



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

GENERAL ENGLISH

الدورة الثتوية / المستوى الرابع

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 )

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- According to the text, speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain. Write down two of these functions.

- 2- The writer says " **It is believed that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills**". Is he justified? Explain your answer.
- 3- Write down the sentence which indicates that **learning a foreign language improves writing and speaking skills in the mother tongue**.
- 4- What are the challenges facing brain in learning a new language?
- 5- How could experiments prove that multilingual people are able to switch easily between different tasks?
- 6- What does the underlined pronoun '**it**' refer to ?
- 7- What does the underlined pronoun '**who**' refer to?
- 8- Find a word in the text which means "**speaking, reading or writing in more than two languages**".
- 9- Find out a word which means '**expressed in many languages**'.
- 10- Compare between the student who knows more than one language with student who speaks only one language.

### Critical thinking :

- 1- The writer states that learning new vocabulary and grammar rules exercises the brain. **Suggest three other activities to help exercising the brain.**
- 2- The importance of learning foreign languages is universal. It will always benefit the learner in one way or another. **Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.**

#### 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 enrol onto online distance learning programmes.

1. The writer says "our country has a high standard of education" Is he justified? Explain your answer.
2. According to the text, what is the role of the Ministry of Education?
3. The writer mentioned two types of courses that students can study at the Jordanian universities. What are they?
4. How many public and private universities are there in Jordan?
5. Two classifications of university students are mentioned in the text. What are they?
6. Write down the sentence which indicates that **not only Jordanian students attend the Jordanian universities**.
7. Mention three universities that have the largest number of undergraduate students.
8. What is special about the German Jordanian University?
9. Find a word in the text which means ' **obligatory**'.
10. What does the underlined pronoun '**these**' refer to?
11. Name three public universities mentioned in the text?
12. According to the text, what could students who are unable to attend university do to get a degree?
13. (MOE) is responsible for some schools. What are they?
14. What is the optional education and the compulsory education?
15. What is the best education for the child who is too young to start primary school?
16. What does the underlined pronoun "**it**" refer to?
17. When was the German – Jordanian university in Amman set up?

### Critical thinking :

1. The writer states that foreign students from all over the world come to study in the Jordanian universities. **Suggest three reasons which make them choose Jordan for studying.**
2. Students who complete their studies while working might face a lot of difficulties. Think of this statement and in two sentences **write down your point of view.**

**Text ( C )**  
**What are they talking about?**

It is fascinating to observe the way language is absorbed by a baby. He or she quickly learns to respond to certain sounds and words, for example ‘mum’ or ‘dad’. Then, after a few months, the baby starts to try out experimental noises and mimic sounds. A one-year-old baby can probably say a few words – and certainly understands a lot more. After two years, many children have a vocabulary of about fifty words.

With twins, however, the story might be a little different. First of all, their development is sometimes slower. It is thought that this may be because some twins have less one-to-one interaction with adults than single babies have, and they spend more time communicating with each other. Secondly, some twins seem to develop their own unique language. While this is not very common, it is certainly fascinating. They speak – and seem to understand – strange ‘words’ and sounds that nobody else can make out. This is known as ‘cryptophasia’. Certainly, what they say isn’t understood by anyone else, but is it really a language?

Although it is tempting to believe that these twins really do make up their own secret language, the truth is probably much simpler. Most experts think that as both children are experimenting with language at the same time, and both have been presented with the same sounds and stimuli since birth, they are very likely to recognize what the other one says. In other words, they are both developing their ‘real’ language at the same pace and making the same mistakes along the way.

- 1- The writer mentioned four stages of early communication. What are they?
- 2- Twins develop their language slower than single babies do. **Write down the reason.**
- 3- Write down the sentence which indicates that **twins invent and speak secret language.**
- 4- According to the text, what is meant by " **cryptophasia**"?
- 5- The writer states that twins develop their real language at the same pace and make the same mistakes along the way .Is he justified? Explain your answer.
- 6- What does the underlined pronoun '**they**' line 12 refer to?
- 7- Find a word in the text which means "**speed**".
- 8- What are the first words that babies respond to?
- 9- What does the underlined pronoun '**their**' refer to?

