanese mentioned the person who was responsible for intentional events, but left this out when they considered that event to be an accident.

Scientists at Newcastle University, UK, have carried out tests to prove that different cultures also have different ways of seeing colours. They found that in Japanese, for example, there are different ways of light blue and dark blue **which** are not found in English. Native speakers of Japanese, therefore, made a clearer distinction between colours on the spectrum. Is it our language that has affected our way of thinking? Or has a difference in cultural habits affected both our thoughts and our language? Most likely, culture, thought and language have all come about together.

1. Sociologists started to investigate two things to study the effects of language on thinking. What are they?
2. The differences on language have an influence on two things. Mention them. (2 points)
3. Quote the sentence that indicates experts have been investigating the relationship between culture and language for a long time. (3 points)
4. Replace the underlined word "**performed**" in bold in the second paragraph with the correct phrasal verb. Find a phrasal verb in the text that means the same as "take place".
5. What does the underlined pronoun "**which**" refer to? (2 points)
6. Learning a foreign language has many advantages. Suggest three. (2 points)
7. A. The way in which bilingual people see the world depends on which language they are using? Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

Writing a blog : كتابة المذكرات الإلكترونية

Write a blog post for your school's website. Describe life in a Jordanian secondary school so that they will know what to expect. Choose a different topic for each paragraph from the list.

(family life – school subjects – school rules – behaviour – values a typical school day – after school activities – free-time activities)

Decisions , decisions

Posted by Hiba J.

Do you know what you are going to study at university? I've come up with some ideas but I really need your help! Do get in touch if you have any stories or advice that you think might help me to make this life-changing choice. (ask a question such as advice)

Firstly, I want to help people, but science is not my strongest subject, so I won't be able to do medicine. I could study Psychology and follow a career path in that area, but I don't know much about it. If any of you are Psychology students, please do message me about your course. I'd love to hear about it-What you love, what you like, and of course, what you don't like at all. (State your problem)

Secondly though, I'd really like to study something like Linguistics, because I've always been interested in language. I've done some research and found out that, while it doesn't lead directly to a career, it is interesting and academic, as well as a well-respected degree.

So, can you help me with my decision? We could start up a useful conversation about choosing paths for ourselves at this next exciting stage! (Restate your question or subject and ask students to get involved)

احفظ مصطلحات الجسم والمتلازمات و محايد الجنس والافعال المركبة :

Gender-neutral words كلمات محايدة بين الجنسين	Gender-specific words كلمات محددة الجنس	Arabic
Business person	Businessman / businesswoman	رجل اعمال
sales assistant / salesperson	sales man / sales lady	مساعد مبيعات
head teacher	headmaster / headmistress	مدير مدرسة
humans	mankind	البشر
postal worker	post man / post woman	عامل بريد
chairperson	chairman	رئيس
sailor	seaman	بحار
astronaut	spaceman	رائد فضاء
police officer	Policeman / policewoman	موظف شرطة
flight attendant	Steward / stewardess	مضيف طيران
they	he / she	هم
their	his / her	لهم
firefighter	fireman	عامل اطفاء

A postman delivers your post.

Replace the underlined word with the correct **gender-neutral** words. ----- **postal worker**

Body idioms	Meaning	Arabic
get it off your chest	to tell someone about something that has been worrying you	يفرغ - يشكي عن مشكلة ما
get cold feet	to lose your confidence in something at the last minute	تفقد الثقة بنفسك اخر لحظة
play it by ear	To decide how to deal with a situation as it develops	تقرر كيفية التعامل مع موقف
keep your chin up	to remain cheerful in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement	يبقى مرح وقت الصعوبات
have a head for figures	to have a natural mental ability for Maths / numbers	ان يكون لك عقل رياضي
put my back into it	tried extremely hard ; put a lot of effort into something	يحاول بكل جهده

- I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll ----- **get cold feet**----- at the last moment.
 - If you've got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to ----- **get it off your chest**----- .
 - I don't think I would be a very good accountant. I don't really ----- **have a head for figures**-----.
 - **Keep your chin up**----- ! I'm sure everything will be fine in the end.
 - I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to ----- **play it by ear**-----.
- Replace the underlined phrases with the correct **body idiom**. / - Replace the underlined **body idiom** with the correct one.

Collocations	Arabic	Collocations	Arabic
draw up a timetable	write a schedule / يصمم جدول	take a break	يرتاح
do exercise	keep fit / يتمرّن	make a start	يبدأ
do a subject	study / يدرس	make a difference	يغير شيء

Collocations	Arabic
Blame or punish a person for something he / she has done. / (to say that someone is responsible for something)	يلوم او يعاقب شخص
spill a drink : (to accidentally flow over the edge of a container)	يسكب شراب
pop a balloon : (to burst, or to make something burst, with a short, explosive sound)	يفرقع البالون
recall an event : remember /	يتذكر حدث

Collocations	Arabic	Collocations	Arabic
make - a mistake	يرتكب خطأ	join - a company	ينضم الى شركة
ask - questions	يسأل اسئلة	cause - offence	يسبب اساءة
shake - hands	يصافح	make - small talk	يعمل حديث قصير
earn - respect	يكسب الاحترام	(take a course) (drop a course) (get a job)	

Prepositions	Arabic	Prepositions	Arabic
work as	يعمل ك	ask about	يسال عن
decide on	يقرر	good at	جيد في
translate into	يترجم الى	talk about	يتحدث عن

Phrasal Verbs	Meaning in English	Arabic
come up with	produce something, especially when pressured or challenged	يتوصل الى - يخرج ب
think of / thought of	(an idea , a way ,)	يفكر ب
get away with	to do something wrong without being discovered or with only a minor punishment	ينجو بقلته
not be blamed for		
look forward to	to wait with pleasure	يتشوق الى
go ahead with	to begin to do	يباشر
leave out	to not include it - omit it	يستثني - يحذف
look into	to investigate - to study (a problem , incident , matter , a story)	يستقصي
point out	to show - to make clear	يوضح
carry out - 2017	to do - to perform - complete (a task , experiment , research)	ينفذ
come about	happen or take place	يحدث
grow up	spend my childhood	ينمو - يترعرع
get on with	be friendly	يتماشى مع
stand out	to be much better than other similar people or things	يبرز - يتميز
speed up	hurry up	يكتشف
make up	invent	يخترع
make out	understand	يفهم
Find out	discover	يكتشف

Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
look	Look up a word in the dictionary 2016 Look for something you have lost Look forward to something exciting	يبحث في القاموس يبحث عن شيء يتطلع بامل
get	Get over an illness, and feel better Get up in the morning Get on with your work and complete it	يتغلب على ينهض من النوم يبدأ عمله
take	Take up a new hobby Take away some fast food Take off your shoes when you get home	يبدأ بممارسة ياخذ بعض الطعام السريع يخلع الحذاء
go	Go away from home for a holiday Go back to where you started Go a head with a plan, and do it	يغادر البيت يعود يتابع او يستمر

Complete the sentences with collocations : (Replace the misused word)

1. Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to -----**make a mistake**-----.
2. If you are polite, you won't -----**cause offense**-----or upset anybody.
3. Before the serious discussion starts, we always ----**make small talk**---- ; it's often about the weather!
4. Nasser has applied to -----**join**---- the-----**company**----- where his father works.
5. In business, when you meet someone for the first time, it's polite to-----**shake hands**-----.
6. After the talk, there will be a chance for you to---**ask questions**---- about anything you don't understand.
7. By working hard, you will-----**earn**---- the -----**respect**-----of your boss.
8. If you want to lose weight, you should -----**do exercise**----- everyday.
9. The deadline is tomorrow, and you haven't done everything yet. You really must ----**make a start**--- .
- 10.If you send money to charity, you will -----**make a difference**----- to a lot of lives.
11. You look tired. Why don't you -----**take a break**----- ?
12. I need to organize my time better. I think I'll -----**draw up a time table**-----.

Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions :

(about - as - at - in - into - on - about)

1. Would you like to work -----**as**----- a teacher in a big school?
2. We need to decide -----**on**----- a place to meet. (as - on - at - into) 2018
3. Can you translate this Arabic -----**into**----- English for me, please?
4. I'd like to talk -----**about**----- the film I've just seen; it was brilliant!
5. The teacher asked us -----**about**----- our favourite books.
6. My sister is really good -----**at**----- drawing and painting.

