



THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN-MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE FINAL EXAMINATION – 2016.

GENERAL ENGLISH

الدورة الصيفية / المستوى الرابع

DATE: 2018

TIME: 1 HOUR AND A HALF

ملحوظات: (1) أجب عن جميع أسئلة هذه الورقة . (2) للمتقدين للفروع الأكاديمية . (3) عدد صفحات هذا الامتحان (4) وعدد الأسئلة (6) .

A. Read the following texts carefully, and then answer the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text.

Text (A)

Learning a foreign language

Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways. Learning new vocabulary and grammar rules provides 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 and ways to communicate within these systems. These skills improve your chances of success in other problem-solving tasks as well. It is said that students **who** study 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 carrying out 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 every day. The skills you obtain from learning a foreign language, therefore, can make you a better speaker and writer in your own language.

1. The text states that learning and speaking a foreign language can improve the functionality of your brain in several different ways. Write down two ways of them.
2. While learning a foreign language, the brain is presented with unique challenges. Write down two of these challenges.
3. The texts states that students who study foreign languages do better in maths, reading and vocabulary. Do you agree with the statement? Justify your answer.
4. According to a study carried out by Pennsylvania State University USA, what effect does learning foreign languages have on people while they are doing different tasks at the same time?
5. What does the underlined word “**multilingual**”, in the paragraph 2, mean?
6. What does the underlined word “**they**”, in paragraph 2, refer to?
7. Quote the sentence which implies that learning a foreign language improves your ability in using your first language.
8. Find the meaning of the underlined phrasal verb “**carried out**” in paragraph 2 .

1. a. Learning new vocabulary and grammar rules provides the brain with beneficial exercise', which improves memory.
- b. learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges.
2. a. recognising different language systems
- b. and ways to communicate within these systems.
3. Yes, I do. Because the skills which students develop while learning a foreign language can improve their chances of success in other problem solving tasks as well. Also, I think learning language can improve the functionality of the brain.
4. Multilingual people are less distracted by doing different tasks and they are likely to do fewer errors.
5. speaking more than two languages.
6. multilingual people
7. Finally, learning a foreign language can also improve your ability to use your mother tongue more effectively.
- 8.done

Text (B)
Education in Jordan

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** courses.

Students can attend one of ten public universities, or one of nineteen private universities. A large number of Jordanian students choose to study at these institutions, as well as foreign students from all over the world. The three universities with the most undergraduates are the University of Jordan in Amman, Yarmouk 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. 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.

1. The article states two types of university courses. Write down these two types.
2. The writer mentions two kinds of students who enter Jordanian universities (in terms of their degrees).
3. What do the underlined words '**enroll**' and '**vocational**' mean?
4. Quote the sentence which indicates the body which is responsible for schools in Jordan.
5. What is the function of the underlined linker '**due to**'?
6. What does the underlined word '**it**' refer to?
7. Completing higher education is very important for both male students and female ones. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.
8. Name three public universities mentioned in the text?

1. – academic courses - vocational courses
2. – undergraduates (studying for a first degree) - postgraduates (studying for MA ...)
3. **enrol:** to officially arrange to join a school, university or course.
vocational: used to describe a particular job and the skills involved.
4. All schools, from kindergarten to secondary, are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education (MOE).

5. explaining the reason (cause) for doing something.
6. the German-Jordanian University (in Amman).
7. Open answer.
8. University of Jordan in Amman, Yarmouk University in Irbid and Al Balqa Applied University in Salt.

Text (C)
My job as an interpreter

My name is Fatima Musa and I have worked as an interpreter for five years. Many students have emailed me about my work because **they** want to know what it would be like to do my job. So here is 5 my reply.

I have always been **fond of** languages. My father worked in many different countries when I was young and we usually travelled with him. When we visited a country, I always wanted to learn the language.

At school I was very good at English. Therefore, I decided on a career as an interpreter.