10- How do the following respond to the language?

A: one –year-old baby.

B: two – years –old baby

11- What do the following mean? **Absorb, experimental, mimic**

### Critical thinking :

1- According to the text, single babies get benefit from the interaction with adults to improve their language. **Suggest three ways to support the child's communication skill.**

2- Teaching babies sign language open up the lines of effective communication . **Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.**

### Text ( D )

### Our country's imports and exports

In this report, we will look at the countries that Jordan trades with and what goods it exports and imports.

First, let's look at exports. Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the extraction industry for these minerals is one of the largest in the world. Not surprisingly, two of Jordan's largest exports are chemicals and fertilizers. Pharmaceuticals and other industries represent 30% of Jordan's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and 75% of Jordan's pharmaceuticals are exported. However, the majority (65%) of the economy is dominated by services, mostly travel and tourism.) Most of Jordan's exports go to Iraq, the USA, India.

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

Jordan has more free trade agreements than any other Arab country, and it trades freely with many countries, including the USA, Canada and Malaysia. Which other areas are important for Jordan's trade? Jordan first signed a trade agreement with the EU in 1997 CE. **It** signed a free trade agreement with Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia in 2004 CE. In 2011 CE, another trade **agreement** was made with the EU, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia. Trade with the EU and North Africa in particular is likely to grow.

- 1- Name **two** exported and imported goods in Jordan?
- 2- Name **two** countries that Jordan exports its goods to.
- 3- Write down the sentence which indicates that **Jordan has the world's largest extraction industry for potash and phosphate.**
- 4- According to the text, what countries does Jordan import its good from?
- 5- The writer states that trade with EU and North Africa is likely to grow. Is he justified? Explain your answer.
- 6- What does the underlined pronoun ' **it** ' refer to?
- 7- What does the underlined pronoun ' **that** ' refer to?
- 8- What does the underlined word ' **agreement** ' mean?
- 9- Find a word in the text which means ' **the process of removing and obtaining something from something else** '
- 10- What is the percentage of pharmaceuticals that Jordan exports?
- 11- What dominates the economy of Jordan?
- 12- There are two big parts of services in Jordan. What are they?
- 13- Which countries does Jordan have trade agreements with?

### **Critical thinking :**

- 1- The writer states that Jordan's trade is growing with many countries. Suggest three tips to develop a successful trade.
- 2- Trade is vital to the success of civilization and to improving and supporting the countries . Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

**Text ( E )**  
**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- Mention the main cause that made Fatima talk about her job as interpreter?
- 2- What encouraged Fatima to choose her career as interpreter?
- 3- According to the text, explain Fatima's role as an interpreter?

4- There are many challenging aspects in Fatima's career as an interpreter? **Mention two of them.**

5- The writer mentioned several requirements for becoming an interpreter. What are they?

6- Fatima mentioned that her job as an interpreter is very responsible. Is she justified?

Explain your answer.

7- Write down the sentence which indicates that the interpreter will feel rewarded if the listeners understand the translated information.

8- What does the underlined pronoun '**that**' refer to?

9- Find a word in the text which means " **related to a particular region or area**".

10- Headphones are important in Fatimah's job. Why?

11- What is the effect of bad translation?

### **Critical thinking :**

1- The writer states that while being able to connect people together through language is rewarding, there are some challenges an interpreter may face while on job. **Suggest three strategies to help interpreter and make him able to overcome the problem of interpretation.**

2- Interpretation could play an important role in developing the tourist sector. **Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.**

#### **Text ( F )**

### **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 come about together.

1. According to the text, how did the English speaker understand the event when he said 'John broke the vase'.
2. Write down the sentence which indicates that sociologists have been interested in finding out the relationships between language, thoughts and culture for a long time.
3. According to the text, what is the function of using the passive form by Japanese speaker in the following sentence? "the vase was broken"
4. According to the text, in which situation did the Spanish and Japanese speakers mention the doer of the action. When did they use the passive form?
5. The writer states that different cultures have different ways of seeing colours. Is he justified? explain your answer.
6. What does the underlined pronoun '**their**' refer to?
7. Find a phrasal verb in the text which means " **completed**"
8. The phrasal verb " **carried out** " means -----.
9. Give an example to show that the language has some effect on the understanding of the event .
10. How did the speaker of English , Spanish and Japanese recall the video they had seen ?

