

الأستاذ : فراس أبو كرم (٠٧٩٩٥٢٢١٦٠)
مراجعة رقم (٢) لمادة المستوى الرابع - (المراجعة الأولى هي نماذج الامتحانات الثلاثة
في دوسية الوحدة العاشرة من صفحة ٤٠٩ حتى صفحة ٤٣٣)

I've been doing business with China for many years . My first trip there was in 2004 CE , and it was not very successful . I worked for a small computer company in Amman . They sent me to China when I was still quite young . If only the company had realized that the Chinese respect age and experience more than youth ! I made many mistakes on my first visit to China ! I wish had researched Chinese culture before I visited the country . However, because I worked for a new company , I could not talk about its track record . We did not do any business deals on that first trip .

I became successful in China when I joined a larger company and they sent me on a cultural awareness course . On my next visit to China , it felt as if I hadn't known anything on my first visit ! Before I visit a company, I send recommendations from previous clients . I also send my business card with my job position and qualification translated into Chinese .

My last meeting was successful . I arrived on time . You must not arrive late , as this shows disrespect . Then , when I met the company director , I shook hands with him gently. I began the meeting by having an informal chat to start a conversation about my interesting experiences in China . During the meeting , I made sure that my voice and body language were calm and controlled . I never told a joke , as this may not be translated correctly or could cause offence .

I knew that the director had researched my business thoroughly before the meeting , so I was prepared for his detailed questions . When I began negotiating , I started with the important issues . The Chinese believe in avoiding conflict . It is always important to be patient . I was prepared to compromise .

1. Mr Ganem's first trip to China was not successful for two reasons . Write down two of these reasons .
2. Many changes happened to Mr Ganem when he visited China for the second time . Write down two of these changes .
3. Mr Ganem wanted to teach people who want to do business in China some acts (behaviours) that should not do (should avoid) at business meetings . Write down two of these acts .
4. Mr Ganem advised people wanting to do business in China to translate many documents to Chinese . Write down two of these documents .

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5. Mr Ganem , in formal meetings **never tell jokes** in formal meetings for two reasons . Write down them .
6. Write down (Quote) the sentence which shows **how**(the way in which) Mr Ganem **greeted** the Chinese director .
7. Quote the sentence which shows how **Mr Ganem started his last meeting** in China .
8. Find words which mean (**arrange** agreements in business)
9. Find a word which means (**discussing** something in order to reach an agreement) .
10. Find words which mean (all of an organization's **past achievements** , successes or failures which show how well they have done something) .
11. Find a word which means (official records of achievement awarded upon the successful completion of a course of training or passing an exam) .
12. Replace the underlined words (having an informal **chat** to start a conversation) with the correct **collocation** .
13. What do these words refer to (it , this , this) .
14. **Bad interpretation has bad consequences on business** . Think of this statement , and , in two sentences , write your point of view .
15. There are a lot of risks associated with doing a new business abroad . Suggest three risks that people may face in doing business abroad .
16. There are a lot of risks associated with doing a new business abroad . Suggest three solutions to manage these risks .

سؤال لكلمات
got away with , spill , references , on purpose , make a small talk

1. Contacts or within an industry can really help someone applying for a job .
2. Before the serious discussion starts , we always ; it's often about the weather !
3. It was done **accidentally** . It wasn't done
4. Please be careful with your **juice** . Don'tit on the floor .
5. Firas was late for the meeting , but heit .

- سؤال الاستقاه
1. Zein never forgets anything ! He's got an amazing

(memory , memorable , memorise)

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2. It's essential not to **become**, so drink lots of water .
(dehydrate , dehydration , dehydrated)
3. Istudying for 30- minute periods , and then taking a break .
(recommend , recommendation , recommended)
4. Frequent breaks will help the brain to recover and to return .
(concentration , concentrate , concentrated)
5. The night before an exam , it isto go to sleep early .
(advisable , advice , advise)

Replace the underlined words with the correct phrasal verb . (مهم جدا جدا)

