

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

(2017 - 2018)

Action Pack 12

Twelfth Grade

(الملف النهائى 2018)

المستوى الثالث

Units 1-5

إعداد الأسطورة: فراس أبو كرم



#شتوى 2018

0799522160

0788242298

الاسطورة : فراس ابو كرم

هذا الملف يشمل :

1. تدريبات شاملة على أهم القطع المتوقعه
2. تدريبات شاملة على أهم المفردات و المصطلحات في المادة
3. تدريبات شاملة على قواعد المادة والاشتقاق و تدريبات على الكتابة الموجهة والأخطاء في الفقرات والتعبير على نمط الامتحان الوزاري الجديد
4. يوجد في هذا الملف نماذج امتحانات حسب الوحدة
5. يوجد في هذا الملف نموذج امتحان شامل على - كل المادة- رقم 1 و رقم 2

مهم جدا

#شتوي_2018

الاسطورة : فراس ابو كرم

#ملاحظات :

ع أهمية دراسة قطعة ضحية حادث سير والقطع الموجودة في هذا الملف للضرورة

_ موضوع التعبير التركيز على موضوع الزيادة في عدد السكان - تخيل مدينتك عام 2050 والموضوع الثاني الموجود في إجابة امتحان الوحدة الأولى

امتحان شامل نموذج 1 على كل المادة (الأستاذ : فراس أبو كرم – 0799522160)

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 1981 CE, the Jerash Festival for Culture and Arts was founded. This three-week-long summer programme is one of the largest cultural activities in the region. It takes place in the important archaeological site of Jerash, which underlines the close relationship between the arts and Jordan's cultural history.

1. The report mentioned many institutions which concerned about art and culture in Jordan. Write down four of these institutions.
2. The Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts display over 2,000 works of art. Write down four example of these works of art.
3. Quote the sentence which shows the reason that makes The Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts a major institution in the world of art .
4. What does the underlined word "them" refers to?
5. Find a word in the text which means " solid pieces of art , usually made of stone , metal or wood ."

امتحان شامل نموذج 1 على كل المادة (الأستاذ : فراس أبو كرم – 0799522160)

6. Find a word in the text which means " traditional culture such as customs and beliefs".
7. Find a word in the text which means " exhibit s or displays " .
8. **The purpose of museums is to educate .** Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.
9. **"To truly understand a country's culture, you have to understand its artistic heritage"** .
"Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view .
10. It s important for a country to keep producing traditional handicrafts . **Suggest three reasons for the continuation of producing traditional handicrafts .**

B: Literature Spot: Read the following lines from " ALL the World's a Stage ", and then answer the questions that follow:

And so he plays his part

... Into the lean and slippered pantaloons,

With spectacles on nose and pouch on side;

His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide

For his shrunk shank, and his big manly voice,

Turning again toward childish treble, pipes

And whistles in his sound .

1. How does the playwright describe the old man's legs ?
2. What is the musical instrument mentioned in the above lines ?
3. What stage of human's life do these lines represent ?
4. Find the phrase which shows the clothes **do not fit** the old man ?
5. What does the old man **voice** sound like ?
6. What is the old man **wearing** ?

اصف

امتحان شامل نموذج 1 على كل المادة (الأستاذ : فراس أبو كرم – 0799522160)

Question Two : A : Fill in the blanks with the suitable word from the box.

Inheritance , rely on , physician , implanted , medical trials , setbacks , monitor , neutral , access , conventional , vary

1. Almost 99 per cent of Jordan's population now hasto electricity .
2. My father bought our house with **an**from his father .
3. The girl wears a hearing aid that is **surgically**in her ears .
4. Despite all his, he remains an optimist .
5. Before **doctors** prescribe drugs to patients , scientists performto make sure the **drugs** are safe .
6. Countries in customs and habits .
7. The teacher must be part of the lesson , towhat is happening .
8. You must not take in medicine without consulting a
9. It is likely that all aspects of everyday life willa computer program .
10. I bought a blouse of acolor that will go with anything .
11. The house was built withmaterials but in a new style .

B: Read the following sentences , then answer the question that follows

1. **Firas** : In this way , technology makes communication more convenient .

Karam : However , social media is time-consuming .

Which sentence indicates **opposition**

② A: Furthermore , obesity causes diabetes .

B: Therefore , obesity causes diabetes .

Which sentence indicates **continuation** .

C: Choose the suitable item

1. Complementary medicine cannot be used topeople .
(immune , immunization , immunize)

امتحان شامل نموذج 1 على كل المادة (الأستاذ : فراس أبو كرم – 0799522160)

2.**people** donot make bad lifestule choices .
(Optimistic , Optimism , Optimistically)
3. Thank you for your help . I **really**it .
(appreciate , appreciation , appreciative)
4. The Middle East is famous for **the**of olive oil .
(production , produce , productive)
5. Some say that**crafts** have no place in today's society .
(traditional , tradition , traditionally)
6. Scholars have discovered an**document** from the ninth century .
(origin , original , originally)
7. Scientists perform**trials** to make sure the drugs are safe .
(medicine , medical , medically)
8. I intend to go to university and **study**
(Archaeological , archaeology , archaeologist)
9. When **do you**to receive your test results ?
(expect , expectancy , expectation)
10. We will be able to have an to increase our intelligence .
(operation , operational , operate)

D: Study the following sentence

He will not be catching all his time sightseeing .

Replace the underlined verb with the correct collocating verb .

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

1. Queen Rania opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE .
The institution that
2. His work in television and journalism has made him most famous .
It
3. Jordanian weavers buy their raw materials from Madaba .
The people who
4. Firas works harder than anybody else in this organization .
It's
5. The waiter's attitude made things worse .
It

امتحان شامل نموذج 1 على كل المادة (الأستاذ : فراس أبو كرم – 0799522160)

6. You are not allowed to use these tools for personal use .
You must
7. We always go to the market across the street , so it is normal for us to eat fresh vegetables .
We are

Question Four A : Correct the verbs between brackets .

1. **Since** 1990 , more than 200 different kinds of healthcare centres
..... (build)
2. Karam is still studying . He**since** 5 p.m . (study)
3. **If** the aims of the developers , Masdar City will inspire similar
megaprojects in other countries . (realize)
4. This rock crystal Egyptian jugover two thousand years ago .
(make)
5. Megaprojectsto encourage economic growth and bring new benefits
to cities . (design)
6. Usually , the Amman International Theatre Festivalfor about eight
days . (last)
7. Ibn Rushd**still**.....as a great scholar , scientist and writer :
(remember)
8. Qasr Bashirin the Jordanian desert . (situate)

B: Choose the suitable item .

1. You should be careful when you **fill**forms on the Internet . (in , on , out)
2. Where **did** theyto school ?(used to go , use to going, use to go)
3. Joining a gym can be very tiring **at first** if youmuch exercise .
(aren't used to doing , didn't use to do , weren't used to doing)
4.youin Jordan yet ? You've only been here for two months .
(Did use to live , Are used to living , Are use to live)
5. Therea lot more wild animals in the past , but they are becoming rare
nowadays . (used to be , was used to be , were used to be)
6. Thereso much pollution , but these days it is a global warming .
(didn't use to be , wasn't used to be , isn't used to be)



امتحان شامل نموذج 1 على كل المادة (الأستاذ : فراس أبو كرم – 0799522160)

7. We had the computerbecause it had stopped working .
(repair , repaired , repairing)
8. London ,is the capital of the UK, is a huge city . (which , where , who)
9. It was the month of RamadanIbn Sina died . (when , whose , who's)
10. Aadeeb invented a heart monitor~~is~~ attached to a car seat belt .
(which , who , whose)
11. It was Fatima's sister , Maiaam ,supervised the building of the mosque .
(who , which , where)
12. Excuse me , is there chemist's near here ? (a , an , the)
13. **Will it still**this evening ? (rain , be raining , have rained)
14. **Soon** we**packing** for our holiday . (will be , will have , will)
15. In three year's time , my brother**graduated** from university .
(will have , will be , is going to)
16. Rami has broken his leg . Ita long time to get better .
(is going to take , will take , will taken)
17.**People** often go to Petra for their holidays . (The , A , -)

C: This sentence contains two mistakes . Correct these mistakes .

My family and I are used to go camping once a month , but we stopped do that when we moved to the city .

Question Four : Editing : You are given the following lines that have **three spelling mistakes** and **one grammar mistake** and **one punctuation mistake** . Find these mistakes and correct them .

Al-Kindi was a physician , philosopher ; mathematician , chemist , musician and astronomer – a true polimath . He makes ground-breaking discoveries in many of these fields , but it is probably his work in arithmatic and geomitry that has made him most famous .

C:FREE WRITING : write on **ONE** of the following topics

1. ^{سؤيته} The population of Jordan increased rapidly . Write an essay showing how this increase ^{الذي} affect Jordan's housing , education and health facilities . What can be done to help Jordan cope with the increase in population ? ^{مهم جدا}
2. Causes of **obesity** and ways to lose weight .

