

READING القراءة

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

اقرأ النص الاتي بعناية، ومن ثم في دفتر اجابتك اجب عن كل الاسئلة التي تليه. اجاباتك يجب ان تعتمد على النص.

Scientists have successfully invented a **prosthetic** hand with a sense of touch. **It** is an exciting new invention, **which they** plan to develop. It is possible that, in the not-too-distant future, similar artificial arms and legs will have taken the place of today's prosthetic limbs.

Dennis Sorensen, a 39-year-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention. After losing **his** left hand in an accident, **he** had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years. The new hand, **which** was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists, was a huge improvement. With **it**, Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects, but **he** could also feel them. 'When **I** held an object, I could feel if it was soft or hard, round or square,' he explained. **He** said that the sensations were almost the same as the ones **he** felt with **his** other hand.

Unfortunately, Sorensen was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet. **He** was only allowed to wear **it** for a month, for safety reasons. So now **he** has **his** old artificial hand back. However, **he** hopes that soon **he** will be wearing the new type of hand again. **He** is looking forward to the time **when** similar artificial limbs are available for the thousands of people **who** need **them**. **He** will have helped to transform **their** lives.

الاجابة على سؤال العائد

1. What does the underlined (word/الكلمة/ pronoun/الضمير/ phrase/شبه الجملة) refer to?

على ماذا تعود الكلمة او الضمير او شبه الجملة التي خط تحتها؟

1 – I , me , my , myself ----- the **writer** 2 – you , your , yourself , we , our , us ----- the **reader**

3 – it , its , itself

على الاسم المفرد غير عاقل بداية الجملة التي هي فيها او الجملة السابقة

The sun is very hot . **it** possible to sleep during the day .

ملاحظة اذا جاء بعد **it** صفة فانها تعود على ما بعد الصفة ودليل وجودها **to**

4. She, her, herself تعود على اسم مفرد عاقل مؤنث بداية الجملة التي هي فيها وسابقها

Sara cooked a meal. **She** likes helping **her** mother .it's a tasty meal.

4. He, him, his, himself

تعود على اسم مفرد عاقل مذكر بداية الجملة التي هي فيها او الجملة السابقة

Ahmed played football with **his** friends. **He** likes playing football.

6. They, them, their, themselves تعود على اسم العاقل / غير العاقل / جمع بداية الجملة التي هي فيها او الجملة السابقة

The children write the duties with **their** teacher .**They** always do that.

7. Other / ones وأخواتها they مثلها كمثل **Others** stay indoors

8. There هنا /here هناك **She** likes working **there**.

9. relative pronouns ضمائر الوصل

وهي ضمائر تعود على الاسم الذي يسبقها مباشرة او الاسم والصفة معا

The man **who** came here is a doctor.

ملحوظة مهمة: اذا ارتبط الاسم بصفة او محددة او اداة اكتبها

الاجابة على سؤال المعنى للمفردات المصطلحات

2. What does the underlined word "الكلمة" mean?

يعطينا كلمة في النص واضعا تحتها خط ومكتوبة باللون الداكن ويطلب معناها

-Find a word in the text that means "المعنى"

يعطينا المعنى ويطلب منا استخراج الكلمة من النص

-Replace the underlined phrasal verb/ colour idiom " المصطلح " with its correct meaning.

يعطينا مصطلح الوان او مصطلح فعلي ويطلب مني معناه

-Replace the underlined phrase " معنى المصطلح " with the correct phrasal verb/ colour idiom

يعطينا معنى لمصطلح فعلي /الوان ويطلب مني كتابة المصطلح

المصطلحات الفعلية المطلوبة منك ومعناها المطلوب سؤال وزاري اكيد 2018

1. **rely on** (يعتمد على): to **have trust** or confidence in something or someone
2. **bounce back** (يتعاقى من وضع صعب): to **start to be successful again** after a difficult time
3. **cope with** (يتعامل مع /يتغلب على): to **deal successfully with**, or handle, a situation
4. **focus on** (يركز على): to **direct your attention** or effort at something specific
5. **Hands-on** (التدريب العملي على): **practical**

اضافي Optional

6. **Communicate with** (التواصل مع) **speak to**
7. **Take place**: happen / occur: يحدث
8. **Wake up**: cause to become awake: يستيقظ
9. **Settle down**: live orderly life • يستقر
10. **Meet up**: to **get together** with somebody يلتقي
11. **Look around**: to look in several direction يلقي نظره
12. **Get started**: begin doing something يبدأ

مصطلحات الالوان ومعانيها مهم جدا سؤال وزاري اكيد 2018

1. **feel blue**: feel sad بالحزن يشعر
2. **see red**: get angry يغضب
3. **the green light**: permission /الحصول على اذن السماح
4. **red-handed**: in the act of doing something wrong بالجرم المشهود /يقوم بعمل خاطيء
5. **out of the blue**: unexpectedly مفاجئ/بشكل غير متوقع
6. **a white elephant**: a useless possession عديم الفائدة

متلازمات **collocations** : اي انها مفردة لا يتم معناها الا بمفردة اخرى وتفيدنا في حل السؤال الثاني فرع A الورقة الثانية يعطينا ادى الكلمات في الصندوق ويضع متلازمتها في الجملة

1. **Economic growth** النمو الاقتصادي
2. **Zero –waste**: النفايات صفر
3. **Carbon –neutral**: خالي من الكربون
4. **Public transport**: النقل العام
5. **Urban planning**: التخطيط الحضري
6. **Negative effect**: تأثير سلبي
7. **Carbon footprint**: بصمة الكربون اثار الكربون
8. **Biological waste**: النفايات البيولوجية
9. **Car-free zone**: منطقة خالية من السيارات
10. **Cycle-friendly**: صديقة لدورة الحياة
11. **energy source** : مصدر الطاقة
12. **Industrial waste**: النفايات الصناعية
13. **environmentally friendly** : صديقة للبيئة
14. **wind farms** : مزارع الرياح
15. **renewable energy** : الطاقة المتجددة
16. **pedestrian friendly** صديقة للمشاة
17. **catch attention**: يلفت الانتباه
18. **take an interest in**: يهتم بـ
19. **attend a course**: حضور دورة تدريبية
20. **get an idea**: الحصول على فكرة
21. **spend time**: قضاء بعض الوقت
22. **side effect**: الآثار الجانبية
22. **water / fire proof**= against ضد

مثال على المتلازمات من المنهاج

The boy **caught** Sheikh Hamdan's **attention** with his invention a prosthetic limb for his father. The Sheikh has **taken** a special **interest** in the boy, and hopes the tour that he is sponsoring for Adeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors. Adeb **got** the **idea** for a special kind of prosthetic leg while he was at the beach with his family Adeb will not be **spending** all his **time** sightseeing. He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage. He will also be **attending a course** on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.

1. share **ideas** الأفكار : give ideas to others
compare **ideas** الأفكار : show differences
2. create a **website** : construct a new website
create a **website** إنشاء موقع على شبكة الإنترنت
contribute to a **website** المساهمة في موقع على شبكة الإنترنت
3. research **information** المعلومات المتعلقة بالبحوث : find information needed
present **information** المعلومات : give info.in a presentation
4. monitor what is **happening** مراقبة ما يحدث : watch closely what is happening
find out what is **happening** معرفة ما يحدث : discover what is happening
5. to give a **talk to people** : give a speech to
to talk to **people** : discuss things with people
6. show **photos** إظهار/عرض الصور : display photos
send **photos** إرسال صور : post photos

اجابة سؤال التعداد: ونعرف بانها سؤال تعداد من وجود المفردات الآتية

ملحوظة مهمة هذه المفردات مفيدة في حل اسئلة التعداد في القطعة وسؤال التفكير الناقد وسؤال الاقتراح واذكر وهي تفيدنا في فهم السؤال

المهارات Skills اقتراحات Suggestions الحلول Solutions مزايا Advantages أساليب Ways / methods
التوصيات Recommendations العقوبات Punishments الفوائد Benefits الصفات Qualities
التحديات Threats ميزات Features الأغراض Purposes العيوب Disadvantages الاختلافات Differences
Circumstances الظروف Causes الأسباب Characteristics الخصائص Distinguishes ويميز
Properties الخصائص Uses يستخدم Reasons ميزات Features