My job now involves going to important conferences and seminars around the world. When a person speaks in English at a conference, I listen to what they say through headphones. I then translate into Arabic while the speaker is talking. I give the translation through headphones to other people at the meeting. This means that anyone in the room who speaks Arabic can understand what people are saying. Is it an easy job? Not at all. English is not the same in all English-speaking countries.

For example, the English words that are used in India are sometimes different to the words that people use in the UK, the USA or Australia. As well as knowing regional English, you also need to know a lot of specialist language. Some of the words that are used to talk about business, science or law, for example, make it almost a different language!

Unless you have a language degree, you will not be able to become an interpreter. Provided that you have a postgraduate qualification, you will probably get a job as an interpreter quite quickly. If you get an interview for a job, you will need to show that you have good listening skills and a clear speaking voice. You will also need to show that you can think quickly and that you are able to concentrate for long periods of time. If you are successful, it is a **secure** and rewarding job. You will probably need to travel a lot, but that is not a problem as long as you enjoy visiting other countries.

It is a very responsible job. I am aware that if I translate things badly, it could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries. However, you get a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that people understand everything that you translate.

1. The blogger mentions many factors which have helped her to be an interpreter. Write down two of them.
2. Mention two kinds of English should be mastered by the interpreter.
3. What do the underlined words “ **fond of** ” and “ **secure** ” mean?
4. Quote the sentence which indicates the consequences of bad translation.
5. What does the underlined word ‘**they**’ refer to?
6. Visiting other countries is a good experience. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.
7. Mistranslation leads to serious problems. Explain this statement, suggesting three ways for avoiding these problems.

Model Answers :**الإجابات النموذجية**

1. - She is fond of languages. - She was good at English (at school).
- Her visits for foreign countries with her father when she was younger. (Any 2)
2. - Regional English - Specialist English
3. * **fond of:** having an affection or liking for someone or something
- * **secure:** safe ; free from danger
4. I am aware that if I translate things badly, it could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries.
5. Many students
6. Open
7. Open

Text (D)**The relationship between language and culture
Does the language we use influence the way we think?**

Sociologists have been looking into this question for hundreds 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 carried out 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 videos, the English speakers mentioned the person who did the action. The Spanish and Japanese mentioned the person 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 words for 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 happen together.

1. To study the effects of language on our thinking, sociologists started to examine two things. What are they?
2. According to a lot of research, why do people of different languages describe some events differently?
3. When are Spanish and Japanese likely to use the passive voice?
4. When do Spanish and Japanese mention the person who does an action?
5. How do English differ from Japanese and Spanish speakers when recalling some event?
6. Why do Japanese speakers make clearer distinction between colours than English speakers?
7. Replace the underlined word “**happen**” in the last paragraph with a correct phrasal verb.
8. What does the underlined word “**They**”, in the first paragraph, refer to?

11. Quote the sentence that indicates experts have been investigating the relationship between culture and language for a long time.

Model Answers :

الإجابات النموذجية

- 1.a) how people talk, b) how they think.
2. 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.
3. They use the passive voice when they consider that an event to be an accident./or the person isn't to blame for the action.
4. The Spanish and Japanese mentioned the person responsible for intentional events.
5. English speakers tend to mention the person who does the action, whereas Japanese and Spanish speakers only mention the person responsible for intentional events.
6. Because there are different words for light blue and dark blue in Japanese which are not found in English.
7. come about
8. Sociologists
9. Sociologists have been looking into this question for hundreds of years.

Text (E)
After school

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 their Choice, rather than the nearest one. Another strong motive is the desire to live in a new culture. Where do these students live? Many have rooms in halls of residence, especially in their first year; others rent flats or houses. A lucky minority live in property that their parents have bought for them. Most of them need to learn to cook, do their own washing and manage their time and money.

