



# English



2016-2017

## المستوى الثالث

Functions  
Editing  
Guided Writing  
Free Writing  
IPA  
Literature Spot

مجهزة خصيصا لتسهيل الحفظ وفهم القواعد بطريقة مباشرة وميسرة

**اعداد سائد دهيمش**

✓ أكاديمية الليث التعليمية - البدار - 0795476002

✓ مركز ابو دريع الثقافي - صويلح - 0798484544

✓ مركز الطيبة الخضراء الثقافي - خربة السوق - 0785307556

✓ مركز المدينة الثقافي - دوار المدينة الرياضية - 0796208580

✓ أكاديمية هبة للتعليم الذكي - الهاشمي الشمالي - 0798661467

✓ أكاديمية الطاقة الابداعية - شفا بدران - 0795679666

## Functions (3 points)

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Indicating <u>consequence</u> :              | In this way...<br>As a consequence...<br>Therefore...   |
| Indicating/Expressing <u>opposition</u> :    | However, ...<br>Whereas...<br>Despite ...<br>Although, ...<br>On one hand, ... On the other hand, ...<br>In spite of this, ...<br>On the contrary, ...<br>Conversely, ... |
| Expressing continuation or <u>addition</u> : | Furthermore, ...<br>Likewise, ...<br>One reason for this is ...<br>In addition,   |

ساند دھیمش

## Editing (4 points)

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes. (One grammar mistake, one punctuation mistake and two spelling mistakes). Find out these four mistakes and correct them. Write the correct answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

Coffee, chess, flying, the clock, windmills, algebra, soap, the foantain pen, crystal glasses, inokulation, and carpets...What all these items have in common is their origins, They all have their roots in Arab or Islamic discoveries or inventions make in the past. It was the time when Arab and Islamic rulers established one of the largest empires in history.

Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acubuncture and other forms of complementary medicine: If patients wanted to receive this kind of non-convintional treatment, they used to have to consult a private practitioner who is likely not to have a medical degree.

**SB /P.42** Edit the following text. There are two grammar mistakes and three punctuation mistakes. Find and correct them.

Scientists will say that exercise is not only important for general fitness; but that it is also good for the brain, it helped us concentrate better? As a result, we perform better in exams.

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**SB /P.25** Edit the following text. There are two grammar mistakes and three spelling mistakes. Find and correct them.

In the near future, a new ' bionic eye ' will have helped people with failing eyesite to see again. A devise inside the eye picks up an image from a small camera attached to a pair of sunglasses and send it to the brian, which interprets it as vision.

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**Edit the following text which has grammar mistakes, spelling mistakes, articles mistakes, punctuation mistakes and British-American differences mistakes. Note that the text is written in British English.**

ibn Rushd was an famous Islamic poliymath who was born in Cordoba, al-Andalus, in a 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 becuase scientists named an asteroid (that's a rock which orbits the sun) after him, in honor of his great contributions to astronomy.



**Remember:****Capital letter mistakes:**

1. At the beginning of the sentence and paragraph.
2. Titles: Mr. Mrs. Ms Dr Sir King Minister Prof Madam...
3. The names of organizations, companies, and their initials:
4. Abbreviations and acronyms:  
H.K.J UK USA NATO UNRWA KHCC GDP .....
5. Days of the week and months:  
'Sunday, Wednesday ..... / April, June....'
6. Countries, cities, nationalities, languages, Religions:  
Japan/ Dubai /Jordanians / English, Arabic ..Italian  
Religions: ' Islam, Christianity, Judaism ...'
7. Directions only in geographical and Place names:  
East Africa South pole The Pacific /The Dead Sea/ Asia/ Irbid .....
8. Proper nouns: Salma. lubna Omar Farida Wesam. Joe ....
9. The pronoun: "I"
10. After (. ? !): ! . ?  
Marvelous! The statue's colors are wonderful .... How? Is this .....
11. At the beginning of a quotation: "*He is the best.....*"
12. Paper titles: **Quran** Bible Newspaper(Al-Dostor, Al-Ghad .....

# Guided Writing

## Punctuations:

. ; : ? ' "... " ( ) [ ] , ! - / \_

## Linking words:

| Example  | Adding ...  | contrasting  | Summarising  |
|--|---|--|--|
| For example<br>for instance<br>such as<br>like | moreover<br>as well as<br>then<br>furthermore<br>and<br>In addition to,<br>.Also,<br>, too. | but<br>on one hand,<br>on the other<br>hand<br>although<br>Nevertheless<br>However | Finally<br>to sum up<br>in conclusion<br>to conclude |

**Read the information below, and write two sentences about the benefits of studying abroad.**

- build valuable job skills.
- be self- confident
- make friends.
- understand own and other cultures.

## **Suggested answer:**

There are many benefits of studying abroad such as building valuable job skills and being self-confident. In addition to making friends as well as understanding own and other cultures.

## نماذج مقترحة للكتابة الموجهة (المقيدة)

## للفعل الواقع في بداية الجملة نضيف -ing

إذا جاء العنوان اسما مفردا وبدأ بإحدى المقدمات التالية:

(The main) purpose/ goal/ aim/ target...

..... is to ..... , ..... and to .....

إذا جاء العنوان جمع وبدأ بإحدى المقدمات التالية:

(The main) purposes/ goals/ aims/ targets...

..... are to ..... , ..... and to .....

إذا بدأ العنوان بالكلمات الجمع وأحيانا الكلمات تسبق بـ some

There are many ..... such as ..... and ..... Also, .....

إذا كان العنوان سؤال وبدأ بـ What + **modal** + happen to  
 مع حذف علامة السؤال وحذف What ..... happen to أو ما شابهها مما سبق ونقل  
 المودل أيضا وضعة في نهاية العنوان

..... should ..... , ..... and .....

استخدم النموذج التالي إذا كان العنوان سؤال (بدا بأداة سؤال متبوعة بفعل مساعد)  
 مع حذف علامة السؤال وأداة السؤال والفعل المساعد الذي يلي أداة السؤال

Wh - (do, does, did, am, is, are, was, were, has, have, have) .....?

..... to ..... , ..... and to .....

Adventurous ... / Successful ... / Hardworking إذا بدأ العنوان بصفة مثل

..... have some qualities such as ..... and ..... Also, .....

How .. نحذف

How to..... إذا بدأ العنوان بسؤال

There are many ways..... such as ..... and ..... Also, .....

