

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

GENERAL ENGLISH  
الدورة الصيفية / المستوى الثالث

DATE: / / 2017

TIME: 1 HOUR AND A HALF

ملحوظات: (١) أجب عن جميع أسئلة هذه الورقة. (٢) للمتقدمين للفروع الأكاديمية. (٣) عدد صفحات هذا الامتحان (٤) وعدد الأسئلة (٦).

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

Text ( A )

Are happier people healthier - and, if so, why?

It's normal to *feel sad* 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.

Then, in a study that had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74 for 20 years, 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, for example smoking or lack of exercise, are the reason for heart disease and other illnesses, and not an individual's attitude. The researchers, while agreeing, raise the question: why are people making bad lifestyle decisions? Do more optimistic 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 if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to 'bounce back' after a setback, these will improve their overall health in the future.

Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. Write down two bad or negative effects of anger on people.
2. According to a study, what a good result will be of having positive feelings and attitudes?
3. Apart from positivity, there are other factors that can affect our health. **Write down two of them.**
4. According to the health experts who opposed the findings of the study, what is the reason of heart disease?
5. What do the researchers recommend that people should do to improve their children's health in the future.
6. Find a two-word verb phrase that means the same as "**to be angry**".
7. Replace the underlined phrase '**feel sad**' with the correct phrasal verb.
8. What does the underlined word "**who**", in paragraph 4, refer to?
9. Quote the sentence that indicates there has been dispute and disagreement on the findings of the study from other health experts.
10. What a piece of advice do the researches give to parents so that their children will Improve their overall health in the future?

11. The author states that bad lifestyle might cause heart diseases. Write down three suggestions that can protect people from heart diseases.

**Model Answers :**

**الإجابات النموذجية**

1. a. your blood pressure is raised  
b. and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems.
2. Researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease.
3. a. a supportive network of family and friends, b. and an optimistic outlook on life.
4. Some health professionals believe that bad lifestyle choices, for example smoking or lack of exercise, are the reason for heart disease and other illnesses.
5. they believe that if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to 'bounce back' after a setback, these qualities will improve their overall health in the future.
6. see red
7. feel blue
8. children
9. The study has been controversial.
10. Parents should teach children to develop positive thinking, and to 'bounce back' after a setback.
11. a) people should avoid smoking.

**Text ( B )**

**Using Technology in Class**

Young people love learning , but they like learning even more if they are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way . Today , I am going to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classrooms. Here are some ideas :

Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen . As a consequence, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class . Teachers can then use the internet to show educational programmes , play educational games , music , recordings of languages , and so on.

In some countries, tablet computers are available for similar age at another school. Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams.( Tablets are ideal for pair and group work.)

Teachers can perhaps ask their students to start writing a blog ( an online diary ) , either about their own lives or as if **they** were someone famous . They can also create a website for the classroom. Students can contribute to the website; so for example, they can post work, photos and messages.

Most young people communicate through social media, by which they send each other photos and messages via the internet. Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read. Teachers can ask students to summarize information about what they have learnt in the class in the same way.( If students learn to summarize quickly, they will be able to use this skill in the future.)

We all like to send emails, don't we? Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom. Teachers can ask students to email what they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school.( They could even email students in another country). As a result, students can then share information and help each other with tasks.

Another way of communicating with other schools is through talking to people over the computer. Most Computers have cameras, so you can also see the people you are talking to . In this way, students who are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while they are speaking to them. You can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer.( For example, scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class.) If you had this type of lesson, the students would be very excited.

Students often use computers at home if they have **them**. Students can use social media on their computers to help them with their studies, including asking other students to check and compare their work, asking questions and sharing ideas. The teacher must be part of the group, too, to monitor what is happening.

**Answer the following questions based on the text.**

1. How can teachers benefit from the whiteboard inside the classroom?
2. Tablet computers are available for students to use in class in some countries. **Write down two uses of them.**
3. Write down the sentence that shows that tablet computers are suitable for different types of class work.
4. Students can contribute to website in many different ways. **Write down two of them.**
5. How can most young people communicate through social media?
6. Exchanging emails with other students is very useful for students. **Write down two advantages of exchanging emails.**
7. Write down two benefits of the communication over computers?
8. Using social media by students can be helpful. How?
9. What does the underlined phrase "**social media**" mean?
10. What do the underlined pronouns "**they**" & "**them**" refer to?