امتحان شامل نموذج 1 على كل المادة (الأستاذ : فراس أبو كرم – 0799522160)

Masdar City, which is a mega project in Abu Dhabi, began its development in 2006 CE, will be the world's first carbon- neutral, zero-waste artificially-created city. It covers an area of six square kilometres. When it is completed in 2025 CE, it is expected to house more than 40,000 residents, 50,000 commuters, and 1,500 businesses involved in mainly environmentally-friendly products.

The city will run entirely on renewable energy sources. It is built on an advanced energy grid which monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex.

Furthermore, in order to reduce its carbon footprint, Masdar City will be a car-free zone, designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly. Electric, driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles. The city will be connected to other locations by a network of roads and railways.

Energy will be provided by solar power and wind farms, and there are also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant. A desalination plant will be used to provide the city's water, with 80% of water used being recycled. Biological waste will be used as an energy source too, and industrial waste will be recycled.

While the project has the support of many global, environmental and conservation organisations, there is some criticism of it. It is felt that, instead of building an artificial sustainable city, sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities.

1. The cars in Masdar City which will operate as public transport vehicles will have certain features(qualities). Write down them .
2. Two processes will be used to provide the city with water . Write down them .
3. Quote the sentence which shows that the **train** will be one of the means of transportation in Masdar City .
4. Find a word which means (**judgment with disapproval**)
5. Find a word which is the **opposite of " natural"**
6. Find a word which means (**made or produced by human beings**)
7. What do the underlined word (**which**) refer to ?
8. Quote the sentence which shows the **area** of Masdar City .
9. Quote the sentence which shows the **purpose** of the advanced energy grid .
10. Many megaprojects have been criticized because of their negative effects on a community or the environment . Suggest three of these negative effects .
11. Masdar City is good for the local economy of the United Arab Emirates . Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view .





الإجابة: الامتلاء شامل نموذج على كل بلاد (إستاذ :- فرانس أبو كرم)
0799522160

السؤال الأول :- قمت " إفتوه في الإجابة "

1.
 1. the Royal Society of Fine Arts
 2. The Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts
 3. The National Music Conservatory
 4. the National Centre For Culture and Arts
2.
 1. paintings
 2. sculptures
 3. photographs
 4. installations
3. " The collection includes over 2,000 works of art, including , ceramics, by more than 300 artists from 59 countries . "
4. many Jordanian plays, novels, short stories and poems
5. sculptures تماثيل

6. heritage تراث
7. showcases
8. I agree because museums make us ^{نرفز} know our ^{ما قبلنا} past. Also, they ^{يحفظون} protect our traditions تقاليدنا.
9. I agree because the artistic heritage gives an idea about the ^{الاجتماعية} social structure of the country. Also, Bedouin movies show our traditions.
10.
 1. it is good for the ^{الاقتصاد} Local economy اقتصادي
 2. it encourages ^{تجذب} tourism السياحة
 3. a good way to ^{طريقة جيدة} protect our heritage تراثنا

- B. الأدب
1. shrunk shank
 2. pipes الزمار
 3. old age
 4. a world too wide for his shrunk shank
 5. turning again ---- in his sound

راجبک الامتحانہ ليشانل مفردج لي علم کون لجان (الاستاذ :- فرانس ابو کرم)
0799522160

6. 1. ^{نظارات} spectacles on nose
2. hose حواریب

السؤال الثاني : فرع A :- مندرجہ لکھات

1. access
2. inheritance میراث
3. implanted مزروعہ
4. setbacks عقبات
5. medical trials تجارب حبیہ
6. vary اختلف
7. monitor مراقب
8. physician طبیب
9. rely on تعویذ علی
10. neutral متحابہ
11. conventional تقلیدی

1. ~~However~~ However :: فرع B :-
social media ...

2. A: Furthermore, obesity causes diabetes

Continuation هنا
أخری للوئیة الفویہ
addition امانة

C: الاستفاهه

1. immunize یطعم
بعد to یأکی فعل
المقطع ise/ize مقطع فعل
2. optimistic متفائل
people
صفت
قبل اقسام صفات
هنا یقطع ic مقطع صفة
3. appreciate یقیم / یقدر
بعد really یأکی فعل
معنی لکھات ہی لکھتیا
تکرہ فعل
4. production انتاج
بعد صدادہ the یأکی کم
المقطع tion مقطع کم
5. traditional تقلیدی
crafts حرف
قبل اقسام صفات
هنا یقطع ال مقطع بدل لصفات
6. original اہلی
وثیقہ
document
قبل الیام صفات

7. medical طبيّة

— trials تجارب
طاف

قبل لبعث صفات

8. archaeology علم الآثار

علم الآثار ← study يدرس الشرح

9. expect يتوقع

10. operation عمليّة

الفرق D : .

spending يُقضى

spend time يُقضى وقتاً

السبب

مثال: Collocation

السؤال الثالث :-

1. Queen Rania opened in 2007 CE was the Children's Museum of Jordan.

2. is his work in television and Journalism that has made him most famous.

3. buy their raw materials from ^{الناجورة} Madaba are Jordanian weavers.

4. Firas who works harder than that anybody else in this organization.

٣

5. was the writer's ^{النادل} ^{مطبخ/مطعم} attitude that made things worse.

6. not use these tools ...

7. used to eating fresh vegetables.

السؤال الرابع : فرغ A

1. have been built (مبنى للجهد)

2. has been studying

3. are realized (مبنى للجهد)

4. was made

5. are designed

6. lasts

7. is remembered

مبنى للجهد ماضي لوجود
سكنت still ما زال لي
تدلى على الحاضر

8. is situated

الفرغ B :-

1. in

2. use to go

3. aren't used to doing

4. Are used to living

5. used to be

6. didn't use to be

7. repaired (عُدِّمَتْ بِسَبَبِ)

8. which

9. when

10. which

11. who

12. a

13. be raining

14. will be

15. will have

16. is going to take

السبب: تنبؤ مقدر على دليل

17. —

لإتمام هدف

الفرع C

1. are used to → used to

2. do → doing

السبب وجود الفعل stopped

السؤال الرابع : - الإملأ

1. makes → made

السبب: زمن الجملة ماضٍ لأنه لا يوجد أي شيء من شخصيته من الماضي

2. mathematician → mathematician

3. polymath (عالم في كل المجالات)

4. arithmetic علم الحساب

5. geometry علم هندسة الأشكال

قطعة "مدينة محمد"

1. driverless بدون سائق

2. electric كهربائية

2. 1. desalination ازالة ملوحة المياه

2. recycling إعادة التدوير

3. "The city will be connected

to other locations by a

network of roads and

railways . "

4. criticism انتقاد

5. artificial

6. artificial

7. an advanced energy grid

8. " It covers an area of

six square kilometres . "

9. " It is built on an advanced

outlet in the complex . "

10. 1. many animals will die

تتعرض . ط

2. soil erosion انجراف التربة

3. global warming الاحترار العالمي

11. I agree because it

encourages investment . Also ,

it will save billions of

dollars in oil .

امتحان شامل على المادة نموذج رقم ٢ م ٣ (الأستاذ: فراس أبو كرم - ٠٧٩٩٥٢٢١٦٠)

Adnan , a professional craftsman, is at work in his studio. With the oven at 1400 degrees centigrade, 20 hours a day, a glass-making studio isn't the most comfortable place to be . For Adnan, however, this is more than just a job . 'My family has been blowing glass for around 700 years,' he says . 'My father learnt the craft from his father, and he taught it to me when I was a child.'

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

Adnan still uses the technique that was first developed by the Phoenicians some 2000 years ago . First, he pushes a thin metal blowpipe into the boiling hot furnace . Secondly, he lifts out the liquid sand and lays it on a metal plate . After that, he blows the red-hot glass until it becomes more flexible . Then he pulls and bends the glass into shape. He has to work extremely quickly because the liquid sand is already solidifying into glass .

Adnan is making a delicate swan . Through the semi-opaque glass, you can see fine lines of turquoise, green and blue.

'The sand gives us transparent, or "white", glass,' Adnan explains. 'We get this beautiful dark, cobalt blue by adding the metal cobalt to the melted glass . Then, this blue becomes a lighter, sea-green turquoise after adding copper. Finally, we decorate the glass by hand.'

'These days we recycle broken glass . We also use commercially produced colours instead of using natural ingredients as in the past . Apart from that, nothing else about this craft has changed through the centuries.

1. According to Adnan , two **reasons** make a glass-making **studio** uncomfortable place . Write down them .
2. The craft of glassmaking nowadays is **different** from glass -making in the past in two aspects . Write down two of these **differences** .
3. Glassmakers use many **natural ingredients** (metals / materials) in order to get dark and light colours . Write down of these materials .
4. More young people **are not interested in learning** the craft of glassblowing because of many reasons . Write down two of these reasons .

امتحان شامل على المادة نموذج رقم ٢ م ٣ (الأستاذ: فراس أبو كرم - ٠٧٩٩٥٢٢١٦٠)

5. Adnan does two things to **show** his ^{حبه} **passion (love)** to the craft of glass-making . Write down them .
6. Quote the sentence which shows the way used by glassblowers to **decorate** glass .
7. Quote the sentence which shows the reason why glassblowers have to be very **fast** while making glass .
8. Quote the sentence which shows the first people who blew glass .
9. Quote the sentence which shows the **last step** of making glass .
10. What does the underlined pronoun (**their , that , it , it**) refer to ?
11. Find a word which means (**very thin**)
12. Mention three **traditional handicrafts** Jordan is well known for ^{رطابته}.
13. ^{مستوفى} Craftspeople are skilled workers and should be paid better **salaries** . Think of this statement , and in two sentences , write your point of view .