**Read the information below, and then in your Answer Booklet, write two sentences using the given notes about Qasr Bashir. Use the appropriate linking words.**

**Location:** Jordanian desert.

**Date of construction:** beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century

**Purpose of building:** protection of the Roman borders.

**Description of building:** huge towers, 23 rooms.

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**Read the information below, and then in your Answer Booklet, write two sentences using the given notes about adventurous people. Use the appropriate linking words.**

- like to do challenging experiences .
- have strong determination to achieve their goals .
- survive in difficult situations .

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**Read the information below, and then in your Answer Booklet, write two sentences using the given notes about how to communicate effectively. Use the appropriate linking words.**

- listen carefully to others .
- build on others' ideas .
- pay attention to non-verbal cues .
- think before responding .

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**Suggested Answers:**

Adventurous people have some special qualities such as they like to do challenging experiences and they have strong determination to achieve their goals. In addition, they can survive in difficult situations.

To be able to communicate effectively you should follow some advice such as you should listen carefully to others and build on others' ideas. In addition, you should pay attention to non-verbal cues, for example facial expressions as well as you should think before responding to others.

**Short biography:**

- Musa al-Khwarizmi
- Born in Khawarizm in 780 BE
- Write the earliest Islamic works on arithmetic and algebra
- Introduce the Greek mathematical knowledge to the Arabs.

**How to train brains?**

- Do puzzles or quizzes.
- Read more books.
- Study subjects on Internet.

**Suggested Answer:**

People can train their brains by different ways such as doing puzzles or quizzes, reading more books as well as studying a subject on the Internet.



**CV...**

|                                      |                                  |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Name and age</b>                  | Mr. Adam / 1987 / Irbid – Jordan |
| <b>Appearance</b>                    | Tall / green eyes / Well-built   |
| <b>Family background / education</b> | father / doctor. mother / nurse  |
| <b>Occupation</b>                    | Engineer since 1999              |
| <b>Hobbies and interests</b>         | playing football / swimming      |

**Suggested answer:**

Mr. Adam, a Jordanian engineer, was born in Irbid in 1987. Mr. Adam is tall with green eyes and well-built body. His father is a doctor and his mother is a nurse. He has been an engineer since 1999. He likes football and swimming

**How to send the same email to several people?**

Type your email.

Select the email addresses you want to send an email to.

Press send to many.

**Suggested answer:**

There are many ways to send the same email to several people; First, typing your email. Then selecting the email addresses you want to send an email to. Finally, pressing send to many.

**How to pass the exams? (1)**

Study carefully in details. (2)

Answer many questions from the activity book. (3)

Ask my teachers the difficult questions. (4)

Be quiet and calm during the exams. (5)

**Tips on how to do well in school.**

Do all of your assigned homework.

Sleep and wake up early.

Study carefully in details.

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**How to Be a Good Brother or Sister**

Play a game with them.

Never hit them.

Help them with their homework.

Spend some quality time with them.

Take them to the park or the petting zoo.

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**How to live a healthy life.**

- do regular exercise

- have a healthy diet

- get enough sleep

- exercise our brains

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| Phones   | Advantages                      | disadvantages    |
|----------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Mobile   | carry with you, small and light | Expensive, noisy |
| Landline | long conversations, cheap       | Large, heavy     |

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**Purposes of building dams (1)**

Save water. (2)

Irrigate plants. (3)

Generate electricity. (4)

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**Suggested Answers:**

**1. There are many** purposes of building dams for example; **saving** water, **irrigating** plants **and** **generating** electricity.

**2. There are several** purposes of building dams **such as** **saving** water **and** **irrigating** plants. **Another thing is** **generating** electricity.

**Name:** Ali Bin Nafi'**Date:** (born- died) Iraq, 789 CE - Spain, 857 CE.**Occupation:** gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad.**Achievements:** established the first music school in the world.  
the person who introduced the oud to Europe.

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**Name:** Jabir ibn Hayyan**Date of Birth:** 722 CE.**Date of Death:** 815 CE.**Occupation:** Famous chemist.**Achievements:** The founder of chemistry and built a set of scales.

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**Suggested Answers:**

Ali ibn Nafi' was born in Iraq in 789 CE and died in Spain in 857 CE. He was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad. Also, he established the first music school in the world and was the person who introduced the oud to Europe.

Jabir Ibn Hayyan was born in 722 CE and died in 815 CE. He was a famous chemist. Also, he was the founder of chemistry and built a set of scales.

**Name:** Mahmoud Darwish.

**Date (born and died):** 1942 - 2008

**Professions:** poet and author.

**Achievements:** - Leaves and Olives and Wigless Birds

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Write a brief biography using the given notes about Ibn Bassal. Use the appropriate linking words.

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>Name</b>                     | Ibn Bassal.   |
| <b>Date</b>                     | lived in the eleventh century CE  |
| <b>Location</b>                 | Al-Andalus  |
| <b>Occupation and interests</b> | - writer, scientist and engineer<br>- interested in botany and agriculture  |
| <b>Achievements</b>             | writing A Book of Agriculture; designing water pumps and irrigation systems |
| <b>Legacy</b>                   | agricultural instructions and advice  |

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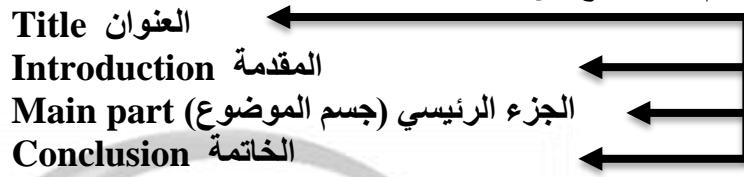
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## Free writing (7 points)

الكتابة ممتعة ومثيرة.  
كتابة الموضوع في تقريباً 120 كلمة .  
تقدير ماذا يطلب منك السؤال .. (عن ماذا يتحدث الموضوع ) ؟

- a. Discursive Essay...
- b. Descriptive Essay
- c. An Argumentative Essay
- d. Summary Of An Article
- e. Report ...

قسّم الموضوع إلى هذه العناصر:



- ☐ أبدا الموضوع بجمله رئيسية تحتوي مجملها على فكرة الموضوع ككل.
- ☐ تجنب استخدام الجمل المعقدة والألفاظ المركبة التي توقعك في أخطاء أنت في غنى عنها
- ☐ استخدم الجمل ذات المعاني السهلة والبسيطة.
- ☐ اجتهد ثم اجتهد في تحسين خطك لان هذا يعطي انطبعا جيدا للمصحح ويسهل عليه فهم ما تريد تعبيره .
- ☐ استخدم أدوات الربط مع علامات الترقيم المناسبة لتنسيق الموضوع كما تعلمت في الكتابة الموجهة.
- ☐ مساعدة ؟ استنبط مقدمة وخاتمة مناسبتين تفضلها في كتابتك من خلال المواضيع الموجودة في الدوسيه.