Derivation

١. دائما قبل الأسماء صفات وبعد الصفات أسماء وبعد الأسماء الضمائر أفعال وقبل الأفعال أسماء وبعد الأفعال ظروف وبعد الظروف صفات

verb	ate	ise	ize	en	ed				
noun	ion / ness	ity / age	ment	ence	ency	gy / ure	ing / dom	ist / isme	er / or
adjective	al	ive	ant	ent	ful	ous	ible	able	ic
adverb	ly								

(adjective + noun + verb + adverb + adjective + noun)

Choose the correct answer :

1. One of the most important things that we give children is a good -----.(educate - **education** - educational - educationally)
2. If you work hard, I'm sure you will ----- . (success - **succeed** - successful - successfully)
3. Congratulations ! Not many people ----- such high marks. (achievement - **achieve** - achieved)
4. My father works for an ----- that helps to protect the environment. (organize - **organization** - organised)
5. It's amazing to watch the ----- of a baby in the first year of life. (develop - **development** - developed)
6. Before you apply for a job, check that you have the correct ----- . (qualify - **qualified** - **qualification**)
7. The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a----- . (recommend - recommended - **recommendation**)
8. Congratulations on a very----- business deal. (succeed - success - **successful**)
9. We should always be ready to listen to good ----- (advise - **advice** - advisable)
10. My father often talks about what he did in his ----- . (young - **youth**)
11. It's important to have an ----- of different countries' customs. (aware - **awareness**)
12. The graduation ceremony was a very ----- occasion for everyone. (memory - memorise - **memorable**)
13. Nuts contain useful ----- such as oils and fats. (nutritious - nutrition - **nutrients**)
14. Have you had any ----- of learning another language ? (experienced - **experience**)
15. Is one side of the brain more ----- than the other ? (dominate - dominance - **dominant**)
16. Whether or not you remember something that you have learnt in the past ----- on the experience you had while you were learning it . (dependence - **depend** - dependant)
17. I'm confused. Could you give me some -----, please ? (advisable - **advice** - advise)
18. Before an exam, you must ----- everything you have learnt. (revision - **revise** - revisable)
19. In hot weather our bodies are in danger of ----- . (dehydrate - **dehydration** - dehydrated)
20. Don't talk to the driver. He must ----- . (concentration - **concentrate** - concentrated)
21. How quickly does blood ----- round the body ? (circulation - **circulate** - circulated)
22. Kareem is a ----- journalist, he has worked previously for many scientific journals. (qualification - qualify - **qualified**)
23. Doing lots of exercise won't keep you healthy if you don't eat ----- food as well. (nutrients - **nutritious** - nutrition) 2016
24. Services, mostly travel and tourism ----- the majority of our economy. (dominant - **dominate** - dominance)
25. Khalid is a very ----- and adaptable worker, I believe that he can be successful in any position. (competence - compete - **competent**)
26. In the Middle East today, entrepreneurship is ----- important. (particular - **particularly**)
27. It is important because of the ----- job market. (compete - **competent** - competence)
28. It is important to give young people the ----- so that they can help themselves. (know - known - **knowledge**)
29. If they cannot find jobs, they can creat their own and then, -----, generate jobs for others. (ideal - **ideally**)
30. ----- have been set up. (Organize - Organized - **Organisation**)
31. They have been set up to guide young people through the process of business ----- (create - creative - **creation**).
32. Universities in the region have started ----- entrepreneurship courses to students. (teach - teacher - **teaching**)
33. Young people can have control over their own ----- futures. (economy - **economic** - economically)
34. In the Middle East, it is a ----- learning experience for young people. (critic - **critical** - critically)
35. Language ----- is becoming an important requirement for many jobs. (proficient - **proficiency**) 2017
36. My grandfather often tells us about what he did in his ----- . (young - **youth**) 2017
37. Olives which are----- grown in the world, have been cultivated for over 6.000 years. (extend - extensive - **extensively**) 2017
38. It is important to have an ----- of different countries' customs. (aware - **awareness**) 2017
39. Maha shows great ----- for her new job as a lawyer in the court . (**enthusiasm** , enthusiastic , enthusiastically) 2018
40. Our national team is now well- ----- for the second round of the competition . (qualify , qualification , **qualified**)
41. With children, it is important to ----- the right balance between love and discipline. (**achieve** , achieved , achievable)
42. I used to eat too much junk food, but now I have a much healthier----- . (**diet** - dietary)
43. It's----- to take regular breaks when revising. (benefit - **beneficial** - beneficially)
44. It's important to drink a lot of water in order to avoid----- . (dehydrate - **dehydration** - dehydrated)
45. Don't sit still for too long - move around frequently to increase your----- . (circle - circular - **circulation**)
46. Zainab listens to music while she's working. It helps her----- . (concentrates - **concentration** - concentrated)
47. Adnan never forgets anything! He's got an amazing----- . (memorize - **memory** - memorable)
48. You need ----- at language to work fast. (proficient - proficiently - **proficiency**)

GUIDED WRITING :

Curriculum Vitae	
Name	Farida Jabari
Contact details	215 Rainbow Street, Amman
Qualification	Degree in English (2009 CE)
Work experience	2009 - now Teacher of English, Ein Ghazal Secondary School, Zarka –
Personal attributes	dedicated, ambitious worker.

This C.V is for Farida Jabri who lives in 215 Rainbow Street, Amman and who has got a degree in English in 2009. Moreover, she worked as a teacher of English in Ein Ghazal Secondary School in Zarka from 2010 to now.

Reasons that make people leave their home countries
seek better life - complete education - find better jobs - learn about different cultures -

There are many reasons that make people leave their home countries **such as** seeking better life , completing education and finding better jobs. **Also, another reason is** learning about different cultures.

Compulsory Education in different countries	
England	5-16 years
Jordan	6-16 years
Turkey	6-18 years
Japan	6-15 years

1. Turkish children have the most compulsory schooling but Japanese children have the least compulsory schooling..
2. In Jordan, children start school a year later than English children but Jordanian children can leave school earlier one year than English children.

The most popular university subjects		
Subject	No. applications in 2014 CE	Change since 2013 CE
Business Studies	280,240	+ 3.2 %
Visual Arts	244,620	+ 2.4 %
Biology	231,720	+ 8 %
Engineering	141,100	+ 11 %
Physics	104,410	+ 5 %

Business studies is the most popular subject but physics is the least popular one and it is not as popular as Biology . Also, Engineering is less popular than Visual Arts but it is more popular than Physics. .

ways to	Listen - use - find ----	There are many ways to..... such as –v-ing
What ?	Ban - put - fine	There are many things such as +V-ing
How?	Listen ... - read	There are many ways such as + V-ing
Why / Why do ?	Buy - book pay	There are many reasons that make such as +V-ing
The ways	Listen	There are many ways such as + V-ing
Advantages of	easy , fast	There are many advantages of such as being
Characteristics of	Students attend.... – students have...	There are many characteristics..... For example, students
Successful people	Work hard – welcome change	There are many qualities for successful people such as +V-ing
Landline phones	Old – large and heavy	Landline phones are old , large and heavy .
Tablet computer	Light and heavy	Tablet computer is light and heavy .
Location	Amman	Amman is located in Amman
Watching sports on TV	Exciting , comfortable and cheap	Watching sports on TV is exciting, and
Date of construction	1970	It was constructed in 1970
Date of building	2001	It was built in 2001
Purpose of building	Protection of the Roman borders	It was built to protect the Roman borders
Duration	Two years	It lasted two years
Description of the building	Huge towers – 23 rooms	It has huge towers and twenty-three rooms
Date of birth	801 CE	He was born in 801 BC
Date of death	873 BC	He died in 873 BC
Profession - occupation	Physician, ... , ..	He was a physician .

Indirect Questions

Questions is introduced with (what , where , why , who , when , how , how much , ... etc.).

Could you tell me ... ?

Do you know ..?

Do you mind telling me ..?

Could you explain .?

٣. نضع (Wh - How) كما هي في جملة الحل واذا لم توجد في السؤال نضع (If)

٢. (do) تحذف ونكمل باقي الجملة كما هي

٣. (does) تحذف ويضاف للفعل ...-es

٤. (did) تحذف ويحول الفعل للماضي

٥. اذا لم يوجد في الجملة (do-does-did) نعكس الفاعل مع الفعل المساعد ثم نكمل الجملة - ملاحظة : لا يتغير زمن الجملة او الضمائر او الظروف

٦. استخدام (Do you mind ...) مع اسئلة (Yes / No) نحول الفعل الرئيسي الى (V+ing)

٧. استخدام (Do you mind ...) مع اسئلة (Wh-Q) تصبح (Do you mind telling me + wh ...)

٨. استخدام (Do you mind ...) مع اسئلة (Why) تصبح (Do you mind explaining why ...)

When *does* the lesson *end* ?

Do you know when the lesson *ends* ?

Is this the right bus for the school ?

Could you tell me *if/whether this is* the right bus for the school?

The Impersonal Passive المبنى للمجهول الغير مشخص

Active Sentences المبنى للمعلوم

Impersonal Passive المبنى للمجهول الغير شخصي

We can use the impersonal passive with:

(say = said , think = thought , claim = claimed , believe = believed , prove = proved , know – known, assume - assumed

١. نضع *it* كفاعل في البداية ٢. نحول الفعل الاول للمبنى للمجهول ويبقى باقي الجملة كما هي :

- Scientists *say* that dolphins *are* highly intelligent .

- *It is said that* dolphins are highly intelligent

3. The impersonal passive can also be used with (object + infinitive) :

١. نبدأ بالفاعل الثاني بعد (that) كفاعل اول ٢. نحول الفعل الاول للمبنى للمجهول ثم نضيف كلمة (to) مباشرة ٣. نحول الفعل الثاني بعد كلمة (to) حسب القواعد التالية :

- They believe that the story *is* true .

