

Action Pack 12 2016

مراجعة شاملة

المستوى الثاني

Exceed with

THE LORD

"I cannot teach anybody anything. I can only make them think"

محمد

الفقه



Mohammed Al-Foqaha

0796955323

0787427284

THE
LORD

079 698 88 28

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

Charles Dickens was born on 7th February, 1812, in Portsmouth, on the southern coast of England. **He** was a **quiet** boy, **who** loved reading. When **he** spoke later of **his** childhood, **he** said that **he** remembered listening to children playing outside, as **he** sat indoors. **He** always **preferred** reading to playing with other children.

At the age of 12, life for **his** family changed very suddenly. **His** father had financial problems, so Charles was no longer able to attend school regularly, and **he** had to work at a factory. The **loneliness** **he** felt there was an important **influence** on **his** writing, especially in **his** books **Great Expectations** and **David Copperfield**.

When **he** was 14, Charles stopped going to school altogether and started working as a clerk in a lawyer's office in London. **He** didn't like working **there**.

Luckily, things changed for **him** again. Charles had always wanted to be a writer, and **he** became a very respected **journalist**. **He** began to write short pieces for publication in the newspaper. In 1836, a series of pieces called **The Pickwick Papers** appeared monthly in the newspaper and were very popular.

Dickens was a famous author by then. Throughout **his** life, Dickens enjoyed travelling. **He** travelled to many countries, writing novels and giving talks about the cruelty of slavery. Novels such as **Oliver Twist** and **Dombey and Son** highlighted the **cruel treatment of people**, especially children, and **child labour** in the 19th century. **He** died on 8th June, 1870, at the age of 58.

Question Number One: (23 points)**A:**

1. There were many changes that happened in Charles Dickens' life. Write down two of them.
2. Charles Dickens wrote many books that reflect the loneliness he felt while he was working in the factory. Write down two of them.
3. Charles Dickens wrote many novels (**literary works**) that highlighted the cruel treatment of people. Write down two of them.
4. Why did Charles Dickens have to stop going to school?
5. Find a word which means "**Someone who keeps records or accounts in an office**"
6. Quote the sentence which indicates that Charles Dickens liked reading more than playing as the other children.
7. What issues did many of his novels highlight?
8. What was the name of Charles Dickens' first publications?
9. What does the underlined word refer to?

B: Literature spot:

Read the following extract from Hard Times carefully then answer the question that follows:

The next morning, Mr Bounderby finds out that his bank has been robbed. People report that they had seen Stephen Blackpool waiting outside the bank at night and everyone assumes he is the robber. Louisa, however, suspects her brother Tom, who is now seriously in debt. Shortly after this, Louisa's mother dies.

Why does Louisa suspect that her brother robbed the bank?

Answer: because seriously in debt

Answers

1. His father had financial problems / Charles was no longer able to attend school regularly / he had to work at a factory
2. Great Expectations and David Copperfield
3. Oliver Twist and Dombey and Son
4. His father had financial problems
5. Clerk
6. He always preferred reading to playing with other children.
7. The cruel treatment of people, especially children, and child labour in the 19th century.
8. The Pickwick Papers

Vocabulary

Author: who writes published materials / **writer:** who writes without published materials

Journalist: writes for a newspaper or magazine / **novelist:** writes fictitious narrative books

Poet: writes shorter, rhyming pieces / **playwright:** writes dialogue that is performed by actors in a theater

Narrator: who tells stories

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

Communication, the sharing of information, ideas and thoughts, can take many forms. Before the development of writing, people communicated via smoke **signals**, cave paintings and drumbeats. The first systems of writing used pictures to **convey** meaning. Gradually, as language developed, alphabets **evolved**, using letters and symbols **which** represented sounds. **These** sounds in turn **made up** words.

The **invention** of the printing press in the 15th century led to the first forms of mass media: newspapers and magazines. Until then, it hadn't been possible to reach thousands of readers at the same time. However, only **sighted** people could access **these** media. **This** all changed in 1821 CE. It happened when an officer in the military in France was visiting the Royal Institute of the Blind in Paris. **He** wanted to demonstrate to the students a system of dots he had invented. **These** dots allowed soldiers to communicate without speaking. **This** method of communication caught the attention of Louis Braille, a young man **who** was studying at the Institute.

After many years of work, Louis Braille had improved and completed the system of raised dots, **which** became known as Braille. The characters consist of six tactile dots **that** can form 64 **combinations**, spelling out letters, numbers and symbols.