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.....  
 ..... This subject is one of the most important  
 issues in our daily life. In this ..... I intend to write about  
 .....

There are ..... of .....such as..... as well as  
 .....

However, there are some .....of .....such as..... and.....

Finally, I hope that I have given enough and useful information about  
 ..... Suggesting good ideas and views that help to deal with it.

.....  
**I think that this subject is** a very important one to talk about in details because it has  
 strong relation and effect with our life.

There are many examples of .....  
**such as**.....and..... Also.....

Finally, I'd like to say that I hope I have given useful information that expresses my ideas  
 and views in this subject.

.....  
 The article discusses ....., which is an important example to discuss about  
 its main points and I think there are different argues that all the people take care of them  
 nowadays.

First of all, it has a lot of both positive and negative attentions.

I am going on to say that, whilst it ....., some people argue  
 that we ....., rather than .....

Whatever the opinion, it is clear that the .....

## Writing a Formal Letter

P.O. Box.....

Amman, Jordan

14<sup>th</sup> January 2017

P.O. Box 1582

اسم المكان الذي سترسل إليه الرسالة ....

اسم المدينة , ثم البلد....

Dear Sir / Madam,

## Introduction

.....

.....

الموضوع الرئيسي المطلوب منك



## Conclusion

.....

Yours Faithfully/sincerely

اسم المرسل:  
المكتوب في الامتحان



## How to write a Personal / Informal Letter?

P.O. Box.....  
Amman, Jordan  
14<sup>th</sup> January 2017

..... Title .....

اسم صديقك

Dear .....,

**How are you?** Really fine, I hope? How is your family? I hope that all of you are very well. I'm sorry that I haven't written to you for ages, and that's **because** I had final exams.

**Anyway**, I'm writing to **tell / ask** you about ..... موضوع الرسالة

**Well**, I have to finish now **as** I've got to do my homework. Please write back **and** let me know more about your latest news. Hope to hear from you soon.

Lots of love.

Yours sincerely,

..... الاسم: المكتوب في الامتحان

سائد دهيمش

**A wedding party.**

Last year I was invited to my friend's wedding party. The wedding started on Wednesday and ended on Saturday. Through these days the flag was raised and the house of the groom's family was decorated with small flags, balloons and so on.

People, friends and the groom's relatives came in the evening to the groom's house to spend their time and participate the groom in his pleasure. The young sang danced and shot fires in the air. On Thursday, the groom's family, relatives, and friends went by cars and busses to fetch the bride. There was a special car which was decorated for the bride. The bride was dressed a white traditional dress and wearing her valuable jewels. She was given the groom's family by her father.

On the next day, Saturday, the groom's family made a big meal for the relatives and the groom's fiends. Mansaf was offered at the wedding. After having the meal, the relatives and the groom's friends gave some money to the groom because it is a traditional thing. Next day, the newly- weds left for their honeymoon to Mekkah.

**Advantages and disadvantages of the internet.**

Using the internet offers you many advantages. All of the latest information is available to you, in your home, at any hour of the day or night. It is much faster and easier to surf the net in search of information from all over the world than to travel to libraries in dozens of countries. On-line shopping makes it possible to search through catalogues to find exactly what you want at the best price, saving both time and money. E-mail is also popular because it is faster than sending a letter and cheaper than a telephone conversation. However, the internet has several disadvantages. With so much information available, finding what you want can take hours. Multimedia web pages with photographs, music and video are attractive and they make downloading slow and boring. There is also too much advertising instead of real information. To sum up, the internet obviously has good and bad points. Fortunately, the system is improving all the time, and any problems which still exist can be solved.

**Body language.**

Body language is a good way to help people communicate because we communicate not only with words, but with body language too such as facial expressions, gestures and movements. The movements all are like words which help people to understand each other. If they have same language or different, and sometimes they do not need the speech to understand each other. Body language offers some definite advantages: First, to communicate with deaf and dumb people. Another advantage is to get benefits from other cultures even though they have different language, also to know about people feelings without asking them. On the other hand, body language has different meanings from culture to culture, so maybe a misunderstanding or miscommunication may happen between people. For example, in some cultures looking at someone in the eye is disrespectful, but in other cultures it is a way of showing you are being honest and truthful.

**Electricity is the greatest invention.**

Do you agree that electricity is the greatest invention? When I start to think, what the greatest invention of 20th century is, my first thought is the Internet or computers but then I think that those things cannot work without electricity, so I realized that electricity is the greatest invention in this century. There are many electrical things which are very important for people and they cannot live without them such as electric lights. In addition, in the past people could not do their work at night, but nowadays people can complete their work all through the night. In the summer people use ACs or fans, so they can bear the hot weather can. Also, in the winter, people use heaters to keep warm. Another benefit is that in the past people got information from books only, but now we can get a lot of information and entertainments from TV, books, computers and the Internet and so on. Also we have much work to do at home, for instance, washing clothes need a long time to be done so we use washing machine to wash them quickly. We use fridges to keep food fresh and then we can use another time. Nobody can live a good life without electricity

**The Importance of Sport.**

Sport is an important part of today's society and plays a large role in many people's lives. Now more than ever, sport events dominate headlines and athletes have become national heroes. The question is, does sport merit this kind of interest and attention?

From a social standpoint, sport plays a positive role in uniting people from different social backgrounds in support of their favorite team. This can aid people's understanding and tolerance of each other. However, just as sport unites people so it can divide them, as is often demonstrated by crowd violence at football matches. As far as education is concerned, sport is an important part of every child's schooling, as it plays a big role in both their physical and mental development. It teaches children how to work as a part of a team and cooperate with others, while at the same time improving physical condition. The only drawback to this is that children who are less able to perform well in sport are likely to feel inadequate in comparison to their more gifted classmates, which may affect their self-confidence. From an economic point of view, sport can be very profitable, as it attracts a lot of sponsorship and advertising. On the one hand this creates revenue for the sporting industry which allows for improvement and expansion. On the other hand large sums of money are often paid to event organizers to promote products such as cigarettes, which are harmful to one's health. In my opinion, sport should be used as much as possible to encourage people to lead a more healthy and peaceful life instead of being used to promote unhealthy products.