- The story *is believed to be* true.

تحويل الفعل الاول للمبنى للمجهول	تحويل الفعل الثاني بعد كلمة (to)
V1 / V+s ----- (am – is – are) + V3	V1 / V+s ----- V-inf.
V2 ----- (was – were) + V3	am, is, are----- be
will , can, must , has to , used to ----- (will , used to + be) + V3	was, were ----- have been
has / have + V3 ----- (has / have + been) + V3	V2 / has +V3 / have + V3 / had +V3 ----- have +V3
am, is, are, was, were + V-ing ---- (am ,is ,are,was,were) + being +V3	will + V-inf. ----- V- inf.

التحويل العكسي

٢. نحضر الفاعل الموجود في الجملة قبل الفعل المساعد ونضعه بعد كلمة (that)

٤. اذا لم يكن فعل المبنى للمجهول محول الى المعلوم ... نحوله اولاً ثم نبدأ بالخطوات السابقة

٢. نحذف الكلمات من الفعل المساعد الى كلمة (to) .

٤. نعيد الفعل المحول بعد كلمة (to) الى حالته الاصلية

- The brain *is said to* be good like a computer. - Scientists *say that*-----

Tag Questions

الفعل المساعد المثبت يصبح منفي والمنفي مثبت	is..... isn't / isn't is
اذا لم يكن في الجملة فعل مساعد : نحضر	V-inf. don't / V+s-esdoesn't / V2didn't
1. He has to / has ... , doesn't he ?	3. He had to / had..., didn't he ?
2.They have to / have , don't they ?	4.They have + V3 , haven't they ?
5. He has + V3 , hasn't he ?	6. He had + V3 , hadn't he ?
- Let's ,shall we ?	- Open the door. , will you / won't you ?
- I will ,shall I ?	- Don't / Never ,will you ?
- I am / I'm , aren't I?	- I wish , may I ?
- He's playing / He's a doctor , isn't he ?	- I'd done (V3) hadn't I ?
- He's done (V3) ,hasn't he ?	- I'd rather wouldn't I ?
- I'd like (V1) ,wouldn't I ?	- I'd better hadn't I ?
- everyone, everybody , no one , nobody, someone,	somebody is , has , wants----- , aren't , haven't , don't they ?
- everything , nothing , anything , this , that	- Nothing ----- , ----- it ?
- never – rarely – hardly – barely – scarcely – neither – no one	الكلمات التالية تدل على النفي فيكون السؤال الذيلي مثبت
- nothing – nobody	اعادة صياغة الجملة التي تبدأ ب (Shall I)
We can rephrase questions starting (Shall I) :	I'll help you with your homework, shall I ?
e.g. Shall I help you with your homework ? (Make a question tag)	

المبني للمجهول Passive Voice

Active	Passive
Present Simple : S + V1 + O Sami plays tennis.	Present Simple : O + (am – is – are) + P.P + by + S Tennis is played by Sami.
Past Simple : S + V2 + O Ali drove a lorry.	Past Simple : O + (was / were) + P.P + by + S A lorry was driven by Ali.
Future Simple : S + (will / shall , used to .) + V . inf. + O Ali will visit Sami.	Future Simple : O + (will / shall , ...) + be + P.P + by + S Sami will be visited by Ali.
Present Continuous : S + (am-is-are) + V . ing + O He is playing tennis now.	Present Continuous : O + (am-is-are) + being + P.P + by + S Tennis is being played now.
Past Continuous : S + (was / were) + V . ing + O He was playing tennis.	Past Continuous : O + (was / were) + being + P.P + by + S Tennis was being played.
Future Perfect : S + will + have + P.P + O He will have completed the work.	Future Perfect : O + will + have + been + P.P + by + S The work will have been completed
Perfect : S + (has-have-had) + P.P + O Sami has finished painting.	Perfect : O + (has-have-had) + been + P.P + by + S Painting has been finished by Sami.

Wish = If only

Rule	Wish – If only : (express regrets about the past)
V2 ----- hadn't + V3	I <i>slept</i> too long. I wish I <i>hadn't slept</i>
didn't + V-inf. ----- had + V3	I <i>didn't do</i> If only I <i>had done</i>
wasn't – weren't ----- had been	I <i>wasn't</i> successful. I wish I <i>had been</i>
Rule	Wish – If only : (express wishes about the present)
V1 / V-s ----- didn't + V-inf.	We <i>live</i> in a small flat I wish we <i>didn't live</i>
don't / doesn't + V-inf. ----- V2	I <i>don't know</i> the answer. I wish I <i>knew</i> the answer.
am / is / are ----- weren't	He <i>is not</i> tall enough. He wishes he <i>were</i> taller.
am not / isn't / aren't ----- were	He <i>is</i> far from here. He wishes he <i>weren't</i> far
regret + V-ing ----- hadn't + V3	I <i>regret being</i> angry ----- I wish I <i>hadn't been</i> angry.
regret + not + V-ing ----- had + V3	I <i>regret not being</i> happy. ---- I wish I <i>had been</i> happy.
should have + V3 ----- had + V3	He <i>should have</i> been careful. – He wishes he <i>had</i> been
shouldn't have + V3 ----- hadn't + V3	He <i>shouldn't have</i> been careless. He wishes he <i>hadn't</i> been ..

تحويل الأفعال

can	couldn't	can't	could
will	wouldn't	won't	would
am - is - are	weren't	have + V3 / has + V3	hadn't + V3
V1 / Vs-es	didn't + inf.	have to / has to = V1	didn't have to
don't / doesn't + V-inf	V2	Have / has = V1	didn't have
am not - is not - are not	were	must - mustn't	hadn't to - had to

Conditional Sentences

If Clause – Type zero - If (When) + S + simple present He, she , it + Vs-es / don't – doesn't +V-inf.	Main Clause - حقيقة ثابتة لا تتغير Subject + simple present (a fact) He, she , it + Vs-es / don't – doesn't +V-inf.
If Clause – Type one - 1 If + S + simple present – V1-Vs-es He, she , it + Vs-es / don't – doesn't +V-inf.	Main Clause - محتمل الحدوث Subject + <i>will / won't</i> (modals) + infinitive

1. **provided that - unless - as long as - Even if** ادوات اخرى لها نفس قاعدة if ولكن المعنى مختلف
 بشرط ان اذا لم طالما حتى لو

3. **The Third conditional (Type 3) :** The third sequence refers to a condition which was not met in the past :

If Clause – Type 3 If + S + had + P.P (V3) hadn't + PP (V3)	Main Clause - الخيال S + would have / could have / might have + P.P (V3) ربما كان من الممكن - قدرة تاكد
--	--

الكميات لعمل المقارنة Quantifiers to make comparisons

taller X shorter	hotter X colder	better X worse	the most X the least
bigger X smaller	later X earlier	farther X nearer	the most X the fewest
cheaper X more expensive	longer X shorter	poorer X richer	more X fewer
easier X more difficult	faster X slower		more X less

tall (short adjective)	taller than - (er – than)	The tallest - (The – est)
expensive (long adjective)	more expensive than	The most expensive
be + asadj.....as / V + asadv...as	as much / many +as	

التحويل من (more) الى (as as)

- عند التحويل من (more) الى (as as) : اذا بدأ السؤال بعكس الاسماء اي بوضع Ahmad في بداية الجملة بدل Ali :
اولا ننفي الفعل الموجود في الجملة :
is تصبح isn't - are تصبح aren't وهكذا . / V + s -es تصبح don't او doesn't حسب الفاعل الموجود في بداية الجملة .
نضع مكان كلمة more كلمة as ثم نضع مكان كلمة than كلمة as ونكمل الجملة كما هي .
او نستطيع عند اعادة الكتابة تحويل كلمة more الى كلمة less دون اي تغيير في الجملة سوى عكس الاسماء او اقطاب الجملة
- 1. Ali's car is more expensive than Ahmad's. Ahmad's car is less expensive than Ali's
Ahmad's car isn't as expensive as Ali's
- 2. Ali plays more quickly than Ahmad Ahmad plays less quickly than Ali.
Ahmad doesn't play as quickly as Ali

التحويل من صفة مضاف لها (er) الى (as as) :

- عند التحويل من (er) الى (as as) : اذا بدأ السؤال بعكس الاسماء اي بوضع Ahmad في بداية الجملة بدل Ali :
اولا ننفي الفعل الموجود في الجملة :
is تصبح isn't - are تصبح aren't وهكذا . / V + s -es
نضع كلمة as بدل er المضافة للصفة ثم نضع مكان كلمة than كلمة as ونكمل الجملة كما هي .
او نستطيع عند اعادة الكتابة تحويل الصفة بان نحضر عكسها دون اي تغيير في الجملة سوى عكس الاسماء او اقطاب الجملة
- 2. Ali is taller than Ahmad Ahmad is shorter than Ali .
Ahmad isn't as tall as Ali

التحويل من (as as) الى (more) :

- عند التحويل من (as as) الى (more) : اذا بدأ السؤال بعكس الاسماء اي بوضع Ahmad في بداية الجملة بدل Omar :
اولا : الفعل الموجود في الجملة منفي يصبح مثبت ::
isn't تصبح is - aren't تصبح are وهكذا . / don't او doesn't تحذف ونعيد الفعل بعد هما الى V + s -es .
نضع مكان كلمة as كلمة more ثم نضع مكان كلمة as كلمة than ونكمل الجملة كما هي .
او نستطيع عند اعادة الكتابة تحويل كلمة not الى كلمة less دون اي تغيير في الجملة سوى عكس الاسماء او اقطاب الجملة
- 1. Omar is not as generous as Ahmad..... Ahmad is more generous than Omar.
Omar is less generous than Ahmad .
- 3. Ali doesn't play as quickly as Omar. Omar plays more quickly than Ali.
Ali plays less quickly than Omar.