By 1868 CE, 16 years after Louis Braille's death, blind people all over the world were using Braille every day. **It** has also been adapted to scripts in different languages. **It** enables blind people to read books, maps and labels, and even to press buttons in a lift. A wide range of national daily newspapers are available in Braille, too.

Nowadays, screen-reading software means that the text on a computer screen can be heard aloud. Digital talking books **that simultaneously** generate output in Braille are also available.

Question Number One: (23 points)**A:**

1. Quote the sentence which shows the definition of communication.
2. There are many forms of communication. Write down two forms.
3. People communicated before the existed writing in many ways. Write down two of them.
4. What did the first system of writing use to convey meaning?
5. What were the first forms of mass media?
6. How did mass media contribute to the invention of Braille?
7. What makes Braille an official system of communication?
8. Where did Louis Braille study?
9. What is the benefit of the six tactile dots in the language of Braille?
10. The language of Braille became available for blind people. Write down two uses for it.
11. How does the technology nowadays help blind people communicate?
12. It is stated in the text that Braille is a practical way for the blind to communicate. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.
13. What does the underlined words "**he**" "**who**" "**it**" refer to?

B: Literature spot:

Read the following extract from Hard Times carefully then answer the question that follows:

One evening, as they are walking past Mr. Bounderby's house, they are surprised to see one of Mr. Bounderby's servants pushing an old woman into his house. "This old woman won't say why she was hiding near the bank. I'm sure she helped with the robbery!" he cries. Mr. Bounderby is shocked to see it is Mrs. Pegler and reluctantly admits that she is his mother.

Why does a servant think Mrs. Pegler took part in the robbery?

Answer: Mrs. Pegler visits the bank regularly to watch her son, but she does not want to be seen by him. For this reason, she probably seems suspicious.

Answers

1. Communication, the sharing of information, ideas and thoughts, can take many forms.
2. smoke signals, cave paintings and drumbeats
3. smoke signals, cave paintings and drumbeats
4. pictures
5. newspapers and magazines
6. Mass media contributed to the invention of Braille by provoking the invention of a written raised dot system in order to enable the blind to 'read' newspapers and magazines.
7. It is used all over the world.
8. The Royal Institute of the Blind in Paris.
9. The characters consist of six tactile dots that can form 64 combinations, spelling out letters, numbers and symbols.
10. It enables blind people to read books, maps and labels, and even to press buttons in a lift
11. Nowadays, screen-reading software means that the text on a computer screen can be heard aloud
12. It enables blind people to read books, maps and labels, and even to press buttons in a lift. A wide range of national daily newspapers are available in Braille, too.
13. **He** : the officer; / **who**: a young man/Louis Braille; / **It** : Braille

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

The earliest form of pizza was invented when soldiers needed food to take with **them** on long marches. **They** baked a kind of bread flat on **their** shields and then covered **it** with cheese and dates. This early pizza was a convenient, healthy food for people **who** were **constantly** on the move. The wheat flour base provided energy in the form of carbohydrates, the cheese gave the soldiers calcium, **which** kept **their** bones and teeth healthy, and the dates provided protein, fibre and various vitamins and minerals **that** are **necessary** to keep the body healthy. Pizza is also mentioned in the 3rd century BCE, **when** there was written evidence of a flat round bread that had olive oil, herbs and honey on the top. **It** was baked on hot stones.

When people **explored** the **remains** of Pompeii, Italy, **they** found evidence of a flat flour cake that was baked and widely eaten there at that time. There was also evidence of the first pizza restaurants in Pompeii in the 16th century CE. Visitors can see the pizza ovens in the ruins, even today.

In 1522 CE, travellers returning to Europe from Peru brought back tomatoes with **them**. The people of Naples added the new tomatoes to **their** bread, **which** consisted of flour, oil, salt and yeast, and created **the first simple pizza**. In 1889 CE, the King of Italy and his wife, Queen Margherita, were on holiday in Naples in Italy. **They** asked a **famous** pizza chef to come and cook for **them**. He prepared three kinds of pizza. The Queen's favourite one was the one that had been made with a white cheese called mozzarella, a green herb called basil, and ripe, red tomatoes. These were exactly the colours of the Italian flag. The chef named this pizza in honour of the Queen: the Margherita. In the late 19th century CE, pizza became a popular snack that was sold from stalls on the streets of Naples. When many Italians **emigrated** to America in the 19 century CE, **they** took the recipe for pizza with **them**. **Its** popularity there spread all over the world, and today **it** is a favourite dish in almost every country.