**A person who studies and works.**

Amer is a student in Irbid secondary school. He is sixteen years old. He has a part-time job in a supermarket. He is a cashier. He works for eight hours a day after he finishes school. He earns money, which he needs to help his family.

The problem he faces is that he gets tired every day after he finishes his work. He doesn't have enough time to do his homework. He gets lower marks in his exams. He finds it difficult to combine between job and school. He usually studies at work. He missed his friends and the school activities. Amer wants to work as a doctor in the future. He works because he needs the money at the moment. Most of his money goes to his family but he uses some to buy clothes and CDs. I think that he is successful. It is work that gives him self-respect.

## مواضيع تعبير مطروحة في الكتاب

Write two paragraphs discussing the role of technology in communication. How important do you think technology is when we communicate? Pay attention to the linking words.

Write a three-paragraph essay of 200 words discussing the advantages and disadvantages of using the Internet. Then share your work with the class.

Which do you think gives a clearer picture of participation in the arts in London, England? Why? Consider the following:

• Structure • register • vocabulary • content Now write a paragraph of 60 words summarising your preferred report.

Write a report about health facilities in your area. Remember to include a title, and supply factual information. Write about 200 words.

Think of three ways in which people will be living in the future.

Write about 80 words. Consider three of the following:

• at home • in a hospital • at school • at work

Write a summary paragraph of 80 words about someone from the past who made an important achievement. Write what it is that made them famous.

Research and write notes. Then, write two paragraphs about an invention, discovery or development.

Write two paragraphs about an arts or cultural event that you have been to or have read about. The first paragraph should say what was good about it, and the second should contain any criticisms that you may have.

‘Traditional crafts have no place in today’s society.’

Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer.

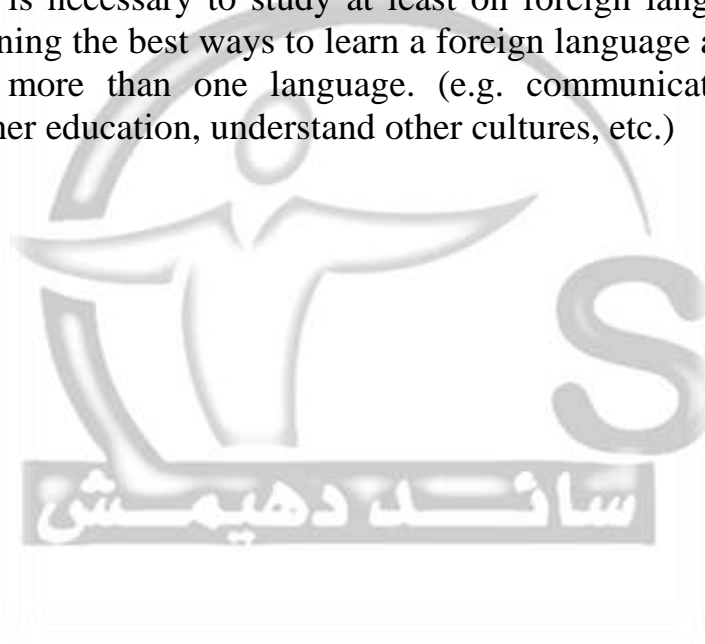
Write a four-paragraph essay agreeing or disagreeing with the statement below. ‘Large-scale building projects are certainly a necessity in the development of the modern world.’

Write an essay predicting medical advances by the year 2100 CE. Use some of the expressions from exercise 12. Write about 100 words.

‘I prefer a short life with width to a narrow one with length.’ Do you agree with Ibn Sina’s quote? Why/Why not? Try to use cleft sentences with defining and non-defining relative clauses in your answer.

## من السنوات السابقة

- Millions of people own mobile phones these days. Write a report mentioning the advantages and the disadvantages of mobile phones and advise people how to use their mobiles efficiently.
- Home accidents happen everywhere and every time. Write a report for your school magazine mentioning the causes of such accidents and the necessary precautions that should be taken to avoid them.
- Scientists have shown that people who have hobbies live happy lives compared with those who do not. Write an essay describing how hobbies can be beneficial for all people (e.g. keeping brains active, beating stress, helping people feel connected, etc.)
- Nowadays it is necessary to study at least on foreign language. Write an essay mentioning the best ways to learn a foreign language and the benefits of knowing more than one language. (e.g. communicate with others, continue higher education, understand other cultures, etc.)



## مواضيع مقترحة

Write a **report** describing some of the most important technological changes that have affected people's lives recently.

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In some countries every young person must serve two years of military service. Should we have a similar policy in Jordan? **Write an essay** stating your position on this issue and supporting it with convincing reasons. Be sure to explain your reasons in detail.

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A well-known football coach once said, "Winning isn't everything, it's the only thing." Do you agree or disagree with this statement? **Write an essay** in which you state your position and support it with convincing reasons.

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Your local school board is considering requiring students to take part in community service programs in order to graduate. What is your position concerning this issue? **Write a letter** to the members of the school board stating your position and supporting it with convincing reasons. Be sure to explain your reasons in detail.

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**“Write a blog post** for your school's website about those who played more violent video games were also more likely to see the world as a hostile place, to get into frequent arguments with teachers, and to be involved in physical fights.”

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Some people feel that the public school system does not adequately prepare students for the real world. Identify one improvement you think schools need to make in order to better prepare students for life after high school. **Write a letter** to the school board in which you describe this improvement and explain why it is needed.

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Write a **review** of a hotel or restaurant that you have been to. Write about **120** words.

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### تفکیر ناقد (مختارات)!

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? **Businesses should do anything they can to make a profit.** Use specific reasons and examples to support your position.

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Some students prefer to study alone. Others prefer to study with a group of students. **Which do you prefer?** Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

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**Decisions can be made quickly, or they can be made after careful thought.** Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The decisions that people make quickly are always wrong. Use reasons and specific examples to support your opinion.

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Some people believe that a college or university education should be available to all students. Others believe that higher education should be available **only to good students**. Discuss these views. Which view do you agree with? Explain why.