### **Critical thinking :**

1. When people communicate with each other, they don't usually speak in the same way. **suggest three factors that affect our way of speaking.**
2. The culture of the speaker influences his language, thought and the way of speaking. **Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.**

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

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

## 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 .....

### Answers Of Literature Spot :

1. A: wry grimace B: 1. Alliteration – *Parsee perched*;

2. Personification – *the animal marching*

2. - skylark /- ( green , unseen ) , ( walks, stalks )

## Question Number Two

**A: 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. 1.potential 2.work experience 3. tuition 4. small talk
2. 1. satisfaction 2. internship 3. postgraduate 4.optional
3. 1. offence 2. proficiency 3. tailor- made 4. come up with
4. 1. seminars 2. pioneering 3.developed nation 4. law
5. 1.have a head for figures 2. Beneficial 3. dehydration 4. make a start
6. 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**

## Grammar

### Quantifiers to make comparisons

- 1 . Kadim Al Saher is more popular than Assaf .  
**Assaf isn't** .....
- 2 . Watching sports on T.V isn't as exciting as watching sports alive .  
**Watching sports alive is** .....
- 3 . The cheapest thing in the shop is sugar .  
**The least** .....
- 4 . Volleyball is less amazing than football .  
**Football is** .....
- 5 . Nasser doesn't have as many friends as Raed .  
**Raed has** .....
- 6 . Rawan doesn't like running as much as she likes swimming .  
**Rawan likes swimming** .....
- 7 . I don't eat as much fast food as my friend .  
**My friend eats** .....
- 8 . Neither Maths nor Science are as popular as English .  
**English is** ..... **subject .**  
**English is** .....

## Answers :

1. Kadim Al Saher isn't as popular as Assaf .
  2. Watching sports alive is more exciting than watching sports on T. V .
  - 3 .The least expensive thing in the shop is sugar .
  - 4 . Football is more amazing than volleyball .
  - 5 .Raed has more friends than Nasser .
  - 6 .Rawan likes swimming more than running .
  - 7 .My friend eats more fast food than me
  - 8 . English is the most popular subject .
- English is more popular than maths and science .

## Indirect Questions

مهم للتذكير مقدمة سؤال الوزارة على هذه القاعدة في هذا الجدول الصغير .

لا تنسى علامة السؤال .

Could you tell me .....?

Do you mind telling me .....?

Could you explain .....?

Do you know .....?

Do you mind .....?

1. Are all the workers in the factory working hard ?

Could you tell me .....?

2 . Will you have a look at my essay , please ?

Do you mind .....?

3 . What is your favourite school subject ?

Could you tell me .....?

4 . How much milk does Ali have ?

Do you know .....?

5 . How far is it from Amman to Aqaba ?

Could you tell me .....?

6 . Can you give me some money ?

Do you mind .....?

### Answers :

1. if all the workers in the factory are .....?
- 2 . having a look .....?
- 3 . what your favourite school subject is ?
- 4 . how much milk Ali has ?
- 5 .how far it is from .....?
- 6 . giving me some money ?

من غير مباشر الى مباشر الى مباشر : ( عكس التمرين السابق )

1. Could you tell me where I can find the post office ?

**Where** .....?

2 . Do you mind typing this research ?

**Will** .....?

3 . Do you know if Maha goes to school on foot ?

**Does** .....?

4 . Could you tell me whether he wrote a letter or an essay ?

**Did** .....?

5 . Can you explain if your father has travelled recently ?

**Has** .....?

### Answers :

1. where can I find .....?
- 2 . will you type this research?
- 3 . Does Maha go to school on foot ?
- 4 . Did he write a letter or an essay ?
- 5 . Has your father travelled recently ?