Question Number One: (23 points)**A:**

1. The text describes five kinds of pizza since its creation. Write down two kinds.
2. Do you think the origin of pizza is from Peru, Pompeii or Naples? Justify your answer.
3. The bread that soldiers baked on their shields contained two ingredients. Write them down.
4. The early pizza had two characteristics. Write them down.
5. The pizza of the 3rd century BCE had many ingredients. Write down two of them.
6. The pizza of the people of Naples consisted of many ingredients. Write down two of them.
7. The Margherita pizza consisted of many components. Write down two of them
8. What do the underlined words refer to?

B: Literature spot:

Read the following extract from *Hard Times* carefully then answer the question that follows:

Mr Gradgrind's ideas are shared by a rich man called Mr Bounderby, who owns many of Coketown's factories as well as the local bank. Mr Bounderby is proud of his successful life because, he tells everyone, "I grew up with nothing, without even a mother to help me".

Why do you think Mr. Bounderby pretended that he grew up with nothing?

He wanted to impress people by his success.

Answers

1. the soldiers' pizza, with cheese and dates; a flat, round bread with olive oil, herbs and honey; flat bread baked in Pompeii; bread with added tomatoes in Naples; the Margherita, with basil, mozzarella and tomatoes
2. It is from Pompeii: When people explored the remains of Pompeii, Italy, they found evidence of a flat flour cake that was baked and widely eaten there at that time.
3. cheese and dates
4. convenient and healthy
5. olive oil, herbs and honey
6. tomatoes, flour, oil, salt and yeast
7. white cheese called mozzarella, a green herb called basil, and ripe, red tomatoes
8. **their**: the soldiers' / **when**: the 3rd century BCE / **them**: travelers / **Its**: pizza's

Vocabulary

1 raw / uncooked **2 stew** /dish **3 marinated** / soaked **4 seasoned** / spiced

1 roast: cook in the oven **2 fry**: cook in a pan with a little bit of butter or oil **3 boil**: cook in the very hot water on the stove **4 grill**: cook under a hot part of the oven

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

In Petra, Jordan, there lie the remains of a majestic city **carved** out of the desert rock. This city was the main area inhabited by the Nabateans, **who** migrated gradually from Arabia during the 6th century BCE. Originally, **they** were a nomadic people **who** chose to **settle** in **various** places, such as southern Jordan, the Naqab Desert and northern Arabia.

There is little known about the **lifestyle** of the Nabateans, except that **they** were important traders in the **ancient** world. **They** might have traded goods such as spices, gold and animals with civilisations such as China, India and Rome because of their convenient position at a commercial crossroads in the world.

Many Roman writers wrote about what the Nabatean culture must have been like, but no one knows for sure. However, **they** agree that the language of the Nabateans could have been a mixture of Arabic and Aramaic. These Roman writers also say that the Nabateans were ruled by a royal family, and that, unlike many cultures in the ancient world, the Nabatean society might not have used any slaves. In addition to that, the Nabateans must have been **expert** engineers because **they** managed to build **complicated** water **conservation** systems in the desert terrain. Despite archaeologists' best efforts; there is a limit to what **they** can tell us about these fascinating people **who** lived in Jordan such a long time ago.

Although it is still difficult to know much, **they** can't have been **illiterate** because there are some inscriptions **that** remain. However, sadly for us, most of the things the Nabateans made and owned have been too easily destroyed by time or lost in the desert.

Question Number One: (23 points)

A:

1. Quote the sentence which shows the type of language that the Nabateans used to speak.
2. Where did the Nabateans choose to live after emigrating from Arabia?
3. Quote the sentence which shows that the Nabateans were civilized people.
4. The Nabateans have settled in different places. Write down two places.
5. What evidence is there to show that the Nabateans were excellent engineers?
6. How was the Nabatean culture different from other ancient cultures?
7. The Nabateans were very important traders. Write down two reasons.
8. The Nabateans have traded many kinds of goods. Write down two kinds.
9. The Nabateans culture was different from (unlike) other cultures in the ancient world. Write down two differences.
10. Most of the things the Nabateans made and owned have been destroyed by two ways. Write down these ways.
11. It is stated in the text that The Nabateans were nomads before they chose to settle in Petra. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.
12. What do the underlined words refer to?