ملحوظة مهمة

سؤال التعداد في الوزارة المحتوي على كلمة reasons الاجابة في الفقرة عادة ما تبدأ بكلمات مثل due to /as/ because/to/ in order to/ since/ for

وعادة ما ينتهي السؤال الخاص بالتعداد بالنهايات الآتية

.....write down two of them/ these اكتب اثنتي من هذه
.....write down these two give two examples from اكتب مثالين من
.....write them down اكتبها جميعها
إذا اعطانا هذه التركيبية يعني انه ذاك في النص فقط اثنتين.
ملحوظة مهمة جدا التعداد الموجود في النص يكون عليه دلالة مثل ادوات الربط الآتية او حروف العطف نعرف بان الكاتب يعدد في النص
-----, ---, -----and/ or/ as well as / also-----and----- . Also, -----
--and/ or/ as well as / also----- . Also, /another /in addition , ----- such as
-----,-----and-----

مثال من القطعة

3. Dennis Sorensen could do many things with his new hand . Write two of these things.
4. According to the text what is possible to happen in the not-too-distant future.

اجابة سؤال الاقتباس : وهو سؤال يطلب منك ايجاد جملة في احدى فقرات النص وان تكتبها من بدايتها الى نهايتها (من النقطة الى النقطة بغض النظر عن عدد الفواصل) اما معتمدا على فكرة او معنى او كلمات مقتبسة من النص نفسه. ويأتي على النحو الآتي:

Quote the sentence which states/indicates/shows that... اقتبس الجملة التي تشير /تدل /تينا بأن...

Write down the sentence which states/ indicates/shows that..... اكتب الجملة.....

Find out the sentence which states/ indicates/shows that..... جد الجملة.....

مثال من القطعة

Quote the sentence which shows that "he is wearing a standard prosthetic hand now "

Quote the sentence which shows that " similar artificial limbs aren't available for all to use yet "

ملحوظة مهمة مني كمصحح: اكتب الجملة كتابة حرفية من النص وانتبه الى علامات الترقيم داخل الجملة وابدأها بحرف capital . ولا تزد عليها وخلاف ذلك تعطى صفرا. عادة جمل الوزارة المقتبسة ليست طويلة فاذا زادت جملتك عن سطرين اعرف انك في المسار الخاطيء

Critical thinking التفكير الناقد

ويأتي هذا السؤال على صيغتين

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

يطلب مني التفكير بهذه الجملة واعطاء رأي اضافي غير موجود اصلا في النص. نبدأ الاجابة باستخدام البدايات الاتية وهي ليست الزامية
I think this is true that because ... 1Also, ... 2.....

I think that there are many things that should be taken in consideration , for example you have to

Moreover , you might

مثال من القطعة

similar artificial limbs will have helped to transform **their** lives. **Think** of this statement and, in two sentences write down your point of view.

نحن نعتمد أكثر فأكثر على تكنولوجيا الحاسوب. فكر في هذه الجملة ، وفي جملتين اكتب وجهة نظرك.

الثانية

suggest/ mention three ways/ effects/ advantages

يطلب مني بهذه الجملة اعطاء نقاط اضافية غير موجود اصلا في النص. نبدأ الاجابة باستخدام البدايات الاتية وهي ليست الزامية
Yes, that is right there are many **three ways/ effects/ advantages** such as

1.....2.....3.....

مثال من القطعة

There are many advantages of artificial limbs listed in the text, **mentions** other three advantages that help students to do tasks.

Yes, that's right there are many advantages artificial limbs such as

..... and

B. Literature Spot: بقعة ادبية

Writing skills: Using rhetorical devices

SB p 23

ملحوظة مهمة: يجب حفظ وفهم الاساليب البلاغية الاتية

1. Simile: التشبيه :

وهو ان يشبه الشاعر شيء بشيء مستخدما ادوات التشبيه التية **as /like /look like**

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

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

2. Metaphor: الاستعارة

وهو تشبيه بدون استخدام ادوات التشبيه المذكورة سابقا

The world will be at your **fingertips**. العالم سيكون في متناول يدك.

3. Personification: التشخيص / تجسيد

ملحوظة: التشخيص هو تشبيه شيء ما مادي بإنسان. ففي المثال الاتي نشبه الكمبيوترات والهواتف الخلوية بأنها مثل إنسان يرعانا ويوجه لنا النصائح متى ننام ومتى نأكل...الخ.

Our computers and mobile phones will take care of us, by telling us when to wake up, eat and sleep. أجهزة الحاسب والهواتف النقالة سوف تولينا الرعاية ، التي تخبرنا متى الاستيقاظ وتناول الطعام والنوم.

4. Onomatopoeia: أصوات

وهو ان يسمى الاشياء بصوتها او لاشياء التي تحاكي الصوت

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

في كل مكان نذهب سوف نسمع طنيناً وهممة متواصلاً من التكنولوجيا.

ملحوظة: المحاكاة الصوتية: هي كلمة صوتها مثل الشيء الذي تصفه. وتعني الاسم أو هما hum و الهمهمة buzz اطنين (الذي يسببه شيء ما .فعلى سبيل المثال)، الطنين كلمتان متعلقتان بالمحاكاة الصوتية ولا تعنيان شيئاً أكثر مما يبدو صوتاهما.

سؤال الزاوية الادبية يعطينا فيه نص ادبي ويسأل عليه سؤاليين. اعتمد في اجابتك على النص المعطى. وهو كالاتي:

Read the following lines, from I remember I remember carefully, then answer the question that follows : (5 points) ثلاث علامات

اقرأ الأسطر الاتية، من قصيدة أتذكر أتذكر، ثم أجب عن الاسئلة التي تليها: ثلاث علامات

I remember, I remember,
The house where I was born,
The little window where **the sun**
Came peeping in at morn

أتذكر ، أتذكر
البيت الذي ولدت فيه
والنافذة الصغيرة حيث الشمس
جاءت تختلس النظر؛

1. How does the poet describe the sun in the morning? Came peeping in at morn

كيف يصف الشاعر الشمس في الصباح؟

2. What rhetorical device is used in the lines? **Personification**

ما هو الأسلوب البلاغي المستخدم في هذه الأسطر؟

3. Why does the poet describe the sun as *peeping in* (line 4)? **It slowly got brighter and brighter**

لماذا وصف الشاعر الشمس بانها تأتي تختلس النظر؟

He never came a wink too soon,
Nor brought too long a day,
But now, I often wish **the night**
Had borne my breath away!

لم تأت الشمس ابدا قبل موعدها
ولا جعلت اليوم طويلا جدا
ولكن، الان انا غالبا اتمنى الليل
يحمل انفاسي بعيدا

1. What does the underlined word "He" refer to? **He** على ماذا يعود الضمير

2. How do we know that the poet is not happy now? كيف نعرف ان الشاعر ليس سعيدا؟

3. What rhetorical device does the poet use to describe **the night**?

ما هو الأسلوب البلاغي الذي يستعمله الشاعر ليصف الليل؟

3. the sun 4. He says "But now, I often wish the night had borne my breath away!". 5. يتمنى لو انه ميت. . "But now, I often wish the night had borne my breath away!".
التشخيص personification

I remember, I remember,
The roses, red and white, ،
The vi'lets, and the lily-cups, ،
Those flowers made of light!
The lilacs where the robin built,
And where my brother set
The laburnum on his birthday, _ _ ،
The tree is living yet!