التحويل من (as as) الى (er) :

- عند التحويل من (as as) الى (er) : اذا بدأ السؤال بعكس الاسماء اي بوضع Omar في بداية الجملة بدل Ali :
اولا ننفي الفعل الموجود في الجملة :
isn't تصبح is - aren't تصبح are وهكذا .
نضيف للصفة er ونحذف as الموجودة قبل الصفة ثم نضع مكان كلمة as كلمة than ونكمل الجملة كما هي .
او نستطيع عند اعادة الكتابة بتحويل الصفة بان نحضر عكسها دون اي تغيير في الجملة سوى عكس الاسماء او اقطاب الجملة
- 2. Ali isn't as tall as Omar. Omar is taller than Ali.
Ali is shorter than Omar.

استخدام (as much) و (as many) :

- اذا دخلت (as many) - (as much) على (fewer – less) لا نغير شئ في الجملة ولا نبديل الاسماء ولكن ننفي الفعل قبل كلمة المقارنة :
1. There are fewer houses in my village than in their village . (as many)
There aren't as many houses in my village as in their village .
- 2. Ali has less water than Omar. (as much) Ali doesn't have as much water as Omar .
- اذا دخلت (as many) - (as much) على (more) نبديل الاسماء وننفي الفعل قبل كلمة المقارنة :
1. My brother eats more fast food than me . (as much)
I don't eat as much fast food as my brother .
- 2. There are more people in Amman than in Zarka . (as many)
There aren't as many people in Zarka as in Amman .

Question Number Three (13 points)

A. Correct the verbs between brackets :

(4 points)

1. The teacher won't be pleased if I **—don't write---** a good essay. (not write)
2. At the moment, a lot of research into the language **is being done** (do)
3. We didn't catch the earlier bus. We're late. **If only we had caught** the earlier bus. (catch)
4. If you had done the course, you **would have had** enough experience to apply for the job. (have)
5. Unless you have a language degree, you **won't be** able to become an interpreter. (not be)
6. Saleem and his brother spoke French in the conference, **didn't they** ? (do)
7. Mr Tareq will **---be offered---** a more responsible post by the manager. (offer)
8. Do you mind **---sending---** me the new letter. (send)
9. The letter **---was written---** correctly yesterday. (write)
10. I feel ill. I wish I**---hadn't eaten---** so many sweets . (not eat)
11. Provided that it**---doesn't rain---** , we will have a picnic next week. (not rain)
12. If only I **---hadn't lost---** my ticket! (not lose)
13. Oh no! I've forgotten my library book. **I wish I---didn't leave---** at home. (not, leave)
14. Jordanian sign language is the sign language that **----is used---** in Jordan. (use)
15. At the moment a lot of research into the language **----is being done-----** . (do)
16. Water **-----turns-----** to ice if the temperature falls bellow zero. (turn)
17. Before 2000, very little research **----had been carried out-----**. (carry out)
18. Saleem and his brother spoke French in the conference, **---didn't---** they ? (do) 2016
19. The keyword **---will help--** the student to answer the question, won't it ? (help) 2017
20. Smaller amounts of food, live animals and machinery **----were exported---**to the EU *in 1997*. (export)
21. Our final science project has **---been chosen-----** as the best project. (be , choose) 2017
22. We should always be polite even if we **----feel-----** tired. (feel)
23. Rawan always takes her mobile when she **----goes out-----** (go out) 2017
24. The students are **-----believed-----** to study well in the exams . (believe)
25. The books have **----been changed---** by the Ministry of education. (be , change)
26. What would you have done if you **---had bought---** a new car . (buy)
27. It is too hot . If only it **-----were-----** cooler. (be)
28. It was too hot . If only it **----had been---** cooler. (be)
29. If only I **----hadn't lost---** wallet . (not , lose)
30. I am cold . If only I **----had brought-----** a coat. (bring)

B. Complete each of the following sentences by adding the correct question tag to the end of each of them.

1. Let's go home, **-----shall we-----**?
2. I'm right , **-----aren't I-----**?
3. Open the door, **-----will you-----**?
4. I'll help you with your homework, **-----shall I-----** ?
5. He has to quit fatty food, **-----doesn't he-----**?
6. Jordan University has a good reputation, **-----doesn't it-----** ?
7. They sold their house, **-----didn't they-----** ?
8. Your mother comes from Madaba , **-----doesn't she-----**?
9. Saleem and his brother spoke French in the conference, **-----didn't they-----** ?
10. They have to do it , **-----don't they-----**?
11. He'd clean the car, **-----wouldn't he-----**?
12. He'd cleaned the car , **-----hadn't he-----**?
13. He's playing football , **-----isn't he-----**?
14. He's played football, **-----hasn't he-----**?
15. Nobody has done their homework, **-----have they-----**?
16. He'd rather **-----, -----wouldn't he-----**?
17. He'd better **-----, -----hadn't he-----**?

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

1. People believe that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.
Solving puzzles is believed to keep the brain active.
2. Did she make it on time ?
Can you tell me if she made it on time ?
3. I regret that I didn't have enough money with me now.
I wish I had had enough money with me now.
4. There is less information on the website than in the book. (as much)
There isn't as much information on the website as in the book.
5. The cheapest thing on the menu is orange juice.
The least expensive thing on the menu is orange juice.
6. Is it possible to improve your memory ?
Do you know if it is possible to improve your memory?
7. Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.
Exercise has been proved to be good for concentration.
8. Samia regrets being angry at breakfast time.
If only she hadn't been angry at breakfast time.
9. Ahmad should have studied hard before the exam.
Ahmad wishes he had studied hard before the exam.
10. If our team wins the match, they won't leave the stadium.
Unless our team wins the match, they will leave the stadium.
11. Our teacher has already marked our exams, and now someone is checking them.
Our exams have already been marked, and now they are being checked.
12. They have just discovered some books that people wrote 200 years ago.
Some books that were written 200 years ago have just been discovered.
13. Neither Maths nor Science are as popular as English.
English is more popular than Maths and Science.
14. Is there a connection between the amount of TV people watch and how fit they are ?
Do you know if there is a connection ?
15. Doing regular exercise is believed to reduce the risk of several diseases .
People believe that doing regular exercise reduces the risk of several diseases.
16. We believe that Sami has a special fluency in French.
Sami is believed to have a special fluency in French.
17. Children like playing football more than playing basketball.
Children don't like playing basketball as much as playing football.
18. People know that smoking cigarettes has been dangerous .
Smoking cigarettes is known to have been dangerous.
19. The teacher has appreciated the students' works.
The students' works have been appreciated .
20. People believe that some animals will disappear in the future.
Some animals are believed to disappear in the future.
21. Jordanian schools are not as attractive as American schools .
American schools are more attractive than Jordanian schools.
22. You ought to study very often . **Why don't you study very often ?**
23. You shouldn't eat too much salt. **If I were you , I wouldn't eat too much salt.**
24. I'm sorry that I didn't read the book . **I wish I had read the book.**
25. Not as many people applied for Law in 2014 CE as in 2013 CE.
In 2013 CE , more people applied for law than in 2014 CE.