1. Zein should come about or he will be late .
2. That's amazing news . How did you point it out ?
3. That information is important . Don't carry it out .
4. It's a mystery how the mistake looked into .
5. This Maths homework is difficult ! Could you come about where I have gone wrong ?
6. I need to get away with some research before I start my project .
7. Did you carry Fatima out ? Remember , she is invited .
8. I will come about the train times online .
9. Fatima carried her sisters out to us and introduced us to her .
10. I don't think the robbers will come about the crime .
11. We will come about your complaints . الشكاوى
12. Firas is going to come about the class survey . استبانة
13. We will be asking all candidates to get away with a short task .
14. Ali thought that he came up with it , but the teacher caught him trying to cheat in the exam .
15. I watched an interesting documentary about how the ice age got away with
16. I have been thinking about a subject for my History Project , and I have come about some ideas .
17. I usually add chocolate to the recipe when I make this cake , but as I haven't got any today , I am going to point it out .
18. Thank you for writing to us about the non-delivery of your parcel . We promise to come about immediately .

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رسمي الفصل
مؤقت

- 1) Unless wea lot of homework tonight , I will watch a film . (give)
2. Mr Firasthe Chinese businessman . If only he spoke Chinese .
(not , understand)
3. Sign language by about 70 million deaf people as their first language . (use)

سؤال الحانه الكتاب

1. Portuguese children have to go to school for longer than children in Japan .
Japanese children
2. There are not as many students studying Science as Maths .
Students studying Maths
3. Fadi keeps losing his wallet . He should be more careful .
If only
4. If you hadn't had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on , I might not have noticed you in
the crowd .
..... That's how

اختيار من متعدد

1. During the flight , thewill serve you drinks . The correct gender-
neutral word to complete this sentence is
(stewardesses , stewards , flight attendants , firefighters)
2. For centuries ,preserved culture through storytelling . The best
gender-neutral word to complete this sentence is
(mankind has , mankind have , humans has , humans have)
3.you have a language degree , you will not be able to become an
interpreter . (As long as , When , If , Unless)
4.it rains , we will have a picnic next week .
(As long as , When , If , Unless)
5.I'm tired tonight , I will study for my exam .
(If , Provided that , As long as , Even if)
6. I couldn't climb Mount Everestsomeone carried my equipment for me !
(When , Provided that , As long as , Even if)
7. Do you mind telling me ?
(where the library is , where is the library , the library is where ,
the library where is)

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8. Could you possibly tell me? (who the Arabic teacher is , who is the Arabic teacher , the Arabic teacher is who , the Arabic teacher who is)
9. I don't think I'd be a very good accountant ! I don't really
(have a head for figures , get it off your chest , get cold feet , keep your chin up)
10. The word " secondary " has syllables . (three , four , five , two)
11. Learning a new language is thoughtthe brain with unique challenges
(to present , present , presenting , presented)
12. I'll tell you what I understand by the term , ?
(won't I , will I , shall I , don't I)
13. We were latethe traffic .
(due to , because of that , consequently , therefore)

Question number : A: EDITING

(One grammar mistake , One punctuation mistake , six spelling mistakes)

I would like to apply for the position of researcher at your pharmaseutical company . As can be see from the enclosed curriculam vitae that I have a degree in Chimistry . Furthermore : I have a quolification in Journalism . I am a competant and adaptaple worker and I believe that I can be successful in any position .

B: Guided Writing :

Read the information below and then write two sentences .

Researcher for a pharmaceutical company

An established pharmaceutical company is looking for a researcher . The successful applicant will satisfy the following requirements :

- A good Science degree
- Knowledge of the pharmaceutical industry
- Previous experience of working in this industry
- Excellent research skills .

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Dear Sir / Madam

I would like to apply for the position of researcher at your pharmaceutical company . As can be seen from the enclosed curriculum vitae that I have a degree in Chemistry. Furthermore , I have worked as a shop assistant at a chemist's , so I know a lot about this industry .

I also have a qualification in journalism and have worked previously for a scientific journal . I have excellent research skills .

In my spare time , I help elderly people , and I can see the difference that medicines can make to their lives . I am very keen to join a company that can really help people . I am a conscientious worker and I am very enthusiastic about working in pharmaceuticals . I am a competent and adaptable worker and I believe that I can be very successful in any position .