B: Literature Spot : (points)

1. Read the following lines , from *All the World's Stage*

And then the justice,
In fair round belly with good capon lined,
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances

1. What is the kind of **food** mentioned in the above lines ?
2. What stage of a human's life do these lines describe ?
3. Write the line which shows the judge is **serious** in manner and appearance .
4. How does the playwright describe the appearance of the middle aged person ?

امتحان شامل على المادة نموذج رقم ٢ م ٣ (الأستاذ: فراس أبو كرم - ٠٧٩٩٥٢٢١٦٠)

2. The next morning, Santiago leaves early and sails far out to sea to try his luck again. Eventually, he feels a bite on one of his hooks, and he works out that it must be a big fish , perhaps a marlin. The fish is strong, though, and does not come up to the surface. Instead, the fish swims away, dragging the old man and his boat along .

1. What evidence is there to show that Santiago is a very optimistic and determined person ?
2. Santiago works out that " it must be a big fish , perhaps a marlin " . What evidence is there that he is correct ?
3. Find a line which shows the strength of the fish .
- ✓ 4. What tools (device) did Santiago use to catch fish ?
5. What is the name of the fish ?
6. Find a word which means (curved objects on which to hang something)
7. Find a word which means (pulling something heavy behind you)

3. I remember , I remember ,

The house where I was born ,

The little window where the sun

Came peeping in at morn ;

He never came a wink too soon ,

Nor brought too long a day ,

^{لكم يوم}
But now , I often wish the night

Had borne my breath away

1. Why does the poet describe the sun as peeping in ?
2. Find an example of personification .
3. What rhetorical device does the poet use to describe the sun ?
4. Find the lines which shows the poet had lost his happiness .

نقد سادى

امتحان شامل على المادة نموذج رقم ٢ م ٣ (الأستاذ: فراس أبو كرم - ٠٧٩٩٥٢٢١٦٠)

Question Two: A: Choose the suitable item from those given in the box .

negative effects , fountain pen , underlined , restore , artificial , artificially-created, irrigated , sustainability, Desalination

1. Many megaprojects have been criticized because of theiron the environment .
2.plants are becoming a popular method of providing water for people living in areas that have little fresh water .
3. Many megaprojects consist ofcities , which will be built according to principles of sustainable living .
4. My grandfather gave me afor my birthday and I am learning calligraphy الخط now .
5. When there is not enough rainfall to grow crops , the ground must be
6. The Madaba Mosaic school was set up to train Jordanian craftspeople to make andmosaics .
7. The student had carefullyin red the important points of the lecture in his notebook .
8. The nature reserve uses recycles water , which helps theof the environment .
9. Today , sand artists usecolors , sand and tool , to create mini paintings , in glass bottles .

Question Three : Choose the suitable word الإشتقاق

1. The land became wonderfullyand produced more food .
(fertility , fertile , fertilize)
2. Young people in Japan live with their parents until they get married .
(convention , conventional , conventionally)
3. The house was built withmaterials .
(convention , conventional , conventionally)
4. This behavior is notaccepted . مقبول
(tradition , traditionally , traditional)

امتحان شامل على المادة نموذج رقم ٢ م ٣ (الأستاذ: فراس أبو كرم - ٠٧٩٩٥٢٢١٦٠)

5. Thank you for your help . I reallyit .
(appreciative , appreciation , appreciate)
6. A nurse is not ^{مؤهلا} qualified to prescribe drugs .
(medically , medical , medicine)
7. It has been proven that seeing red raises one's blood pressure. (medically , medical , medicine)
8. I bought a blouse of acolour that will go with anything .
(neutral , neutrality , neutralize)
9. In chemistry, we learned how bases can acids .
(neutral , neutralize , neutrality)
10. If the project is not, there is no reason for us to consider it.
(viable , viability , viably)
11. What Job prospects do students have when they ?
(qualify , qualification , qualified)
12. While the project gets a lot of support , there's someof it .
(criticize critical , criticism,)
13. Since 1943CE , there has been a technological
(revolutionise, revolution , revolutionary)
14. This word isderived from French language .
(origin , originally , original)
15. This tower wasa minaret . (origin , originally , original)
16. The final assessment is a very thorough series of written andexaminations . (practical , practice , practically)
17. The virus ceased to be (inoculation , inoculable , inoculate)
18. A triangle is one of theshapes .
(geometry , geometrically , geometric)
19. Do not your opinions and beliefs to everyone .
(philosophize , philosophy , philosophical)
20. He wrote manyessays .
(philosophize , philosophy , philosophical)
21. With hard work , we canour markets .
(expansive , expand , expansion)

~~.....~~
~~.....~~
22. Markets have different types of food which are —
prepared from animal products. (artifice)

امتحان شامل على المادة نموذج رقم ٢ م ٣ (الأستاذ: فراس أبو كرم - ٠٧٩٩٥٢٢١٦٠)

23. My father bought our house with **an**from his father .
(inheritable , inheritance , inherit)
24. Countriesin ^{عادات} customs and ^{عادات} habits . (vary , variable , variation)
25. Despite the recent advances in technology , it **is** still not
(reliable , rely , reliance)
26. I am going toour old house . (restorable , restore , restoration)
27. Her**teacher** sees signs of progress in her reading and writing .
(remediable , remedial , remedy)
28. Petra is an important^{مكان} **site** .
(archaeology , archaeological , archaeologically)
29. This map was designed so that distances by road are **easily**
(calculable , calculation , calculate)
30. I am going toa heating system . (installable , install , installation)
31. We should make moderate and**exercises** .
(strenuously , strenuousness , strenuous)
32. If you **want** in your old age, begin saving now.
(securely , security , secure)
33. I need **some** here . (privately , private , privacy)

Question Four A : Correct the verbs between brackets .

1. I didn't deliver the flowers by myself . I **had** them (deliver)
2. **This time tomorrow** , we will **be** celebrating because we.....our exams .
(**finish**)
3. Almost 99 percent of the Jordan's population nowaccess to electricity and safe water . (**have**)
4. Although Ibn Bassal's namewidely , his legacy to the world has been great . (not , know)
5. More than 188 dental clinics**recently** . (build)
6. Wildlife populations ^{عدد الحيوانات البرية} around the worldby 52 per cent since 1970 CE . (**reduce** تقلص)

امتحان شامل على المادة نموذج رقم ٢ م ٣ (الأستاذ: فراس أبو كرم - ٠٧٩٩٥٢٢١٦٠)

B: Choose the suitable item :

1. I will never forget the day on I arrived in Australia .
(which , where , when)
2. Lights will go off automatically , we will save energy .
(In this way , However , Despite)
3. Driverless cars would make travelling simple , if they went wrong .
(However , , Therefore , As a consequence)
4. **On one hand** , life would be easier , we would have less privacy .
(On the other hand , Therefore , As a consequence)
5.the Internet of Things sounds exciting , we should be careful .
(Although , Therefore , As a result)
6.the recent advances in technology , it is unreliable and very inconvenient .
(Despite , As a consequence , In this way)
7. Social media is convenient , it is time consuming .
(However , In this way , As a consequence)
8., the more quickly and conveniently we communicate , the more likely it is that there will be misunderstandings .
(In this way , As a consequence , Whereas)
9. Technology makes communication more convenient , family members who are away from home can communicate well with their loved ones .
(As a consequence , Despite , However)
10. My **school** **has** over 1000 students is near the city centre .
(which , where , whose)
11. Zein is a student in the University of Jordan **he** studies English .
(which , where , who)
12. Amman International Theatre **festival** is the biggest of its kind .
(The , An , -)
13. Karam: " I've lived in Amman for six years " .
Karam said that hein Amman for six years .
(had lived , has lived , lives)

دلائل
الوظائف
النحوية
الأمم
- أهداف
- شامتها
- ندية

مصمم

C: Choose the suitable item :

1. These days most letters are usually (type , typed , typing)
2. Fast foodas common as it is now .
(didn't use to be , is not used to being , was not used to be)

امتحان شامل على المادة نموذج رقم ٢ م ٣ (الأستاذ: فراس أبو كرم - ٠٧٩٩٥٢٢١٦٠)

3. School children are less physically active **than** they
(used to be , are used to be , are used to being)
4. My grandparentsemails **when they were my age** .
(didn't use to send , are not used to send , were not used to send)
5. Visitors can choose the days **on**they want to attend .
(when , which , who's)
6. I know Karama clever student . (who's , whose , who)
7. Don't **give**personal information on the Internet . (out , up , on)
8. I would like to buy a house and **settle** (down , around , up)
9. **Will it still**this evening ? (be raining , have rained , rains)
10. Imy **time** reading novels . The correct verb to make a **collocation** is
(spend , do , catch)

Question Five A :The following questions are in American English . Rewrite them in British English .