1. There are two motivations for the students to study a way from their homes. Write them down.
2. There were two huge changes which occurred in higher education in England. Write them down.
3. Quote the sentence which indicates the challenges which face the students who choose to study abroad.
4. Find a word in the text which means '**not many, the opposite of 'majority'**'.
5. What does the underlined word it refer to ?
6. It is expected that students who choose to study away from home will face many difficulties. **Suggesting three tips to make studying abroad less challenging.**
7. Studying abroad has many advantages and disadvantages. Think to this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

Model Answers :

- 1.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.
- 2.almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education. Another huge change has been financial.
- 3.Most of them need to learn to cook, do their own washing and manage their time and money.
- 4.minority
- 5.the percentage of school leavers going on to higher education.
- 6.open answer.
- 7.Marking scheme

Text(F)**The time we spend at school**

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 years in countries like Japan and South Korea. South Koreans attend school for 220 days per year, and in Japan, the school year numbers 243 days.

According to a study by the Organisation 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 every day, 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 35 that the number and length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not.

- 1- According to the text, why did the American schools start making school years longer? How did they manage to achieve this change?
- 2- According to the text, why do the students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend most of their time studying?
- 3- Students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world. Write down their study schedule.
- 4- According to the text, what distinguishes studying in Finland?
- 5- There are two contradictory viewpoints mentioned in the text, write them down.

- 6- Write down the sentence which indicates that Jordanian students attend school for more than 187 days per year.
- 7- Write down the sentence which indicates that Jordanian students spend more time at school than the American and British students.
- 8- Quote the sentence which indicates that the after school activities in Japan and South Korea is not compulsory.
- 9- Find a word in the text which is opposite in meaning to the word '**compulsory**'.
- 10- Find a word in the text which means "**speaking a language very well, like a native speaker**".
- 11- What does the underlined pronoun '**their**' refer to?
- 12- What change has recently taken place in some American schools? Why has this occurred?
- 13- How many days a year do most students in the USA attend school?
- 14- Compare between the school year in USA, Jordan, Japan and South Korea.
- 15- What is interesting about Finland's fewer and shorter school days?
- 16- What does the underlined pronoun '**they**' refer to?

Critical thinking:

- 1- According to the Finland's views of study, the number and the length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not. Suggest three factors would result in better grades for most students.
- 2- Most countries have a minimum school-leaving age for their students as there are consequences of having different leaving ages. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

Literature Spot

- 1. Read the following quotation from "Around the world in eighty days" by Jules Verne carefully , then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer the question that follows with reference to the story .**

-'I shall go afoot,' said Phileas Fogg. Passepartout, who had now rejoined his master, made a wry grimace, as he thought of his magnificent, but too frail Indian shoes.'

- What kind of facial expression is used by Passepartout to show pain or unhappiness?
.....

"The Parsee perched himself on the elephant's neck, and at nine o'clock they set out from the village, the animal marching off through the dense forest of palms by the shortest cut."

- Find an example of alliteration
 - Find an example of personification
bungalow : a house with one floor. a steamer : a ship powered by steam.

- 2. Read the following lines from "A Green Cornfield " by *Christina Rossetti* carefully , then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer the questions that follow with reference to the poem .**

**"The cornfield stretched a tender green
 To right and left beside my walks;
 I knew he had a nest unseen
 Somewhere among the million stalks.**

- What does the underlined pronoun he refer to ?
 - Find two examples which represent alliteration

**"And as I paused to hear his song
While swift the sunny moments slid ,
Perhaps his mate sat listening long,
And listened longer than I did.**

- Find a reference to another listener, apart from the poet herself, of the poem.
- Find a word in the above lines which means fast .
- What does the underlined pronoun his refer to ?

Answers Of Literature Spot :

1. **A:** wry grimace **B:** 1. Alliteration – *Parsee perched*;
2. Personification – *the animal marching*
2. - skylark /- (green , unseen) , (walks, stalks)
3. skylark (the bird) / swift / skylark

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

seminars , small talk , tuition, potential , work experience

1. The World Memory Championship proves how limitless human is.
2. You need to get a lot of if you want to progress in your chosen career.
3. If you would like to learn to play the oud, you can get private
4. At the beginning of a business meeting, it is normal to make a so that everyone feels comfortable.