I like reading and camping . I also like travelling .

References are available on request .

I look forward to hearing from you concerning the next stage of my application

Yours faithfully,

Tareq Hakim

1. Tariq Hakim has to satisfy the requirements of the pharmaceutical company for the position that he has applied for . Write down two of these requirements .
2. Tariq Hakim has got many personal attributes . Write down four of these attributes .
3. Tariq Hakim has got two achievements in education . Write down them .
4. Tariq Hakim has got many extra-curricular ^{معلومات} ^{تقدمها} ^{النزيم} ^{النزيم} achievements . Write down two of these extra-curricular achievements .
5. Quote the sentence which talks about the people ^{منهم} who provide information about abilities and character .
6. Quote the sentence which shows that Tariq Hakim has enough skill to do things to a satisfactory level . ^{مستوى مرضي} ^{انتهام}
7. Find a word which means (showing a lot of care and attention to a task)
8. What does the underlined word (their) refer to ?

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9. Finding work in a crowded job market can be challenging sometimes especially for graduates who do not have any work experience . Suggest three ways to get work experience without having a permanent job .

10. Suggest three advantages of doing voluntary work . العمل التطوعي

الانشاء

Free Writing

1. Finding work in a crowded job market can be challenging sometimes especially for graduates who do not have any work experience . Write an essay to show how you can get work experience without having a permanent job .
2. Write an article to show why is success important ? How do you measure success ? Is it possible to teach success to others ?
3. Write an article about this quote “ Live as if you were to die tomorrow . learn as if you were to live forever .”
4. Write an article about this quotation “ Making a living is not the same thing as making a life .”

السؤال الأول: - قطفه بجملة أو أكثر في الجواب

1. a. he was young with no experience.
b. He doesn't know the Chinese culture
2. a. He knows the Chinese culture
b. He knows how to make a business deal
3. a. never tell jokes
b. mustn't arrive meetings late
4. a. business card with job position
b. qualifications
5. a. this may not be translated correctly
b. cause offence
6. " Then, when I met the company director, I shook hands with him gently. "

7. " I began the meeting by having an informal chat — about my interesting experiences in China.
8. do deals ^{تعقد صفقات} تجارية
9. negotiating ^{تفاوض}
10. track record ^{سجلات}
11. qualification ^{مؤهلات}
12. making a small talk ^{اجراء حوار صغير}
13. it: my first trip
this: arriving late
this: telling a joke
14. 1. it affects a trade agreement ^{يؤثر على}
2. it could affect an important law ^{تأثيره} on business ^{في} ^{البنية}
15. a. don't know the culture ^{لا أعرف} ^{الثقافة}
b. not good at the language ^{غير جيد}
c. they are not patient.

16. 1. they should be patient
2. know the culture
3. know their language

7. leave out
8. Look up
9. pointed out

السؤال الثاني (الكلمات)

1. references مراجع
2. make a small talk إجراء حوار صغير
3. on purpose بكل مقصد
4. spill يسكب / يصب
5. got away with يتجسس / يفتلته

10. got away with
11. Look into
12. Carry out
13. Carry out
14. got away with
15. Came about
16. come up with
17. leave it out
18. Look into

السؤال الثالث: إشتقاقه

1. memory
2. dehydrated
3. recommend
4. Concentration
5. advisable

سؤال لفرعي لفضل بيه قوسيه ١-

1. are given → هنا الجاية مبنية للجهد
هذه تسمى If: الجاية الأولى حيث
كلمة زيم لفضل في لغزنا ومانا لبيوم
لكم الوجة مبنية للجهد " تعلم واجبات"

2. doesn't understand.
هذه حالة عكسية
زيم الفعل بعد "If only" "أتمن" ما
مانا لبيوم ه اذنه زيم لفضل في
الأول ومانا لبيوم
3. is used → هذه الوجة تسمى حقيقة
اذنه ومانا لبيوم ← (الوجة مبنية للجهد)

سؤال "أشبه لإضال phrasal verbs" مع ١٠٠٠

1. speed up
2. find it out
3. leave it out
4. Came about
5. Point out
6. Carry out

سؤال راعاه لكتابة :

1. have to go to school for shorter than Portuguese children.
2. are more than students studying Science.
3. he had been more careful.
4. You had a brightly-colored T-shirt on. That's how, I noticed you in the crowd.