1. My father didn't cancel our vacation to Greece .
2. The archeologist was treated by homeopathy

B : EDITING:

(two spelling mistakes , three grammar mistakes, one punctuation mistake)

Ibn Sina who is also knows as Avicenna was a bolymath . Ibn Sina was infleunced as a young man by the works of the philosophar Aristotle? He writes on early Islamic philosophy which includes many subjects, especially logic and ethics .

معرفة ~~معرفة~~ معرفة → * than
* as it is now] →
دلائل على
استخدام
used to قاعدة
^

امتحان شامل على المادة نموذج رقم ٢ م ٣ (الأستاذ: فراس أبو كرم - ٠٧٩٩٥٢٢١٦٠)
تظية

Scientists have already developed brain implants that improve vision or allow disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair. In 2012 CE, research on monkeys showed that a brain implant improved **their** decision-making abilities. How will humans benefit from this research? Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people who have been affected by brain damage, which could be caused by dementia, a stroke or other brain injuries.

Doctors will be able to communicate with people in a coma. In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain scanner called an MRI. They suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible. Two years later, it has finally happened. The scanner, used on a man who has been in a coma for more than twelve years, proves that he has a conscious, thinking mind – a fact that had previously been disputed by many. Doctors plan to use similar brain –scanning techniques in the future to find out whether patients are in pain, or what they would like to be done in order to improve their quality of life.

A new cancer drug is being trailed in Plymouth, UK, which doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight. It is taken as a single pill every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the usual side effects such as the sickness and hair loss that are experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment. The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow . It will improve patients' life expectancy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment .

1. There are many benefits of developing brain ^{implants on} ~~implants~~ patients and disabled people . Write down two of them .
2. Undergoing other forms of cancer treatment has two side effects. Write down them ^{اختلافات هامة} .
3. Many medical advances doctors and scientists hope to develop . Write down two of them .
4. Quote the sentence which shows that communicating with a person in coma has come true . ^{تمققه}
5. What does the underlined word (**their**) refer to ?
6. Find a word which means (**signs of illness**)
7. Suggest three ways by which **technology** help us to improve life expectancy .
8. There are some **implications** that will happen to the world if people live longer . Think of this statement , and in two sentences ,write your point of view .

امتحان شامل على المادة نموذج رقم ٢ م ٣ (الأستاذ: فراس أبو كرم - ٠٧٩٩٥٢٢١٦٠)

قصة

Ibn Bassal was a writer , a scientist and an engineer who lived in AL-Andalus in the eleventh century CE . He worked in the court of Al-Ma'mun, who was the King of Toledo . His great passions were botany , which is the study of plants , and agriculture . Although he was a great scholar , he was also a practical man . All of his writing came from his own " hands-on " experience of working the land .

One of the many things which Ibn Bassal achieved was A book of Agriculture . The book consisted sixteen chapters which explain how best to grow trees , fruit and vegetables , as well as herbs and sweet-smelling flowers ; perhaps the most famous chapter of all was the one that described how to treat different types of soil . Ibn Bassal also worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water and digging wells . He designed water pumps and irrigation systems . All of these things were passed on through his writing .

The influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous . As farmers down the generations followed his instructions and advice , the land became wonderfully fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast -growing population . The irrigation systems that he and his followers put in place are still in evidence in Spain . Although his name is not widely known , Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world has been great .

1. The influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous . Write down two of its positive results on farming .
 2. Following Ibn Bassal's instructions and advice has many benefits on lands and farming . Write down two of these benefits .
 3. Ibn Bassal's book explains how best to grow many plants . Write down two of these plants .
 4. Ibn Bassal found out two ways to irrigate land . Write down them .
 5. Ibn Bassal had knowledge in many areas . Write down four of these areas of knowledge
 6. Quote the sentence which shows the name of the Islamic ruler حاكم (khalipha خليفة) .
 7. Quote the sentence which shows the name of the book that Ibn Bassal wrote .
 8. Find a word which means (supply land with water)
 9. What does the word (which , one) refer to ?
 10. Suggest three ways to honour تكرم scientists .
- ١١) "I prefer a short life with width to a narrow one with length ." Think of this quotation , and in two sentences ,write your point of view .
- ١٢) Some say that it is easier at the present time to reach such high levels of achievements in comparison with the past days . Think of this statement , and in two sentences ,write your point of view .

السؤال الأول (مقبلة عدنان)

1. ^{الفريه}
1. the oven at 1400 degrees
centigrade
درجة الحرارة المئوية (the hot temperature) أو

2. 20 hours a day
العدد من الساعات الطويلة أو (the long hours of work)

2. ^{بغير تدوير}
1. these days, we recycle
broken glass الزجاج المكسور
^{بمبارحة}
2. we also use commercially
produced colours instead
of using natural
ingredients as in the past.

3. 1. cobalt الكوبالت
2. Copper النحاس

4. 1. These days, young people
don't always want to
follow their parents'
professions
2. glassblowing is not an
easy job.

5. 1. gives demonstrations
2. gives workshops

6. " Finally, we decorate
the glass by hand."

7. " He has to work extremely
quickly because the liquid
sand is already solidifying
into glass."

8. " Adnan still uses the
technique that was ^{first}
developed by the Phoenicians
some 2000 years ago."

9. " Then he pulls and bends
the glass into shape."

10. 1. their: young people

✓ 2. That: these days, young
people don't always
want to follow
their parents'
professions

3. it: the liquid sand

4. it: the red-hot glass

الادب فرع ٢

11. Fine صنع

12. { 1. making candles الشمع
2. textiles المنسوجات
3. mosaics الفسيفساء
4. pottery الفخاريات
5. making baskets
6. metal work العمل بالمعادن

13. I agree ^{أفقه} because ^{كلهم} their jobs ^{ليسهل} are not easy. Also, their jobs ^{المهارة} need ^{المتاج} skill. Moreover their jobs are full of danger ^{الخطر} such as ^{التريبه} fire and hot temperature ^{الحراة العالية}

1. Santiago leaves early and sails far out to sea to ^{بحر} try his ^{حظ} luck

2. ^{سحب} dragging the old man ^{العجوز} and his ^{وقا} boat along.

3. نفح جواب

4. hooks الصنارة

5. hooks صنارة الصيد

6. dragging ^{سحب}

الادب فرع ٣

1. because it slowly ^{بيغ} got ^{تشره} brighter

2. **He** never came a wink too soon

3. Personification ^{تشخيص}

4) But now ^{بكذا الآن} -----
Had borne -----

آخر
سفره

الادب : الفرع ١

1. Capon لحم الديك
2. middle age منتصف العمر
3. With eyes ^{تاسية عيون} severe and beard ^{طية} of formal cut ^{رسمية}
4. " in fair ^{بطين دائري} round belly (Fat) ^{سميه}
"with eyes ^{تاسية عيون} severe and beard ^{طية} of formal cut ^{رسمية} (serious ^{جدي} and formal ^{رسمي})

٢

السؤال الثاني :- هندسه لكلمات

1. negative effects آثار سلبية
2. Desalination أكلية مياه البحر
3. artificially - created مصطنعة
4. Fountain pen قلم ريشة
5. irrigated تسمق / تروى بجلاء
6. restore : يُرقيم
7. underlined : سيطر لهنوع على / يعينع خطه تحت
8. Sustainability : الاستدامة
9. artificial صناعي

6. medically طبيًا
صنفه فرائض الشرح
R ظرف

7. medically طبيًا
صنفه فرائض الشرح
R ظرف (3)

8. neutral محايد
صنفه فرائض الشرح
R صنفه

9. neutralise (مض) ايجله محايد / يعادل
صنفه Can الشرح
فعل

10. viable قابل للنجح
صنفه is الشرح
صنفه

11. qualify تياهل
صنفه Some الشرح
صنفه

12. criticism انتقاد
صنفه Some الشرح
صنفه

13. revolution ثورة
صنفه فرائض الشرح
R ظرف

14. originally
صنفه فرائض الشرح
R ظرف

15. originally
صنفه فرائض الشرح
R صنفه

السؤال الثالث :-

1. Fertile : خصبة (صنفه)
صنفه became الشرح
صنفه ظرف
2. Conventionally بشكل تقليدي (ظرف)
صنفه فرائض الشرح
R ظرف
3. conventional تقليدي (صنفه)
صنفه فرائض الشرح
R صنفه
4. traditionally بشكل تقليدي (ظرف)
صنفه فرائض الشرح
R ظرف
5. appreciate (مض) تقدر
صنفه really الشرح
فعل صنفه

اصح

17. inoculable

18. geometric هندسي (صنفة)