B: Literature spot:

Read the following extract from Hard Times carefully then answer the question that follows:

When they finally find Tom, he admits his guilt. Louisa says she forgives him and they agree to help him leave the country. Mr. Sleary helps Tom on to a ship that is leaving England that night. Tom escapes and is never seen in England again.

What does the underlined phrase mean?

Answer: responsibility for something bad

Answers

1. However, they agree that the language of the Nabateans could have been a mixture of Arabic and Aramaic.
2. southern Jordan, the Naqab Desert and northern Arabia
3. These Roman writers also say that the Nabateans were ruled by a royal family, and that, unlike many cultures in the ancient world, the Nabatean society might not have used any slaves.
4. southern Jordan, the Naqab Desert and northern Arabia
5. because they managed to build complicated water conservation systems in the desert terrain
6. the Nabateans could have been a mixture of Arabic and Aramaic / Nabatean society might not have used any slaves / the Nabateans were ruled by a royal family
7. They might have traded goods such as spices, gold and animals with civilisations such as China, India and Rome because of their convenient position at a commercial crossroads in the world.
8. spices, gold and animals
9. Nabatean society might not have used any slaves / the Nabateans were ruled by a royal family
10. time or lost in the desert
11. I think that they found a source of water. Also they found a shelter between the rocks.
12. Students' answer

Question Number Two (16 points)

A. Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in the box below and Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (6 points)

1. _____ must be taken when we use our natural resources. (**accountable**)
2. A lot of flowers are appearing _____ in spring in our country. (**abundant**)
3. The rain was so heavy. _____, they couldn't complete the mission. (**consequent**)
4. All the machines in this factory need _____. (**maintain**)
5. We have to _____ all our cars before the race starts. (**maintenance**)
6. There is a great _____ on fossil fuel in our daily life. (**rely**)
7. We _____ on water in every aspect of our daily life. (**reliance**)
8. Both public and private sectors must _____ the importance of water. (**comprehension**)
9. _____ water will lead to a lot of diseases for people of all ages. (**pollute**)
10. _____ is an issue that needs a lot of combined efforts. (**pollute**)
11. We must get rid of our old machines in order not to _____ the atmosphere. (**pollution**)
12. The government should encourage people to _____ in clean energy field. (**investment**)
13. Our company should pay attention for the _____ in the field of energy. (**invest**)
14. This tool seems to be _____ for our work. (**necessitate**)
15. People must be careful for the _____ of saving water. (**necessary**)
16. _____ rock is noticed very well in this area. (**sediment**)
17. _____ people will be rewarded in this event today. (**conserve**)
18. Our natural resources need _____ in order not to run out. (**conserve**)
19. Water _____ must be a priority for all Jordanians. (**consume**)
20. The _____ of water needs to be controlled in every house. (**consume**)
21. The _____ of our work keeps it running and widely spread. (**diversify**)
22. We must _____ our products in order to keep our company alive. (**diversification**)
23. Water becomes _____ in our country because it is over populated. (**scarcity**)
24. The _____ of our natural resources will not help improving our country. (**scarce**)
25. Our _____ must be preserved by saving water. (**sanitary**)

Answers

Accountability/ abundantly / consequently / maintenance / maintain / reliance / rely / comprehend / polluted / pollution / pollute / invest / investment / necessary / necessity / sedimentary / conservative / conservation / consumption / diversification / diversify / scarce / scarcity / sanitation

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
	accountability	accountable	
		abundant	abundantly
	consequence	consequent	consequently
maintain	maintenance	maintained	
rely	reliance	reliant	
comprehend	comprehension		
pollute	pollutant	polluted	
invest	investment / investor		
necessitate	necessity	necessary	necessarily
	sediment	sedimentary	
conserve	conservation	conservative	conservatively
consume	consumption		
diversify	diversification		
count	count	countless	
scarce	scarcity		
	infrastructure	infrastructural	
	sanitation	sanitary	
renew		renewable	
naturalise	nature	natural	
	ecology	ecological	
	reality	realistic	
produce	production	productive	
economise	economy	economical	economically
fascinate		fascinating	
	origin	original	
	sympathy	sympathetic	
	consistence	consistent	consistently
decompose	decomposition		
	fiction	fictional	
		simultaneous	simultaneously
respond	responsibility	responsible	
	practice	practical	
terify		terifying	

B. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (2 points)

When wind is burnt, the heated water produces generators, which is used to make electricity.