سؤال راختيار عن مقعد :

1. Flight attendants
2. humans have
3. Unless
4. Unless
5. Even if
6. even if
7. where the library is
8. who the Arabic teacher is
9. have a head for figures
10. four
11. to present
12. shall I
13. due to

سؤال اليرلاء :-

1. pharmaceutical
2. curriculum
3. Chemistry كيمياء
4. qualification مؤهل
5. Competent كفؤ
6. adaptable شيف صير
7. Furthermore : → Furthermore و
8. be seen → be seen

← بين الجصول
be + v3
القائمة

سؤال لكتابة لوجهة

The successful applicant should have a good science degree and knowledge of the pharmaceutical industry. He / She should have previous experience of working in this industry and excellent research skills.

قطعة خبرة لاجل :-

1.
 - a. excellent research skills
 - b. good Science degree
2.
 - a. conscientious أصيه في عملك
 - b. enthusiastic محب
 - c. Competent كفؤ
 - d. adaptable مرن
3.
 - a. I have a degree in Chemistry.
 - b. I have a qualification in Journalism
4.
 - a. help elderly people
 - b. like reading
5. " References are available on request.
6. " I am a competent and adaptable worker and I believe that I can any position."
7. I am a conscientious worker and I am very enthusiastic about working in pharmaceuticals."
8. elderly people

9.
 - a. freelancing العمل المستقل
 - b. working in charities الجمعيات الخيرية في العمل
 - c. voluntary work العمل التطوعي
 - d. finding work on the Internet. الإنترنت. إيجاد عمل على الإنترنت
10.
 1. get work experience خبرة عمل
 2. help people تساعد الناس
 3. get self-confidence ثقة بالنفس
 4. get respect احترام

الاسناد :- فرانس أبو بكر
0799522160

امتحان تجريبي على مادة المستوى الرابع [مراجعة رسم 3]

منقول

Read the following text carefully , and then answer the questions that follow .

It is essential to know everything about your product . Do you know when it was developed , and where it is produced ? you also need to know who the target market is – for example, the age group or income of the people who might buy it . Not only that , you should know all about the competition – that is , similar products on the market . In addition , you should know exactly which people you are speaking to, and what **their** needs are . For example, if **they** represent a middle – class department store in a humble neighbourhood , be ready to explain why your particular product would suit customers who do not have lots of money. What makes your product perfect for **them** ? Most of all , you need to believe in what you're selling , and the best way to do that is to use it !

Plan your presentation carefully, not just what you will say, but how you will say it . Will you read it word by word , use notes or memorise it ? Whatever you decide, it is always a good idea to have a list of your main points , in case something interrupts you, or you simply freeze with nerves (**it** happens !) . Then practise it , if possible in front of colleagues . Make changes and practise **it** again .

Keep your presentation shorts and simple . Start with some friendly comments . For example , thank your hosts for allowing you to speak to them , and compliment **their** company . Remember to speak slowly and clearly . It is important to appear confident . While you're speaking , don't keep your head down. Smile ! When you've finished speaking, invite questions . If you don't know the answers, don't pretend ! Thank the questioner and promise to **discover** the answer (and do **it** !) . Finally , have a summary of your presentation ready to hand out at the end of the session .

1. The text shows some ways used by salespersons to **say** their sales pitch . Write down two of these ways
2. Salespersons are advised to have a list of their **main points** when they want to make a sales pitch for two reasons . Write down them
3. A good sales pitch should have some **characteristics (qualities)** . Write down two of these characteristics .
4. Professional salespersons start their presentation with some **friendly comments** . Write down two of these comments .
5. There are many ways (strategies) to **plan** a sales pitch . Write down two of these ways
6. A professional salesperson should know many things about his possible **customers (the target market)** . Write down two of these things .