## Impersonal Passive

We can use the impersonal passive with these verbs **say, think, claim, prove, know, believe, expect, presume, find, consider, suppose, hope, report and suggest.**

الأفعال بالغامق السابقة مؤشر على القاعدة في حال جاء سؤال الوزارة أعد كتابة الجمل التالية

طريقة الحل الأولى للتذكير :

١. بداية الجملة دائماً يكون بـ ( it )

٢. حسب فعل القول والتفكير والادرا نختار إما is / was إذا كان مضارعاً is و إذا ماضي was .

٣. نصرف فعل التفكير أو القول إلى التصريف الثالث بعد is / was .

٤. نضع that ونكمل بقية الجملة .

1-They say that dolphins are highly intelligent.

It.....

2- Experts believe that learners will absorb the grammar as they learn the vocabulary.

It .....

3- people think that the earth was flat.

It.....

**Answers :**

1. It is said that dolphins are highly intelligent.

2. It is believed that learners will absorb the grammar as they learn the vocabulary.

3. It is thought that the earth was flat.

طريقة الحل الثانية للتذكير :

١. نضع الفاعل بعد that في بداية الجملة كما هو .

٢. نختار فعل مناسب من أفعال ( be is , are , was , were , been )

٣. نحول فعل القول والتفكير الى التصريف الثالث v3 .

٤. نحذف that ونضع مكانها to والفعل نحوله الى مجرد ونكمل بقية الجملة .

1. People think that we only remember things we hear in our sleep .

**We** .....

2 . Scientists think that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges .

**Learning a new language** .....

3 . Everybody says that he settled the business .

**He** .....

4 . They knew that Sami was stealing iron from the factory .

**Sami** .....

5 . Experts have reported that eating fruits is good for our bodies .

**Eating fruits** .....

6 . They used to think that driving our cars at night is tiring .

**Driving our cars at night** .....

7 . Police have reported that it was Peter who caused the accident .

**Peter** .....

### Answers :

1 . we are thought to only remember .....

2 . learning a new language is thought to also present .....

3 . he is said to have setteled .....

4 . Sami was known to have been stealing .....

5 . eating fruits has been reported to be good .....

6.driving our cars at night used to be thought to be tiring .

7 . Peter has been reported to have caused the accident .

## 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 جيداً .

الشكل الثاني للسؤال على الـ **phrasal verbs** إما صحح 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 :

خطأ ؟ Can you translate this Arabic **at** English now ?

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

## Question Tag

1. You shouldn't make too much noise , .....?
- 2 . The manager of the company left the office early , .....?
- 3 . He lives in Wadi Musa , .....?
4. He mightn't play tomorrow , .....?
- 5 . Let's do some researches , .....?
- 6 . I can't speak French , .....?
- 7 . I am travelling to Aqaba next week , .....?
- 8 . I am not doing my homework , .....?
- 9 . I have to get up early , .....?
- 10 . You did English at university last year , .....?

### Answers :

1. should you ? . 2 . didn't he / she ? 3. doesn't he? . 4 . might he? . 5 . shall we? . 6 . can I? . 7 . aren't I? . 8 . am I? 9 . don't I? 10 . didn't you ?

احفظ الجدول التالي للأهمية :

<b>Somebody , Everybody , Someone, Everyone</b>	<b>+they ? ( منفي فعل )</b>
<b>No one , Nobody</b>	<b>+they ? ( مثبت فعل )</b>
<b>Everything</b>	<b>+it ? ( منفي فعل )</b>
<b>Nothing</b>	<b>+it ? ( مثبت فعل )</b>
<b>S+has / has to</b>	<b>doesn't + s ?</b>
<b>S+ have / have to</b>	<b>don't + s ?</b>
<b>S+ had / had to</b>	<b>didn't + s</b>
<b>this/ that</b>	<b>it</b>
<b>these / those</b>	<b>they</b>

إستثناءات

<b>Let's</b>	<b>shall we ?</b>
<b>Let me</b>	<b>shall I ?</b>
<b>I'll</b>	<b>shall I ?</b>
<b>am</b>	<b>aren't I ?</b>
<b>imperative sentence ( جملة امرية )</b>	<b>will you?</b>