**Model Answers :**

**الإجابات النموذجية**

1. to show educational programmes , play educational games , music , recordings of languages , and so on.
2. students can use tablets to do tasks such as **showing photographs , researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams.**
3. Tablets are ideal for pair and group work.
4. Students can contribute to the website, so for example, **they can post work, photos and messages.**
5. Most young people communicate through social media, by which they send each other photos and messages via the internet.
6. Teachers can ask students to email what they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. They could even email students in another country.
7. Students who are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in classroom while they are speaking to them . You can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over computer.
8. Students can use social media on their computers to help them with their studies, including asking other students to check and compare their work , asking questions and sharing ideas.
9. social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs.
10. **they** : students **them** : Computers

\*\*\* قطرة المطر تحفر في الصخر , ليس بالعنف و لكن بالتكرار \*\*\*

**The King Hussein Cancer**

The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre. It treats both adult and paediatric patients. As the population of the country increases, more and more families will rely on the hospital for cancer treatment. Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region, as they are attracted by its excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities.

In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an expansion programme. Building started in 2011 CE. The hospital will have more than doubled its capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3,500 per year to 9,000.

By then, they will have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy. New adult and paediatric wards will have opened. Additionally, they will have built a special ten-floor outpatients' building, with an education centre which will include teaching rooms and a library.

Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, where the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult. For this reason, there are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan. In the near future, King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines, so that cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.

**Answer the following questions based on the text.**

1. The centre needs to expand for a certain reason. Write it down.
2. There are many reasons that encourage patients from other countries to come to the center . Write down two of them.
3. There is a disadvantage of the KHCC for patients who live far from Amman. Write down that disadvantage.
4. There are future plans for KHCC to increase its capacity. Write down two of these plans.
5. Quote the sentence which indicates that The King Hussein Cancer Centre treats people from all ages.
6. How many patients will the centre have taken by 2016?
7. By 2016 many facilities will have been introduced in the KHCC. Write down two of them.
8. What do the underlined pronouns "it" & "its" refer to?
9. Find a word in the text which means " the act of making something bigger " .

الحياة مليئة بالحجارة فلا تتعثر بها بل أجمعها وابن بها سلماً تصعد  
به نحو النجاح

### Model Answers :

### الإجابات النموذجية

1. in order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment.
2. They are attracted by its **excellent reputation, lower cost, cultural language and language similarities**.
3. The journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.
4. In the future , King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines.
5. It treats both adults and pediatric patients.
6. 9000 patients.
7. By then, they will have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy. New adult and pediatric wards will have opened.
8. **It** : The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC)      **Its** : The hospital
9. expansion

### Text ( D )The Arts in Jordan

Jordan has a very rich cultural heritage thanks to the support of the Department of Culture and the Arts, which was founded in 1966 CE. Since then, the department has built up an exciting, ongoing programme of cultural activities related to all the arts: music, visual arts, performing arts and the written word.

In 1979 CE, the Royal Society of Fine Arts (RSFA) was established to promote visual arts in Jordan and other countries in the region. **It** has links with major art galleries around the world in order to encourage artists from different cultures to learn from each other.

The Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts is one of the most important art museums in the Middle East. The collection includes over 2,000 works of art, including paintings, sculptures, photographs, installations, **textiles** and ceramics, by more than 800 artists from 59 countries. In 2013 CE, it held Jordan's largest art exhibition called '70 Years of Contemporary Jordanian Art'.

Until the 1990s, most Jordanian literature was only available in Arabic. However, thanks to PROTA (the Project of Translation from Arabic), many Jordanian plays, novels, short stories and poems are now translated into English, and people all over the world are able to read and appreciate them.

Every year, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) chooses a different Arab city as the Arab Cultural Capital. In 2002 CE, the city of Amman was awarded this title.

Jordan has a centuries-old musical heritage. The National Music Conservatory (NMC) opened in 1986 CE, making it possible for more Jordanian students to study music seriously. In 1987 CE, the National Centre for Culture and Arts was created, which showcases theatre and dance in Jordan and the region.

Realising the value of art and culture, Jordan decided to offer Jordanians and the world an annual arts festival. In 1981 CE, the Jerash Festival for Culture and Arts was founded. This three-week-long summer programme is one of the largest cultural activities in the region. **It** takes place in the important archaeological site of Jerash, which underlines the close relationship between the arts and Jordan's cultural history.

### Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. the Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts contains many collections of art works . Write down two of them.
2. Since 1966, the Department of culture and Arts has built up an exciting , ongoing programs related to art . Write down two of these arts .
3. Quote a sentence which indicates that Jordanian literature was only in the mother language for a long time .
4. The location of the annual Jearsh Festival is significant. Why ?
5. What does the underline word **textiles** mean ?
6. Find a word in the text that means " a school where people are trained in music or acting".
7. Quote the sentence from the text which indicates that RSFA has connections with other galleries worldwide.
8. What do the underlined pronouns **It** & **It** refer to ?

#### Model Answers :

#### الإجابات النموذجية

1. The collection includes over 2,000 works of art, including **paintings, sculptures, photographs, installations, textiles and ceramics.**
2. music, visual arts, performing arts and the written word
3. Until the 1990s, most Jordanian literature was only available in Arabic.
5. types of cloth or woven fabric
6. Conservatory
7. **It** has links with major art galleries around the world in order to encourage artists from different cultures to learn from each other.
8. **It** : the Royal Society of Fine Arts (RSFA)      **It** : Jerash Festival

#### Text (E) Glass Making

Adnan, a professional craftsman, is at work in his studio. With the oven at 1,400 degrees Centigrade, 20 hours a day, a glass-making studio isn't the most comfortable place to be. For Adnan, however, this is more than just a job. 'My family has been blowing glass for around 700 years,' he Adnan is says. 'My father learnt the craft from **his** father, and he taught it to me when I was a child.' passionate about this ancient craft, and regularly gives demonstrations and workshops to teach young people the skills of glassblowing.

He strongly believes that unless we interest more young people in learning the craft, nobody will know how to make hand-blown glass in the future. 'These days, young people don't always want to follow their parents' professions, and, added to that, glassblowing isn't an easy job. It has to be an obsession, as it is for me!'

Adnan still uses the technique that was first developed by the Phoenicians some 2,000 years ago. First, he pushes a thin metal blowpipe into the boiling hot **furnace**. Secondly, he lifts out the liquid sand and lays it on a metal plate. After that, he blows the red-hot glass until it becomes more flexible. Then he

pulls and bends the glass into shape. He has to work extremely quickly because the liquid sand is already solidifying into glass.

Adnan is making a delicate swan. Through the semi-opaque glass, you can see fine lines of turquoise, green and blue. 'The sand gives us transparent, or "white", glass,' Adnan explains. 'We get this beautiful dark, cobalt blue by adding the metal cobalt to the melted glass. Then, this blue becomes a lighter, sea-green turquoise after adding copper. Finally, we decorate the glass by hand.'

'These days we recycle broken glass. We also use commercially produced colours instead of using natural ingredients as in the past. Apart from that, nothing else about this craft has changed through the centuries. You can't use a machine to do this work,' he says. 'The old ways are still the best.'

**Answer the following questions based on the text.**

1. According to Adnan, the sand gives two types of glass. Write down these two types.
2. Quote the sentence which shows that Adnan's craft is transcended from his ancestors.
3. Since Antiquity, there have been only two changes in the process of glassblowing. Write down these two changes.
4. Adnan runs workshops and gives demonstrations for good reason. Write it down.
5. Adnan contributes to the preservation of his craft in two ways. Write down these two ways.
6. What does the underlined word **furnace** mean ?
7. What do the underlined pronouns **his** & **we** refer to ?
8. Learning handicraft is not preferable for young people nowadays. Suggest three ways to encourage young people to learn handicrafts.
9. Adnan says that most young people do not want to follow their parents' professions. Explain this statement justifying your answer.
10. Find a word in the text which means "**clear or thin enough to see through**".
11. Quote the sentence which indicates that liquid sand gets solid quickly.

**Model Answers :**

**الإجابات النموذجية**

1. transparent or white glass.
2. My father learnt the craft from his father, and he taught it to me when I was a child.
3. these days we recycle broken glass. We also use commercially produced colours instead of using natural ingredients as in the past.
4. copper and the metal cobalt.
5. he regularly gives demonstrations and workshops to teach young people the skills of glassblowing.
6. a large enclosed container in which you burn fuel.

7. **his** : Adnan

**we** : glass makers

8. organizing free courses for teaching such crafts, opening markets for their products, funding small projects concerned with such crafts, making competitions and give prizes.

9. I think that young people do not want to follow their parents' professions due to the difficult nature of their parent' crafts and jobs. Also, unlike old people, modern jobs are highly affected by technology which control the modern lives of the young.