7. Quote the sentence which shows the **first** thing a sales person should do once he/ she **finishes** their presentation .
8. Quote the sentence which shows the **last** thing a sales person should do at the end of the session .
9. Quote the sentence which shows that a professional sales person should be **honest** .
10. Replace the underlined word (**discover**) with a **phrasal verb** that has a similar meaning .
11. Find a word which means (**people who are identified as possible customers**) .
12. Find a word which means (**a large shop that sells many different types of things**)
13. What do these words (**them , it , it , their , it**) refer to ?
14. Suggest three ways to get work experience .
15. Success is important . Suggest three ways that show **how you measure success** .
16. **Practice makes perfect** . Think of this statement , and in two sentences , write your point of view .

B : Literature Spot

A: Read the following lines from “ a Green Cornfield “

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**

1. Describe the **rhyme scheme** in the above lines .
2. Find the line which shows the cornfield is **fresh and young** .
3. Which **part of the plant** is mentioned in the above lines ?
4. Find a word which means “ the **long** , upright parts of the **plant** that support the leaves “ .
5. What does a bird do in a nest ?
6. What does the colour **green** symbolize ?

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

1. How does the poet feel as she walks through a cornfield ?
2. Find a line which shows the poet feels content as she walks through a cornfield
3. Who were listening to the skylark ?
4. Find a word which means " fast "

C: Read the lines from (Around the World in Eighty Days)

'Where are we?' asked Sir Francis . 'At the hamlet of Kholby .'

'Do we stop here?' 'Certainly. The railway isn't finished .'

'What! Not finished?' 'No. There's still a matter of fifty miles to be laid from here to Allahabad, where the line begins again .

1. How far is it from Kholby to Allahabad ?
2. Why can't the train continue its journey from Kholby to Allahabad ?
3. What tells you that there aren't many houses or people in the area where the train has stopped ?
4. What is the name of the area المكان where the train has stopped ?

Question Number Two :

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

immerse , make a start , blame , recall , track record

1. Many employers are looking for people with a provenin a particular area of work .
2. The deadline is tomorrow , and you haven't done anything yet ! You really must

3. It is said that the best way to acquire a language is toyourself in it .
4. I'm afraid I don'tyour name . Could you tell me again ?
5. The accident wasn't your fault . I don'tyou at all !

B: Replace the underlined words with the correct phrasal verb

You don't have to include your surname when you sign a friendly letter .

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

1. How often do you **read**for enjoyment in English ?
(extensively , extensive , extend)
2. We associate Darwin's name with the theory of
(evolve , evolution , evolutionary)
3. You**tried** to deceive me . (intend , intentional , intentionally)

Question Number Three :

A: Correct the verbs between brackets

1. Alihis exams . **If only** he had studied harder last year . (not, pass)
2. **Since** 1998 , university tuition feesin the UK . (introduce)
3. Exercise **has**.....to be good for concentration . (be , prove)
4. If yousuccessful , it is a secure and rewarding job . (be)

B: Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it .

① The number of ^{عدد} applications to Biology in 2014 CE was 500 . The number of ^{المتقدمة} applications to Law ^{القانون} was 200 . The number of applications to Physics was 600 .

* The most

** ^{مطلوب آخر} Law isBiology .

2. They claim that we remember things we hear in our sleep .
We.....

③ I wouldn't have got the job if I hadn't had some experience .
....., **so**

Question Number Four : Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences .

1. The police will lookthe incident . (at , into , up , off)
2. He is in hospital . I hope he will getsoon . (away with , over , up , with)
3. Do you minda healthy breakfast ?
(suggest , suggesting , suggested , suggests)
4. Jordanian children can leave school one yearthan English children .
(early , earlier , earliest , more early)
5. Could you tell methis book costs ?
(how much , how many , who , whether)
6. Do you know our results ?
(when will we know , when we will know , when know will we , when we know will)
7. By working hard , you willthe respect of your boss . The correct verb to make a collocation is (earn , shake, make , join)
8. My brother is really gooddrawing . (at , in , into , about)
9. That exam wasn't very difficult ,?
(was that , wasn't that , was it , wasn't it)

Question Five : A: Editing : 3 grammar mistakes , 2 spelling mistakes , 4 punctuation mistakes .

according to a study did by pennsylvania State University , uSA , multilingual people are able to switch between two systems of speech ; writing, and structure quite easily . It has been prove that they are also able to switch easily between completely different tasks . One experiment required participants to operate a driving simlater while carrying out separate tasks at the same time .The experiment showed that maltilingual participants were less distract by other tasks and therefore made fewer driving errors .