optional , satisfaction, postgraduate , undergraduate , internship

1. I get a feeling of after a hard day's work.
2. You can choose to do an at a company before settling on a certain career.
3. Keen university students who are doing their first degree can go on to study degrees.
4. In many schools, studying a foreign language is , but it is often a good idea to continue learning a second language.

offence , proficiency, get away with , come up with , tailor-made

- 1.If you are polite, you won't cause or upset anybody.
2. If you keep working hard to improve your English, you will reach a level of in a few years.
3. Some universities offer courses that are able to suit individual needs.
4. That's a great idea. How did you it?

pioneering , law , seminars , developed nation , physics

1. Most university teaching is done in groups, called , in which all students discuss the subject freely.
2. Studio schools are schools which receive funding as well as support from private businesses
3. A is a country that's economically and socially advanced.
4. You should study if you're interested in learning about the legal system.

beneficial , have a head for figures , make a start , dehydration , get cold feet

1. I don't think I'd be a very good accountant. I don't really
2. It's to take regular breaks when revising.
3. It's important to drink a lot of water in order to avoid
4. The deadline is tomorrow, and you haven't done anything yet! You really must.....

recall , mistake , negotiate , come up with , come about

1. Before I can solve the problem, please tell me – how did it ?
2. I'm afraid I don't your name. Could you tell me again?
3. Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to make a
4. When you talk about business and try to do a deal, you

Answers :

1. potential
 2. work experience
 3. tuition
 4. small talk
1. satisfaction
 2. internship
 3. postgraduate
 4. optional
1. offence
 2. proficiency
 3. tailor-made
 4. come up with
1. seminars
 2. pioneering
 3. developed nation
 4. law
1. have a head for figures
 2. Beneficial
 3. dehydration
 4. make a start
1. come about
 2. recall
 3. mistake
 4. Negotiate

B: Study the following sentences and answer the questions that follow .Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET

1. Every fireman should do their job responsibly.

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

.....
2. If you've got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to get it off your chest.

What does the underlined body idiom get it off your chest mean ?

.....
3. The police will look the incident.

What is the missing word in the above sentence?

Answers :

1. firefighter
2. to tell someone about something that has been worrying you
3. into

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

1. In hot weather our bodies are in danger of (**dehydrate**)
2. In the exam, you can keep calm by breathing and thinking positively. (**deep**)
3. The graduation ceremony was a very occasion for everyone. (**memory**)
4. Nuts contain useful such as oils and fats. (**nutrition**)
5. It is important to give young people the so that they can help themselves. (**know**)
6. My father often talks about what he did in his (**young**)
7. We should always be ready to listen to good (**advise**)
8. If you work hard, I'm sure you will (**success**)
9. Is one side of the brain more than the other? (**dominate**)
10. How quickly does blood round the body? (**circulation**)

Answers :

- 1. dehydration 2. deeply 3. memorable 4. nutrients 5. knowledge 6. youth 7. advice
8. succeed 9. dominant 10 . circulate**

الشكل المقترن الوزاري الجديد لسؤال الإشتقاق 2018 وهو اختيار من متعدد :

(2) Choose the correct form of the word from those given in brackets to complete each of the following sentences.

1. The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a
(recommend , recommendation , recommended)
2. If you work hard, I'm sure you will
(successfully, succeed ,successful)
3. In hot weather our bodies are in danger of
(dehydrate, dehydration, dehydrated)
4. Is one side of the brain more than the other?
(dominate , dominance , dominant)
5. Nuts contain useful such as oils and fats.
(nutrients , nutritious , nutrition)
6. In the exam, you can keep calm by breathing and thinking positively.
(deep , depth , deeply)

Answers :

- 1. recommendation 2. Succeed 3. Dehydration 4. dominant 5. nutrition 6. deeply**

D. Correct the verbs between brackets then write your answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET (4 points) ..