10. fine.

11. He has to work extremely quickly because the liquid sand is already solidifying.

### Text (F) Complementary Medicine

Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine. If patients wanted to receive this kind of non-conventional treatment, **they** used to have to consult a private practitioner who was likely not to have a medical degree. However, in recent years, the perception of this type of treatment has changed. These days, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.

Whereas critics used to say that there was no scientific evidence that non-conventional treatments actually worked, now it is more common for medical experts to recognise that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment.

At a surgery in London, 70 per cent of patients who were offered the choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine for common complaints such as insomnia, **arthritis** and migraines chose the herbal remedy. Fifty per cent of patients then said that the treatment helped. One doctor said, "I now consider homoeopathy to be a viable option for many different conditions, including anxiety, depression and certain allergies. **It** provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately."

However, complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. It can never substitute for immunisations as it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. It also cannot be used to protect against malaria. One doctor said, "I will always turn to conventional medical treatment first to ensure that no underlying condition is missed. However, the idea of complementary treatments is no longer an alien concept. In my opinion, it should work alongside modern medicine, and not against it."

### Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. Quote the sentence which indicates the reason why complementary medicine cannot be used to immunise people.
2. Many examples of complementary medical treatments mentioned in the text. Write down these two examples.
3. Many forms of common complains can be treated by homoeopathy. Write down two of these forms.
4. Find a word in the text which means "substances produced by the body to fight diseases."

5. What does the underlined word "*ailment*" mean?
6. What do the underlined pronouns **they & it** refer to ?
7. It is said that health is a treasure. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write your point of view.
8. Some people take medicines without consulting doctors. Suggest three negative effects of such an act on human health.
9. Quote the sentence which indicates that doctors and patients didn't use to be convinced that complementary forms of medicine work.
10. Two pieces of evidence show that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed. Write down these two pieces of evidence.
11. Complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments for two reasons. Write down these two reasons.

**Model Answers :**

**الإجابات النموذجية**

1. it can never substitute for immunizations as it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases.
2. acupuncture, herbal remedy, homoeopathy.
3. insomnia, arthritis, migraines.
4. antibodies.
5. illness.
6. **it:** homoeopathy. **They:** patients.
7. I think that health is treasure because if a person has a good health, he will be able to do all his duties perfectly, in the contrary, if he has an illness or disease he will be dependant and needy most of the time.
8. complaining from side-effects such as migraines and allergy, it may lead to death if it doesn't suit the bodies of some people, some medicines cant be taken with other medicines and the combination of both may be disasterous for health.
9. most doctors used to be skeptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine.
10. these days, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.
11. it can never substitute for immunizations as it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. It also cannot be used to protect against malaria.

Ten-year-old Adeeb al-Balooshi, from Dubai, is going to travel to seven countries on a tour which has been organised and funded by Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai. 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 Adeeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors

Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while he was at the beach with his family. His father, who wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea as he could not risk getting his leg wet. This inspired Adeeb to invent a waterproof prosthetic leg.

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 appendage. He will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.

Adeeb has invented several other devices, including a tiny cleaning robot and a heart monitor, Which is attached to a car seat belt. In the case of an emergency, rescue services and the driver's family will be automatically connected with the driver through this special checking device.

He has also invented a fireproof helmet. This special equipment, which has a built-in camera system, will help rescue workers in emergencies. It is for these reasons that Adeeb rightly deserves his reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world.

**Answer the following questions based on the text.**

1. Sheikh Hamdan sponsored and funded Adeeb's tour for two purposes. Write down these two purposes.
2. Adeeb will be doing many activities while he is in Germany . Write down two of these activities.
3. Quote the sentence which indicates that Adeeb is famous for his inventions worldwide.
4. What do the underlined pronouns he & which refer to ?
5. Find a word in the text that has a synonymous meaning to the word "*artificial*".
6. It is said that "necessity is the mother of invention". Think of this proverb and in two sentences, write your point of view.
7. According to the writer, Sheikh Hamdan motivated Adeeb to achieve further success. Suggest three ways to motivate young people to develop their abilities.
8. Adeeb has invented many devices. Write down the names of two of these devices.
9. During his tour, Adeeb will visit seven countries. Write down the names of two of these countries.
10. What does the underlined compound noun "*fireproof*" mean?