أتذكر ، أتذكر
الورود الحمراء والبيضاء ،
الزنبق -وكؤوس البنفسج
تلك الورود مصنوعة من ضوء
أزهار الليلك حيث بنا ابو الحناء عشه
وحيث زرع اخي
شجرة ابانوس في عيد ميلاده
لا تزال الشجرة تعيش حتى الان

1. Find an example of metaphor in the lines. جد مثلا على الاستعارة في هذه الاسطر؟

2. What is the poet amazed by in these lines? ما الذي يدهش الشاعر في هذه الابيات؟

3. What was the source of joy and happiness to the poet when he was a child?

ما كان مصدر السعادة عند الشاعر عندما كان طفلا؟

4. Which line may suggest that the poet's brother is dead?

في اي سطر اوحى الشاعر ان اخيه متوفى؟

5. What is the name of the tree that his brother planted?

ما اسم الشجرة التي زرعها أخوه ؟

1. Those flowers made of light! ! الضوء من مصنوعة الورود تلك !

2. The poet is amazed by how trees can live so long, whereas people come and go. His brother might have died, but the tree which he planted is still living.

الشاعر مندهش من كيف يمكن للأشجار أن تعيش وقتا طويلا، بينما الناس يأتون ويذهبون. ربما أن اخاه قد مات، ولكن الشجرة التي زرعها لا تزال حية.

3. The poet has derived a great deal of pleasure from nature.

الشاعر استمد قدرا كبيرا من المتعة من الطبيعة.

4. The tree is living yet! الشجرة ما زالت تعيش!

5. Laburnum الابانوس

I remember, I remember
Where I was used to **swing**,
And thought the **air** must **rush** as **fresh**
To **swallows** on the **wing**
My spirit **flew** in **feathers** then
That is so **heavy** now, ‘
And **summer pools** could hardly cool
The **fever** on my brow!

أتذكر ، أتذكر
حيث كنت أتأرجح ،
واعتقدت ان الهواء لابد ان ينبعث عليا
على اجنحة طيور السنونو
بأجنحتها تحلق وقتها روعي كانت
الآن جدا ثقيلة ولكنها
تلطف أن تقدر لا الصيف وبرك

1. What does the word rush represent? **Onomatopoeia** ماذا تمثل كلمة rush
2. Give an example from stanza that the poet is ill. **fever** اعط مثلا من المقطوعة بان الشاعر مريض؟
3. Give an example from the stanza on **personification**. **summer pools** اعط مثلا على التشخيص؟
4. How do the word wing (line 20) and the phrase flew in feathers (line 21) help us to work out the meaning of swallows (line 20)? **wings and feathers are both things that birds have**
كيف كلمة جناح وشبه الجملة كانت روعي تحلق بأجنحتها تخبرنا معنى كلمة swallows
5. How does the poet contrast his memories of the past with the present day?
كيف يقارن الشاعر ذكرياته للماضي مع الحاضر؟
5. The poet remembers his childhood being very happy, he says: (My spirit flew in feathers then) but now he is not so happy, he says: (That is so heavy now).
يتذكر الشاعر طفولته بأنها كانت سعيدة جدا، فهو يقول (روعي حلق/ طارت بواسطة الريش) في ذلك الوقت ولكنه الآن ليس سعيدا جدا، يقول (وهي ثقيلة جدا الآن)
6. What does the poet mean by saying “That is so heavy now”?
ماذا قصد الشاعر بقوله "وهي ثقيلة جدا الآن"؟

الآن، هو ليس سعيدا. Now, he is not happy.

I remember, I remember
The fir trees **dark and high**;
I used to think **their slender tops**
Were close against the sky
It was a **childish ignorance**,
But now ‘tis little joy
To know I’m farther off from heav’n
Than when I was a boy. .

أتذكر ، أتذكر
أشجار التنوب كانت داكنة وعالية
كنت اعتقد ان قممها النحيلة
كانت قريبة من السماء
لقد كان جهلا صبيانيا
ولكن الان لدي القليل من الفرح
لاعرف انني اكثر بعدا عن السما
صبييا كنت عندما عليه كنت عما

1. What was the poet ignorant about when was a child?
ما الذي كان الشاعر يجهله عندما كان طفلا؟
2. Why doesn’t the poet feel happy now? لماذا الشاعر لا يشعر بالسعادة الآن؟
3. Which lines tell you that the poet has lost his innocence as a child and he fears his life after death?
أي أسطر تخبرك أن الشاعر فقد براءته كطفل وأنه يخشى حياته بعد الموت؟
1. The poet was ignorant about the size of the world, he used to think that the tops of the fir trees nearly touched the sky. The poet probably thought this because he was short and the trees were so tall that he thought they must touch the sky.
كان الشاعر جاهل بالنسبة إلى حجم العالم، فقد كان يعتقد أن قمم أشجار التنوب كادت أن تلمس السماء. ربما أن الشاعر اعتقد هذا لأنه كان قصيرا وكانت الأشجار طويلة لدرجة انه ظن أنها لا بد أن تلمس السماء.
2. The poet is worried about what will happen after his death. He is concerned that as a child he was closer to heaven than he is now.
الشاعر يشعر بالقلق بشأن ما سيحدث بعد وفاته. هو قلق من أنه كطفل كان أقرب إلى السماء مما هو الآن، فهو يقول لأنني أعرف أنني أبعد إلى السماء مما كنت عليه عندما كنت صبييا
3. To know I’m farther off from heav’n Than when I was a boy.

يتحدث الشاعر في الأبيات عن الشمس **the sun Came peeping in at morn** وكأنها شخص، يأتي يختلس النظر وهي دقيقة المواعيد. وفي الأبيات أيضا يتحدث الشاعر عن (الليل كأنه شخص يحمل أنفاسه) **Had borne my breath away** أي ربما يتمنى لو أنه لم يغادر طفولته السعيدة، ومات قبل أن يصبح مهموما (وفي الأبيات يتحدث الشاعر عن روحه كأنها شخص تحلق بأجنحتها **'My spirit flew in feathers then'** أي كان سعيدا جداً في طفولته وفي الأبيات يتحدث الشاعر عن برك الماء الصيفية **'summer pools could hardly cool /The fever on my brow** كأنها شخص ولن تستطيع أن تخفف الحمى الذي يعاني منها ربما أنه مريض كل هذه الأبيات مثال على التشخيص **personification** واما ذكر الشاعر كأنه عليلاً **as fresh** فهذا يسمى تشبيهاً **simile** واما حديث الشاعر **rush, fresh, swing** فهي مثال على المخاكة الصوتية **Onomatopoeia** اما ذكر الشاعر بأن الزهور مخلوقة من نور **Those flowers made of light!** فهي مثال على الكناية **Metaphor**

Read the following lines from "All the World's a Stage", and then answer the questions that follow:

اقرأ الأسطر التالية من قصيدة " ما العالم الا مسرح " ثم أجب عن الأسئلة في الأسفل:

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances,
And one man in his time plays many parts,

ما العالم الا مسرح
ومعظم الرجال والنساء عليه مجرد ممثلين
لهم مخارجهم ولهم مداخلهم
والرجل الواحد في عمره يلعب عدة أدوار

At first, the infant,
Mewling and **puking** in the nurse's arms
Then the whining schoolboy, with his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school. ...

أولاً دور الرضيع
يتقيأ يتلعب يتدلع بين يدي مربيته
ثم التلميذ بضججه وصراخ مع حقيبة كتبه المدرسية
ووجه مشرق في الصباح يزحف مثل القواقع الكسلان
ناقماً على المدرسة

1. What are the two stages of a human's life mentioned in the speech?

ما هما المرحلتان في حياة الإنسان المذكورتان في هذا الخطاب؟

2. How is the schoolboy described in these lines? هذه الاسطر؟

3. Which simile does the playwright use to describe the schoolboy as he walks to school?

ما الأسلوب البلاغي الذي استعمله الشاعر ليصف تلميذ المدرسة؟

1. a babyhood (the infant b childhood (the schoolboy)

2. The schoolboy complains all the time. His face shines like the bright and fresh morning. He carries his school bag and unwillingly goes to school at the speed of a snail.

3. **Simile** (creeping like snail) very slowly

Then a soldier,
Full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard,
Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth.