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# International Phonetic Alphabet

IPA الأبجدية الصوتية الدولية

Appendix 2: Pronunciation table


| Consonants |          | Vowels |                 |
|------------|----------|--------|-----------------|
| Symbol     | Key word | Symbol | Key word        |
| p          | pen      | i      | bit             |
| b          | back     | e      | bed             |
| t          | ten      | æ      | cat             |
| d          | day      | ɒ      | dog (Br E)      |
| k          | key      | ʌ      | cut             |
| g          | get      | ʊ      | put             |
| f          | fat      | ɔ      | about           |
| v          | view     | i      | happy           |
| θ          | thing    | u      | actuality       |
| ð          | then     |        |                 |
| s          | soon     | i:     | sheep           |
| z          | zero     | ɑ:     | father          |
| ʃ          | ship     | ɔ:     | four            |
| ʒ          | pleasure | u:     | boot            |
| h          | hot      | ɜ:     | bird (Br E)     |
| x          | loch     |        |                 |
| tʃ         | cheer    | eɪ     | make            |
| dʒ         | jump     | aɪ     | lie             |
| m          | sum      | ɔɪ     | boy             |
| n          | sun      | ɔʊ     | note (Br E)     |
| ŋ          | sung     | aʊ     | now             |
| w          | wet      | ɪə     | real            |
| l          | let      | eə     | hair (Br E)     |
| r          | red      | ʊə     | sure (Br E)     |
| j          | yet      | ʊə     | actual          |
|            |          | ɪə     | peculiar (Br E) |

## Special signs

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| / ˈ /  | shows main stress  |
| / ˌ /  | shows secondary stress   |
| / ɹ /  | means that there is a brief pause in the word and no sound comes out until the next letter is pronounced |
| (Br E) | British English pronunciation  |




SB: Page- 17

**Pronunciation: Using the International Phonetic Alphabet – IPA (1)****7**  Listen to the words. Match them with their phonetic transcriptions.


- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1 /'æŋɡrɪ/     | a importance |
| 2 /kɑ:m/       | b school     |
| 3 /sku:l/      | c exercise   |
| 4 /'eksəsaɪz/  | d angry      |
| 5 /ɪm'pɔ:təns/ | e calm       |

**Answers****1 d angry 2 e calm 3 b school 4 c exercise 5 a importance**

SB: Page-23

**Pronunciation: Using the International Phonetic Alphabet – IPA (2)****9**  Listen to these words. Write them using the IPA. Check your answers in a dictionary.

- 1 technology
- 2 audience
- 3 healthy
- 4 carrying

**Answers****1 /teknolədʒi/ 2 /'ɔ:diəns/ 3 /'helθi/ 4 /'kæɪɪŋ/****Pronunciation: Minimal pairs (2)****6**  Listen to each pair of words. Which sounds do you hear? Answer the questions.

- a Which words contain the **i** sound /ɪ/ and which contain the **ee** sound /i:/? Write **1** (/ɪ/) or **2** (/i:/) for each word.
- b Which words contain the **a** sound /æ/ and which contain the **ar** sound /ɑ:/? Write **1** (/æ/) or **2** (/ɑ:/) for each word.
- c Which words contain the **e** sound /e/ and which contain the **ir** sound /ɜ:/? Write **1** (/e/) or **2** (/ɜ:/) for each word.

**Answers**

- a. **1** fit, give, middle **2** been, dream, medium
  - b. **1** and, back, ran **2** bath, car, half
  - c. **1** best, egg, deaf **2** birthday, world, girl
- 
- 
-

## Literature spot

### Using Rhetorical Devices - البلاغة

#### Simile التشبيه

A figure of speech in which two essentially unlike things are compared, often in a phrase introduced by like or as.

- Some robots will look and sound very like humans, because technology will have advanced a great deal.
- Treatment and medicines will taste as delicious as real food.
- You were as brave as a lion.

#### Metaphor الإستعارة/ المجاز

A figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable.

- The world will be at your fingertips.
- The snow is a white blanket.
- The hospital was a refrigerator.
- The classroom was a zoo.

#### Onomatopoeia المحاكاة الصوتية

The act of creating or using words that include sounds that are similar to the noises the words refer to.

- Everywhere we go we will hear the constant buzz and hum of technology.
- Rooster says – cock-a-doodle-doo.
- The hissing of the snake is really frightening.

#### Personification تجسيد / تمثيل

The attribution of a personal nature or human characteristics to something non-human, or the representation of an abstract quality in human form.

- Our computers and mobile phones will take care of us, by telling us when to wake up, eat and sleep.
- The stars danced playfully in the moonlit sky.

## I remember I remember

By: Thomas Hood توماس هوود

He was a British poet and humorist (1799-1845). شاعر انجليزي كوميدي

- I remember, I remember, اتذكر, اتذكر  
 The house where I was born, المنزل الذي ولدت فيه  
 The little window where the sun نافذة صغيرة حيث الشمس  
 Came peeping in at morn; جاءت تختلس النظر صباحا  
 5 He never came a wink too soon, لم تتلاشى ابدا بسرعة  
 Nor brought too long a day, ولم تشرق طويلا  
 But now, I often wish the night لكن الان, اتمنى ان الليل  
 Had borne my breath away! قد اخذ انفاسي بعيدا!
- I remember, I remember, اتذكر, اتذكر  
 10 The roses, red and white, الازهار, حمراء وبيضاء  
 The vi'lets, and the lily-cups, وبنفسجية واتذكر فناجين الزنبق  
 Those flowers made of light! هذه الازهار المصنوعة من الضوء  
 The lilacs where the robin built, وازهار اليلك حيث طائر الحناء بنا عشه  
 And where my brother set وحيثما زرع اخي  
 15 The laburnum on his birthday, — شجر الأبنوس يوم ميلاده  
 The tree is living yet! الشجرة ما زالت حية حتى الان
- I remember, I remember, اتذكر, اتذكر  
 Where I was used to swing, حيث كنت اأترجح  
 And thought the air must rush as fresh معتقدا ان الهواء سيمر منعشا  
 20 To swallows on the wing; مداعبا اجنحة طيور السنونو  
 My spirit flew in feathers then, روحي حلقت باجنحة حينها  
 That is so heavy now, لكنها ثقيلة جدا الان  
 And summer pools could hardly cool وبرك الصيف يصعب ان تلتطف  
 The fever on my brow! الحمى على جبينني
- I remember, I remember, اتذكر, اتذكر  
 25 The fir trees dark and high; اشجار التنوب معتمة ومرتفعة  
 I used to think their slender tops كنت اظن ان قممها النحيلة  
 Were close against the sky: كانت قريبة من السماء  
 It was a childish ignorance, كانت تلك براءة (جهل) الطفولة  
 30 But now 'tis little joy لكن الان انها متعة قليلة  
 To know I'm farther off from heav'n لاعرف اني بعيدا عن السماء  
 Than when I was a boy. مما كنت طفلا

## Vocabulary &amp; Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. Why does the poet describe the sun as peeping in (line 4)?