### Model Answers :

### الإجابات النموذجية

1. will give the young inventor more self-confidence, and inspire other young Emirati inventors.
2. 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.
3. its for this reason that Adeeb rightly deserves his reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world.
4. he: the Sheikh which: a heart monitor.
5. prosthetic.
6. I think that necessity is the mother of invention because when we find ourselves in difficult situations, we start thinking of solutions. For example when Adeeb saw his father can't swim because he has lost his leg, he thought of a solution to help his father.
7. Organising workshops to develop the young's skills, provide them with the needed fund and equipment, reinforcing them through prizes and gifts.
8. a heart monitor, a fireproof helmet, a tiny cleaning robot.
9. USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany
10. provide protection against fire.

### Literature Spot

**Read the following lines from I Remember I Remember for Thomas Hood The Old Man and the Sea by Ernest Hemingway All the World's a Stage by William Shakespeare and answer the questions that follow.**

**\*“ 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”.

1. What is the rhetorical devices used in the underlined line?
2. How does the author compare his life in the past and the present in the third and fourth lines?
3. What do the last three lines suggest about the author?
4. Three words help the reader infer that a swallow is a kind of birds. Write down two of these words.
5. Which line indicates that the poet is ill now?

" Before he reaches land, though, he is attacked by several sharks. He kills one with a harpoon and another with his knife. The blood in the water attracts more sharks. Santiago has to beat them away with a club and is badly injured himself. When he arrives back at the harbour, everyone is asleep. **Arriving home, Santiago collapses on his bed in exhaustion and falls asleep"**

1. What attracts the sharks to Santiago's boat?

2. Santiago uses many weapons to beat the sharks away. Write down two of these weapons.
3. What is the idea that is expressed in the underlined sentence?

" 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."

1. What does the poet suggest about the soldier\ how did the poet describe the soldier?
2. Which word in the quotation suggest a weapon used by soldiers?
3. What rhetorical device does the poet use in the underlined line?

#### Model Answers :

#### Literature Spot

#### الإجابات النموذجية

1. onomatopoeia.
2. in the past as a child he was very happy (my spirit flew in feathers then), but now he is not so happy ( it is so heavy now)
3. the author has lost his youthful joy and optimism.
4. wing, flew in feathers.
5. the fever on my brow.

1. the blood in the sea.
2. harpoon, knife, club.
3. suffering and pain.

1. he is aggressive and gets angry easily.
2. cannon.
3. simile.

#### Vocabularies

**A. Complete the following sentences with the suitable item from those given in the box.**

**Pedestrian friendly , urban , heritage , exhibition , take, get started**

1. The need for more effective.....planning is evident when we consider the problem of traffic in cities.
2. When cars are not allowed to an area, we say it is.....
3. I have a lot of homework today, so I must.....right now.
4. The word.....means traditional culture, such as art, architecture, customs and beliefs.
5. Teachers always..... special interest in their intelligent students.

**Sponsor, polymath, alien, access, tiny, exhibition, ailment**

1. A .....is a person who is an expert in many different subject.
2. During the ceremony there was an.....for paintings and sculptures by some Jordanian artists.
3. Cold is a common .....during winter.
4. ....to some unsecure websites can subject internet users to many dangers.
5. The public as well as the private sectors should .....important events all over the country.

**reputation, geometry, solar power, contemporary, appreciate**

1. Radwan's contribution was significant, I really.....it.
2. According to experts, .....is the most abundant source of renewable energy.
3. Students who study.....learn about shapes, lines and angels as well.
4. The .....of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region as they are distinguished.
5. This music is ....., I am almost sure it was written by new young composer.

**Model Answers :**

**Vocabularies**

**الإجابات النموذجية**

1. urban, pedestrian friendly, get started, heritage, take.
2. polymath, exhibition, ailment, access, sponsor.
3. appreciate, solar power, geometry, reputation, contemporary.

**B. Study the following sentences carefully and answer the questions that follow.**

1. Fortunately, the police came and arrested the criminal red-handed.
  - What does the underlined colour idiom *red-handed* in the above sentence mean?  
.....
2. After our science lesson in the laboratory, we always help the teacher put the equipment away.
  - Replace the underlined word *equipment* with a word that has a synonymous meaning?  
.....
3. Adeeb has invented a fireproof helmet to help rescue workers.
  - What does the underlined suffix **proof** in the above sentence mean?  
.....