ثم يأتي الجندي المغوار
يملاه القسم بلحية مثل النمر الجبار
غيور على شرف، المفاجئ والسريع في والنزال
يبحث عن الشهرة الزائفة
حتى لو كانت في فوهة مدفع

1. What are the two stages of a human's life mentioned in the lines?

ما هما المرحلتان من حياة الإنسان المذكورتان في هذه الأسطر؟

2. What rhetorical device does the poet use to describe the soldier?

ما هو الأسلوب البلاغي الذي يستعمله الشاعر ليصف الجندي؟

3. How is the soldier described in the lines

كيف تم وصف الجندي في هذه الأسطر؟

5. How does the playwright describe the appearance of the middle-aged person?

كيف يصف الكاتب المسرحي مظهر شخص في منتصف العمر؟

4. Which word in the lines refers to a **weapon** used by soldiers?

أية كلمة في هذه الأسطر تشير إلى سلاح يستعمله الجنود؟

1. 1 (the soldier) 2 (the justice)

2. Simile (bearded like the pard) (ملتحي كالنمر)

3. The soldier is 'jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel'. He is also 'seeking the bubble reputation! (he does things that make him look good even if they are pointless)

'Even in the cannon's mouth! (even if it means standing in front of guns, i.e. going to war or getting into fights).

4. Cannon مدفع

And then the justice,
In fair round belly with good capon lined,
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances;

وتأتي الحكمة /العدالة
ذو بطن مستدير جميل وقد تناول ديك سمين
وعينان حادتان وله لحية مشدبة الاركان
أحاديثه مليئة بالافال المأثورة والحكمة والمواقف العصرية

And so he **plays his part**.
... Into the lean and slippered pantaloon,
With spectacles on nose and pouch on side
His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank, and his big manly voice
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes
And whistles in his sound.

وهكذا يلعب دوره المرسوم
مستندا على زلة مهرج
بنظارة على لانف وجيب على جانبه;
بنطال شبابه حفظها والعالم واسع وكبير
لساقه النحيلة وصوته الهدار,
يتحول إلى صوت طفولي حاد، كأنه مزمار
ويصفر بصوته

Last scene of all
That ends this strange eventful history
Is second childishness and mere oblivion
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.

المشهد الأخير للجميع
نهاية هذا التاريخ الغريب الحافل بالأحداث
هي طفولة ثانية وهي حالة من النسيان التام،

يصبح الإنسان فاقد الأسنان، والعينين والذوق، يصبح فاقد لكل شيء

1. Find an example of onomatopoeia in the lines. . جد مثالا على المحاكاة الصوتية .
2. What is the last stage of a human's life mentioned in the speech?
ما هي آخر مرحلة في حياة الإنسان منكرة في هذا الخطاب؟
3. What changes does old age bring to a person? ما هي التغيرات التي يحدثها التقدم بالسن على الشخص؟
4. In the lines "he plays his part.", "last scene of all", what does the poet compare a life of a person to?
في الأسطر "هو يلعب دوره"، "المشهد النهائي"، بماذا يقارن شكسبير حياة الشخص؟
8. The middle-aged person is fat from eating too much ('round belly! on line 16); he has got hard eyes and a neat beard and he knows lots of wise sayings.
الشخص في منتصف العمر هو سمين/ناصح بسبب تناول الكثير من الطعام) بطن مستديرة في السطر(! 16 ؛ لديه عيون حادة ولحية أنيقة وهو يعرف الكثير من الأقوال الحكيمة.
9. whistle
10. old age (second babyhood/childhood)
11. an actor in the theatre. . المسرح على ممثل .
12. His memory becomes very weak. . He loses teeth, eye-sight and taste. He is without everything. جدا ضعيفة ذاكرته تصبح .

Read the following quotation from "The old man and the sea", and then answer the questions that follow:
اقرأ الاقتباس التالي من قصة "العجوز والبحر"، ثم أجب عن الأسئلة الآتية:
من خلال قراءة القصة تعطينا القصة الأفكار الآتية مع الجمل الدالة عليها من القصة.

1 memory ذاكرة

Soon, the old man is asleep, dreaming of the **lions** he used to see when he was a boy in Africa. Meanwhile, Santiago is sleeping and once again, dreaming of the **lions** he saw in Africa long ago, when he was young.

2 determination التصميم

for the **last eighty-four days** he hasn't caught any fish When he sees the fish at last, he is amazed by its size. After a long and difficult struggle, he manages to pull it closer to the boat and he kills it.

3 strength قوة

Santiago has to hold on to the line with all his strength to avoid being pulled into the sea. When he sees the fish at last, he is amazed by its size. After a long and difficult struggle, he manages to pull it closer to the boat and he kills it.

4 suffering and pain المعاناة والألم

Santiago has to beat them away with a **club** and is badly injured himself. The next morning, Manolin finds Santiago in his hut and cries over the old man's injuries.

طريقة السؤال الوزاري على The Old Man and the Sea

يعطينا نص يكون عليه سؤال او سؤالين من 3 علامات في بداية الصفحة الثانية من ورقة الامتحان

Read the following quotation from “The old man and the sea”, and then answer the questions that follow: اقرأ الاقتباس التالي من قصة "الشيخ والبحر"، ثم أجب عن الأسئلة الآتية:

Santiago is an old fisherman in Cuba, (1)but for the last eighty-four days he hasn't caught any fish. His friend, a young fisherman named Manolin, helps him to bring in his empty boat every day. Manolin has been Santiago's fishing partner for years. Santiago had taught him all about fishing, and has done so since he was a boy of five years old. Now, the young man's parents want him (2)to fish with a more **productive** partner.

1. Find from the text that Santiago is a very optimistic and determined person

جد من النص بان سنتياجو سيء الحظ وشخص مصمم (ذو اراده)

2. Why do Manolin's parents want him to leave Santiago?

لماذا يريد والدا مانولين منه أن يترك العجوز سانتياغو؟

These people need to earn money from fishing

3. Does Manolin want to leave Santiago? Why?

No, he doesn't. Santiago had been teaching him all about fishing since he was a boy

هل يريد مانولين أن يترك العجوز؟ لماذا؟

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

1. What does the underlined word “**surface**” mean? Come to the top of the ocean

2. Why did the old man leave the rope on his hand? To wake him if the marlin surfaces

3. Give an example about his memory. Soon, the old man is asleep, dreaming of the lions he used to see when he was a boy in Africa.”

كلمات مهمة في القصة يجب حفظها

1 **harpoon** a sharp, pointed weapon, like a knife on a long stick? عصى طويلة على عصى طويلة؟

2 **club** a heavy object used for hitting? شيء ثقيلة تستخدم للضرب

3 **drag** to pull something heavy behind you? سحب شيء ثقيلة خلفك؟

4 **productive** someone who is successful or who earns you money? الشخص الناجح ام الذي يوفر لك المال؟

5 **assume** to believe something without questioning it? لتصدق امرا بدون سؤال

6 **reassure** to say something positive to someone who is worried about something?

لتقول شيء ايجابي لشخص قلق من امر ما

7 **hook** a curved object on which to hang something, for example a fish on a line?

لتحني شيئا وتعلق شيء ما على سبيل المثال سمكة في صنارة الصيد

8 **surface** to come to the top of the ocean? سطح البحر

Santiago has to beat them away with a **club** and is badly **injured** himself. When he arrives back at the9a, everyone is asleep. Arriving home, Santiago collapses on his bed in exhaustion and falls asleep.

“Manolin has been Santiago's fishing partner for years. Santiago had taught him all about fishing, and has done so since he was a boy of five years old. Now, the young man's parents want him to fish with a more productive partner.”

1. Why do Manolin's parents want him to leave Santiago and fish with another fisherman?

لماذا يريد والدا مانولين منه أن يترك العجوز سانتياغو ليذهب يصيد مع صياد آخر؟

2. Does Manolin want to leave Santiago? Why?

هل يريد مانولين أن يترك العجوز؟ لماذا؟

Eventually, he feels a bite on one of his hooks, and he works out that it must be a big fish, perhaps a marlin. The fish is strong, though, and does not come up to the surface. Instead, the fish swims away, dragging the old man and his boat along.

1. The story of The Old Man and the Sea tries to teach us about the relationship between humans and nature. Find the sentence in the quotation to support this.

قصة العجوز والبحر تحاول اخبارنا عن العلاقة بين البشر والطبيعة. جد جملة في الاقتباس تدعم هذا الكلام.