1. Unless Majed..... a partner, he won't be able to go on with that project. (**find**)
2. My Facebook account.....last week and fake messages were sent to my friends. (**steal**)
3. Nawal was taken back to hospital. If only she..... her medicine after the operation. (**take**)
4. Salem will be fired from his job if he..... job well. (**not, do**)
5. I feel very lonely. I wish I.....more friends. (**have**)
6. If you hadn't supported me, I successful. (**not, be**)
7. Three children have..... by the police yesterday. (**be, save**)
8. Unless Maha follows a strict diet, she.....much weight soon. (**gain**)
9. Provided that the weather gets worse, they..... the competition. (**postpone**)
10. Swsan didn't follow my advice. If only she.....to me. (**listen**)
11. They will refuse her because she is short. She wishes she..... taller. (**be**)
12. They spoke English fluently,they? (**do**)
13. Would you mind a solution for this error? (**suggest**)

Answers :

1. Finds
2. was stolen
3. had taken
4. doesn't do
5. had
6. wouldn't have been
7. been saved
8. will gain
9. will postpone
10. had listened
11. were
12. didn't
13. suggesting

E. 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.

1. Are the workers going on strike?

Could you tell me.....?

Manal should have consulted a doctor before taking that medicine.

2. **Manal wishes.....**

3. I don't have a camera, so I can't take any pictures.

I wish.....

Many experts think that knowledge improves your skill.

4. **Knowledge.....**

Will you have a look at my research, please?

5. **Would you mind.....?**

6. Rana didn't participate in the discussion, so her teacher wasn't happy with her.

If.....

7. If Noor doesn't come tomorrow, I will go alone.

Unless.....

8. Reham regrets being unable to come to my party last Friday.

If only.....

9. No precious stone is more expensive than diamond.

Diamond..... stone.

10. Football is more popular than basketball.

Basketball isn't.....

11. What can I do to solve the problem?

Do you know.....?

12. Can you advise me on the best way to remove ink from clothes?

Would you mind.....?

13. I regret eating so much food last night.

I wish I.....

14. The cheapest thing on the menu is orange juice.

The least.....

15. They used to think that the Earth was flat.

It used.....

Answers :

1. Could you tell me if the workers are going on strike?
2. Manal wishes she had consulted a doctor before taking that medicine.
3. I wish I had a camera.
4. Knowledge is thought to improve your skills.
5. Would you mind having a look at my research?
6. If Rana had participated in the discussion, her teacher would have been happy with her.
7. Unless Noor comes tomorrow, I will go alone.
8. If only Reham had been able to come to my party last Friday.
9. Diamond is the most expensive material.
10. Basketball isn't as popular as football.
11. Do you know what I can do to solve the problem?
12. Would mind advising me on the best way to remove ink from clothes?
13. I wish I hadn't eaten so much food last night.
14. The least expensive thing on the menu is orange juice.
15. It used to be thought that the Earth was flat.

F. Read the following situations and rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. We didn't swim in the sea because there were many sharks. (**might**)

2. Manal wasn't listening , so she didn't understand me well. (**could**)

3.Noor came late to school again, so the teacher told her off. (**might not**)

4.I was able to succeed because my parents encouraged me. (**couldn't**)

5.Why don't you study English at university? (**If / were**)

6.I didn't bring some vegetables from the market . (**if / only**)

7. I regret eating so much sweets last night .(**wish**)

1. If there hadn't been many sharks, we might have swum in the sea.
2. If Nawal had been listening , she could have understood me.
3. If Noor hadn't come late to school again, the teacher might not have told her off.
4. If my parents hadn't encouraged me, I couldn't have been able to succeed.
5. If I were you , I would study English at university.
6. If only I had brought some vegetables from the market .

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

1. Manar has been to Paris many times,.....?

2. Let's go out for dinner,.....?

3. I'm your best friend,.....?

4. That doesn't help us in our search,.....?

5. Don't open the window, it is very cold here,.....?

6. She spoke five languages,.....?

Answers :

1. hasn't she?
2. shall we?
3. aren't I?
4. does it?
5. will you?
6. Didn't she?

H. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

1. A **postman** delivers your post.

2. Violence is the enemy of **mankind**.

3. During the flight, the **flight stewards and stewardesses** will serve you drinks.

4. A **policewoman** stopped me because I was driving fast.

5. Every **fireman** should wear **his** fire helmet and special clothes.

6. This invitation was sent to **businessmen and businesswomen**.

7. My father met the **headmaster** yesterday to ask him about me.

8. Who is **in charge of** your family?

Answers :

1. postal worker
2. humans
3. flight attendants
4. a police officer
5. firefighter/ their
6. business persons
7. head teacher
8. responsible for

Functions

1. **Should** : to give advice
2. **If I were you, I'd** : to give advice
3. **Because** : to show cause
4. **As** : to show cause
5. **Since** : to show cause
6. **because of** : to show cause
7. **due to** : to show cause
8. **therefore** : to show result
9. **so** : to show result
10. **as a result** : to show result
11. **because of that** : to show result
12. **Consequently** : to show result
13. **Why don't you** : to give advice
14. **zero conditional** : to describe something that always happens
15. **the first conditional** : to describe a future outcome of a certain future action or event.
16. **the third conditional** : to imagine past situations. These past situations are impossible, and did not happen.

Phrasal Verbs

هناك عدة أشكال للسؤال يمكن أن ترد في الوزارة على هذا الدرس وهي :

1. I thought of a great idea while I was working on my project .
- I came up with a great idea while I was working on my project. **الجواب**
- 2 . That's amazing news ! How did you discover it?
-That's amazing news ! How did you **find it out**?
- 3 . Ahmad should hurry or he will be late.
-Ahmad should **speed up** or he will be late.
- 4 . That information is important . Don't omit it.
- That information is important . Don't **leave it out** it.
5. Can I show my new project to you?
- Can I **point it out** my new project to you?

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

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

ملاحظة هامة : يمكن أن يأتي السؤال السابق معكوس يعني أن يأتي في السؤال الـ **phrasal verb** ونحن نعطي المعنى المناسب له لذلك يجب حفظها غيّباً .

الشكل الثاني للسؤال على الـ **phrasal verbs** إما صحق الخطأ أو جد الكلمة المفقودة في الجملة وعادة ما يكون الجزء الثاني من الـ **phrasal verb** .

Get over

Go away

Come up with

Looking forward

Decide on

Good at

Translate into

احفظ ما يلي للأهمية :

مثال على ما سبق :

Can you translate this Arabic at English now ? خطأ

Can you translate this Arabic into English now ? الإجابة الصحيحة ؟

(كلمات مهمة تستخدم في صياغة أسئلة القطعة يجب التعرف عليها والتتمكن من حفظها)

عوامل	Factors	جد	Find
تأثير	Influence, Impact, Effect	اقتبس	Quote
حسب / وفقاً لـ	According to	تحته خط	Underlined
رأي ، وجهة نظر	View , Opinion , Attitude	ضمير	Pronoun
جملة	Sentence	نص	Text
يشير ، يبيّن	Indicate, Show	فقرة	Paragraph
لماذا	Why	اكتب	Write down
كيف	How	أمثلة	Examples
متى	when	اذكر / عدد	Mention
من	who	خصائص	Features, Qualities
أين	where	أهداف	Objectives, Aims
ماذا / ما	what	أول	First

Second	ثاني	which	أي
Third	ثالث	How many	كم عدد
Last	الأخير	How long	كم طول المدة
Word	كلمة	Causes, Reasons	أسباب
Refer to	يعود على	A part from	باستثناء
Describe	صف	Results	نتائج
Advantages , Benefits	ايجابيات ، فوائد	Mean	يعني
Explain	وضح	Justify	برر
Suggest	اقترح	Ways	طرق
Characteristics	خصائص	Steps	خطوات
Difficulties	صعوبات	Consequences	آثار
Achievements	إنجازات	Methods	أساليب

(جدول بسيط يدلنا كيف نستخرج الضمير وعلى ماذا يعود في القطعة)

he , him , his	اسم مذكر عاقل
they , them , their	اسم جمع (عاقل / غير عاقل)
she , her	اسم مؤنث عاقل
it, its	اسم مفرد غير عاقل
who , which , where	الاسم السابق لها مباشرة
this , so	جملة سابقة لها
there, here	اسم مكان

A. EDITING:

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have two spelling mistakes, one grammatical mistake and one punctuation mistake. Find out these four mistakes and correct them .