**Model Answers :**

**الإجابات النموذجية**

1. in the act of doing something wrong.
2. apparatus.
3. against

**C. Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets.**

1. Due to the excellent healthcare services in Jordan, life .....rates have risen to 73.5 years. (**expect**)
2. My brother has a big .....of coins related to different civilisations that lived in Jordan. (**collect**)
3. Our new project had been.....intended for older women and men only. (**origin**)
4. Successful teachers often put .....plans for their weak students. (**remedy**)
5. Wearing jeans for work is considered more.....than other kinds of clothing. (**practise**)
6. Masdar city will have a .....plant and the largest hydrogen plant in the world. (**desalinate**)
7. The ..... of Jordanian literature into English allowed people around the world to read and appreciate them. (**translate**)
8. The .....of ceramic items is one of the crafts that are practised in Madaba. (**create**)

**Model Answers :**

**Derivation**

**الإجابات النموذجية**

1. expectancy
2. collection
3. originally
4. remedial
5. practical
6. desalination
7. translation
8. creation

**D. Correct the verbs between brackets then write your answer in your answer booklet.**

1. There .....so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.(**not, use, be**)
2. Leena has just got her glasses, she isn't .....them yet, she is still having difficulty. (**use, wear**)
3. Did you look pale yesterday because you had..... on your science project all night? (**be, work**)
4. This time tomorrow, I ..... in the gem; it will be my first day there.(**be, exercise**)
5. Do you intend .....a break tomorrow to be able to visit your doctor? (**have**)
6. The participants.....enough time to express their views precisely last meeting. (**not, give**)
7. Tests on nutritional products.....usually ..... to ensure their validity for human consumption. (**make**)
8. I was really tired when you saw me yesterday. I had.....for half an hour. (**be, run**)
9. We are late! By the time we arrive to the station, the bus..... (**have, leave**)
10. It's three o'clock now, so Khalid's flight .....to the airport. (**have, arrive**)
11. My son is an unorganised person; he.....always .....for his things. (**look**)
12. I .....certainly.....so many things in the country when I move to the city. (**miss**)
13. Yousef has.....the house. That's why he has some paint on his clothes. (**be, paint**)

Model Answers :

1. didn't use to be
2. used to wearing
3. been working
4. will be exercising
5. to have
6. weren't given
7. are, made
8. been running
9. will have left
10. will have arrived
11. is, looking
12. will, miss
13. been painting

**E. Rewrite the following items so that the new item is similar to the one before it.**

1. Press the green button to make the air conditioning unit start.  
**If you**.....
2. Yousef did his duties, and then he went to bed.  
**Before Yousef**.....
3. It is normal for me now to use the computer at work.  
**I am**.....
4. The final report was written by Marwan after the last session.  
**The person**.....
5. "You are supposed to submit your proposal in two weeks."  
**The professor told Sara that**.....
6. Jawad started studying at 4 p.m., it is 9 p.m., and he is still studying.  
**Jawad** .....**since 4 p.m.**
7. It is not necessary to switch off the screen; it switches itself automatically after a while.  
**You**.....
8. People around the world buy around one billion smartphones each year.  
**Around one billion smartphones**.....
9. I would like to go to London in a holiday next year.  
**What**.....
10. "I really enjoy reading 8  
**Nada said that**.....

**Model Answers :****الإجابات النموذجية**

1. if you press the green button, the air conditioning unit starts.
2. before Yousef went to bed he had done his duties.
3. I am used to using the computer at work.
4. the person who wrote the final report after the last session was Marwan.
5. she was supposed to submit the proposal in two weeks.
6. Jawad has been studying since 4. p.m.
7. you don't have to switch off the screen, it switches itself automatically after a while.
8. are bought each year.
9. what I would like to do next year is go to London for a holiday.
10. she really enjoyed reading fictional books, especially novels.

**F. Correct the underlined mistakes.**

1. Jerash festival is **a** biggest of its kind in the Middle East. I **am not used to** miss it any year since 2010.
2. Mari Curie is **an** only woman **whose** won two Nobel Prizes.
3. A Mediteranian Sea **separate** Europe from Africa.
4. A part of the castle **which** they used to keep horses was the stables.

**Model Answers :****الإجابات النموذجية**

1. the, didn't use to
2. the, who
3. the , separates
4. the, where.

