

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN-MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION-2018  
GENERAL ENGLISH

**SECTION ONE : READING ( 35 POINTS )**

**PART ONE : READING COMPREHENSION :**

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

**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, "John 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 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.

**A. 1. Question Number One ( 20 points )**

1. Sociologists started to investigate two things to study the effects of language on thinking. What are they? ( 4 points)
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. (2 point)  
Find a phrasal verb in the text that means the same as " take place " .
5. What does the underlined pronoun "**which**" refer to ? ( 2 point)
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.  
**B.** Culture , thought and language have all come about together. Explain. ( 3 points)

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( 2018 – 2017 ) الدورة الصيفية / الاختبار التجريبي

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**PART ONE : READING COMPREHENSION :**

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

Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways. Learning new vocabulary and grammar rules 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 )**

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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)
4. Find a word in the text that means the same as " **Something that is said such as a statement** " . ( 2 point)
5. What does the underlined phrase "**carried out**" mean ? Done ( 2 point)
6. What does the underlined pronoun "**which**" refer to ? beneficial 'exercise' ( 2 point)
7. Learning a foreign language has many advantages / effects. Suggest three . ( 2 points)
8. 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.

In this report, we will look at the countries that Jordan trades with and what goods it exports and imports. First, let's look at exports. Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the extraction industry for these minerals is one of the largest in the world. Not surprisingly, two of Jordan's largest exports are chemicals and fertilisers.

Pharmaceuticals and other industries represent 30% of Jordan's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and 75% of Jordan's pharmaceuticals are exported. However, the majority (65%) of the economy is **dominated** by services, mostly travel and tourism. Most of Jordan's exports go to Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia.

Now let's look at **its** imports. Unlike some other countries in the Middle East, Jordan does not have large oil or gas reserves. For that reason, Jordan has to import oil and gas for its energy needs. Its other main imports are cars, medicines and wheat. In 2013 CE, 23.6% of Jordan's imports were from Saudi Arabia. This was followed by the EU, with 17.6% of its imports. Other imports have come from China and the United States. Jordan has more free trade agreements than any other Arab country, and it trades freely with many countries, including the USA, Canada and Malaysia.

**A: Question Number One: (20 points)**

1. Quote the sentence that shows the receiving countries of most Jordan's exports. (3 points)  
**Most of Jordan's exports go to Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia.**
  2. Jordan imports many kinds of goods. Write down two of these goods. (4 points)  
**cars, medicines and wheat**
  3. What does the underlined word "**its**" refer to? **Jordan** (2 points)
  4. What does the underlined word "**dominated**" mean? **Being controlled** (2 points)
  5. Jordan is considered one of the largest countries that produce minerals. Write down two minerals. (2 points)  
**potash and phosphate**
  6. The writer states that Jordan's trade is growing with many countries. Suggest three ways to develop trade with other countries. (3 points)
6. 3. "Unless the exchange be in love and kindly justice, it will but lead some greed and others to hunger."  
**Gibran Khalil Gibran (1883 CE – 1931 CE).**  
I agree with the quotation. I think that Gibran is talking about trade here. He is taking about mutual respect, and this could be applied to any exchange, as well as trade. He is perhaps commenting on the emergence of capitalism. (2 points)

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.

## A. 1. Question Number One ( 20 points )

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)
7. Living in another country is beneficial. Explain this statement. ( 2 points)
8. Studying abroad is beneficial. Suggest three things you can achieve by studying abroad. ( 3 points)

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.
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.

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 .
7. The number and length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not . Explain 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 oneday- 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. Why was Anita so willing to go to Jordan to study Arabic ?
2. What impressed Anita about her fellow students at the university ?
3. What does the idiom " put my back into it" mean ?
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. People could speak two form of Arabic. What are they ?

Studying abroad has many benefits (advantages) . Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.

**Question Number Two ( 15 points )**

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

**carry out , blame , get cold feet , came about , offense**

1. I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll ----- at the last moment..
2. The accident wasn't your fault. I don't ----- at all.
3. If you are polite, you won't cause -----or upset anybody.
4. Last night, I watched an interesting documentary about how the ice age -----.