Replace the underlined word with the correct one. Biomass / steam

Solar is natural material which is grown or produced to be used as fuel.

Replace the underlined word with the correct one. Biomass

Salma chops the lamb overnight in olive oil, lemon juice and spices.

Replace the underlined cooking word with the correct one. Marinates

To make Tabouleh, fry the vegetables into small pieces and grill them with olive oil and lemon.

Replace the underlined cooking word with the correct one. Chop / mix

Make sure you slice the dish well with salt and pepper.

Replace the underlined cooking word with the correct one. Season

The volcano which is a powerful, destructive windstorm.

Replace the underlined word with the correct one. tornado

Shakespeare's Life by J. Maxwell – a short stories of this famous playwright.

Replace the underlined word with the correct one. biography

The engineer of the telephone is Alexander Graham Bell. inventor

Cooking words

Boils	يغلي	Water/ soap/ beans	fry	يقلي	Potatoes/ meat/
Grills	يشوي	Chicken/meat/ food/	Mix	يخلط	Salad/ vegetables
Chops	يقطع	Vegetables/ fruit/	Slice	يقطع	Cheese/
Marinates	ينقع	Lamb/ fish/ chicken	Season	يتبل	Salt/ pepper/
grates	يشرح	Garlic/ cheese/ carrot	Dice	يشرح	Onion/
Roasts	يحمص	Bread/ lamb	Cut	يقطع	Chicken/ meat/ dough
Sprinkle	يرش	Pepper/ salt/ herbs/ spices/ flour	Add	يضيف	Olive oil/ spices
Melt	يذيب	Cheese/ butter/	Turn	ي	Onto a plate

- 1 challenge; test
- 2 assistant; helper
- 3 inventor; engineer
- 4 practical / hands-on (for both answers)
- 5 laboratory; workshop

Energy expressions:

Solar panels

Solar cells

Wind turbines

Wind energy

When heating water produces **steam**

Natural material **biomass**

Literary expressions (idioms)

-] **Julius Caesar** a **play** written by Shakespeare
-] **Dombey and Son** – a **novel** by Charles Dickens
-] **A Child's Garden of Verses** – a **poetry** anthology by Robert Louis Stevenson
-] **A Thousand and One Nights** – a group of **short stories** told by a helpless woman to keep herself alive.
-] **Shakespeare's Life** by J. Maxwell – a **biography** of this famous playwright.
-] **All About Volcanoes** – an informative **non-fiction** book.
-] If you write any kind of **published material**, you are an **author**.
-] If you specifically write for a **newspaper or magazine**, you are a **journalist**.
-] However, if you write fictitious narrative books, you are a **novelist**.
-] On the other hand, if you write shorter, **rhyming pieces**, you are a **poet**.
-] If you write **dialogue** which will be performed by actors in a theater, you are a **playwright**.
-] But if you've **never had anything published**, you might describe yourself as a **writer**.

Natural disasters

-] **Flood** happens when it **rains** too much.
-] The **tornado** which is a powerful, destructive **windstorm**.
-] A **tsunami** is a huge **wave** in the ocean that causes terrible damage to the land.
-] This disaster can be caused by an **earthquake**, when the earth **shakes** from deep inside, which in turn can be caused by the **eruption** of a **volcano**

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

decomposition , challenge , solar , biofuels , play

1. We can produce electricity from the _____ panels fitted on our houses.
2. Yesterday, they performed a _____ written by Shakespeare.
3. The _____ of dead plants plays a major role in forming oil.
4. _____ can be used as a source of energy.

organic , assistant , cells , derived , novel

1. The director called his _____ to call for a meeting.
2. Solar panels contain thousands of solar _____.
3. _____ materials are important element in forming oil shale.
4. I have read an interesting _____ by Agatha Christi.

illiterate, inventor , biomass , consequently , biography

1. These days there are few _____ people who can't read and write.
2. Water is scarce in the whole water. _____, we must save it.
3. My father has recently finished writing his _____.
4. Nowadays _____ is used as a form of energy.

hands-on, laboratory , steam , abundant , wellbeing

1. For the sake of our _____ we have to look after water resources.
2. Sami spent the whole day watching his experiment in the _____.
3. My father is a self-dependent person and enjoys _____ work.
4. _____ is something that comes out when you heat water.

finite , practical , turbines , primary , consistently

1. We must be responsible for our _____ natural resources in order not to run out.
2. We have to maintain water pumps _____ to keep them working properly.
3. This machine is very _____ because it doesn't need a lot of maintenance.
4. Wind _____ can be used to generate electricity.