**G. Rewrite the following sentences in the American English.**

1. I have got very excited at socialising with people here.  
.....
2. Mera got us some first aid tools from the nearby chemist's.  
.....
3. Have you brought the bag from the boot of my car?  
.....
4. I think it is time to have a break; I will have a shower.  
.....
5. I have already arranged my holiday.  
.....
6. I haven't used the new elevator yet.  
.....
7. I have just had a look at those paintings.  
.....

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

In the future, our smartphones will take care of us by telling us when to get up, eat etc.

- What is the rhetorical device that is used in the above sentence?

.....

The Sahara Desert, **which is in Africa**, is very hot.

\* **What is the function of the underlined relative clause? Or**

\* **What is the underlined relative clause called?**

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

• **What is the rhetorical device that is used in the above sentence?**

.....  
Driverless cars would make travelling simple. **Conversely**, if they went wrong, they could be very dangerous.

• **What is the function of using *conversely* in the above sentence?**

**Model Answers :**

**الإجابات النموذجية**

**G.**

1. I have gotten very exited at socializing with people here.
2. Hala had gotten us some first aid from the nearby drugstore.
3. did you bring the bag from the trunk of my car?
4. I think it is time for recess; I will take a shower.
5. I already arranged my vacation.
6. I didn't use the new lift yet.
7. I just took a look at those paintings.

**H.**

1. personification.
2. give additional information about the Sahara Desert.
3. opposition.

**Editing**

It is very likely that robots will be carrying out surgary, too. There are a few surgical operations that require a lot of detailed work. For example, in cancer cases it was vitally important to remove all the cancer cells; but leave the healthy cells in place. In some operations, skanners are used to locate these cancerous cells? and these locations are send directly to the robot surgeon.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Laughter can also improve your imune system, which protect your body against diseases. Your body produces proteins, called antibodies to help it fight illnesses and infektns. when you laugh, the number of antibodies increase, Another benefit of laughter was that it can protect your heart by preventing heart attacks.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Research has been done to find out why some people survive cancer. One hundred people who had survived a serious diagnosis were interviewed twelve years after they had been diagnosed. The intention of the study was to discover if there is anything in common with the ways in which they had acted after their diagnosis. They had all used different treatments such as radiotherapy and acupuncture.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

**Model Answers :**

**الإجابات النموذجية**

- \* surgery\ was-is\ , but\ scanner\ are sent\ , and
- \* immune\ infections\ increases\ was-is\ . Another
- \* cancer\ was-were\ . The\ radiotherapy\ acupuncture

**Guided Writing**

- Study in the information in the box below carefully, and then write two sentences about *Ibn Rushd*. Use the appropriate linking words.

**Name:** Ibn Rushd

**Born:** in the twelfth century.

**Profession:** scientist, scholar, writer.

**Achievements:** many books, scientists named an asteroid in honor of his great contribution to astronomy.

- Study in the information in the box below carefully, and then write two sentences about *The Giralda Tower*. Use the appropriate linking words.

**Location:** Seville, Spain.

**Date of construction:** from 1184 CE to 1198 CE.

**Designed by:** The mathematician and astronomer Jabir ibn Aflah.

**Architect name:** Ahmad Ben Baso.

**Similar designs:** Koutoubia mosque in Marrakesh, The Hassan Tower in Rabat.

**Model Answers :**

**الإجابات النموذجية**

Ibn Rushd who was born in the twelfth century was a scientist, a scholar and a writer. Moreover, he had many achievements such as writing many books and scientists named an asteroid in honor of his contribution to astronomy, too.

The Giralda Tower is located in Seville in Spain. It was constructed in the period from 1184 to 1198 . It was designed by the mathematician and astronomer Jabir ibn Aflah. The architect who was responsible of the building was Ahmad Ben Baso. Moreover, there are two similar designs to it which are The Koutoubia Mosque in Marrakesh and The Hassan tower in Rabat, too.

## Free Writing

Write a composition of about 80 words about one of the following.

1. Successful people are always influential people. Write an essay about a successful person who has influenced you the most in your life and what makes you impressed by him.
2. These days, most countries are turning to renewable energy resources. Write an essay about these resources and their benefits over non-renewable ones.
3. You have been to or read about an art or cultural event. Write a report describing this event; what was good about it and the criticism that you may have about it.
4. Write an essay for a magazine describing an important event that you have seen, taken part in, or heard about.

### Best Wishes

مع أجمل الأمنيات لكم بالتفوق والنجاح الدائمين

الأستاذ : أنس وهدان

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