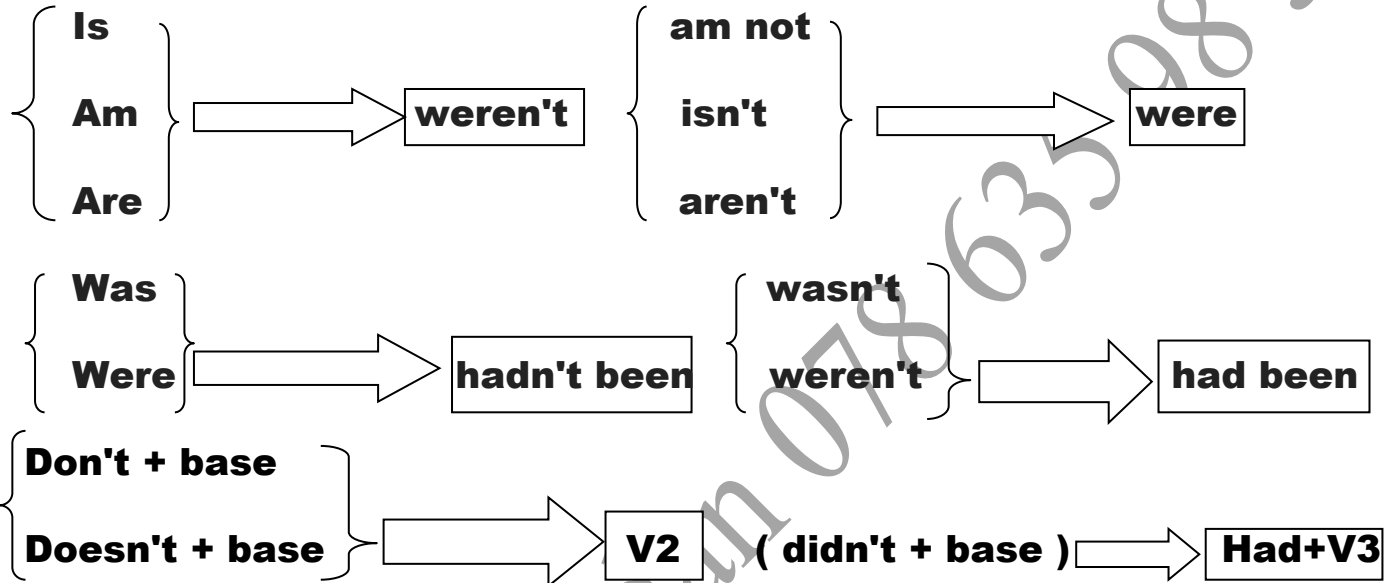
ملاحظة هامة جداً : إذا جاءت في الجملة هذه الكلمات

( **never, rarely, barely, seldom, hardly, scarcely** ) فإن السؤال الذيلي يكون مثبتاً .

مثال : He has **barely** passed the exam , ..... ?

## Wishes and Regrets

- الفرق بين **wish** و **if only** :
  - **Wish** تأخذ فاعل قبلها وبعدها .
  - **If only** تأخذ فاعل بعدها فقط .
  - إذا بدأت الجملة بـ **regret** فإننا نستخدم الماضي التام .
- الدرس ما يلي ليسهل عليك حل الجمل :



### Exercise :

هذا تمرين على سؤال أعد كتابة الجمل التالية على هذه القاعدة :

1. Sami went to school late yesterday .  
**I wish** .....
- 2 . I regret going to bed late last night .  
**If only** .....
- 3 . Our team didn't play very well yesterday .  
**I wish** .....
- 4 . Anas Wahdan should have been more careful with his work .He didn't type more exams  
**I wish** .....
- 5 . I regret being angry at breakfast time .  
**I wish** .....
- 6 . My brother wasn't good at the interview last week .  
**I wish** .....
- 7 . I broke my watch yesterday .  
**I wish** .....

وهذه اسئلة مقترحة أخرى على نفس القاعدة لكن بطريقة صحح الأفعال بين الأقواس .