Answers

solar, play, decomposition, biofuels
 assistant, cells, organic, novel
 illiterate, consequently, biography, biomass
 wellbeing, steam, hands-on, laboratory
 finite, consistently, practical, turbines

المفردات المهمة

مشتق خلبة مساعد عضوي مسرحية وقود حيوي /
 decomposition, challenge, solar, biofuels, play, organic, assistant, cells, derived,
 مختبر يدوي سيرة ذاتية بشكل مستمر الكتلة الحيوية مخترع جاهل رواية
 novel, illiterate, inventor, biomass, consequently, biography, hands-on, laboratory,
 بانتظام اولي مولدات عملي منتهي صحة كثير/ وفير بخار
 steam, abundant, wellbeing, finite, practical, turbines, primary, consistently,
 مؤلف واقعي شعر مسؤولية انحاء العالم وقود احفوري مولد
 generator, fossil fuel, worldwide, accountability, poetry, non-fiction, author,
 محرّج ريفي مذهب كاتب كاتب مسرحي شاعر روائي صحفي
 journalist, novelist, poet, playwright, writer, fascinating, rural, embarrassed,
 صحيفة وسائل الاعلام رموز الابدعية لوحات فنية واقعي عاطفي مبتديء
 immature, sympathetic, realistic, paintings, alphabet, symbols, mass media, newspaper
 اعشاب عناصر/ مكونات فرن يخيز اشارات اصم نظام اشارة تواصل
 communication, sign, system, deaf, gestures, bake, oven, ingredients, herbs,
 زلزال اعصار اعصار فيضان خضراوات دجاج طعام بحري
 seafood, chicken, vegetables, flood, tornado, tsunami, earthquake, volcano, inhabitants,
 majestic, remains, settling

Question Number Three (14 points)

A. Correct the verbs between brackets, then write your answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (8 points)

Gerund / Infinitive

1. The students couldn't **manage** _____ the story correctly. (**read**)
2. I **asked** my teacher _____ me with my project. (**help**)
3. The doctor **suggested** _____ a lot of water before the surgery. (**drink**)
4. The two boys must **avoid** _____ each other these days. (**see**)

Simple past (v2) {ago / yesterday/ in +time / last + time}

5. The students _____ their home works **then** moved to another unit. (**finish**)
6. **Yesterday**, my friend _____ the doorbell many times. (**ring**)

Past continuous (was/ were + v+ing) {when / while / as}

7. **While** Sami _____ the story, his father called him. (**read**)
8. I was having lunch **when** he _____ home. (**come**)

Past perfect (had + V3) {before/ when/ as soon as / after/ because / by +time}

9. My daughter _____ the alphabet **by the time** she started school. (**learn**)
10. The boys washed their hands **after** they _____ their hands-on works. (**finish**)

Causative verbs (have / get / want)

11. I will get my car _____ tomorrow. (**fix**)
12. I wanted my suit _____ so I took it to a dry cleaner's. (**clean**)

Modal verbs of possibility

13. They _____ goods such as spices, gold and animals. (**might trade**)
14. Many Roman writers wrote about what the Nabatean culture _____ like. (**must be**)

Answers

1. to read
2. to help
3. drinking
4. seeing
5. finished
6. rang
7. was reading
8. came
9. had learnt
10. had finished
11. fixed
12. cleaned
13. might have traded
14. must have been

B. Complete the following items (using reported speech), so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it, and write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (6 points)

1. 'Solar power and wind power are types of renewable energy.'
The student said that_____.
2. 'I hadn't eaten Mansaf before I came to Jordan.'
Sami told me that _____.
3. 'When was the doctor busy last week?'
The police officer asked _____.
4. 'Is wood a renewable energy source?'
The teacher asked _____.
5. 'What is the difference between renewable and fossil fuels?'
The student asked _____.

Answers

1. solar power and wind power were types of renewable energy.
2. he hadn't eaten Mansaf before he had come to Jordan.
3. when the doctor had been busy the day before.
4. if wood was a renewable energy source.
5. what the difference between renewable and fossil fuels was.