2. How do you think the old man could guess it must be a big fish from the beginning?

كيف تعتقد استطاع العجوز أن يخمن أنها سمكة كبيرة من البداية؟

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

1. Find a word in the quotation that means the same as "comes to the top of the ocean"

"جد كلمة في الاقتباس تعني نفس ما يلي " يأتي إلى سطح المحيط

2. Why do you think the old man dreams a lot of the lions he used to see when he was a boy in Africa?

لماذا تعتقد أن العجوز يحلم كثيرا بالأسود التي اعتاد أن يشاهدها عندما كان طفلا في إفريقيا؟

1. surfaces

2. Perhaps he is remembering his youth and wishing that he was young again so that he had the strength to deal easily with the problems at sea. Lions also signify strength.

The next morning, Manolin finds Santiago in his hut and cries over the old man's injuries. Manolin reassures Santiago that the great fish didn't beat him and that they will fish together again. He tells him that the old man still has much to teach him.

1. What happened to the great fish? ؟؟ ما الذي حصل للسمكة ؟؟

2. What caused the old man injuries? الجروح عند العجوز؟ ما الذي سبب الجروح عند العجوز؟

3. What does this quotation tell you about the character of the boy Manolin?

ماذا يخبرك هذا الاقتباس عن شخصية الولد مانولين ؟

1. the fish swims away, dragging the old man and his boat along.

2. The old man is a very experienced fisherman. جدا خبير صياد العجوز.

3. Sharks attacked the old man's great fish and ate it. The injuries were caused by sharks while he was trying to defend his fish from them.

هاجمت اسماك القرش سمكة الرجل العجوز واكلتها. الجروح سببها أسماك القرش بينما كان يحاول أن يدافع عن سمكته منهم.

10. Manolin seems to be a caring person, kind, thoughtful and loyal to Santiago.

يبدو أن مانولين شخص يهتم بالآخرين، ولطيف، ورسين، ومخلص للعجوز سانتياغو.

Question Number Two

السؤال الثاني فرع A الورقة الثانية (8 علامات)

سؤال يعتمد على معرفتك المعنى بالعربي ومعرفتك بالاشتقاق او الكلمات المصاحبة للكلمة في النص او (المتلازمات) وهو على النحو الاتي:

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

اختر المفردة المناسبة من تلك المعطاة فب الصندوق لاكمال الجمل الاتية هنالك كلمات اكثر مما تحتاج. اكتب الاجابات في دفتر اجابتك

major, attend, make, legacy, side effects

1. Although Ibn Bassal's name is not widely known, **his** ...N..... to the world has been great.

2. **Medicine** companies usually support researches which try to minimize **the**N.....**of** many drugs.

3. Fatima plans **to** ...V..... several **courses** on prosthetic with specialized people.

4. king Hussein was aAdj..... **world** figure in the twentieth century.

Symptoms , take, catch, email exchange, optimistically

1. Some teachers depend **on** ...N..... to follow up with their students' assignments.
2. The **doctors** asked me to describe **the**N.....**of** my **ailment** precisely
3. Brilliant students **always**V..... their teachers **attentions** with their remarkable answers.
4. Safwan **has spoken**Adv..... **about** his latest achievements in medical field.

السؤال الثاني فرع B الورقة الثانية (3 علامات)

وغالبا ما يكون مصطلح فعلي او مصطلح الوان وممكن ان تكون معنى لاي كلمة بحيث يعطينا المعنى ويطلب مني المصطلح او بالعكس يعطينا المصطلح ويطلب مني المعنى

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

ادرس الجملة التالية ثم أجب عن السؤال الذي يليها. اكتب الاجابات في دفتر اجابتك

12. The scientists say that it's normal to **feel blue** from time to time.

What does the underlined colour idiom **feel blue** mean? Feel sad

2. Sultan was stealing the car when the police drove by and caught him **red handed** ..

What does the underlined colour idiom **red-handed** mean? The act of doing something wrong

ماذا يعني مصطلح الألوان الذي تحته خط؟

3. When Sara gets a low mark she often **gets angry**.

Replace the underlined phrase with the correct colour idiom. Sees red

استبدل شبه الجملة المخطوط تحتها بمصطلح الالوان الصحيح

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

What does the underlined phrasal verb 'bounce back' mean?

The research showed that children who were more able to stay **focused on** a task.

What does the underlined phrasal verb focused on mean?

ملحوظة انتبه الى زمن الجملة في تحديد المعنى اذا كان في الماضي ام المضارع بالنسبة للمصطلحات اللونية

السؤال الثاني فرع C الورقة الثانية (4 علامات)

Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

(4 points) أكمل الجمل الاتية بالكلمات المناسبة المشتقة من الكلمات بين الأقواس اكتب الاجابات في دفتر اجابتك .

1. The Middle East is famous for **the**.....N..... **of** olive oil. (produce)
- 2- Ibn Sina wrote.....Adj..... **textbooks**. (medicine)
- 3- Fatima al-Fihri was born in **the**.....Adj..... **century**. (nine)
- 4- My father bought our house with **an**.....N..... **from** his grandfather. (inherit)
- 5- Scholars have discovered **an**..... Adj..... **document** from the twelfth century. (origin)
- 6- Do you think the wheel was the most **important**.....N..... ever? (invent)
- 7- Al-Kindi made many important **mathematical**.....N.....s (discover)
- 8- Who was the **most**.....Adj..... **writer** of the twentieth century? (influence)

1 production 2 medical 3 ninth 4 inheritance 5 original 6 invention 7 discoveries 8 influential

طريقة اخرى من طرق طرح سوال الاشتقاق

- 4- My father bought our house with **an**.....N..... **from** his grandfather.

(inherit, inheritance, inheritance)

ملحوظة مهمة جدا جدا جدا يجب عليك دراسة قطع المادة بشكل جيد فهو يساعدك في حفظ الكلمات المطلوبة. فمعظم

أسئلة الوزارة تكون كما وردت الكلمات في داخل قطع الكتاب المدرسي.

Question Number Three

مركز الحاوي الثقافي 0795042090 اريد توجيهي اكايمي الحصن 0781805858-0791805858

السؤال الثالث فرع A الورقة الثالثة (4 علامات)

وهو سؤال يعتمد على فهمك للازمئة واشكالها ودلائلها الموجودة في الجملة. والازمنة المطلوبة منك بشكل رسمي هي الماضي التام في الوحدة الثانية والمستقبل المستمر والمستقبل التام المستمر الوحدة الثالثة. ولكن هنا يمكن ان يطب القواعد جميعها على شكل زمن.

1. Omar passed all his exams. He **had**.....**for** a month. (be, revise)
2. Aqaba.....**in** the south of Jordan. (be, locate)
3. My father is looking for someone to **have** our house..... . (redecorate)
4. Zaid: "I am studying hard to become a teacher." Zaid said that she.....hard to become a teacher. (study, studied, was studying)
5. Maher **felt** nervous **because** he.....never.....in the Dead Sea before. (swim)
6. Hatem's father.....**last** year. He had worked for the same company all his life. (retire)
7. Maherhis driving test, **so** he **can** borrow his brother's car **next week**. (pass)
- 8 I just got glasses this week, and **I'm** not..... Them yet, so I'm **still having** difficulty. (wear)
9. Can I call you **tonight** after **6 p.m.**, or..... you dinner with your family then? (have)
- 10 **This time next month**, my parents married **for** twenty years. (be)
11. The year when Neil Armstrongon the moon was 1969.(step)
12. **The first computer game****in** 1962 CE, followed two years later by computer mouse. (produce)

Question Number Three

السؤال الثالث فرع B الورقة الثالثة (6 علامات)

B_ Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. Our homes.....in winter because it is very cold.
(heat, are heated, are heating)
2.Indian Ocean is the third-largest ocean in the world.
(The , X , An)
3. My computer is incompatible with the new program. I will have it..... .
(upgrades, upgraded, upgrading)
4. I understand English, but now I do.
(didn't use to, am not used to, wasn't used to)
5. I think E-books paper books by 2050.
(will replace, will have replaced, had replaced)
6. The police officer..... investigated the crime is very experienced.
(whose, which, who)
7. The woman, car was damaged in an accident, was taken to hospital.
(who, which, whose)
8. " I am going to leave to China next week on a business trip." Mr. Jawed said that he.....going to leave to China the coming week on a business trip.
(is, has been, was)
9. "We met some German students in the festival yesterday." Ahmad told me that they had met some German students in the festival....."
(yesterday, the day after, the previous day)
10. You.....speak when your teacher is speaking.
(don't have to, mustn't, can)

Question Number Four

السؤال الرابع فرع A الورقة الثالثة (6 علامات)

وفي هذا السؤال يعطينا جملة تجمع بين قاعدتين ويضع خطين تحت اساس هاتين القاعدتين ويطلب مني تصحيح الالخطاء والصيغة

A. Completes each of the following sentences in a way it means the same as the sentence before it. (6 points)

حيث يعطينا جملة ويطلب مني اعادة كتابتها بطريقة اخرى مع الاحتفاظ بالمعنى فيها

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

He has written many books, but it

2. It was a former habit for me to get up early, but now I get up late.

I

3. It is not **familiar** for me to spend all the time at home.

I am

4. the children write the duties every week at school.