**make a difference , track record , play it by ear , pensions , dietary**

1. Many large companies provide ----- to their employees when they retire. .
2. Huda's ----- indicates that she has the needed experience for the required job.
3. Scientific evidence shows that some ----- supplements are beneficial for health.
4. Taha's organized participation in the seminar ----- and activates everyone there.

Collocating Phrases	Defenitions	Arabic
draw up a timetable	write a scheduale	يصمم جدول
do exercise	keep fit	يتمرن
do a subject	study	يدرس
take a break	relax	يرتاح
make a start	begin	يبدأ
make a difference	change something	يغير شيء

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		

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

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

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

Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

( 2 points )

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. We were late due to the traffic. What is the function of using the underlined word "due to" ?
4. That's information is important. Don't omit it. ( **leave out** ) -----
5. We'll drive past my old house. I'll show it to you. ( **point out** ) -----
6. The police are investigating the cause of the accident. ( **look** ) -----

**Complete the following mini-dialogues by giving advice :**

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

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

Key Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
come up with	produce something, especially when pressured or challenged	يتوصل الى - يخرج ب
get away with	to do something wrong without being discovered or with only a minor punishment / <b>not be blamed for</b>	يفكر ب ينجو بفعلة
look forward to	to wait with pleasure	يتشوق الى
go ahead with	to begin to do	يباشر
leave out	to not include ( something or someone ) - <b>omit it</b>	يستثني - يحذف
look into	to investigate – to study ( a problem , incident )	يستقصي
point out	to show – to make clear	يوضح
carry out	to do – to perform – complete ( a task , experiment ) – It's necessary to <b>do</b> ... 2017	ينفذ
come about	happen or take place	يحدث
grow up	spend my childhood	ينمو - يترعرع

Key Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
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	يكثف
make up	invent	يخترع
make out	understand	يفهم
Find out	discover	يكشف

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

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 / their	he - she / his - her	هم
firefighter	fireman	عامل اطفاء

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



## Derivation

**C. Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (3 points)**

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

1. In the Middle East today, entrepreneurship is ----- important. (particular )
2. Before you apply for a job, check that you have the correct ----- . (qualify)
3. The graduation ceremony was a very ----- occasion for everyone. (memory)
4. Services, mostly travel and tourism ----- the majority of our economy. (dominant)
5. It's important to have an ----- of different cultures. (aware )
6. You need ----- at language to work fast. (proficient)
7. After a serious ----- , they made a deal. (negotiate)
8. Our brain development is ----- on the experience we have. (depend)
9. In order to improve your skills, you need to practice ----- . (correct )
10. I'm very ----- about travelling abroad. (enthusiasm)
11. I can speak English ----- . (fluency)
12. Workers nowadays don't feel ----- about their future. (security)
13. One of the most important things that we give children is a good ----- . (educate )
14. If you work hard, I'm sure you will ----- . (success )
15. Congratulations ! Not many people ----- such high marks. (achievement )
16. My father works for an ----- that helps to protect the environment. (organise )
17. It's amazing to watch the ----- of a baby in the first year of life. (develop )
18. How quickly does blood ----- round the body ? (circulation )
19. The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a ----- . (recommend)
20. Congratulations on a very ----- business deal. (succeed)
21. We should always be ready to listen to good ----- . (advise)
22. My father often talks about what he did in his ----- . (young)
23. Don't talk to the driver. He must ----- . (concentration )
24. In hot weather our bodies are in danger of ----- . (dehydrate )
25. Nuts contain useful ----- such as oils and fats. (nutritious)
26. Have you had any ----- of learning another language ? (experienced )
27. Is one side of the brain more ----- than the other ? (dominate)
28. Whether or not you remember something that you have learnt in the past ----- on the experience you had while you were learning it . (dependence)
29. I'm confused. Could you give me some ----- , please ? (advisable)
30. Before an exam, you must ----- everything you have learnt. (revision)