1. I couldn't understand anything . I wish I ..... Chinese . ( **study** )
- 2 . I regret the deal now . I wish I ..... it . ( **do** )
- 3 . I don't have much money . I wish I ..... a rich man . ( **be** )

### Answers :

1. I wish he hadn't gone .....
2. if only I hadn't gone .....
- 3 . I wish our team had played.....
- 4 .I wish he had been ..... بدون الشق الثاني
- 5 . I wish I hadn't been angry .
- 6 .I wish he had been better ....
- 7 . I wish I hadn't broken .....

1 . had studied 2. had done . 3 . were .

### Conditional Sentences

- 1 . Rama didn't pass the exams ,so she was upset .  
**If** .....
- 2 . The child is crying because his mother isn't here .  
**If** the child's mother.....
- 3 . The girl was tired because she ran 100 k.m .  
**If** .....
- 4 . Because Sami drove his car fast , he was fined .  
**If** .....

## ( Could , Might )

Read the following situations and complete the sentences with the third conditional , using the words in brackets . ( صيغة سؤال الوزارة ( علامات ) )

1 . I had a headache yesterday and I didn't do well in the exam . ( **might** )

If .....

2 . I didn't know your phone number , so I wasn't able to contact you . ( **could** )

If .....

3 . You had a brightly – coloured T - shirt on . That's how I noticed you in the crowd .

( **might not** )

If .....

4 . I worked really hard before the exam . I got top marks . ( **might not** )

If .....

5 . It would be a good idea for you to make a list of questions . ( **could** )

It .....

جمل إضافية :

1. You ought to get some work experience. ( **don't** )

.....

2. You shouldn't look too casual. ( **If** )

.....

3. You should do a lot of research. ( **would** )

.....

Correct the mistakes : ( مقترح جديد ( صحح الخطأ )

1 . We need umbrellas **unless** it rains . = ( **if** )

2 . We should always be polite **unless** we feel tired . = ( **even if** )

3 . **Unless** everyone works hard , we'll pass the exams . = ( **provided that** )

4 . **Unless** you don't water the plants , they die . = ( **if** )

5 . Babies are usually happy **as long as** they are hungry . ( **unless** )

### Answers :

1 . If she had passed the exam , she wouldn't have been upset .

2 . If the child's mother were here , the child wouldn't be crying .

3 . If the girl hadn't run 100 k.m , she wouldn't have been tired .

4 . If Sami hadn't driven his car fast , he wouldn't have been fined .

### Answers :

1. If I hadn't had a headache yesterday , I might have done well in the exam .
- 2 . If I had known your phone number , I could have been able to contact you  
**Or .** If I had known your phone number , I would have contacted you.
- 3 . If you hadn't had brightly – coloured T. shirt on , I might not have noticed you in the crowd .
- 4 . If I hadn't worked really hard before the exam , I might not have gotten top marks .
- 5 . It would be a good idea for you if you could make a list of questions .

### Answers : الجمل الإضافية

1. why don't you get some work experience ?
- 2 . If I were you , I wouldn't look too casual .
- 3 . If I were you , I would do a lot of research .

### Passive

1. People speak **Spanish** in most South American countries, but they speak **Portuguese** in Brazil.

**Spanish** \_\_\_\_\_

2. My mother taught **me** to read.

**I** \_\_\_\_\_

3. Fifty years ago, they hadn't invented **smartphones**.

**Smartphones** \_\_\_\_\_

4. Our teacher has already marked **our exams**, and now someone is checking **them**.

**Our exams** \_\_\_\_\_

5. They have just discovered **some books** that people wrote 200 years ago.

**Some books** \_\_\_\_\_



### Answers :

1. **Spanish is spoken** in most South American countries, but **Portuguese is spoken** in Brazil.
2. **I** was taught to read.
3. Fifty years ago, **Smartphones** hadn't been invented.
4. **Our exams** have already been marked and now they are being checked.
5. **Some books** that were written 200 years ago have just been discovered.

T. Anas Wahdan 078 635 98 33