What

5. Arslan wrote a poem in the café' last night.

The thing

6. Amman is a very big city. Amman is the capital of Jordan.

Amman,

7. " It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program."

The writer said that

8. The teachers have written **the plan** about their work for the head teacher

The plan

9. The person who broke the window at school yesterday was Ahmed.

Ahmed

10. Sara ate her breakfast, later she went to her school

After

Before

Question Number Four

السؤال الرابع فرع B الورقة الثالثة (4 علامتان)

هذا السؤال يعتمد على فهمك للفرق بين اللغة الانجليزية البريطانية واللغة الانجليزية الامريكية. يعطينا جملتين الجملة تحتوي فرقين وحفاظا على الوقت اكتب الاختلاف فقط.

The following sentences are in British English, rewrite them in American English.

الجملة التالية مكتوبة باللغة الإنجليزية البريطانية، أعد كتابتها في اللغة الإنجليزية الأمريكية.

1. **Have** you **seen** the new sport **centre**?

2. I am going to **have a** look at these **marvellous** paintings.

طبعا في السؤال الوزاري لا يضع خط وانما للتوضيح

SPELLING	American English	British English
Words ending <i>er/re</i>	theater center	centre theatre
Words ending <i>or/our</i>	Favorite color	favourite colour
Words ending <i>og/ogue</i>	dialog catalog	dialogue catalogue
Words ending <i>m/mme</i>	program	programme
Words ending <i>ize/ise</i>	authorize	authorise
Words ending <i>ice/ise</i>	practice (v) practice (n)	13rts13ali (v) practice (n)
Doubling of consonants	traveling	travelling
Digraphs and graphemes	archeology homeopathy	archaeology homoeopathy

الفروق في الكلمات بين البريطانية والأمريكية

اللغة الإنجليزية البريطانية	اللغة الإنجليزية الأمريكية
have a look يلقي نظرة	take a look يلقي نظرة
have a rest يستريح	take a rest يستريح
have a shower يستحم	- it's time for recess وقت الراحة take a shower يستحم

American English	British English
apartment	flat شقة
candy	Sweet حلوى
conservatory	Conservatoire معهد
cookie	biscuit بسكويت
drugstore	chemist's
elevator	Lift مصعد
fall	Autumn فصل الخريف
gas	Petrol نفط
pants	Trousers بنطال
school principal	head teacher مدير
trunk	boot (of a car) صندوق
Gosh	Goodness يا الهي
sidewalk	pavement الرصيف
trash/garbage	rubbish نفايات
vacation	holiday عطلة

Question Number Four

السؤال الرابع فرع C الورقة الثالثة / بداية الرابعة (2 علامتان)

وفي هذا السؤال يعطينا جملة لها وظيفة استخدام من خلال وضع خط دال على الكلمة ومكتوبة بالخط الداكن كالآتي:

C. Study the following sentences and answer the question that follows.

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

What is the function of using **in this way** the sentence above?

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

What is the function of using **As a result** the sentence above?

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

What is the function of using **Therefore** the sentence above?

يمكن ان يطلب منا تحديد الوظيفة اللغوية للزمن tense او اي قاعدة اخرى كالآتي

4. I **have been using** my car since I was a teacher.

What is the function of using **the present perfect continuous** the sentence above?

5. A habit in the past عادة في الماضي

Sara **used to** play football with her friend, but now she plays basketball

6. An easy action فعل سهل

I **am used to** studying hard, because I always do well in my exams.

7. To give essential information اعطاء معلومات اساسية

Children **who learn easily** should start school as soon as possible

8. To give extra information اعطاء معلومات اضافية

The Sahara desert, **which is in Africa**, is very hot

9. To / emphasize / stress / focus on a part of speech التركيز

- The thing that

- The person who

In this way
as a consequence
Therefore
as a result



indicating consequence
تشير الى نتيجة



However
Conversely
Whereas
Despite
On the one hand,
On the other hand
In spite of
on the contrary
Although



indicating opposition
تشير الى معارضة

Furthermore
Likewise
One reason for this
In addition



to express addition /continuation
تعبير عن اضافة او استمرارية

As / like



التشبيه simile

Question Number Five

السؤال الخامس فرع A الورقة الرابعة (4 علامتان) هذا السؤال يطلب مني قراءة النص المعطى داخل الصندوق وهي معطاة من فقره او من نص استماع ويطلب اولا استخراج خطأ قواعدي وخطأ علامات الترقيم وخطأين املايين.

A. EDITING (4 points) التحرير

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 answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

تخيل بأنك محرر في جريدة الجوردان تايمز. طلب منك أن تحرر الأسطر التالية والتي تحتوي على أربعة أخطاء (خطأ واحد قواعد، وخطأ في علامات الترقيم وخطأين في الإملاء). جد الأخطاء الأربعة وصححها. اكتب الإجابات الصحيحة في دفتر الإجابة.

One grammar mistake خطأ قواعدي

وعادة ما يكون من احدى القواعد المعطاة في الكتاب المدرسي

1. Tenses إزمنة يجب مراعاة شكل الزمن من حيث الماضي والمضارع
2. Used to: إذا كانت مستخدمة انتبه الى قاعدة used to
3. Relative clause جملة الوصل
4. Cleft sentence الجملة المنشقة
5. Articles ادوات التحديد والنكره

One punctuation mistake خطأ في علامات الترقيم

انتبه اولا الى capital الاحرف الكبيرة بداية الجملة بعد علامات الترقيم مثل النقطة وعلامة السؤال وعلامة التعجب والاسماء. وبعد ذلك الى علامة السؤال او الفاصلة المنقوطة

Two spelling mistakes خطئين املائين

وهي من الكلمات المطلوبة معك في نهاية الكتاب المدرسي فقط والاختفاء على الاغلب تكون في احدى الحروف الاتية:

1. Z → S
2. K → C
3. J → G
4. SION → TION
5. C → S
6. A → E / I
7. O → U
8. E → I
9. B → P
10. C → CC

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

السؤال الخامس فرع B الورقة الرابعة (4 علامتان) وفي هذا السؤال يعطينا معلومات وعن شيء ما او شخص مشهور او حتى بناء ويطلب مني كتابة جملتين مفيدتين مستخدما المعلومات وادوات ربط مناسبة بينها.
النموذج الاول: كتابة معلومات عن شخص (السيرة الذاتية) وعادة ما تروى السيرة الذاتية بالماضي.

B. GUIDED WRITING (4 points)

Read the information below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a brief biography using all the given notes below about Ali ibn Nafi ' (Ziryab). Use the appropriate linking words.

اقرأ المعلومات التالية واكتب سيرة مختصرة واستعمل كل الملاحظات المعطاة في الأسفل عن علي بن نافي (زرياب) استعمل كلمات الربط المناسبة.

Name: Ali ibn Nafi ' (Ziryab)

Date of birth: (born 789 CE , died 857 CE)

Professions: musician

Achievements: established the first music school in the world, introduced the oud to Europe

.....1....., who was born in2..... and died in3....., was an/
a4..... His greatest achievement was.....5.....and.....6.....