Finding work in a crowded job market can be challenging sometimes, especially for graduates who do not have any work experience. Many employers are looking for people with a proven track record in a particular area of work. However : you need to have a job in order to get experience. Doing an internship is a good way to get around this problem.

It is believed that when you learn a foreign language, it helps to use it as much as you can. You should take every opportunity to engage in a conversation with a native speaker. Reading English books, or magazines also helps.

Answers :

Finding work in a crowded job market can be challenging sometimes, especially for graduates who do not have any work experience. Many employers are looking for people with a proven track record in a particular area of work. However ,you need to have a job in order to get experience. Doing an internship is a good way to get around this problem.

It is believed that when you learn a foreign language, it helps to use it as much as you can. You should take every opportunity to engage in a conversation with a native speaker. Reading English books or magazines also helps.

Guided Writing

هذا الشكل مهم جداً

After School Classes

<u>English</u>	<u>40%</u>
<u>Math</u>	<u>30%</u>
<u>Science</u>	<u>20%</u>
<u>Music and Art</u>	<u>15%</u>

Answer :

English is the most popular subject, whereas Music and Art are the least.

In addition, Math is more popular than Science but less popular than English .

الشكل الثاني

How to make a sales pitch?

- Do your research
- Prepare your presentation
- Practice it in front of colleagues
- Hand out a summary of your presentation

Answer :

There are many ways to make a sales pitch **such as , doing your research and preparing** your presentation. **Also, you can practice it in front of** colleagues **then hand out** a summary of your presentation.

Free Writing

- These days, learning at least one foreign language has become a necessity. Write an essay about the reasons why people need to speak foreign language then mention three reasons making English the best choice for learners.
- Tourism has become an important sector that has an impact on developing the economy of the country . Write a report about the importance of tourism on the Jordanian economy then mention the best ways to attract tourists to visit Jordan.

سؤال مهم التدرب عليه وهو إختيار من متعدد وهذا الشكل مقترن 2018

Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences .

- Neither Maths nor Science are English.
a. more popular b. less popular c. as popular as
- We'll drive past my old house. I'll to you.
a. point out it b. point it out c. out it point
- It is that the earth was flat.
a. think b. thought c. thinks
- My brother is really good painting and drawing.
a. at b. on c. about
- There are ten years of free **compulsory** education in Jordan . The underlined word has :
a. 4 syllables b. 3 syllables c. 5 syllables
- Do you mind explaining -----the sky sometimes looks red?
a. why b. when c. where
- It is that the earth was flat.
a. think b. thought c. thinks
- We'll drive past my old house. I'll to you.
a. point out it b. point it out c. out it point
- He has to go , he ?
a. don't b. doesn't c. didn't
- Let's look the story and discover what really happened.
a. into b. for c. up
- Jordan needs to import a lot of oil. If only it larger oil reserves.
a. has b. had c. had had
- We have to go to school , we are tired .
a. if b. provided that c. even if
- My sister is really good drawing and painting.
a. at b. on c. about
- That's a great idea. How did you come it?
a. up with b. up to c. up in
- If only I lost my ticket!
a. haven't b. didn't c. hadn't

Answers :

- c
- b
- b
- a
- a
- a
- b
- b
- b
- a
- b
- c
- a
- a
- c

Body Idioms

get it off (your) chest	to tell someone about something that has been worrying you
get cold feet	to lose your confidence in something at the last minute
keep your chin up	to remain cheerful in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement
play it by ear	to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops
have ahead for figures	to have a natural mental ability for math / numbers
put (my) back into it	to put a lot of effort into something / tired extremely hard