آر (صنفة) فرانج → الشرح

19. philosophize يُفلسف

20. philosophical (صنفة) فلسفي

21. expand يوسع

22. artificially (صنفة) صناعياً

آر (صنفة) فرانج → الشرح

23. inheritance ميراث

24. vary (فعل) تختلف

→ العلة تتبعها فعل

25. reliable (صنفة) جدير بالثقة / يُعتمد عليه

26. restore يرمم

27. remedial (صنفة) علاجي

آر (صنفة) فرانج → الشرح

28. archaeological (صنفة) أثري

آر (صنفة) فرانج → الشرح

29. calculable (صنفة) يمكن حاسبه

آر (صنفة) فرانج be + is easily is

30. install يُركب

اصح

31. strenuous (صنفة) شام

آر (صنفة) فرانج → الشرح

32. security (صنفة) أمن / الأمان

آر (صنفة) فرانج want → الشرح

33. privacy (صنفة) خصوصية

السؤال الرابع فرعي A

1. delivered (الجملة البسيطة)

2. will have finished (مستقبل تام)

3. has معزاي بسيط

4. is not known (passive)

5. have been built. (passive)

6. have been reduced (passive)

السؤال الرابع فرعي B

1. which

2. In this way بهذه الطريقة (نتيجة لذلك)

3. However على أي حال

4. On the other hand في المقابل

5. Although على الرغم من

6. Despite على الرغم من

بالجملة Although + جملة

آر Despite +

7. However على أي حال
8. Whereas بينما
9. As a consequence نتيجة لذلك
10. which
11. where
12. — (الدرام صنف (معرب))
13. had lived

السؤال الخامس الفرع B [الإيملاز]

1. knows → known (passive)
2. writes → wrote (v2) الزمن ماضي
3. includes → included (v) الزمن ماضي
4. Aristotle ? → كان
5. polymath عروسه / علامته
6. philosopher فيلسوف

- الفرع C
1. typed. (passive) تُطبَّع
 2. didn't use to be
 3. used to be
 4. didn't use to send
 5. which
 6. who's
who's = who is
 7. out
 8. down
 9. be raining
 10. spend

إجابة قطعة في المستقبل

1. 1. improve vision بتمه الرؤية
2. allow disabled people to use their thoughts ... wheelchair.
سنقوم للمعاقمين
انكاصم
2. 1. the sickness الفتيان
2. hair loss ساقط شعر
3. 1. to develop brain implants that improve vision.
شراهم في الدماغ
الرؤي
2. to communicate with people
يتواصلوا مع
in a coma في غيبوبة
3. A new cancer drug to extend the lives of cancer patients
يتملك لكي دواء للسرطان جديد
مريض السرطان
4. " Two years later, it has finally happened. "

السؤال الخامس الفرع A

1. My father hasn't cancelled our holiday . . .
2. The archaeologist
by homeopathy .

ام

5. monkeys القرد

6. symptoms أعراض

7.

1. new medicine دواء جديد
2. new vaccines لقاح/مطعم
3. researches on the Internet ^{مع الانترنت} ^{بحوث}
 نقىث "how to live ^{كيف} about ^{حول} " long ^{طويلاً} ؟ "

4. apps ^{تطبيقات} on the mobile phone about "how to live long ?"

8. I agree because old people ^{كبار} ^{سيتم} will control ^{سيسيطر} the policy. Also, there will be little ^{قليلة} chance for the young ^{للشباب} to get a job ^{وظيفة}

راجابة قصة "ابن لبعال"

1. As farmers down the generations followed his instructions and advice, the ^{الارض} land became ^{فهي} wonderfully fertile ^{حديثة}

2. the Land produced more than enough food ^{طعام} for the fast-growing ^{السكان} population.

٦

2. نف جواب عن

3. 1. fruit فاكهة
2. vegetables خضار
3. herbs اعشاب

4. 1. by finding underground water
2. by digging wells

5. 1. writing الكتاب
2. science العلوم
3. engineering الهندسة
4. agriculture الزراعة

6. " He worked in the court of Al-Ma'mun ^{المأمون} who was the king of Toledo.

7. " One of the many things
A book of Agriculture. "

8. irrigate ^{يروي} / ^{يروي}

9. 1. which: sixteen chapters
2. one: chapter

10.
11.
12.

راجع الى اجابات امتنا لوجه الراجبة والجامعة
 ١٣ / ١٤ / ١٥

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

Here are some ideas: Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen. As a consequence, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then use the Internet to show educational programs, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on . In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams.

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

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

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

Students can use social media on their computers to help them with their studies, including asking other students to check and compare their work, asking questions or sharing ideas. The teacher must be part of the group, too, to monitor what is happening. Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any questions?

1. Many computer technologies (educational tools) are very useful if implemented in the classroom . Write down two of them .
- ✓ 2. Using a whiteboard in the classroom has many benefits . Write down two of these benefits .
3. Two groups of people are invited to give talks over a computer . Write down them
4. According to the text , students use two ways to communicate with students in other schools . Write down them .
5. Quote the sentence which shows the people who can give talks over a computer .
6. Quote the sentence which acts as an introduction .

7. What does the underlined phrase " **researching information** " mean ?
8. What does the underlined word " **they** " refer to ?
- ✓ 9. " Technology is just a tool . In terms of getting the kids working together and motivating them , the teacher is the most important . Think of this quotation , and , in two sentences , write your point of view .
10. Suggest three roles of teachers inside the classroom .

Question two : A: fill in the blank spaces with the suitable word from the box

access , connect to , blog , monitor , filters

1. On Social media , you should onlypeople that you know well .
2. Many computers havewhich stop people seeing certain websites .
3. Filters are very good at stoppingto some websites .
4. Parents should their children's activities .
5. A is a website containing a diary or journal on a particular subject .

B: Fill in the blank spaces with the correct form of the word .

1. Despite the recent advances in technology , it is still not (rely)
2. It took 25 minutes to make one (calculate)

C: Study the following sentence :

She had no idea that anything was wrong until he announced a white elephant that he wanted a divorce .
الطير

Replace the underlined phrase with the correct color idiom .

Qustion Three : A : Correct the verbs between brackets .

1. Many cancer patients live far away from Amman , where the KHCC (locate)
2. Mobile phones used to be huge . Early modelsas big as bricks ! (be)
3. Exotic mammals such as big catsby hunting . (threaten)
4. If youwell , you should describe your symptoms to the doctors .
(not , feel)
5. Patients from other countries from the regionby the excellent reputation of the King Hussein Cancer Centre . (attract)

B: Choose the suitable item

1. We are going to Aqaba againthe summer . (in , on , at)
2. The computer had stopped (work , working , works)
3. In the past , most lettersby hand . (were written , wrote , written)
4. It was raining heavily , so hehave got very wet . (must , can't , might)
5. Look at the black sky ! Itsoon .
(is going to rain , will rain , is raining) .
6. Experts say that one day soon wesmartphones to our skin !
(will attach , are going to attach , are attach)
7. If Iyou , I would send a message . (was , were , am)
8. You don't have to switch off the screen . The function of this sentence is
..... . (it is not necessary to switch off the screen, you are not
allowed to switch off the screen , it is necessary to switch off the screen)

C: Correct the verbs between brackets

1. People _____ (use) smartphones since they _____ (invent) in the early 2000s . During the early 2000s, people _____ (buy) photos in difference colours and different designs. In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer _____ (produce) . Experts say there _____ (be) a growth in the number of older people buying smartphones in the future .
2. By the end of 2010 CE, companies _____ (sell) more smartphones than PCs for the first time . Now, about one billion smartphones _____ (sell) around the world each year. In the near future, it _____ (estimate) that over 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smartphone . It is probable that this market _____ (expand) in the future . At the moment , people aged 16-30 _____ (buy) the most smartphones .

Question Four : Study the following sentence

Our mobile phones will take care of us .

What is the rhetorical device used in the above sentence

Question Five : FREE WRITING:

موضوع

1. Imagine yourself and your city in 2050 CE . Write an essay about things that you think will have happened . These words can help you (education , transport , technology , healthcare , family)
2. What would life be like without computers ?

السؤال السادس : Literature Spot الأدب

I remember , I remember ,
Where I was used to swing ,
And thought the air must rush as fresh
To swallows on the wing ;
My spirit flew in feathers then ,
That is so heavy now ,
And summer pools could hardly cool
The fever on my brow !

1. The poet **misses** doing two things as he grows up . What are they ?
2. Find an example of **onomatopoeia** .
3. What rhetorical device did he poet use when he used the underlined word (**swing**)
- ④ How does the poet **contrast** his memories of the past with the present day?
5. How can you tell that 'swallows' are **birds** ?
6. Find a line which shows the poet was enjoying the **breeze** . **النسيم**
7. What kind of **feelings** did the poet convey by " My spirit flew in feathers then " ?
8. Find a line which shows **personification** .
9. The poet is sick . What was he suffering from ?
10. Two parts birds have are mentioned in the stanza . What are they ?

السؤال السابع : Rewrite

1. " if they share information on social media with their friends , it might be accessed by other people , too ."
He said.....
2. Firas checked his emails , and then he started work .
.....before
3. Press that button to make the picture move .
If you
4. You are not allowed to touch this machine .
You must
5. Firas intends to finish his project tonight .
Firas is

Everyone knows that the internet connects people , but now it does more than that – it connects objects, too . These days, computers often communicate with each other, for example , your TV automatically downloads your favourite TV show, or your 'sat nav' system tells you where you are . This is known as the 'Internet of Things', and there's a lot more to come .