نموذج 2

Read the information in the table below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about the benefits of tablets inside the class room. Use the appropriate linking words such as: and, too.... etc.

اقرأ المعلومات التي في الجدول ثم اكتب جملتين عن فوائد الكمبيوترات المحمولة داخل غرفة الصف. واستعمل كلمات ربط مناسبة.

- showing photographs
- researching information
- recording interviews
- creating diagrams

There are Many1.....such as.....2ing.... ,3ing.....and.....4ing.....
another thing is5ing.....

.....for تاريخ البناء.....and was built inابن بفع.....is located in.....اسم المكان.....
 the purpose ofهدف البناء.....It also consisted of يتكون
 1.....and.....2.....

نموذج 4

Read the information in the table below about the advantages and disadvantages of new technology using the appropriate linking words such as: and , but , on the other hand, whereasetc.

New technology	
Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitor health and activity - traffic controlled more efficiently 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - criminals could get control of your personal information - many thousands of jobs are lost

There are many advantages of ...1.....such as2.....and3..... . On the other hand , there are many disadvantages of.....1..... such as4.... and5.....

At present, there is no doubt that ----اسم الموضوع---- plays an increasingly important role in our life. We are all aware that, like everything else, ----اسم الموضوع---- has both favorable and unfavorable aspects.

وفي الوقت الحاضر، لا شك أن ----الموضوع---- يلعب دوراً مهماً بشكل متزايد في حياتنا. أننا ندرك جميعاً أنه، مثل كل شيء آخر، الموضوع ----له الجوانب المواتية وغير المواتية على حد سواء.

The advantages can be listed as follows. First, (one...الحسنة الاولى..... makes people's everyday life more convenient. In addition, (two...الحسنة الثانية.....) connects its users with the outside world. Most importantly, with a..., (three...الحسنة الثالثة...) people's life will be greatly enriched.

يمكن أن يتم سرد المزايا على النحو التالي. الأولى، (واحد...الحسنة الاولى).. يجعل الحياة اليومية للناس أكثر ملاءمة. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، (اثنين... الحسنة الثانية...).. يتصل به المستخدمون مع العالم الخارجي. الأهم من ذلك، مع أ...، (ثلاثة... الحسنة الثالثة...) تثري حياة الناس إلى حد كبير.

Nevertheless, it is a pity that every medal has two sides and the disadvantages of ----اسم الموضوع---- cannot be ignored. To begin with, there will be a danger of (1...السينة الاولى...) spending too much time on it therefore ignoring what you should concentrate on. To make matters worse, (2...السينة الثانية...) is most likely to add to your daily expenses. Worst of all, (3...السينة الثالثة...) may plunge you into an unexpected trouble.

ومع ذلك، فإنه أمر مؤسف أن كل ميدالية لها جانبين ولا يمكن تجاهل مساوئ.... الموضوع.... بادئ ذي بدء، سوف يكون هناك خطر (1...الاولى السينة...) أنفاق الكثير من الوقت على ذلك ولذلك تجاهل ما ينبغي أن تركز عليه لجعل الأمور أسوأ، (2-السينة الثانية...) هو الأكثر احتمالاً لإضافة إلى النفقات اليومية الخاصة بك. الأسوأ من ذلك كله، (3... الثالثة السينة...) قد يفرقك في مشكلة غير متوقعة.

As is known to all, ----اسم الموضوع---- is neither good nor bad itself. Its effects on people depend, largely, on how ----اسم الموضوع---- is used. Now that the disadvantages have been put out, they will be paid attention to and eliminated to some degree.

كما هو معروف للجميع،الموضوع..... جيدة ولا سيئة بحد ذاتها. آثارها على الناس تعتمد، إلى حد كبير، على كيفية استخدام----اسم الموضوع----. الآن وبعد أن تم إخماد المساوئ، سوف تولي اهتماماً إلى حد ما.

اهم كلمات الاشتقاق م الثالث

Verb فعل	Noun اسم	Adjective صفة	Adverb ظرف	
produce	production			ينتج
	medicine	medical		طبي/طب
	Nine	ninth		التاسع
inherit	inheritance			يورث
	Origin	original		اصل/اصلي
invent	invention			يخترع
discover	discovery			يكشف
	influence	Influential		تأثير
operate	operation			يشغل
expect	expectancy			يتوقع
agree	agreement			يوافق
install	installation			التركيب
calculate	calculation			يحسب
repeat	repeating			يعيد
	tradition	traditional	traditionally	تقليدي
weave	weaving			يحيك
organise	organisation			ينظم
intend	Intention			ينوي/نية
child	Childhood	Childish		طفولي
train	training			تدريب
	person	personal		شخصي
product	production	productive		ينتج
attract	attraction			يجذب
Create	Creation	creative		ينشئ
translate	translation			يترجم
	archaeology	archaeological		اثار
appreciate	appreciation			يقدر
educate	education	educational		يعلم
collect	collection			يجمع
conclude	Conclusion			الاستنتاج
succeed	success	successful	successfully	ينجح
believe	Belief			اعتقاد
	surgeon	Surgical		جراح
diagnose	Diagnosis			تشخيص
infect	infection			إصابة
prescribe	prescription			يصف
	cancer	Cancerous		سرطان

The 11 Verb Tenses - Usage

	Past ماضي	Present مضارع	Future مستقبل
بسيط Simple	<p>I <u>ate</u> pizza yesterday.</p> <p>To indicate a past habit – or an action already completed.</p> <p>Can be used with or without adverbs of time.</p>	<p>I <u>eat</u> pizza everyday.</p> <p>To express habits or general truth.</p> <p>To indicate a future event on a designated date as part of a plan or arrangement.</p> <p>With 'mental action' verbs: <i>like, love, want, need, believe, etc.</i></p>	<p>I <u>will eat</u> pizza tomorrow.</p> <p>To indicate an action, condition, or circumstance which hasn't taken place yet.</p>
مستمر Continuous	<p>I <u>was eating</u> pizza when you <u>arrived</u>.</p> <p>To indicate uncompleted action of the past (with or without time reference)</p> <p>To indicate persistent habits of the past (with <i>always, continuously, forever, etc.</i>)</p> <p>while I was/were eating</p>	<p>I <u>am eating</u> pizza right now.</p> <p>To indicate action going on at the time of speaking.</p> <p>To indicate temporary action which may not be happening at the time of speaking.</p> <p>With a habitual action verb, especially to indicate a stubborn habit.</p>	<p>I <u>will be eating</u> pizza when you <u>arrive</u>.</p> <p>To indicate what will be going on at some time in the future.</p> <p>To indicate planned future events.</p>
تام Perfect	<p>I <u>had eaten</u> all of the pizza <u>before</u>, you arrived.</p> <p>To indicate a completed action of the past that happened before another event took place.</p> <p>after/because+had +v3 before/by the time + v2</p>	<p>I <u>have eaten</u> all of the pizza.</p> <p>حدث مكتمل</p> <p>To indicate past action which is not defined by a time of occurrence.</p> <p>To indicate an action which started in the past and has continued up until now.</p>	<p>I <u>will have eaten</u> all of the pizza by the time you arrive.</p> <p>To indicate an action that will be complete before another event takes place.</p>
تام مستمر Perfect Continuous	<p>I <u>had been eating</u> pizza for 2 hours when you <u>arrived</u>.</p> <p>To indicate an action in the past that began before a certain point in the past and continued up until that time.</p>	<p>I <u>have been eating</u> pizza for 2 hours.</p> <p>حدث ما زال له تأثير</p> <p>To indicate an action which started at some point in the past and may or may not be complete.</p>	



THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN-MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION-2017
GENERAL ENGLISH

الدورة الشتوية / المستوى الثالث / الكتاب الجديد
(وثيقة محمية / محدود)

DATE: Saturday, 20th of January 2018

TIME: 1 HOUR AND A HALF

ملحوظات: 1أجب عن أسئلة هذه الورقة جميعا. 2 للمتقدمين في الفروع الأكاديمية. 3 عدد الاسئلة (5) 4 وعدد الصفحات 5.