لماذا يصف الشاعر الشمس بانها جاءت خلسة؟

It suggests that it slowly got brighter and brighter; at first it wasn't very bright.

2. How do the word wing (line 20) and the phrase flew in feathers (line 21) help us to work out the meaning of swallows (line 20)?

كيف تساعدنا كلمة جناح (سطر 20) وشبه الجملة طارت بريش (سطر 21) على معرفة كلمة سنونو (سطر 20).  
We know that wings and feathers are both things that birds have, and that they fly, so a swallow must be a kind of bird.

3. How does the poet contrast his memories of the past with the present day in the third stanza? Refer to the words in bold in your answer.

كيف يقارن الشاعر ذكرياته في الماضي مع الحاضر في المقطع الثالث من القصيدة؟ اشر الى الكلمات بالغامق في اجابتك؟

He remembers his childhood being very happy (My spirit flew in feathers then)

**but** now he is not so happy (That is so heavy now).

He also remembers the summer pools that he probably used to enjoy cooling off and swimming in on hot summer days, **but** says that he is so ill now that they wouldn't be able to cool him down (And summer pools could hardly cool / The fever on my brow!).

4. In line 29, the poet refers to his 'childish ignorance'. What was he ignorant about?

ما هي براءة الطفولة الذي يتحدث عنها الشاعر؟

The poet was ignorant about the size of the world; he used to think that the tops of the fir trees nearly touched the sky. The poet probably thought this because he was short and the trees were so tall that he thought they must touch the sky.

1- In the second stanza, the poet expresses amazement that a tree (where my brother set / the laburnum on his birthday) is still living, many years after it was planted. What does this tell us about the poet's views of our relationship with nature?

He is amazed by, and in admiration of, how trees can live so long, whereas people come and go. It's clear, from his fond recollections of flowers (roses, lilies, violets, lilacs) and birds (the robin), that the poet has derived a great deal of pleasure from nature.

2- The last three lines of the third and fourth stanzas suggest that the author has lost his youthful joy and optimism. Do you agree with this viewpoint? Justify your answer.

I agree with this viewpoint. The author seems to have lost his youthful joy and optimism. He compares the past and the present, saying that in the past he was full of life and thus happier. **Now** he is getting towards the end of his life and he does not have the joy and optimism (My spirit ... is so heavy now).

The poet suggests that **he is ill** (The fever on my brow) **and unhappy**.

However, the poem also suggests that the poet is worried about what will happen after his death. He is concerned that as a child he was closer to heaven than he is now (To know that I'm farther off from heav'n / Than when I was a boy.)

## Activity Book / P.56

1. Read lines 3-6 what rhetorical device **الاسلوب البلاغي** does the poet use to describe the sun?

Quote any other examples of this device from the poem?

\***personification** is used to describe the sun :

1. I often wish the night/ had done my breath away.
2. My spirit flew in feathers then
3. Summer pools could hardly cool /the fever on my brow.

2. Read line 19, the word **رشد** is an example of **onomatopoeia**, are there any other examples of onomatopoeia within the poem.

1. Swing
2. Fresh

الشاعر بعيدا عن السماء (...)

3. Why do you think the poet might be (farther off from heav'n now) discuss all possible meanings of this statement?

I think that the poet is an adult now and has lost the 'childish ignorance' that he had when he was a younger.

## All the World's a Stage ما العالم الا مسرح

SB :82

By William Shakespeare (from *As you like it*, Act II Scene VI)

All the world's a stage,

**Boyhood stage** . يذكر مرحلة ميلاد الانسان على هذه الارض كرجل او امرأة

And all the men and women merely players;

وجميع الرجال والنساء هم مجرد ممثلين

They have their exits and their entrances,

يجيوا ويموتوا

And one man in his time plays many parts, ...

ورجل واحد في زمانه يلعب أكثر من دور

At first, the infant,

اولاً, الرضيع

**Childhood stage** . يصف مرحلة الطفولة والتي يكون فيها طالب مدرسي وبحاجة الى رعاية

Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms.

يبكي ويتقيأ بين أذرع المربية

Then the whining schoolboy, with his satchel

ثم تلميذ المدرسة الأنان, مع حقيبته

And shining morning face, creeping like snail

ووجهه الصباحي المشرق, يزحف كالحلزون

Unwillingly to school. ...

كرها للمدرسة

**Early adulthood Stage**

يصبح جندي بطل مقاتل باحثاً عن السمع والشم والشهرة الوهميه وان كان في خطر.

Then a soldier,

ثم جندي

Full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard,

ممتلئ بالأقسام الغريبة وملتحن عالفهد

Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel,

غيور على الشرف, مفاجئ وسريع في المعارك

Seeking the bubble reputation

يسعى الى وهم الصيت والشهرة

Even in the cannon's mouth.

حتى في الخطر الجسيم

**Late adulthood Stage**

ينتقل الى مرحلة الحكمة والرزانة وان الحياة تهدأ بالنسبة لشكله وطريقة الاكل.

And then the justice,

وبعد ذلك: القاضي

In fair round belly with good capon lined,

بمعدة مستديرة مقبولة ممتلئة بديك جيد

With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,

عيون صارمة ولحية مقصوصة بشكل رسمي

Full of wise saws and modern instances;

ممتلئ بالأقوال المأثورة الحكيمة والحالات الحديثة

And so he **plays his part**.

وهكذا يلعب دوره

**Old age Stage** . كيف تحول الى عجوز ليس الا طفل لكنه مسن/كهل

... Into the lean and slippered pantaloons,

كبير السن النحيف والزلق

With spectacles on nose and pouch on side;

بنظارات على أنفه وكيس نقود على جنبه

His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide

وبنطاله ايام الشباب, حفظه جيداً, عالم واسع جداً

For his shrunk shank, and his big manly voice,

لساقة النحيفة, وصوته الرجولي الكبير

Turning again toward childish treble, pipes

تحول مرة اخرى الى ليصبح صبياني مرتفع, آلات نفخية

And whistles in his sound.