B: Guided Writing :

Read the information below and write two sentences about the uses of sign language

- provide information
- tell stories
- give formal talks
- have informal discussions

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A few years ago, as many as 1,000 schools across the USA started making school years longer by adding up to ten extra days to the school year or by making each school day longer by half an hour .

This was because it was found that secondary school students in the USA and the UK were spending the least time at school, with an average school year of 187 days. The typical Jordanian school year is longer than this . However, none of these are nearly as long as the school year in countries like Japan and South Korea. South Koreans attend school for 220 days per year, and in Japan, the school year numbers 243 days.

According to a study by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world. **They** want to learn as much as they can to ensure excellent exam grades. They go to school for about nine hours, although **this** includes optional after-school tuition and activities. They also spend about three hours on homework every day, **which** is three times as much as many other countries. **Their** high academic achievements do suggest that the longer you study, the better you do in final exams .

In Finland, however, students are usually given less than half an hour of homework per night, and **they** attend school for fewer and shorter days than 85% of other developed nations. Despite **this**, **they** achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science . In addition , most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently .

The contradictory views of the study suggest that the number and length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not .

1. Some American schools followed two procedures (ways / steps) to make school years longer . Write down them .
2. Two things related to school days distinguish Finland from many developed countries . Write down them .
3. According to the study , two factors (elements) can determine whether **students** will pass at school or not . Write down them .
4. This study shows two interesting results about Finland 's fewer and shorter days . Write down them .
5. This study presents findings on the time that students spend at school in different countries .Write down two **countries** in which students **spend the most time** studying .
6. Find words which mean (**countries** that are economically and socially advanced
7. Find word which means (**your choice**)

الأستاذ : فراس أبو كرم (٠٧٩٩٥٢٢١٦٠)

مراجعة رقم (٢) لمادة المستوى الرابع - (المراجعة الأولى هي نماذج الامتحانات الثلاثة في دوسية الوحدة العاشرة من صفحة ٤٠٩ حتى صفحة ٤٣٣)

8. Find word which means (lessons)
9. Find a word which means (on different sides of the argument) .
10. What does the underlined pronoun (which) refer to ?
11. Quote the sentence which shows the change that has recently taken place in some American schools .
12. Quote the sentence which shows the cause (reason) of the change that has recently taken place in some American schools .
13. Quote the sentence which shows who carried out this study .
14. Quote the sentence which shows that some hours from the whole school day in Japan is not compulsory (is not obligatory) .
15. Quote the sentence which shows that most Finnish students are multilingual or bilingual .
16. This study suggests that the number and length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not . Suggest three other factors that affect students' achievement .
17. Suggest three advantages of after-school programs (activities) .
18. Too much homework has many disadvantages . Think of this statement , and , in two sentences , write your point of view .
19. Some say that a longer school day would not result in better grades . Think of this statement , and , in two sentences , write your point of view (justify your answer برر إجابتك) .

السؤال الاول:- دقة: كيف تعلم عرضك سوي ..