25. This book changed my way of thinking . This book ----**influenced**-----me. (**influence**)
26. It was done accidentally . It wasn't -----**done on purpose**----- . (**purpose**)
27. Who is in charge of these children ? Who **is responsible for these children ?** (**responsible**)
28. We had a great time . It was ----**a great experience** ----- . (**experience**)
29. How are Jaber and Mahmoud related? What **is Jaber and Mahmoud's relationship ?** (**relationship**)
30. If I hadn't grown up in this city, I might have learnt French. (**Change it into fact**)
I grew up in this city, so I didn't learn French.
-
31. Jordanian children start school a year later than English children . **English children start school a year earlier than Jordanian children .** 2017
32. Studying physics is not as popular as studying Biology in Britain . **Studying Biology more popular than studying Physics in Britain.** 2017
-
33. How can I get to Queen Alia airport by public transport ? **Could you tell me how I can get?** 2016
34. Are students allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam ? **Do you know if students are allowed ?** 2017
35. Does the bell ring at eight or half past eight ? **Do you know if the bell rings?** 2017
36. Doing regular exercise is believed to reduce the risk of several diseases. **People believe that doing regular exercise reduces the risk of several diseases.** 2016
37. They assumed that the last Olympic Games were a great success. **It was assumed that the last Olympic Games were a great success.** 2017
38. Experts have proved that eating fresh vegetables is good for the stomach. **Eating fresh vegetables has been proved to be good for the stomach.** 2017
39. Nader *should have* been more careful with his essay. He didn't get a good mark. (**wishes**) 2016
Nader wishes he had been more careful with his essay. He didn't get a good mark.
40. I regret *living* abroad for a long time . (**wish**) 2016
I wish I hadn't lived abroad for along time.
41. I regret *speaking* aloud in my class. (**wish**) 2017
I wish I hadn't spoken enough in my class.
42. Mohammad didn't consult his career advisor, so he felt sorry. (**wish**) 2017
I wish Mohammad had consulted his career advisor, so he felt sorry.
43. Would you take me to the market, please ? **Do you mind taking me to the market ?**
44. They didn't pass the exams because they were lazy . **If I hadn't been lazy, I would have passed the exams.**
45. No subject is more difficult than English. **English is the most difficult subject.**
46. It's a pity that Geography is too difficult to memorize. **If only Geography weren't so difficult to memorize.**
47. How can I solve this problem ? **Do you mind telling me how I can solve this problem ?**
48. Arab Mathematicians invented Algebra . **Algebra was invented by Arab Mathematicians .**
49. I play tennis better than my friend . **My friend doesn't play tennis as good as I do .**
50. It would be a good idea for you to study early in the morning . **You could study early in the morning . If I were you , I would study early in the morning . Why don't you study early in the morning ?**

A. Read the following situations and complete the sentences with the third conditional, using the words in brackets. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)

1. Saeed left his camera at home, so he wasn't able to take pictures of the parade. (If / could)
If Saeed hadn't left his camera at home, he could have taken pictures of the parade. (could have been able...)
 2. I didn't know your phone number, so I wasn't able to contact you. (could)
If I had known your phone number, I could have been able to contact you.
 3. I worked really hard the day before the exam. I got top marks. (might not)
If I hadn't worked really hard the day before the exam, I might not have gotten top marks.
 4. I didn't stay at home that day, so I didn't miss the celebration. (would)
If I had stayed at home that day, I would have missed the celebration.
 5. Sami didn't apply immediately for the scholarship, so he didn't get it. (if / could)
If Sami had applied immediately for the scholarship, he could have gotten it.
 6. Sami didn't get the scholarship because he didn't apply immediately for it. (if / could)
If Sami had applied immediately for the scholarship, he could have gotten it.
 7. I regret living abroad for along time. **I wish I hadn't lived abroad for along time. (wish)**
-
8. Marwan worked really hard the day before the exam. He got top marks. (if / might not)
If Marwan hadn't worked really hard the day before the exam, he might not have gotten top marks.
 9. The company didn't know your phone number, so they weren't able to contact you. (if / might)
If the company had known your phone number, they might have been able to contact you. (might have contacted)

Functions

1. Giving Advice :

1. **You could + V-inf. ...**
2. **Have you thought about . ?** (should , ought to , would be a good idea for you)
3. **My main recommendation ..**
4. **Why don't you + V-inf.**
5. **If I were you, I would**

2. Showing cause : because / as / since / because of / due to

3. Showing result : therefore/ so / as a result, / because of that, / consequently

4. links words and paragraphs together : He, she, they , them , it , you, this , that ...etc (pronouns)

5. It is not affected by gender, so not obviously male or female. (Gender-neutral : e.g . A postman)

6. Make comparisons : more, less, as ...as , taller , more , the most , ...etc

7. ask questions in a polite, formal way : Do you mind telling me why the train is late ?

8. a formal way of reporting thoughts, sayings, beliefs and opinion : It is said that.... / It is believed that

9. To check or query information : You're a doctor , aren't you ?

10. To express regrets about the past : I wish I had done more work for my exam.

11. To express wishes about the present that are impossible or unlikely to happen : I wish I knew the answer

12. Describe something that always happens after a certain action or event : If you boil water , it evaporates

13. Describe a future outcome of a certain future action or event: If Sami studies hard , he will pass all his exams

14. To imagine past situations : If I had stayed at home, I would have celebrated.

Question Number Five (15 points) A. EDITING : (4 points)

انواع الأخطاء : الإملاء ، الأحرف الكثيرة ، علامات الترقيم ، خطأ قواعدي ، وجود نقص في حروف كلمة :
تأتي الأحرف الكثيرة دائما في أول الجملة ، أو الفقرة ، ومع الألقاب واسماء المنظمات والاختصارات والأيام والأشهر ، وأسماء الدول واللغات والجنسات والمدن ، ومع الاتجاهات
١. تغيير شكل الحرف (a - e) (e - i) (b - P) (V - f) (S - C) (C - K)

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

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

B. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows :

1. Every fireman should do his job responsibly .

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

2. I don't think I would be a very good accountant. I don't really have a natural mental ability for Maths.

Replace the underlined phrase with the correct body idiom. **have a head for figures**.

3. I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll play it by ear at the last moment.

Replace the underlined body idiom with the correct one . **get cold feet**

4. We were late due to the traffic.

What is the **function** of using the underlined word "due to" ? – **showing cause**

Replace the underlined words with the correct phrasal verbs .

5. That's information is important. Don't omit it. -----**leave it out**-----

6. We'll drive past my old house. I'll show it to you. -----**point it out**-----

7. The police are investigating the cause of the accident. -----**looking into**-----

8. Before starting revising for the exams, draw up a timetable .

What does the underlined collocation mean ?-----**write a schedule**-----

9. I need to organise my time better. I think I'll make a difference .

Replace the underlined collocation with the correct one . -----**draw up a timetable**-----

10. Complete the following mini-dialogues by giving advice : (You could .. / Why don't you .. ? / If I were you, I would ...)

A: I would like to get a job as a teacher of English

B: **Why don't you** study English at university ?.

Replace the underlined words with the correct phrasal verbs .

1. Ahmad should hurry or he will be late. -----**speed up**-----

2. I thought of a great idea while I was swimming.-----**came up with**-----

3. That's amazing idea. How did you discover it ? -----**find it out**-----

4. That's information is important. Don't omit it .-----**leave it out**-----

5. We'll drive past my old house. I'll show it to you.-----**point it out**-----

6. It's a mystery how the mistake happened .-----**came about**-----

Complete the following sentences using the correct words of the phrasal verbs :

(carry out – look into – leave out – get away with – come up with – come about – point out)

1. As part of the interview , we will be asking all candidates to -----**carry out**---- a short task.

2. Ali broke the glass, but his mother didn't notice. He -----**got away with it**-----.

3. Last night, I watched an interesting documentary about how the ice age -----**came about**-----.

4. I've been thinking about a subject for my History project, and I've ----**come up with**- some **ideas**.

5. I usually add chocolate to the recipe when I made this cake, but as I haven't got any today, I am going to **leave it out**---

6. Thank you for writing to us about the non-delivery of your parcel. We promise to **look into** it immediately.

7. Can you -----**point out**----- my **mistake** when I speak, please ?

8. The police will -----**look into**----- the **incident**.

9. Adnan was late for the meeting, but he ----**got away with** ---- it.

10. The result of the **experiment** which we ----**carried out**--- yesterday were very interesting.

11. I hope I can -----**come up with**--- a way of solving this puzzle.

(circulation - memory - concentration - beneficial - diet - dehydration - nutrition)

1. I used to eat too much junk food, but now I have a much healthier -----.

2. It's----- to take regular breaks when revising.

3. It's important to drink a lot of water in order to avoid-----.

4. Don't sit still for too long – move around frequently to increase your-----.

5. Zainab listens to music while she's working. It helps her-----.

6. Adnan never forgets anything! He's got an amazing-----.

Answers: **1 diet 2 beneficial 3 dehydration 4 circulation 5 concentration 6 memory**

(academic - undergraduate - postgraduate - vocational)

1. After Naser completes his first degree, he's hoping to do a ----- degree.
2. Mariam is an excellent student. She gets top marks in ----- subjects like History, Arabic and Maths.
3. My brother has just left school. Now he's a university -----.
4. My cousin is an electrician. Instead of going to university, he did a ----- course at a local training college.

Answers : **1. postgraduate 2. academic 3. undergraduate 4. vocational**

(affect - blame - pop - prove - punish - recall - spill)

1. Don't let the baby play with the balloon; It might ----- and frighten her.
2. The accident wasn't your fault. I don't ----- at all.
3. Please be careful with your juice. Don't ----- it on the floor.
4. I'm afraid I don't ----- your name . Could you tell me again ?
5. If you go to bed late, it will ----- your performance at school the next day.