وصفارات في صوته

**Last scene of all**, اخر المشاهد يصبح الانسان عاجزاً عن القيام بالمهام وهذا دليل على نهايته**Last scene of all**,

والمشهد الأخير

That ends this strange eventful history,

الذي ينهي هذا التاريخ الغريب المليء بالأحداث

Is second childishness and mere oblivion,

هو طفولة ثانية ومجرد نسيان؟

Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything

بلا أسنان, بلا عيون, بلا تذوق, بلا كل شيء



## Vocabulary

|          |                |
|----------|----------------|
| Mewling  | بکاء خفیف      |
| Puking   | تقیاً          |
| Whining  | أنین           |
| Creeping | یزحف (یحبو)    |
| Bearded  | ملتج           |
| Lean     | ینحني (یمیل)   |
| Shrunk   | ینکمش          |
| Wise     | حکیم           |
| Severe   | قاسی           |
| Slipperd | ضیق            |
| Shining  | مشرق           |
| Childish | صبیانی (طفولی) |

## Answer the questions.

1. In lines 10 to 14, the poet describes the soldier's life. Which word refers to **a weapon used by soldiers**?

Cannon

2. Compare lines 8 and 11. How do they convey the images of a boy and a soldier?

-The schoolboy is represented as innocent and clean with his "shinning morning face" in line 8, this contrasted strongly with the soldier in line 11, who is 'breaded like the pard'. ملتحي كما النمر.

3. Describe, in your own words, the image that the poet has created of the old man (lines 20–25). What is the old man wearing? How do his clothes fit him? What does his voice sound like?

-He is now thin and stays indoors ('slipperd' refers to footwear that people wear indoors, and 'pantaloon' means **old man in this content**) he wears spectacles and has his bag for carrying his money with him, his legs have grown thinner, so his trousers do not fit well and his voice has become high again like a child's .

4. Which word in 'man's last stage' sums up the last line of the speech:

*Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything?*

-Sans meaning 'without' so at the end the person has nothing – he can't eat because he has no teeth. He can't see and he loses his sense of taste.

**Answer the questions about the speech.**

**1 What are the five stages of a human's life, according to the speech? List them in the correct order.**

1. babyhood (the infant),
2. childhood (the schoolboy),
3. early adulthood (the soldier),
4. late adulthood/middle age (the justice),
5. age (second babyhood/childhood)

**2 What does the playwright suggest about the soldier, in lines 10 to 14? Choose the correct answer and justify it.**

**A** His life is short.

**B** He does not like conflict.

**C** He is aggressive and gets angry or violent easily.

C – The soldier is 'jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel'. He is also 'seeking the bubble reputation' (he does things that make him look good even if they are pointless) 'Even in the cannon's mouth' (even if it means standing in front of guns, i.e. going to war or getting into fights).

**3 How does the playwright describe the appearance of the middle-aged person? مظهر الشخص في منتصف عمره**

The middle-aged person is

fat from eating too much ('round belly' on line 16);

he has got hard eyes and

a neat beard and

he knows lots of wise sayings.

**4 Look at the phrases in bold on lines 19 and 26 of the speech. How is the life of a person compared to an actor in the theatre?**

A 'part' is a role in a play and the expression is 'to play a part'.

The 'last scene' is the end of a play and Shakespeare is connecting this to the end of life.

**5 How does the playwright describe the person in the first and last stage of life?**

They are both like young children – the first one is a baby, but the second is an old person.

**6 What does the playwright mean by the line, ‘this strange eventful history’? (Line 27)**

He means that life can be strange with lots of things happening in it.

**7 Find a line from the speech that represents the following ideas.**

1 ageing 2 time 3 careers 4 youth 5 human life

**Answers**

1 lines 22–25 2 lines 26–27 3 lines 10–19  
4 lines 5–9 5 lines 1–4

**8 Which stage of life is represented as the most positive, in your opinion? Discuss this with reference to the speech and the ideas in exercise 3.**

In my opinion, the most positive stage of life according to this speech is the justice. This is because the adjectives that are used portray a positive character: ‘fair, round’ (line 16) describe the speaker’s belly; ‘formal’ (line 17) describes the cut of his beard; and ‘wise’ (line 18) describes the things he says.

**9 Which simile does the playwright use to describe the schoolboy as he walks to school?**

The poet uses ‘creeping like snail’ in line 8, meaning going very slowly.

**10 Find another example of a simile in the speech. Which two things are being compared?**

‘bearded like the pard’ in line 11 – Shakespeare is comparing a soldier to a leopard.

**11 In your opinion, which stage do you think the playwright believes to be the most positive?**

**Suggested answer:** I think he believes middle age is the most positive. He says the person has become a judge or magistrate and he's full of wise sayings, suggesting that he has learnt from the past and is putting his knowledge to good use. He is also well fed, serious in manner, takes pride, and is conventional, in his appearance.

**12 How could you add meaning to this speech when reading it aloud? Discuss with a partner. Then, read the speech. Do you think you added appropriate expression? Why?**

**13 Read the poem *I Remember, I Remember* again on page 81, and compare both authors' attitudes to childhood. In what ways do they differ? In what ways are they similar? Which one do you prefer?**

The poet and the playwright have very different views on childhood. Firstly, the poet sees it as a positive time of life, whereas the playwright does not portray either the baby or the schoolboy very favourably. Secondly, the poet is talking about his own childhood while the playwright is generalising.

## العجوز والبحر \The Old Man and the Sea

هيمنغواي لايرنست (1899-1961) By Ernest Hemingway

Santiago is an old fisherman in Cuba, but for the last eighty-four days he hasn't caught any fish. His friend, a young fisherman named Manolin, helps him to bring in his empty boat every day. Manolin has been Santiago's fishing partner for years. Santiago had taught him all about fishing, and has done so since he was a boy of five years old. Now, the young man's parents want him to fish with a more **productive** partner.

سانتياغو هو صياد عجوز من كوبا، ولكن لأربعة وثمانين يوماً الماضية لم يصطد أي سمكة. صديقه، وهو صياد شاب اسمه مانولين، يساعد في جلب قاربه الفارغ كل يوم. مانولين شريك سانتياغو في الصيد لسنوات. سانتياغو قد علمه كل شيء عن الصيد، وقد فعل ذلك منذ أن كان صبياً في الخامسة من العمر. الآن، والدَي الشاب يريدون له أن يصطاد مع شريك أكثر إنتاجية (كسبب).

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. This goes on until the sun goes down, and eventually Santiago can't see the land any more at all.