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

اقرأ النص الاتي بعناية، ومن ثم في دفتر اجابتك اجب عن كل الاسئلة التي تليه. اجاباتك يجب ان تعتمد على النص.

It's normal to feel a bit blue from time to time. However, studies show that negative emotions can harm the body. Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When you see red, your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems. However, what about positive feelings and attitudes? Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health. Researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease. Other factors influencing health included a supportive network of family and friends and an optimistic outlook on life.

The research showed that children who were more able to stay focused on a task, and who had a more positive attitude to life at age seven, were usually in better health 30 years later. The study has been controversial. Some health professionals believe that bad lifestyle choices, such as smoking or lack of exercise, are the reason for heart disease and other illnesses, and not an individual's attitude. The researchers, while agreeing, people make better and healthier lifestyle choices?

The researchers appreciate that not everyone's personal circumstances and environment make it possible to live without worry. However, they believe that these qualities will improve their overall health in the future.

Question Number One

A.

1. There are many possible effects of anger and stress on someone's health. Write down three of them. (3 points)
2. Quote the information that states that " positivity thinking is healthier " (2 points)
3. What does the color idiom "**feel a bit blue**" mean? (2 points)
4. Experts found that there is a strong link between happiness and health condition **Think** of this sentence and in two sentences write point of view (3 points)
5. What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to? (2 points)
6. Positivity makes our life healthier. Mention three ways that could help us to live positively. (3 points)
7. Find a word in the text which means "**believing that good things will happen in the future**"

B. Literature Spot :(3 points)

Read the following lines from I remember I remember, then answer the questions that follow:

اقرأ الأسطر الآتية، من قصيدة أتذكر أتذكر، ثم أجب عن الاسئلة التي تليها:

I used to think their slender tops
Were close against the sky:
It was a childish ignorance,
But now 'tis little joy.
To know I'm farther off from heav'n
Than when I was a boy.

1. What was the poet ignorant about when was a child?
2. Which lines tell you that the poet has lost his innocence as a child and he fears his life after death?

Question Number Two

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

أكمل الجمل باستعمال كلمة مناسبة من الصندوق .

growth, red-handed, apparatus, heritage, textiles

1. Divers usually use special swimming..... when they dive into the sea.
2. Economic..... is the most important measurement to show that a country is doing well.
3. Great efforts are made to preserve our cultural _____.
4. The police caught the criminal..... He was trying to open the safe

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

ادرس الجملة التالية ثم أجب عن السؤال الذي يليها. اكتب الاجابات في دفتر اجابتك

2. The houses in the nearby village became green light as their owners left to live in the city. **Replace** the underlined colour idiom green light with the correct colour idiom.

استبدل المصطلح اللوني المخطوط تحتها بمصطلح الالوان الصحيح (انتبه الى السؤال في امتحان الوزارة)

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

(4 points) أكمل الجمل الآتية بالكلمات المناسبة المشتقة من الكلمات بين الاقواس اكتب الاجابات في دفتر اجابتك

1. the whole process is done by hand, from the washing of the wool to the finished article.

(tradition, traditional, traditionally)

2. Al-Kindi made many important mathematical.....

(discover, discovery, discoveries)

Question Number Three

A. Correct the verbs between brackets then write your answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (6 points)

صحح شكل الفعل بين الاقواس واكتب الاجابة في دفتر اجابتك.

1. Whatyou.....at three o'clock tomorrow? (be, do)
2. My children are used to up early. (wake)
3. By the time my mother arrived home, I.....the windows. (clean)
4. My computer has recently..... (be, upgrade)
5. Most people had left the building by the time the firefighters..... . (come)

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

اكمل كل من الجمل الاتية باختيار المفردة الصحيحة بين الاقواس

1. The person contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi.
(who's, whom, who)
2. In 1979 CE, Royal Society of Fine Arts was established. (The, a, X)
3. Our grandmother used us stories at bedtime. (tell, to tell, telling)
4. " Everywhere we go we will hear the constant buzz and hum of technology."
The rhetoric device used in the above sentence is
(metaphor, onomatopoeia, personification)
5. A It isn't necessary to switch off the screen.
B: Yes, I..... switch off the screen. (must, have to, don't have to)
6. In the past, most letters by hand. (write, wrote, were written)
7. If Ali had his own computer, he need to use his friend's computer.
(won't need/ doesn't need/ wouldn't need)
8. She told me to fill a form. (on, in, out)
9. "I've lived in Amman for six years." Sami said that he.....in Amman for six years.
(has lived, had lived, would have lived)
10. We had the computer (repaired, repair, been repaired)

Question Number Four

A. Complete each of the following sentences in a way it means the same as the sentence before it.

اكمل كل من الجمل الاتية بطريقة بحيث تكون بنفس المعنى

1. The children write the duties every week at school.
What
2. Amman is a very big city. Amman is the capital of Jordan.
Amman,
- 3 'If they share information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too.'
Sara said that

B. The following sentences are in British English, rewrite them in American English.

الجمل التالية مكتوبة باللغة الإنجليزية البريطانية، أعد كتابتها في اللغة الإنجليزية الأمريكية.

1. it's time to have a rest. Let's have some tea and biscuits.
2. My mother has got better, so we are going to the theatre.

C. Study the following sentences and answer the question that follows.

ادرس الجملة الآتية ثم أجب عن السؤال الذي يليها

Therefore, people can communicate more quickly and conveniently.

What is the function of using **Therefore** the sentence above?

Question Number Five

A. EDITING (4 points) التحرير

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 answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

تخيل بأنك محرر في جريدة الجوردان تايمز. طلب منك أن تحرر الأسطر الآتية والتي تحتوي على أربعة أخطاء (خطأ واحد قواعدي، وخطأ في علامات الترقيم وخطأين في الإملاء). جد الأخطاء الأربعة وصححها. اكتب الإجابات الصحيحة في دفتر الإجابة.

Energy will be provide by solar power and wind farms: and there are also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant. A dezalination plant will be used to provide the city's water, with 80% of water used being recycled. Biolojical waste will be used as an energy source too, and industrial waste will be recycled..

GUIDED WRITING (4 points)

Read the information below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a brief biography using all the given notes below about Ali ibn Nafi. Use the appropriate linking words.

اقرأ المعلومات التالية واكتب سيرة مختصرة واستعمل كل الملاحظات المعطاة في الأسفل عن علي بن نافي. استعمل كلمات الربط المناسبة.

Name: Ali ibn Nafi ' (Ziryab)

Date of birth: (born 789 CE, died 857 CE)

Professions: musician

Achievements: established the first music school in the world, introduced the oud to Europe

C. FREE WRITING: (7 points)

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

1. Nowadays, the purpose of museums is to educate.' write an argumentative essay about museums and modern culture. Describing the role and the purposes of museums in our educational process.

2. Today, more and more people in Jordan are using computers for activities at home, at school or at work. Write a report about the advantages and disadvantages of using computer by the people

Question Number One

A.

1. your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems.
2. Researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease
3. to feel sad
4. open
5. to live without worry
6. there are many ways could help us to live positivity such as relationships with others, keeping out of bad habits and paying attention of our health
7. Optimistic

B. Literature Spot :(3 points)

- 1, I used to think their slender tops Were close against the sky
2. To know I'm farther off from heav'n Than when I was a boy.

Question Number Two

- A. 1. apparatus 2. growth 3. heritage 4. red-handed
B. white elephant
C. traditionally / discoveries

Question Number Three

- A. 1. will you be doing 2. waking 3. had cleaned 4. been upgraded 5. came
B. who /The /to tell /onomatopoeia /don't have to / were written / wouldn't need / in / had lived / repaired

Question Number Four

- A. The children do every week at school are write the duties
Amman, which is a very big city, is the capital of Jordan.
If we shared information on social media with our friends, it might be accessed by other people, too.'
B. take a recess/ cookies/gotten/ theater
C. consequence

Question Number Five

- A. EDITING 1. provided 2. farms, and 3. A desalination 4. Biological
B. open
C. open