Answers : **pop - blame - spill - recall - affect**

(compromise - conflict - negotiate - patient - prepared - previous - track record)

1. When you talk about business and try to do a deal, you -----.
2. When you are ready for something, you are ----- for it.
3. When you can prove that you have experience, you have a -----.
4. When two sides disagree and argue, there is -----.
5. When each side changes their position a little so that they can agree, they have managed to -----.
6. When you stay calm and take your time, you are being -----.

Answers : **1 negotiate 2 prepared 3 track record 4 conflict 5. compromise 6. patient**

(career - headphones - interpret - seminar - regional - rewarding - translation)

1. Please listen to the music through -----, so that you don't disturb anybody.
2. I have just read a ----- of a book by a Japanese author.
3. In the UK, there is a central government, but there are also ----- councils around the country.
4. My uncle is fluent in several languages. He is often able to ----- for us during conversations with foreigners.
5. Nada made a successful presentation at a ----- in Irbid last month.
6. Doing volunteer work can be a very ----- experience.

Answers : **1. headphones 2. translation 3. regional 4. interpret 5. seminar 6. rewarding**

(taking - satisfaction - secure - rewarding - successful - responsible - job - agreement - meeting)

1. Ali is thinking of ----- a course in Agriculture.
2. I get a feeling of ----- after a hard day's work.
3. Make sure your online passwords are -----.
4. In order to work in finance, you need to be a very ----- person.
5. My friend has just got a ----- at our local bank.
6. After a long -----, we managed to do a deal.

Answers : **1. taking 2. satisfaction 3. secure 4. responsible 5. job 6. meeting**

Banking and Finance

Linguistics

Fine Arts

History

Physics

Law

1. You should study ----- if you are interested in learning about the legal system.
2. Studying ----- lets me focus on my love of language in an analytical way.
3. Maths has always been my strongest subject, and I feel that by studying ----- I can use my strength to solve practical problems.
4. ----- is a subject that I've always been interested in. Learning about modern and ancient civilization is fascinating.
5. Economics and the global market have always interested me, but I wanted to study a subject with a clear career path, so I chose ----- . After I graduate, I want to begin a career in investment.

Answers : **Law - Linguistics - Physics - History - Banking and Finance**

B. Literature spot : (3 points)

Read the following lines from *A Green Cornfield* carefully, then answer the question that follow:

The earth was green, the sky was blue: كانت الارض خضراء والسماء زرقاء The two = the earth and the sky
I saw and heard one sunny morn ذات صباح مشمس، رايت وسمعت skylark = a bird - flying in the sky (where)
A skylark hang between the two, ذكر قبرة معلقا بين الاثنين (الارض والسماء) speck = small
A singing **speck** above the corn; مثل بقعة صغيرة تغني فوق الذرة **green** = symbolises the freshness of nature
(alliteration) **blue** = bright and vivid nature

A stage below, in gay **accord**, على مسافة ادنى منه وفي تناغم مرح in accord = something in agreement
White butterflies danced on the wing, رققت فراشات بيضاء على الجناح the butterflies move quickly (danced)
And still the singing skylark **soared** , فيما لا يزال القبرة المغرد يحلق عاليا The skylark sings as it flies **higher**
And silent **sank** and soared to sing. ويهبط صامتا ويحلق عاليا ليغني The skylark doesn't sing as it flies **lower**
(alliteration) **white** = the purity and elegance of the butterfly

The cornfield stretched a **tender** green امتد حقل الذرة اخضر يانعا tender = fresh and young
To right and left beside my walks; الى اليمين واليسار بجانب خطواتي nest = A bird lays eggs in it / It is hidden
I knew he had a **nest** unseen - كنت اعرف ان له عشا مخفيا The female bird is sitting listening in the nest
Somewhere among the million **stalks**. في مكان ما بين ملايين السيقان - stalk = The long, upright part of the plant

And as I paused to hear his song وحين توقفت لاسمع اغنية paused = stopped / swift = fast (time)
While **swift** the sunny moments slid , كانت اللحظات المشمسة تنزلق بسرعة Two listeners = the poet and the skylark's mate
Perhaps his mate sat listening long, لعل رفيقته (زوجته) جلست تستمع اليه طويلا the poet **imagines** the companion / mate is listening
And listened longer than I did. واستمعت له لفترة اطول مما انا استمعت the poet leaves before the skylark stopped singing

alliteration = silent sank / listened longer / listening long / singing speck

Alliteration = 1. adds to the rhythm of the poem 2. links dissimilar words together.

rhyme scheme = (blue, two / morn, corn / accord, soard) = **abab** = the first line and third lines rhyme

Key Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
bungalow	a house with one floor	طابق واحد
hamlet	a very small village, which suggests that there are very few people and houses.	قرية
steamer	a ship powered by steam	سفينة بخارية
wry grimace	an expression that shows pain or unhappiness	لوى قسما وجهه بامتعاظ
growing warm	an expression that that means getting annoyed	غضب وظهر الانزعاج

Read the following extract from *Around the World in Eighty Days* carefully then answer the question that follows.

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

- It's an expression that shows **pain or unhappiness**.

- Passepartout wasn't happy because he **didn't want to walk far**. He thinks his shoes are not sturdy enough.

1. Why can't the train continue its journey from Kholby to Allahabad?

Because the railway line hasn't actually been completed.

2. Why is Sir Francis **annoyed** during his conversation with the conductor?

He is **annoyed** because **he feels cheated** by being sold a ticket to somewhere the train doesn't go.

What expression is used to mean he is getting annoyed? —

'Growing warm' means getting annoyed.

3. How does Mr Fogg deal with the situation when he discovers that his train journey cannot continue?

Fogg says that he suspected that this might happen and suggests that they find another means of transport.

How does his attitude differ from that of Sir Francis?

Compared to Sir Francis, he is **very calm and confident and doesn't show any anger**

4. Why did the Indian man decide to rear an elephant? He wanted it for fighting. / warlike purposes

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

"It still preserved its natural gentleness", **meaning that it** doesn't want to fight.

6. The ideas : Time , money , transport

elephant	a good mode of transport. Travel rapidly and for a long time. More positive investment.
train	the elephant surpasses man-made transport The railway is not finished. Travel slowly and for a short time . — the man-made transport fails

Revision – Level 4 Action Pack 12

Choose the correct answers :

1. I can't run as -----as you .
a- faster **b- fast** c- faster than d- the fastest
2. I haven't got as much homework ----- my brother.
a- so b- than **c- as** d- like
3. Do you think Geography is more interesting than History, or ----- interesting ?
a- little b- much c- most **d- less**
4. I don't like running as ----- as I like swimming.
a- many b- more c- often **d- much**
5. We practice our English as ----- as possible .
a- many b- more **c- often** d- much
6. My sister doesn't eat as much as I do . She always puts ----- on her plate than I do.
a- more **b- less** c- much d- many
7. I didn't enjoy the book. In fact it was the ----- interesting story I've ever read .
a- less b- more **c- least** d- most
8. The bus is late. We have to wait a little -----.
a- earlier b- faster **c- longer** d- better
9. The ----- thing on the menu is orange juice.
a- less cheap b- least cheap **c- cheapest** d- expensive
10. There isn't as ----- information on the website than in the book.
a- many b- more **c- much** d- few
11. Do you mind ----- why the train is late ?
a- explain b- explains **c- explaining** d- explained
12. Do you know ----- I've passed my exams or not ?
a- if **b- wheather** c- where d- when
13. Do you mind telling me ----- the library is ?
a- if b- wheather **c- where** d- when
14. Could you explain ----- I can solve this Maths problem ?
a- if b- wheather **c- how** d- why
15. Do you know ----- we will know our results ?
a- when b- where c- if d- who
16. Could you possibly tell me ----- the Arabic teacher is ?
a- when b- where c- if **d- who**
17. Children are -----to be afraid of ghoasts.
a- say b- says c- saying **d- said**
18. When Omar gave a speech, the class looked at ----- in admiration.
a- he b- his **c- him** d- them
19. Did you leave Fatima out ? Remember, ----- is invited .
a- he b- her **c- she** d- them