Question Number Four (10 points)

A. Rewrite the following sentences using the causative verb form (get/ have) something done and then write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)

Causative verbs (have / get / want / need)

1. She needs to repair her car.
She _____.
2. I dry-cleaned my suit yesterday.
I _____.
3. I want to take my photo in front of Buckingham palace.
I _____.

Answers

1. She needs to have her car repaired.
2. I didn't have my suit dry-cleaned yesterday.
3. I want to have my photo taken in front of Buckingham palace.

B. Write sentences which explain the possibility of the following situations using the given modal verbs between brackets. And then write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (6 points)

Modal verbs of possibility in the past: must/could/might have (been)

1. The instructions were confusing. I am almost sure that the students didn't understand them. (can't have)

2. The tourist didn't know the area. I am almost sure that they have asked for the directions. (must have)

3. My neighbours decided to move. I am almost sure that they have bought a new house. (must have)

4. Khaled's tablet is lost. I am almost sure that he hasn't kept it safely. (can't have)

5. I'm sorry to hear that your trip has been cancelled. (must have)
That _____ a disappointment.
6. I don't know where I've put my glasses. (might have)
I _____ them on my desk at home.
7. I **think** some areas of this place were covered with trees. (might have)
Some areas of this place _____
8. The driver made an accident. I **know** he **didn't** follow the traffic rules. (can't have)
The driver _____
9. The driver made an accident. I am **sure** he **didn't** follow the traffic rules. (can't have)
The driver _____
10. The Nabateans were civilized people. I am unsure if their language was a mixture of Arabic and Aramaic or not. (could have)

11. The Nabateans were excellent traders. I am unsure whether they traded spices and gold or not. (might trade)

Answers

1. The students can't have understood them.
2. They must have asked for the directions
3. They must have bought a new house
4. He can't have kept it safely
5. must have been
6. might have put
7. might have been covered with trees
8. the driver can't have followed the traffic rules
9. the driver can't have followed the traffic rules
10. their language could have been a mixture of Arabic and Aramaic
11. they might have traded spices and gold.



Question Number Five (7 points)**A. Guided writing (2 points)**

Read the information in the box, and write two sentences about _____.

Use appropriate linking words.

1. اذا كان العنوان سؤال يبدأ بكلمة استفهام (why) متنوعة بفعل مساعد ومنتهي بعلامة استفهام، كلها تحذف ثم نبدأ كلا الجملتين بالفاعل مع بقية العنوان ونضيف بعد العنوان for many reasons

Why do people cut down trees in the rainforests?

- make more land for farmers.
- sell valuable tropical hardwood.
- look for oil.
- improve the economy.

2. اذا كان العنوان يبدأ بكلمة استفهام (how) من غير استفهام متنوعة بـ infinitive نبدأ الجملة بدون كلمة الاستفهام وثم نضيف .there are many ways

How to reduce the energy usage

- stop using our vehicles so much.
- recycle waste materials.
- use wind power and solar energy.
- turn off lights.

سؤال وزارة صيفية 2016

3. اذا بدأ العنوان بإحد الاسماء التالية reasons, advantages, disadvantages, results, ways, facts, benefits
 الجملتين بـ there are many ثم نضيف such as و نحول الافعال في بداية العبارات الى (ing form)

Disadvantages of technology on communication

- distract from real life
- reduce social interaction
- deteriorate language
- increase loneliness

4. اذا كان العنوان اسم غير علم ولكن له ايجابيات و سلبيات نبدأ الجملة الاولى بالعنوان ومن ثم has / have many
 advantages such as اما الجملة الثانية نبدأها بالعنوان و من ثم has / have many disadvantages such as

Wind turbines

Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - make electricity - reduce pollution
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - can't work if there is no wind - can be damaged by high winds

سؤال وزارة صيفية 2016

The rules to be safe in school laboratories and workshops

- wear suitable clothes.
- use the tools safely.
- follow your teacher's instructions.
- keep the area clean and tidy.

C. Free writing (5 points)

Write a composition on one of the following topics of about 100 words.

1. Write a description of a traditional dish from another country. What is the dish? What country does it come from? What does the dish consist of and what are the health benefits of that dish?
2. Choose a fictional character from a book you have read or a play you know. Write down a description of your character. The name of the character, the title and the type of the work and the author's name.
3. Write a newspaper article about the discovery of an ancient civilization. Where was the site found? Who found it and how? How does the site look like?
4. Write an essay about a culture that you would like to experience. Refer to its traditions and costumes but focus on its food.



مكتبة الفقه

Mohammed Al-Fogaha