In just a few years' time, experts say that billions of machines, will be connected to each other and to the Internet . As a consequence , computers will increasingly run our lives for us . For example , your fridge will know when you need more milk and add it to your online shopping list ; your windows will close if it is likely to rain .Your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor .Your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise!

Many people are excited about the 'Internet of Things'. For them, a dream is coming true. They say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable . However, others are not so sure. They want to keep control of their own lives and their own things. In addition, they wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings . The dream could easily become a nightmare .

1. The article states that computers will increasingly run our lives for us . Write down two examples which will show this .
2. Some people are worried about the future / (the 'Internet of Things') because of two reasons . Write down them .
3. There are many ways through which the “ Internet of Things “ will help you to keep fit .Write down two of them .
4. What does the underlined word (that) refer to ?
5. Find a word which means (find information on the computer)
6. Suggest three ways to protect your password .
7. Computer criminals should be severely punished .Think of this statement , and in two sentences , write your point of view .

السؤال الأول :- العقبة

1.
 1. the Internet
 2. tablet computers
 3. Email exchanges
 4. social media
2.
 1. teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class
 2. teachers can then use the Internet to show educational programs , ... and so on.
3.
 1. scientists
 2. teachers from another country
4.
 1. email exchanges
 2. through talking to people over the computer
5. " For example , scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class. "
6. " Young people like learning even more if they are presented with information in an interesting way. "

7. using a variety of sources to find the information you need
8. students who are studying English in Jordan
9. I think this quotation is true because the teacher helps students to use this technology in a good way . Also , the teacher ^{يحفز} motivates and ^{يشجع} encourages students
10.
 1. helper مساعد
 2. guide دليل / مرشد
 3. timer منابض وقت
 4. monitor مراقب
 5. instructor معلم / تعليمات
 6. motivator محفز

السؤال الثاني :- فرج A :- صوره بكلمات

1. connect to
2. filters
3. access
4. monitor
5. blog

صلى

السؤال الثاني فرع B

1. reliable
2. calculation

السؤال الثاني فرع C

out of the blue

السؤال الثالث فرع C رقم 1

1. have been using
2. were invented
3. bought
4. was produced
5. will be

السؤال الثالث فرع A

1. is located
2. were
3. are threatened (مبتليجيد) مُصَدِّم بِالْإِغْرَابِ
4. don't feel
5. are attracted (مبتليجيد) (مبتليجيد)

السؤال الثالث فرع B

1. in
2. working
3. were written
4. must
5. is going to rain
6. will attach
7. were
8. It is not necessary to switch off the screen

الفرع C رقم 5

1. had sold
2. are sold
3. is estimated
4. will expand
5. are buying

السؤال الرابع

Personification

السؤال السادس : الأدب

1. 1. swing
2. play in summer pools
2. rush / fresh / swing
3. Onomatopoeia
4. In the past he was happy and well (My spirit flew in feathers then). Now she is not happy and sick with fever (That is so heavy now)

5. wing , feathers

6. And thought the air must
rush as fresh

واعتقدت انه الهواء لابد ان
تدفعه من هنا

7. happiness السعادة

8. My spirit flew in feathers then

9. Fever

10. wing , feathers

السؤال السابع :- اعادة كتابة

1. if they shared , too .

2. Firas had checked his
emails before he started
work .

3. press that button , the
picture moves .

4. not touch this machine

5. planning to finish his
project tonight .

المقابلة رقم 2 (انترنت لاسياد)

1. 1. Your Fridgy will know when
you need more milke and
add it to your online
shopping list

2. Your windows will close
if it is likely to rain .

2. 1. they want to keep control of
their own lives and their own
things

2. Criminals might access their
passwords and security settings

3. 1. your watch will record your
heart rate and email
your doctor .

2. your sofa will tell you
when you need to stand
up and get some exercise!

4. Connecting people ربط بين

5. access

6. 1. make it long
2. you should always change it
3. don't give it to others

7. I think they should be put in Jail. Also, they should pay a big fine (money).

Computers will increasingly run our lives for us. For example, your fridge will know when you need more milk and add it to your online shopping list.

موضوع لإنشاء :- (مقالة لعام ٢٠١٨)
[تحليل نقل ومدنيتك في عام ٢٠٥٠]

Life in the future is going to see big changes in many fields. In this essay, I am going to write about cities in 2050.

Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology. It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program, from how we travel to how our homes are heated.

Many megaprojects will be built to bring benefits to cities and encourage economic growth. Many cities will run entirely on renewable energy sources.

Carbon-neutral cities will be full of electric cars.

Hospitals in my city will be full of robots doing many tasks such as delivering and sorting medicine and collecting medicine and making operations.

In the end, the benefits of the development in cities will outweigh the negatives.

079952160

امتحان الوحدة الثانية و الثالثة – الأستاذ: فراس أبو كرم)

Read the following report carefully , and then answer all the questions that follow

Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. This is largely due to the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority. Advances in education, economic conditions, sanitation, clean water, diet and housing have made our community healthier.

As a result of careful planning, the number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built, as well as 188 dental clinics. In 2012 CE, 98 percent of Jordanian children were fully immunized , thanks to immunisation teams that had been working towards this goal for several years. Although there were remote areas of the country **where** people had been without consistent access to electricity and safe water, almost 99 percent of the country's population now has access.

Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving its primary healthcare facilities, it has not neglected its advanced medical facilities. The reputation of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region, and now many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery.

The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful. In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2012 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 74.5. According to UNICEF statistics, between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan's infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world – from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 15 deaths per 1,000 births in 2016 CE.

The low infant mortality rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system, have been contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth, **which** will result in a strong work force with economic benefits for the whole country .

Question number One : A

1. There are many factors that have made our community healthier . Write down two of these factors .
2. There are two factors that led to Jordan's healthy population growth . Write down them .
3. Having a healthy population growth has two positive results on Jordan . Write down them .
4. There are many examples which show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful . Write down two of these examples .
5. Jordan has been focusing on improving **two aspects (kinds)of healthcare facilities** . Write down them .

امتحان الوحدة الثانية و الثالثة – الأستاذ: فراس أبو كرم)

6. Quote the sentence which shows the reason that makes health conditions in Jordan among the best in the Middle East .
7. Find a word which means (a promise to do something)
8. What does the underlined word (**where , which**) refer to ?
9. Mention three illnesses children in Jordan are vaccinated against .
10. **Poor sanitation standards leave populations vulnerable to a host of different diseases . Suggest three of these diseases .**
11. Jordan's healthy population growth will result in a strong work force with economic benefits for the whole country . Think of this statement , and in two sentences , write your point of view .

B: Literature Spot

Read the following lines from *All the World's Stage* , then answer the questions

And one man in his time plays many parts

At first , the infant ,

Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms .

Then the whining schoolboy , with his satchel

And shining morning face , creeping like snail

Unwillingly to school

1. Which simile does the playwright use to describe the schoolboy as he walks to school ?
2. Write down two verbs which describe the first stage of life .
3. What is the name of the animal mentioned in this stanza ?
4. What stages of a human's life do these lines describe ?
5. What tells you the boy slowly goes to school ?
6. Find an example of a simile .

QUESTION NUMBER TWO :

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

امتحان الوحدة الثانية و الثالثة – الأستاذ: فراس أبو كرم)

obese , ailments , antibodies , dementia , cope with , bounced back , complementary , a white elephant , monitor

1. They work well together because their skills are : he is practical and she is creative .
2. Although the surgery was difficult , the patientto good health .
3. When my grandfather had a heart attack , the doctors attached a specialto his chest .
4. Nadia finds it difficult tothree small children and a job .
5.people tend to have higher blood pressure than thin ones .
6. Homoeopathy cannot produceneeded to protect against childhood disease .
7. Somecan be treated effectively with homoeopathic remedies .
8. Elderly people often suffer from, which is difficult to treat .
9. Nobody goes to the new private sports club . The building is

B: Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows .

I was shocked when I heard the news . I came completely a white elephant .

Replace the underlined words with the correct **colour idiom** .

C: Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows .

The young inventor will be making a **course** on prosthetics .

Replace the underlined verb with the correct verb to make a **collocation** .

D: Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets .

1. Metals when they are heated .(expansion , expand , expansive)
2. You shouldyour child against polio .
(inoculate , inoculable , inoculation)
3. Scientists have already developed brain implants that improve
(visual , vision , visualize)
4. The house was built withmaterials but in a new style . (convention)
5. The soldier wasinjured . (mortality)

امتحان الوحدة الثانية و الثالثة – الأستاذ: فراس أبو كرم)

Question Three :

A: **It appears that** health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the region .

B: **The aim of the report** is to show health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the region .

* Which sentence indicates **conclusion** .

* Which sentence indicates **introduction** .

B: Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows .

Our computers and mobile phones will tell us when to wake up , eat and sleep .

Identify the type of **rhetorical device** used in the above sentence .