20. Can you ----- my mistake when I speak, please ?
a- point at **b- point out** c- carry out d- come about
21. The police will ----- the incident.
a- look at b- look up **c- look into** d- look for
22. Adnan was late for the meeting, but he ----- it
a -came up with **b - got away with** c- came about d- look into
23. The result of the experiment which we -----yesterday were very interesting.
a- carried out b- left out c- look into d- point out
24. I hope I can ----- away of solving this puzzle.
a- come up with b- come about c- look into d- look up
25. The English alphabet doesn't have 40 letters, ----- ?
a- does it b- did it c- doesn't it d- didn't it
26. I'll tell you what I understand by the term, -----?
a- won't I b- will I c- am I **d- shall I**
27. I have to start my essay , -----?
a- haven't I **b- don't I** c- have I d- do I
28. Jordan University has a good reputation, ----- ?
a- hasn't it b- has it **c- doesn't it** d- does it
29. Let's go home , ----- ?
a- shall I **b- shall we** c- don't we d- do we
30. Nobody wants to come , -----?
a- do they b- don't they c- does he d- doesn't he
31. Jordanian sign language is the sign language that ----- in Jordan.
a- used **b- is used** c- use d- using
32. At the moment a lot of research into the language ----- .
a- is doing b- is do **c- is being done** d- is been done
33. Ali did not pass his exams. If only he ----- harder last year.
a- studied b- studies c- has studied **d- had studied**
34. It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday. If only it ----- cooler.
a- were b- was **c- had been** d- has been
35. I feel ill. I wish I ----- so many sweets!
a- had eaten **b- hadn't eaten** c- ate d- didn't eat
36. Ziad is not very good at basketball. He wishes he ----- taller!
a- is b- was **c- were** d- weren't
37. I can't do this exercise. I wish I ----- it.
a- understood b- understand c- understanding d- understands
38. The television ----- by John loggie Baird.
a- invented **b- was invented** c- is invented d- will be invented
39. Mr Haddad does not understand the Chinese businessman. If only he ----- Chinese.
a- speak **b- spoke** c- had spoken d- speaks
40. A new vocational school ----- recently in my area.
a- built b- was built **c- has been built** d- is built

41. I always have to get home early. I wish my parents ----- me stay out later.
a- let's b- won't let **c- would let** d- will let
42. If only I ----- lost my ticket!
a- haven't b- didn't **c- hadn't** d- weren't
43. If you -----to learn a new language, you need to be motivated. (will want / want / wanted)
a- will want **b- want** c- wanted d- would want
44. Jaber isn't old enough to drive a car. He wishes he ----- older .
a- was **b- were** c- had been d- had
45. My cousins don't live near here. I wish they ----- so far away.
a- were **b- weren't** c- had been d- hadn't been
46. Would you like to work ----- a teacher in a big school?
a- about b- on **c- as** d- into
47. We need to decide ----- a place to meet. (into , on , at , about)
a- into **b- on** c- at d- about
48. Can you translate this Arabic ----- English for me, please?
a- into b- on c- at d- about
49. If Ali ----- his own computer, he wouldn't need to use his friend's computer.
a- has b- have c- had had **d- had**
50. Many Jordanian poems ----- into English now.
a- translates b- are translating **c- are being translated** d- have been translated
51. I'd like to talk _____ the film I've just seen; it was brilliant!
a- into b- on c- at **d- about**
52. The teacher asked us ----- our favourite books.
a- into b- on c- at **d- about**
53. My sister is really good ----- drawing and painting.
a- on **b- at** c- into d- about
54. Plants die if they ----- enough sunlight.
a- don't get b- didn't get c- doesn't get d- aren't
55. Water ----- to ice if the temperature falls below zero.
a- turn b- turning c- turned **d- turns**
56. Provided that it -----, we will have a picnic next week.
a- don't rain b- hadn't rained **c- doesn't rain** d- had rained
57. Even if Omar ----- his driving test this afternoon, he won't have his own car.
a- passed **b- pass** c- pass d- passed
58. Babies ----- usually happy unless they're hungry or cold.
a- will be **b- are** c- will d- had been
59. If my father had gone to university, he ----- a teacher.
a- will be b- could be **c- could have been** d- might be
60. Unless you have a language degree, you ----- not be able to become an interpreter.
a- do b- won't **c- will** d- wouldn't
61. If you get an interview for a job, you -----to show that you have good listening skills.
a- will need b- would need c- will d- would

62. If you are successful, it ----- a secure and rewarding job.

a- are **b- will be** c- won't d- won't be

63. ----- you heat water to 100°C, it boils.

a- when b- unless c- provided that d- even if

64. You will not pass your exams ----- you study hard.

a- when **b- unless** c- provided that d- even if

65. Do you usually go home or meet your friends ----- school finishes ?

a- when b- unless c- provided that d- even if

66. ----- you don't water the plants, they will die.

a- when b- unless **c- if** d- even if

67. Your new computer will last a long time ----- you are careful with it

a- when b- unless **c- as long as** d- even if

68. We need umbrellas ----- it rains.

a- when b- unless c- as if d- even if

69. The teacher will be pleased ----- I write a good essay.

a- when b- unless **c- if** d- even if

70. We should always be polite ----- we feel tired.

a- when b- unless c- if **d- even if**

71. If Huda ----- ill yesterday, she wouldn't have missed the exam.

a- wasn't **b- hadn't been** c- been d- hadn't

72. If my father had gone to university, he ----- have been a teacher.

a- can **b- could** c- was d- were

73. Which words did you need to look ----- in a dictionary?

a- over b- in c- out **d- up**

74. Jaber looked ----- he hadn't slept very well.

a- if b- if c- unless **d- as if**

75. We couldn't go to the stadium ----- there weren't any tickets left

a- since b- so c- therefore d- due to

76. ----- I was tired, I went to bed

a- As b- So c- Therefore d- Due to

77. We were late ----- the traffic

a- since b- so c- therefore **d- due to**

78. We were caught in traffic, ----- we missed the start of the play.

a- since b- as **c- therefore** d- due to

79. She worked hard; -----, she did very well in her exams.

a- since b- so **c- consequently** d- due to

80. If I were you, I ----- study harder

a- will b- would have c- would be **d- would**

Critical Thinking (Why – How)

According to the text , The writer thinks/states that.....Explain this statement, write down your point of view.

1. I think this statement is true because Also,
2. I think there are many such as, and
3. I think ----- because Also,

General Suggestions :

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Increasing awareness | 2. Saving time and effort | 3. improving skills | 4. being careful |
| 5. sharing information | 6. Preparation | 7. Decreasing | 8. increasing |
| 9. Trying hard . | 10. working hard | 11. Developing abilities | 12. Decreasing |

Pronunciation : Intonation – p-61

1. You did English at university last year, *didn't you?* [falling] checking information.
2. You did English at university last year, *didn't you?* [rising] the speaker is less sure.

Pronunciation : Sentence stress – p-69

How does the meaning of each sentence differ?

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. I retired when I was 60, which was in 1999 CE. | a. It was I, not someone else, who retired. |
| b. I retired when I was 60, which was in 1999 CE. | b. I did other things when I was 60, but this is when I retired. |
| c. I retired when I was 60 , which was in 1999 CE. | c. I was 60 when I retired not another age. |
| d. I retired when I was 60, which was in 1999 CE . | d. It was in 1999 CE when I retired, not another year in the 1990s. |

Writing an essay / article

Write an essay **about** -----

Write an essay **discussing** ----- 1. ----- 2. ----- 3. -----

I think -----this subject----- is one of the most important *issue/ thing / habit /* in our *daily life/ schools...../* which we *should take it in consideration/ be aware of/* and talk about in details because it has strong relation and effect with our life .

In this essay I intend to discuss the (**benefits / advantages / disadvantages /solutions / ways / effects / reasons / results / factors**) of ---- .

In my point of view , ----

الأفكار من عندك حسب الاسئلة او الموضوع

Finally , I'd like to say that I hope I have given enough and useful information that expresses my ideas and views in this subject.

Informal / Personal letter Write a letter to your friend in USA telling him about your last holiday.

P.O Box
Amman,
Jordan
Date, 14 July. 2018

Dear,

How are you ? fine, I hope ? How is your family ? I hope that all of you are very well. I'm sorry I haven't written to you for three months, and that's because I'm having Tawjihi exams.

I'm writing to tell you about / to invite you ----- (**subject**) -----

Well , I have to finish now as I've got too much work to do. Please write back and let me know more about your latest news.

Hope to hear from you soon.

With love.

Yours sincerely,

(Name : ----- as written in the exam)

Formal letter - Applying for a job

Receiver Address

Amman,
Jordan

Sender Address

P.O Box -----

Amman,
Jordan

Date, 14 July. 2018

Dear (Mr, Mrs, Dr, etc),

I'm writing to apply for the job of ----- (position) ----- at ----- (name / school , company)

You will see from my curriculum vitae that I have a Bachelor's degree in -----, as well as ----- experience at -----.

I am now looking at a new challenge as ----- (position) -----,

I am (personal attributes) = dedicated , enthusiastic , adapted , competent in my career.

Please contact me for a reference. I look forward to hearing from you regarding the next stage of my application.

Yours faithfully,

(Name : ----- as written in the exam)

Pronunciation – Word stress

Words	Stress	No. of syllables
secondary	<i>sec</i> ondary	4
compulsory	comp <i>uls</i> ory	4
organisation	organ <i>is</i> ation	5
development	de <i>vel</i> opment	4
tuition	tui <i>ti</i> on	3
achievement	ach <i>iev</i> ement	3
academic	acad <i>em</i> ic	4
contradictory	contra <i>dict</i> ory	5

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

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

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

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

A. 1. Question Number One (20 points)

- Multilingual people are able to do many tasks. Write down two of these tasks. (2 points).
People who speak more than one language have many **qualities**. Write down two qualities.
- They are able to switch between two systems of speech, writing, and structure quite easily.
- They are also able to switch easily between completely different tasks.
- Learning a new language presents the brain with **some** skills. Write down two skills. (4 points)
- Recognising different language systems and ways to communicate within these systems.
- Quote the sentence which indicates to the effect of the challenges that learning a new language includes.
"These skills improve your chances of success in other problem-solving tasks as well." (3 points)
- Find a word in the text that means the same as " Something that is said such as a statement ". (2 point)
- What does the underlined phrase "**carried out**" mean ? Done (2 point)
- What does the underlined pronoun "**which**" refer to ? beneficial 'exercise' (2 point)
- Learning a foreign language has many advantages / effects. Suggest three . (2 points)
- Learning a foreign languages is helpful in using modern technology . (3 points)
Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

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

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

Every week, we had to learn a vocabulary list of around 50 words. We covered many topics. Living with a family helped to improve my Arabic-speaking skills because, while all the students heard Arabic in the classroom and streets, I could also practice it at home. I really put my back into it, and I earned an A on the course.