Collocations

Do exercise	keep fit	يتمرن / يتدرّب
Do a subject	study	يدرس
Draw up a timetable	write a schedule	إعداد جدول مواعيد
Make a start	begin	يبدأ ببداية جديدة
Make a difference	change something	يؤثّر أو يحدث فرق
Take a break	relax	يأخذ استراحة

Collocations

Blame / punish	a person for something he / she has done	يلوم / يعاقب شخص
spill	a drink	أسال / أراق
pop	a balloon	يفجر
recall	an event	يستذكر / يسترجع

make	A mistake
make	Small talk
cause	offence
earn	respect
join	A company
shake	hands
ask	questions

Phrasal Verbs

Draw up	To prepare a document	يعد / يكتب
Look at	To examine something closely	ينظر بتمعن
Work out	To understand / to find the answer to some thing	يفهم / يستنتج
Getting up	To rise to a standing position	ينهض / يقف
Listening to	To take notice	يسمع الى
Switch between	To change	يغير / يبدل

Look into	investigate	يستقصى / يبحث عن
Come up with	produce something (an idea), especially when pressured or challenged	يبتكر حل
Point out	To show me	يوضح / يلفت الانتباه
get away with	to do something wrong without being discovered or with only a minor punishment/not to be blamed	يفلت من العقاب
Leave out	Don't have to include	يترك
Look at	To examine something closely	يفحص / يعاين
Carry out	To do something	ينفذ
Come about	happen or take place	يحدث / يقع
Grow up	Spend your childhood	ينمو

look	up	A word in a dictionary	يستخرج
	for	Something you have lost	يبحث عن
	Forward to	Something exciting	يتطلع الى
get	Over	An illness and feel better	يتغلب على
	up	In the morning	ينهض
	on	With your work and complete it	يستمر بالعمل
take	up	A new hobby	يبدأ
	away	Some fast food	يأخذ خارجا
	off	From home for a holiday	يأخذ عطلة

go	<i>away</i>	Home for a holiday	يسافر
	<i>back</i>	To where you started	يرجع
	<i>ahead with</i>	A plan and do it	يباشر / يبدأ بالعمل

Verb Phrases

be able to answer detailed questions	to have the ability to understand complicated questions and respond to them appropriately	القدرة على إجابة الأسئلة
give a business card	to give someone a card that shows a business person's name, position and contact details	إعطاء بطاقة تعریفیة بالشخص
make a small talk	to have an informal chat with someone in order to start a conversation	عمل محادثة غير رسمية

Gender _ neutral

Gender _ specific words	Gender _ neutral words
businessman, businesswoman	Business person
salesman, saleslady	Sales assistant / sales person
headmaster, headmistress	Head teacher
he or she	they

Gender _ specific words	Gender _ neutral words
Mankind	humans
postman	Postal worker
stewards	Flight attendants
His/ her	their
Police man / police woman	officer
Chairman	Chair person
Fireman	Firefighter
Seaman	Sailor
Spaceman	A astronaut

Words followed by prepositions

work as	يَعْمَلُ كـ
decide on	يَقْرِئُ بِشأن
translate into	يَتَرَجَّمُ مِنْ وَإِلَى
talk about	يَتَحَدَّثُ عَنْ
ask about	يَسْأَلُ عَنْ
good at	جَيِّدٌ فِي

BEST WISHES

تم بحمد الله

(لا تيأس وإن أغلقت جميع الأبواب فأنت معك من يملك جميع الأبواب ومفاتيحها) الله جل في علاه .

هذا العمل اهداء لأبنائي الأحباء رضوان وربان ، أسأل الله العظيم أن يحفظهما وينبتهما نباتاً حسناً.

مع خالص أمنياتي لكم بالنجاح والتفوق الدائمين

أ. أنس وهدان

078 635 98 53

الأسئلة المقترحة

و

الإجابات النموذجية

وملخصات الحفظ

المستوى الرابع

صيفية 2018

أعداد : أ. أنس وهدان

078 635 98 53