Question Four : Choose the suitable item

1. We needed warm clothes when we went to London . Wethe(old weather . (weren't used to , didn't use to , aren't used to)
2. I just got glasses this week , and Ithem yet , so I am still having difficulty . (am not used to wearing , didn't use to wear , am not use to wearing)
3. I think televisionbetter than it is now . Most of the programs these days are just reality TV . (used to be , are used to be , are used to being)
4. Firas has been practicing the oud really hard and now heit . (is used to playing , used to play , was used to playing)
5. Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if youmuch exercise . (are not used to doing , used to do , did not use to doing)
6. My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year . He says hethere now . (is used to living , didn't use to living , used to live)
7. Can I call you tonight after 6 p.m , or will youdinner with your family then ? (be having , have had , having)
8. I can't call my dad right now . He boarding the plane . It takes off in an hour . (will be , will have , will)
9. This time tomorrow , we'll be celebrating because weour exams . (will be finishing , will have finished , will finishing)

QUESTION Five : A :EDITING

امتحان الوحدة الثانية و الثالثة – الأستاذ: فراس أبو كرم)

1. Two grammar mistake , one punctuation mistake and two spelling mistakes .

In the future , robots will be do more and more jobs in hospitals . In USA , the UK and Australia , hospitals are using robots to interact with patients after they have had operations , collect drags from the hospital pharmacy ; and even visit patients in the word when the doctor is not available .

2. Five grammar mistake , one punctuation mistake and thee spelling mistakes .

Scientists have successfully invent a prosthatic hand with a sense of touch . It was an exciting new invention , whose they plan develop .It is possible that , in the not-too-distant future ; similar arteficial arms and legs will have take the place of today's limps .

B: Guided information :

Read the information below and write two sentences about **the harmful effects of anger on health**

*Headaches

*Sleep problems

*Digestive problems

*High blood pressure

C: FRRE WRITING :

1. Write an essay about the implications will happen to the world if people live longer . How technology help us to improve life expectancy ?
2. Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East .

٥٦٩٥٢٢١٦٥

امتحان الوحدة الثانية و الثالثة - الأستاذ: فراس أبو كرم

Scientists have successfully invented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch . It is an exciting new invention , which they plan to develop . It is possible that, in the not-too distant future, similar artificial arms and legs will have taken the place of today's prosthetic limbs .

Dennis Sorensen , a 39-years-old from Denmark , was the first person to try out the new invention . After losing his left hand in an accident , he had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years . The new hand , which was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists , was a huge improvement .

With it , Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects , but he could also feel them . ' When I held an object , I could feel if it was soft or hard, round or square,' he explained . He said that the sensations were almost the same as the ones he felt with his other hand .

Unfortunately, Sorensen was only taking part in trials , and the equipment is not ready for general use yet . He was only allowed to wear it for a month, for safety reasons. So now he has his old artificial hand back . However, he hopes that soon he will be wearing the new type of hand again . He is looking forward to the time when similar artificial limbs are available for the thousands of people who need them . He will have helped to transform their lives .

1. Dennis Sorensen was able to do many things by wearing the new hand . Write down two of these things .
2. Dennis Sorensen was allowed to wear the new hand just for a month for many reasons . Write down them .
3. Two prosthetic limbs are mentioned in the article . Write down them .
4. Scientists from two countries developed (invented) the prosthetic hand with a sense of touch . Write down their nationalities .
5. Quote the sentence which shows the body part Dennis Sorensen lost .
6. Quote the sentence which shows Dennis Sorensen wore the new hand for a short period of time .
7. Find a word in the text which is **synonymous** to " **appendages** " .
8. Find a word in the text which is **synonymous** to " **artificial** " .
9. Find a word in the text that is the **opposite** of " **natural** " .
- ✓ 10. Suggest three problems prosthetic limbs cause .
- ✓ 11. Prosthetic limbs improve peoples' lives . Think of this statement , and in two sentences , write your point of view .

امتحان الوحدة الثانية و الثالثة - الأستاذ: فراس أبو كرم (0799522160

B: Literature Spot

Read the following lines from *I Remember* , then answer the questions

I remember, I remember,

The fir trees dark and high;

I used to think their slender tops

Were close against the sky:

It was a childish ignorance,

But now 'tis little joy

To know I'm farther off from heav'n

Than when I was a boy

- الاعتقاد الخاطئ
1. What was the false belief (thought) which the poet had about fir trees ?
 2. Why is the poet worried now (at the present) ?
 3. What was the poet ignorant about ?
 4. Which lines show that the poet has lost his youthful joy and optimism ?
 5. What did the last three lines of the stanza suggest ?
 6. Why has the poet lost his youthful joy and optimism ?
 7. What is the name of the tree ?

الأستاذ : فراس أبو كرم (0799522160)

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

In order to deal successfully with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an expansion programme . Building started in 2011 CE . The hospital will have more than doubled its capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3500 per year to 9000 .

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

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

1. There are many reasons that make patients from other countries visit the centre . Write down two of these reasons .
 2. The hospital will do many procedures to expand (become bigger) . Write down four of these procedures .
 3. What does the underlined word (where) mean .
 4. Replace the underlined phrase (deal successfully with) with the correct phrasal verb that has the similar meaning .
 5. Suggest three causes of cancer .
 6. Suggest three ways to prevent cancer .
 7. Suggest 3 things that can be done to help Jordan cope with the increase in population .
- ⑧ This increase in population will affect Jordan's health facilities . Think of this statement , and in two sentences , write down your point of view .

رأبابة اامامه لبعنه لثانبه ولبلاله - لاساذ :- فراس أبوكرم
(0799522166)

السؤال الأول :- لعقبة

1.
 1. advances in education التعليم من التقدم
 2. advances in economic conditions الاقتصادي الاحوال
 3. advances in Sanitation, diet and housing
2.
 1. the low infant mortality rate معدل الوفيات المنخفضة للرضع
 2. the excellent healthcare system الخدمة الصحية الممتازة نظام
3.
 1. a strong work force أيدي عاملة قوية
 2. economic benefits for the whole country فوائد اقتصاديه على كل البلد
4.
 1. the life expectancy has risen ارتفع متوسط العمر المتوقع
 2. the infant mortality rates declined معدل وفيات المواليد الجدد انخفض
5.
 1. primary healthcare facilities الاساسية (الرئيسية)
 2. advanced medical facilities المتقدمة
6. " This is largely due to the country's Commitment to making priority . "

7. Commitment تكويد/ التزام

8.
 1. where: remote areas of the country المناطق البعيدة من البلد
 2. which: Jordan's healthy population growth النمو السكاني في الأردن

9. مشرق
1. polio شلل الأطفال
 2. measles الحصبة
 3. chicken pox جدري الماء

10. مسجود
1. cholera الكوليرا
 2. malaria الملاريا
 3. polio شلل الأطفال

11. I agree because healthy people can work and make money. Also, they don't go to hospitals for medication
- الذمكار العقده
يكيوا
لعملا
المد
للمستشفيات ليرضوا
لللعلاج

B:

1. creeping like snail يزحف كاللغز
2.
 1. mewling يبكي
 2. puking يستفرغ
3. snail اللغز

0799522160

واجبة امتحان لوحدة لسانية وثالثة - الأستاذ: فؤاد أبو بكر

- 4. 1. babyhood
- 2. boyhood
- 5. creeping like snail يزحف كالسحرة
- 6. creeping like snail

- 2. inoculate → (فعل) يُطعم
- 3. vision الرؤية
- improve → تحسين

- A: السؤال الثاني ::
- 1. Complementary مكمل لبعضه (تكميل)
 - 2. bounced back استعاد عافية
 - 3. monitor مراقب / جهاز مراقبه
 - 4. cope with يتعامل بنجاح مع
 - 5. Obese بدنيه جدا
 - 6. antibodies أجسام مناعية
 - 7. ailments : أمراض خفيفة
 - 8. dementia : فقدان الذاكرة / الخرف
 - 9. a white elephant : مشروع فاشل

- 4. Conventional تقليدي
- materials مواد
- 5. mortally بشكل قاتل
- injured جرح

- B:
- out of the blue فجأ
- C:
- attending للتقديم

- السؤال الثالث :-
- توصية (استنتاج/ خلاصة)
- A: 1. Conclusion
- It appears that ...
- recommendation = conclusion توصية
2. introduction مقدمة
- The aim of the report ... التقرير

- D: الاستقانه
- 1. expand تتسع
 - الجملة تتبعها فعل
 - Metals المعادن

- الفرد B :-
- Personification التشبيه
- السؤال الرابع :-
- 1. weren't used to
 - 2. am not used to wearing
 - 3. used to be
 - 4. is used to playing

(0799522160)

اجابة امتحان الوحدة الثانية والثالثة - الأستاذ : فواز أبو كرم

5. are not used to doing

6. is used to living

7. be having

8. will be

9. will have finished

B: Guided Writing

⇒ There are many harmful effects of anger on health such as headaches and sleep problems. Also, other harmful effects are digestive problems and high blood pressure.