What impressed me most about students in Jordan was their behaviour and their attitude to studying. All the students who I met appreciated the importance of their university education and the opportunities it would give them to contribute to their country's prosperity. They also showed extremely positive values. Everybody was honest, and people discussed problems rather than getting angry if they disagreed with each other.

As someone who enjoys delicious food, beautiful places and friendly, hospitable people, studying in Jordan is one of the best decisions I have made in my life. I made many new friends. I also improved my Arabic speaking, writing and reading skills. My dream is to be fluent in Arabic one day- and as I intend to return to Jordan as often as I can, I know I'm going to make this dream a reality.

1. Replace the underlined words "spent my childhood" with the correct phrasal verb.
2. Quote the sentence which indicates that Anita speaks two forms of Arabic language .
3. What does the idiom " put my back into it" mean ? / Mention three things that Anita likes in Jordan .
4. Anita speaks two languages. Mention them .
5. Quote the sentence which indicates that students from all over the world study in Jordan .
6. Two things impressed Anita about students in Jordan. What are they ?
7. Suggest three things which can help Anita to be fluent in Arabic language one day.
8. Studying abroad has many benefits (advantages) . Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.

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

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

The three universities with the most undergraduates are the University of Jordan in Amman, Yarmuk University in Irbid and Al Balqa Applied University in Salt. These are all public universities.

An example of a newer university is the German-Jordanian University in Amman, which was set up in 2005 CE. It is a collaboration between the MOHE and Germany's Federal Ministry of Education and Research, and it follows Germany's model of education in applied sciences.

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

1. There are two kinds of education/ university courses that students can study at the Jordanian universities. Mention them
2. What does the underlined word "which" refer to ?
3. There are two types of universities in Jordan. Mention them. / Which stage is compulsory / free ?
4. Quote the sentence which indicates that not only Jordanian students attend the Jordanian universities.
5. What does the underlined word "compulsory" mean?
6. Students come to study in Jordan from all over the world. Suggest three reasons.
7. After graduating, students may face many problems. Explain this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.

In England, almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education. The figure has not always been

as high as this. Twenty years ago, it was closer to 30%, and thirty years before that, it was only about 5%. Another huge change has been financial. Before 1998 CE, higher education in the UK was completely free for UK citizens. Since then, tuition fees have been introduced. Most students borrow this money from the government. They don't have to repay it immediately. Instead, they pay it back slowly out of future earnings.

Despite the high cost, most students choose to study away from home. A recent survey of 17,000 students revealed that only 7% wanted to stay at home while they studied for their degree. Of course for most young people, living away from home means borrowing even more money from the government. So why don't students choose to avoid debt by staying at home, where they don't have to pay rent? Most of them say that they want to move to the university of their choice, rather than the nearest **one**. Another strong motive is the desire to live in a new culture.

Where do these students live? Many have rooms in halls of residence, especially in their first year; others rent flats or houses. A lucky minority live in property that their parents have bought for them. Most of them need to learn to cook, do their own washing and manage their time and money.

1. There are two huge changes which occurred in higher education in England. Write them down?
 - The change of school leavers go on to higher education from 5 % fifty years ago to 50 % now.
 - Another huge change has been financial. (2 points)
2. There are many challenges facing the students who choose to study abroad. Mention three of them. (2 points)
Most of them need to learn to cook, do their own washing and manage their time and money.
3. Write down the sentence which indicates that students don't have to pay off the government at once. (3 points)
" They don't have to repay it immediately. "
4. The writer mentioned two reasons that make students choose to study away from home, what are they?
 - They want to move to the university of their choice, rather than the nearest one.
 - Another strong motive is the desire to live in a new culture. (2 points)
5. Find a word in the text which means "**cost or charges**". fees (2 points)
6. What does the word '**one**' in bold refer to in the second paragraph? A university (2 points)

A few years ago, as many as 1,000 schools across the USA started making school years longer by adding up to ten extra days to the school year or by making each school day longer by half an hour.

This was because it was found that secondary school students in the USA and the UK were spending the least time at school, with an average school year of 187 days. The typical Jordanian school year is longer than this. However, none of **these** are nearly as long as the school year in countries like Japan and South Korea. South Koreans attend schools for 220 days per year, and in Japan the school year numbers 243 days.

According to a study by the organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world. They want to learn as much as they can to ensure excellent exam grades. They go to school for about nine hours, although this includes optional after-school tuition and activities. They also spend about three hours on homework everyday, which is three times as much as many other countries. Their high academic achievements do suggest that the longer you study, the better you do in final exams.

In Finland, however, students are usually given less than half an hour of homework per night, and they attend school for fewer and shorter days than 85 % of other developed nations. Despite this, they achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science. In addition, most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently. The **contradictory** views of the study suggest that the number and length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not.

Answer the following questions :

1. Write down two ways that make school years longer across the USA.
2. There are many factors that determine whether students will succeed or not. Name two.
3. Quote the sentence which indicates the reason for making schooldays longer in the USA.
4. What does the word "**contradictory**" mean?
5. What does the word "**these**" refer to?
6. Suggest three ways to achieve top marks in most subjects.

Does the language we use influence the way we think ? Or does our culture influence the way we use language?

Sociologists have been looking into the questions for hundred of years. They have now begun to look at not just how people talk, but also how they think, asking whether the way we understand and remember experiences is influenced by language. As a result of these studies, they have come up with some interesting results.

A lot of research has been **performed** on the relationships between mind, world and language. In one study, a psychologist points out that when describing an event, English speakers tend to mention the person who was responsible. Whereas English speakers might say, "Jones broke the vase", Spanish or Japanese speakers would use a passive form. It is believed that such differences between languages have an effect on how their speakers understand events, and whether someone is blamed for an action or gets away with it. In another study, speakers of English, Spanish and Japanese were asked to watch videos of two people popping balloons, breaking eggs and spilling drinks, either on purpose or accidentally. Later, when asked to recall the event, the English speakers mentioned the person who did the action. The Spanish and Japanese mentioned the person who was responsible for intentional events, but left this out when they considered that event to be an accident.

Scientists at Newcastle University, UK, have carried out tests to prove that different cultures also have different ways of seeing colours. They found that in Japanese, for example, there are different ways of light blue and dark blue **which** are not found in English. Native speakers of Japanese, therefore, made a clearer distinction between colours on the spectrum. Is it our language that has affected our way of thinking? Or has a difference in cultural habits affected both our thoughts and our language? Most likely, culture, thought and language have all come about together.

1. Sociologists started to investigate two things to study the effects of language on thinking. What are they?
2. The differences on language have an influence on two things. Mention them. (2 points)
3. Quote the sentence that indicates experts have been investigating the relationship between culture and language for a long time. (3 points)
4. Replace the underlined word "**performed**" in bold in the second paragraph with the correct phrasal verb. Find a phrasal verb in the text that means the same as "take place".
5. What does the underlined pronoun "**which**" refer to? (2 points)
6. Learning a foreign language has many advantages. Suggest three. (2 points)
7. A. The way in which bilingual people see the world depends on which language they are using? Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

Writing a blog : كتابة المذكرات الإلكترونية

Write a blog post for your school's website. Describe life in a Jordanian secondary school so that they will know what to expect. Choose a different topic for each paragraph from the list.

(family life – school subjects – school rules – behaviour – values a typical school day – after school activities – free-time activities)

Decisions , decisions

Posted by Hiba J.

Do you know what you are going to study at university? I've come up with some ideas but I really need your help! Do get in touch if you have any stories or advice that you think might help me to make this life-changing choice. (ask a question such as advice)

Firstly, I want to help people, but science is not my strongest subject, so I won't be able to do medicine. I could study Psychology and follow a career path in that area, but I don't know much about it. If any of you are Psychology students, please do message me about your course. I'd love to hear about it-What you love, what you like, and of course, what you don't like at all. (State your problem)

Secondly though, I'd really like to study something like Linguistics, because I've always been interested in language. I've done some research and found out that, while it doesn't lead directly to a career, it is interesting and academic, as well as a well-respected degree.

So, can you help me with my decision? We could start up a useful conversation about choosing paths for ourselves at this next exciting stage! (Restate your question or subject and ask students to get involved)