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb- Arabic	Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
educate	education	educational	ly - يُعَلِّم	repeat	repetition	repeated	يُعِيد
succeed	success	successful	ly - يَنْجَح	correct	correction	correct	يُصَحِّح
achieve	achievement		يُحَقِّق - يَنْجِز	circulate	circulation		يُدَوِّر
organise	organisation	organised	يُنظِّم	dehydrate	dehydration		يُجَفِّف
develop	development		يَطوِّر	revise	revision		يُرَاجِع
qualify	qualification	qualified	يؤَهِّل	concentrate	concentration		يُرَكِّز
recommend	recommendation	recommended	يُوصِي		particularity	particular	ly - مُحَدَّد
succeed	success	successful	يَنْجَح	compete	competence	competent	ly - يَنَافِس
memorize	memory	memorable	يَتَذَكَّر	know	knowledge	known	يَعْرِف
advise	advice / advisor	advisable	يُنصَح	immerse	immersion		يُنخَرِطُ فِي
	youth	young	صَغِير		<b>Proficiency</b>	proficient	اجادة - احتراف
	awareness	aware	ادْرَاك		<b>fluency</b>	fluent	طلاقة
experience	experience	experienced	تَجْرِبَة	contradict	contradiction	Contradictory	يُنَاقِض
dominate	dominance	dominant	يَهَيِّمُ عَلَى	economize	economics - y	economical	ly اقتصاد
depend	dependance	dependant	يَعْتَمِدُ عَلَى	criticise	critic	critical	ly - يَنْقَد
	Nutrition nutrtrients	nutritious	تَغْذِيَة	qualify	qualification	qualified	يؤَهِّل

**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. LIU ----- to other sign language in the Middle East. (relate)
16. None of these ----- extensively. (research)
17. An introductory grammar of Jordanian sign language ----- in 2004 CE. (publish)
18. In 2004 CE, it ----- that students would learn more about the LIU. (hope)
19. At the moment a lot of research into the language ----- . (do)
20. Water ----- to ice if the temperature falls bellow zero. (turn)
21. Before 2000, very little research ----- . (carry out )
22. Saleem and his brother spoke French in the conference, ----- they ? (do) 2016
23. 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
20. We should always be polite even if we ----- tired. (feel )
21. Rawan always takes her mobile when she ----- ( go out ) 2017

**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 cigarrets 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. This book changed my way of thinking . This book -----me. (**influence**)

25. It was done accidentally . It wasn't ----- . (**purpose**)

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

27. We had a great time . It was ----- . (**experience**)

28. How are Jaber and Mahmoud related? What ----- ? (**relationship**)

29. If I hadn't grown up in this city, I might have learnt French. ( **Change it into fact** )

**I** -----

30. I'm sorry that I didn't read the book . **I wish** -----

31. Not as many people applied for Law in 2014 CE as in 2013 CE. **In 2013 CE** , -----

---

32. Jordanian children start school a year later than English children . **2017**

**English children** -----

34. Studying physics is not as popular as studying Biology in Britain . **2017**

**Studying Biology** -----

---

35. How can I get to Queen Alia airport by public transport ? **2016**

**Could you tell me** ----- ?

36. Are students allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam ? **2017**

**Do you know** ----- ?

37. Does the bell ring at eight or half past eight ? **2017**

**Do you know** ----- ?

38. Doing regular exercise is believed to reduce the risk of several diseases. 2016  
**People believe that** -----
39. They assumed that the last Olympic Games were a great success. 2017  
**It** -----
40. Experts have proved that eating fresh vegetables is good for the stomach. 2017  
**Eating fresh vegetables** -----
41. Nader *should have* been more careful with his essay. He didn't get a good mark. (wishes) 2016  
 -----
42. I regret *living* abroad for a long time . (wish ) 2016  
 -----
43. I regret *speaking* aloud in my class. (wish ) 2017  
 -----
44. Mohammad didn't consult his career advisor, so he felt sorry. (wish) 2017  
 -----

**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 )  
 -----

16. Marwan worked really hard the day before the exam. He got top marks. ( if / might not) 2017  
 -----
17. The company didn't know your phone number, so they weren't able to contact you. ( if / might) 2017  
 -----

**B. Complete each of the following sentences by adding the correct question tag to the end of each of them. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.** ( 3 points )

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. Let's go home, -----?   | 16. He'd rather -----, -----? |
| 2. I'm right , -----?  | 17. He'd better -----, -----? |
| 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, ----- ? ( do ) |                               |
| 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, -----?                               |                               |

## 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 والجنسّات 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 when you learn a forein language, it helps to use the language as much you can. You should take every opportunity to engage in the convarsation with a native speaker. Reading English books, or magazines also helps.