الأسئلة الخامس : A : Editing

1. will be doing more
مستقبل مستمر

2. USA → the USA

3. and even → and even

4. drugs أدوية

5. ward جناح في مستشفى

1. invent → invented
مضارع تام

2. it was an → it is an (زمن لفترة)
(مضارع)

3. whose → which

4. plan develop → to develop
يخطط

5. will have take → taken
مستقبل تام

6. similar → similar

7. prosthetic صناعي

8. artificial صناعي

9. limbs أطراف / أعضاء

الإنشاء :- إظهار الطبيعة التي سجدت للعالم
إذا الناس عاشت طويلا . كيف التكنولوجيا
تساعد على تحسين متوسط العمر المتوقع

Our life ^{متوسط العمر المتوقع} expectancies have
increased ^{تزايد} ^{بشكل كبير} ^{خلال} dramatically over the
past years. ^{الماضوية} ^{السنوات}

We have seen ^{تطور} ^{شودنا} improvement in
medical ^{المهنية} technologies such as
vaccines and medicine. Also ^{الطعام (اللقاح)} ^{الدواء}

You can read information on ^{اللياقة البدنية} health and fitness and find
tips on how to live a healthier ^{نصائح} ^{أكثر} ^{صحية} lifestyle. ^{نمط حياة}

Many ^{إلى} ^{سجدت} implications will happen to
the world if people live longer. ^{العالم}
Old people will control ^{السياسة} policy and
there will be little chance for ^{فرصة} ^{منهنية} the young to get a job. ^{وظيفة} ^{للشباب} ^{للوصول}

اصح

واجبة قطعة " منسية حدث سير "

1.
 1. pick up ^{الاشياء ليقطف} objects
 2. manipulate ^{الاشياء ليحكم} objects
 3. feel ^{شعر بالاشياء} objects
2.
 1. Sorensen was only taking ^{تجارب} part ^{شيك} in trials
 2. the equipment is not ^{ليس} ready ^{للاستخدام العام} for general use yet. ^{جاهزه}
3.
 1. artificial arms
 2. artificial legs
4.
 1. Swiss
 2. Italian
5. " After losing his ^{ديه اليسرى} left hand in an ... for nine years. "
6. " He was only allowed to wear it ^{لشهر} for a month , for safety reasons. "
7. limbs
8. prosthetic
9. prosthetic ^{صناعي} / artificial

10

1. shoulder problems
مشاكل في الكتف
2. sweating ^{تعرق}
3. expensive ^{ليجهد} to repair ^{مكلفه}

11

I agree because you ^{تشعر بالرضا عند لفت} feel self-satisfied . Also ^{الذي} it gives hope ^{الذي} to those who ^{يريدونها} wear it

B. الأدب

1. I used to think their slender tops were close against the sky
2. آخر سطره
3. size of the world ^{جميع العالم}
4. آخر 3 أسطر
5. the poet has lost his joy ^{سعادته} and optimism ^{نقد} ^{تفادله}
6. آخر سطره
7. fir

14

راجابة قففة "مركز الحسين للسرطان"

1. 1. its excellent reputation ^{سمته}
 2. its lower costs ^{تكاليفه المنخفضة}
 3. cultural and language similarities ^{تقارب في اللغة}

2. 1. they will have added 182 ^{أضفوا}
 extra beds ^{سرير}
 2. bigger units for different ^{وحدات أكبر}
 departments, including ^{أقسام}
 radiotherapy.
 3. New adult and paediatric ^{والأطفال}
 wards will have opened ^{جديده}
 4. a special ten-floor ^{مبنى}
 outpatients' building ^{عيادات خارجية}

3. Amman

4. cope with ^{تعاقل بتواجه مع}
5. 1. smoking ^{التدخين}
 2. not eating healthy food ^{عدم تناول طعام}
 3. not playing sport ^{عدم لعب الرياضة}
6. 1. not smoking
 2. eating healthy food
 3. playing sport

7.

1. build more hospitals ^{بناء}
 2. build more health centres ^{مراكز صحية}
 3. build more dental ^{طب أسنان}
 clinics ^{عيادات}

8.

I agree because there ^{التفاهة}
 will be shortage in ^{نقص}
 beds and medicine. Also ^{الدواء}
 viruses will spread ^{تنتشر}
^{الفيروسات}

السَّيِّدُ . فراس أبو بكر

0799522160

امتحانات علمي لوجدهم الرابعة والخامسة

ثلاثة تصح

Question One : Read the following text carefully , then answer the questions that follows .

- Ibn Rushd was a famous Islamic polymath who was born in Cordoba , Al-Andalus , in the twelfth century . During his lifetime , he was widely known and respected for his teaching and his books . Even now , nearly nine hundred years after his birth , he is still remembered as a great scholar , scientist and writer . In fact , he is even remembered in space because scientists named an asteroid (that's a rock which orbits the sun) after him , in honour of his great contributions to astronomy .
- Ibn Bassal was a writer , a scientist and an engineer who lived in AL-Andalus in the eleventh century CE . His great passions were botany , which is the study of plants , and agriculture . One of the many things which Ibn Bassal achieved was A book of Agriculture . The book consisted sixteen chapters which explain how best to grow trees , fruit and vegetables , as well as herbs and sweet-smelling flowers ; perhaps the most famous chapter of all was the one that described how to treat different types of soil . Ibn Bassal also worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water and digging wells . He designed water pumps and irrigation systems .
- Jabir ibn Hayyan is probably the founder of chemistry . He is most well known for the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid. He also built a set of scales which changed the way in which chemists weighed items in a laboratory . His scales could weigh things over 6000 times smaller than a kilogram.

Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer . He made ground-breaking discoveries in many of these fields, but it is probably his work in arithmetic and geometry that has made him most famous .

1. People respect Ibn Rushd for two causes . Write down them .
2. Al-Kindi was a polymath . Write down four examples of his areas of knowledge .
3. Al-Kindi's work in two fields made him very famous . Write down them .
4. Quote the sentence which shows that Al-Kindi was a true polymath .
5. Quote the sentence which shows the unusual way of honoring Ibn Rushd .
6. Quote the sentence which shows the definition of botany .
7. Quote the sentence which shows the instrument which weighs very light things .
8. Quote the sentence which shows the characteristic (^{ميزة} feature / quality) that made the scales which Jabir ibn Hayyan invented distinguished (famous) .

9. Find a word which means "innovative" .
10. Find a word which means "the person who starts something new" .
11. Find a word which means "the study of numbers" .
12. Find a word which means "the branch of mathematics concerned with properties , measurements of points and lines" .
13. Suggest three ways of honouring scientists .
14. Some say that it was easier in the past to reach such high level of achievements in comparison with the present day . Think of this statement , and in two sentences , write your point of view
15. " I prefer a life with width to a narrow one with length ." Think of this quotation , and in two sentences , write your point of view .

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

1. The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman 1 .
The mosque that
2. Tokyo is a huge city . It's the capital of Japan .
Tokyo ,

Question Three :The following questions are in American English . Rewrite them in British English .

1. Zain didn't travel to Canada last fall .
2. The trunk of the car is full of trash
3. Joud just had her cookies .
4. You didn't practice your dialog well .

Question Four : EDITING:

(three spelling mistakes , five grammar mistakes, one punctuation mistake)

The person who is believes to be responsible for the design of the tower , where was originally a minarit , is the mathamatician and astronomar Jabir ibn Aflah . The architect of the tower was Ahmad Ben Baso , which begun work in 1184 CE . He died before the tower is completed in 1198 CE ?

الأستاذ: فراس أبو كرم (0799522160)

م

الأستاذ :-
فارس أبو بكرم
0799522160

الإجابة النموذجية للامتحان على لوحة الرابعة والخامسة

السؤال الأول :- إجابة

1. 1. For his teaching تعليمه
2. For his books كتبه
2. 1. maths رياضيات
2. chemistry كيمياء
3. music لموسيقى
4. philosophy فلسفة
5. astronomy علم الفلك
3. 1. arithmetic علم الحساب
2. geometry علم الهندسة
4. " Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher --- and astronomer."
5. " In fact, he is even remembered in space --- of his great contributions to astronomy."
6. " His great passions were botany, which is - - - agriculture."
7. " His scales could weigh things over --- than a kilogram."
8. نف جواب

9. ground-breaking مُبتكر/جديد

10. Founder مؤسس

11. arithmetic علم الحساب

12. geometry علم هندسة الأشكال

13. 1. give them prizes جوائز

2. give them money

3. make programmes برامج

for them on TV تلفاز

4. put their photos صورهم

on coins عملات

14. I don't agree because

there was no access to

the Internet. Also,

they should travel to

get information.

15. I agree because a person

should work hard and

always try in order to

invent or discover. Also,

a person should not spend

his time lazy and try

not to achieve.

اصح

السؤال الثاني :-

1. was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I was the Great Mosque in Cordoba.

أو

was built in Cordoba in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I was the Great Mosque.

2. which is the capital of Japan & is a huge city.

السؤال الثالث :-

1. Zain hasn't travelled to Canada last Autumn.
2. The boot of the car is full of rubbish.
3. Joud has just had her biscuits.
4. you haven't practised your dialogue well.

السؤال الرابع :-

1. is believed
2. where → which
3. which → who
4. begun → began
5. is completed → was completed
6. CE ? → CE رب

الزمن ما قبل

7. minaret مئذنة مسجد
8. mathematician عالم في الرياضيات
9. astronomer علم فلك

Ashraf AB رفع بواسطة
-الأسطورة-

Ashraf AB رفع بواسطة

الاسطورة : فراس ابو كرم

اصح