1. a. reading it word by word
b. use notes
c. memorise it
2. a. in case something interrupts you
b. you simply freeze with nerves
3. a. short
b. simple
4. a. thank your hosts for allowing you to speak to them
b. Compliment their company
5. a. practise it
b. make changes and practise it again.
6. a. age group
b. income of the people who might buy it.
7. " When you've finished speaking invite questions. "

8. " Finally have a summary of your presentation ready to hand out -- session. "

9. " IF you don't know the answers, don't pretend! "

10. find out

11. target market

12. department store

13. 1. them: customers

2. it: you simply freeze with nerves

3. it: presentation

4. their: your hosts

5. it: discover the answer

14. 1. Freelancing العمل المتقل

2. Voluntary work العمل التطوعي

3. Finding a job on the Internet إيجاد عمل على الانترنت

15. 1. You take a lot. تأخذ كثيراً

2. You give a lot. تعطى كثيراً

3. You have a good degree. تمتلك شهادة جيدة

16. 1. when you practise a lot ^{شيرة} ^{تتمر} ^{عندما} ^{اكثر} ^و you don't make mistakes
2. when you practise, you ^{عندما} ^{تتمر} ^{أفضل} ^{لكم} ^{تغيرات} make changes to be better.

الردب :- (لفظ الأول)

1. abas => (green - unseen)
(walks - stalks)

2. tender ^{الطرا لاول لوجود كلمة}

3. stalks ^{السيقان}

4. stalks

5. it lays eggs ^{تضع بيض}

6. Freshness of nature ^{عذوبة الطبيعة}

اللف الثاني

1. content / happy ^{الرضا / السعادة}

2. while swift the sunny moments slid

3. 1. the poet

2. the skylark's mate

4. swift

اللف الثالث

1. fifty miles

2. the railway isn't finished

3. hamlet is a very small village

4 - kholby

السؤال الثاني :-

1. track record ^{مخبرات}

2. make a start ^{ابداً}

3. immerse ^{ينغم}

4. recall ^{تتذكر}

5. blame ^{لطم}

B. leave out

C: 1. extensively

2. evolution

3. intentionally

السؤال الثالث

A: 1. didn't pass

السبب :- نحن لفضل بعد "If only" "أقتر"

ما من تام . اذنه سكونه لفضل

في الامثل ما في سبب . وبما انه المطلوب

نفي سكونه لفضل . مجرد + did

2. have been introduced

3. been proved

4. are

B. 1. The most ^{الأكثر} popular ^{المحبوبة} subject
is/was Physics.

Law is less popular than Biology.

2. are claimed to remember things...

3. I had some experience, so
I got the job.

السؤال الرابع:

1. into
2. over
3. suggesting
4. earlier
5. how much
6. when we will know
7. earn
8. at
9. was it

السؤال الخامس:

1. did by → done by
2. been prove → been proved
3. distract by → distracted by
4. according → According
5. USA → USA

6. speech → speech

7. Pennsylvania

8. simulates → simulator

9. multilingual → multilingual

B. الكتابة لوجبة

There are many uses of
Sign language such as
providing information and
telling stories. Also, other
uses are giving formal talks
and having informal discussions.

قصة لوت الذي توفيت في المدرسة

1. a. adding up to ten extra days
b. making each school day longer by half an hour.
2. 1. fewer days
2. shorter days
3. 1. the number of school days
2. the length of school days
4. 1. they achieve top marks in Maths and Science
2. most students speak at least two languages fluently.

5. 1. Japan
2. South Korea.
6. developed nations ^{الدول المتقدمة}
7. optional ^{اختياري}
8. tuition ^{تعليم}
9. Contradictory ^{متضاربة}
10. spending about three hours on homework every day.
11. "A few years ago, as many as --- day longer by half an hour."
12. "This was because it was found that secondary year of 17 days."
13. "According to a study by the Organisation in the world."
14. They go to school for about nine hours, although this include optional after-school tuition and activities."
15. "In addition, most students also speak at least two, and often three languages fluently."

16. 1. quality of teaching ^{الجودة}
2. the good relationship ^{العلاقة} between ^{بين} the student and the teacher. ^{المعلم}
3. qualified teachers ^{المعلمين المؤهلين}
17. 1. build confidence ^{تعزيز الثقة}
2. make friends ^{تكوين صداقات}
3. keep healthy ^{الحفاظ على الصحة}
18. 1. Students might cheat ^{يفتنون}
2. Students might hate ^{يكرهون} school and the subject
19. 1. students can't ^{يركز} concentrate well because they are tired.
2. Students hate ^{يكرهون} the subject and school.