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.

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

## 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...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.

## B. GUIDED WRITING :

(4 points)

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. .

Name	Al-Kindi	Alkindi
Date of birth	801 CE	AlKindi was born in 801 BC
Date of death	873 BC	AlKindi died in 873 BC
Profession - occupation	Physician, ... , ..	He was a physician .
interests	botany	He was interested in botany
achievements	ground-breaking discoveries	Also, he made ground-breaking . / There are many .....
legacy	instructions and advice	His legacy is .....
ways to .....	Listen - use ..... - find ----	There are many ways ..... 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	..... 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

## Critical Thinking ( Why – How )

According to the text , The writer thinks/states that.....Explain this statement

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

### 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 ,** ----

الافكار 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, 20 June. 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, 20 June. 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)-----, and -----

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

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 )

## Writing A Report

**Write a report for your school magazine about the advantages and disadvantages of building a new factory in your area , suggesting ideas for it .**

**To :** My school magazine

**From :** A student

**Date :** 26 June , 2016

**Subject :** A new factory in our area .

The **aim** of this **report** is to discuss the **advantages and the disadvantages of** -----.

**In my opinion, there are many advantages and good results :**

- The factory will develop the city by bringing us industry and new products.
- The factory will decrease the proportion of the unemployed in our city by bringing them jobs

**On the other hand , there are many disadvantages :**

- The factory will badly affect the schools and houses nearby by noise pollution .
- The factory produces carbon dioxide in the atmosphere that leads to pollution .

**To sum up ,** I'd like to say that I hope I have given enough and useful information about ----- suggesting that this new factory shouldn't be built near houses and schools , it should be built far away from the center of the city .

**In conclusion ,** you should take my suggestions into consideration to find the best effective solutions for it.

## Informal / Personal letter

Write a letter to your friend in London telling him about your last holiday. (friend / pen friend / uncle / father / brother.)

**Your address**

من الصغير الى الكبير

P.O Box .....

Amman,

Jordan

Date, 21 Jan. 2014

**Dear** .....

How are you ? Really 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 moving to a new flat.

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* )

## covering letter – Applying for a job

Dear Mr Haddad,

I am writing to apply for the job of Head of the English Department at Taha Hussein Secondary School. You will see from my curriculum vitae that I have a Bachelor's degree in English and as well as teaching experience at Modern Arab Academy School.

I am now looking for a new challenge as a head teacher, My developing leadership skills show that I am ready to advance in my teaching career, and the advertised position at your school as a head teacher is ideal.

While I am dedicated to teaching and know that my students are of the highest importance, I make time to have an active and varied social and family life. This helps to keep my approach to teaching and student welfare fresh.

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

Yours sincerely,

Farida Jabari



## 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 you're 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 student, 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 )*

### C. FREE WRITING : ( 7 points )

In your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a composition of about 80 words on ONE of the following :

1. Education has many positive effects on our life and our society .
2. 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 )

## B. Literature spot : ( 2 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 = abird - flying in the sky  
A skylark hang between the two, ذكر قبرة معلقا بين الاثنتين (الارض والسماء) speck = small  
A singing *speck* above the corn; مثل بقعة صغيرة تغني فوق الذرة green = symbolises the freshness of nature  
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, رقصت فراشات بيضاء على الجناح the butterflies move quickly  
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  
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  
Somewhere among the million *stalks*. في مكان ما بين ملايين السيقان - الذرة 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 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 الاتز عاج

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*.

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

عماد ابو الزمر

٠٧٨٥٩١٥٥٦٨

٠٧٩٦١٤٥٧٥٥

عماد ابو الزمر

٠٧٨٥٩١٥٥٦٨