في صباح اليوم التالي، سانتياغو غادر مبكراً وأبحر بعيداً إلى البحر ليحرب حظه مرة أخرى. أخيراً، هو احس بعضة على واحدة من **صناراته**، ويأمل أن تكون سمكة كبيرة، وربما مارلن (نوع من الاسماك). السمكة قوية، مع ذلك لم تأتي إلى السطح. بدلاً من ذلك، السمكة تسبح بعيداً، **تجر** الرجل العجوز وقاربه طويلاً. واستمر هذا حتى الغروب، وغي نهاية المطاف سانتياغو لم يعد بإمكانه رؤية اليابسة على الإطلاق.

As night falls, he wraps the fishing line around himself, and goes to sleep, leaving his left hand on the rope to wake him if the marlin **surfaces**. Soon, the old man is asleep, dreaming of the lions he used to see when he was a boy in Africa.

وبقدوم الليل، يلف صنارة الصيد حول نفسه، ويذهب إلى النوم، تاركاً يده اليسرى على الحبل ليوقظه إذا مارلن ظهرت على السطح. ما لبث، الرجل العجوز نائماً، يحلم بالأسود التي اعتاد أن يراها عندما كان صبياً في أفريقيا.

Santiago is awoken in the night when he feels the marlin pulling on the line in his hand. The marlin leaps out of the water, and Santiago has to hold on to the line with all his strength to avoid being pulled into the sea. When he sees the fish at last, he is amazed by its size. After a long and difficult struggle, he manages to pull it closer to the boat and he kills it.

استيقظ سانتياغو في الليل عند شعوره بان مارلن تسحب الصنارة بيده. مارلن تقفز خارجا من الماء، وسانتياغو يتمسك بالحبل بكل ما أوتي من قوة لتجنب سحبها إلى البحر. عند رؤيته للسمة اخيرا، تعجب من حجمها. بعد صراع طويل وصعب، يقوم بسحبها أقرب إلى القارب ويقتلها.

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

سانتياغو يربط جسم مارلن لقاربه ويستعد للابحار الى المنزل. قبل أن يصل اليابسة، على الرغم من انه تعرض لهجوم من قبل العديد من أسماك القرش. يقتل واحدة بحرية وأخرى بسكينه. الدم في الماء يجذب المزيد من أسماك القرش. سانتياغو عليه هزمها وابعادها بهراوة ويصيب نفسه بجروح بالغة. عند عودته للميناء، الجميع نائما. بوصوله للمنزل، سانتياغو انهيار على سريره مرهقا ويغط نائما.

The next morning, Manolin finds Santiago in his hut and cries over the old man's injuries. Manolin **reassures** Santiago that the great fish didn't beat him and that they will fish together again. He tells him that the old man still has much to teach him.

في صباح اليوم التالي، مانولين يجد سانتياغو في كوخه فيبكي على إصابات الرجل العجوز. مانولين **يطمئن** سانتياغو أن السمكة الضخمة لم تضربه، وأنهم سيصطادون معا مرة أخرى. يخبره بأن الرجل العجوز لا يزال لديه الكثير ليعلمه.

That afternoon, some tourists see the marlin's skeleton and ask a waiter what it is. Trying to explain what happened to the marlin, the waiter replies, 'shark.' The tourists misunderstand and **assume** that is what the skeleton is. They don't realise that it is actually a marlin, the biggest fish ever caught in the village, at more than five metres long. Meanwhile, Santiago is sleeping and once again, dreaming of the lions he saw in Africa long ago, when he was young.

بعد ظهر ذلك اليوم، بعض السياح يرون الهيكل العظمي لمارلن و يسألون النادل ما هو. في محاولة لشرح ما حدث لمارلن، يرد النادل، " قرش". لم يفهم السياح ويفترضون ما هو الهيكل العظمي. انهم لا يدركون أنه هو في الواقع مارلن، أكبر الأسماك التي تم اصطيادها من أي وقت مضى في القرية، بطول أكثر من خمسة أمتار. وفي الوقت نفسه، سانتياغو نائمًا ومرة أخرى، يحلم بالأسود التي رآها في أفريقيا منذ فترة طويلة، عندما كان شابًا.

**Look at the words in the box. Which one means...**

**Productive hook drag surface  
harpoon club reassure assume**

1. a sharp, pointed weapon, like a knife on a long stick?
2. a heavy object used for hitting?
3. to pull something heavy behind you?
4. someone who is successful or who earns you money?
5. to believe something without questioning it?
6. to say something positive to someone who is worried about something?
7. a curved object on which to hang something, for example a fish on a line?
8. to come to the top of the ocean or earth?

**Answers الاجابات**

|                |                 |              |                   |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1 harpoon رمح  | 2 club هراوة    | 3 drag يسحب  | 4 productive منتج |
| 5 assume يفترض | 6 reassure يؤكد | 7 hook صنارة | 8 surface سطح     |

**Read the story again and answer the questions.**

**1 What evidence is there at the very beginning of the story that Santiago is a very optimistic and determined person?**

He goes to sea to try his luck every day even though he hasn't caught anything for 84 days.

**2 When Santiago feels a bite on his line, he works out that it must be a big fish, perhaps a marlin'. What evidence is there that he is correct?**

It drags the boat along for a long time, so it must be a big fish.

**3 Why does Santiago go to sleep that night with the line tied around himself? (Paragraph 4)**

Santiago ties the line round himself so that he doesn't lose it in the water and also so that he feels the tug when the fish pulls on the line.

**4 How does Manolin try to encourage Santiago not to give up fishing? What does this tell you about Manolin's character? (Paragraph 9)**

Manolin tells Santiago that he didn't lose against the marlin and that he wants to fish with him again because he still has a lot to learn. Manolin seems to be a caring person; kind, thoughtful and loyal to Santiago.

**5 What is the reason for the tourists 'misunderstanding about what the skeleton was? (Paragraph 10)**

The waiter couldn't speak their language and was trying to explain about the sharks. However, the tourists only understood 'shark' and assumed that the skeleton was the skeleton of a shark.

**Find a line in the story that represents the following ideas.**

1 memory .....

2 determination .....

3 strength .....

4 suffering and pain .....

**Answers**

1 lines 10–11 and 33–36

2 lines 1–2 and 13–15

3 lines 13–15 and 17–18

4 line 18 and line 21



**In this retelling of the story, strength is represented in many ways. Choose one example of strength and explain its importance.**

The fish is an important representation of strength within the story. After it bites the line, Santiago is constantly in competition with it, needing to use „all his strength“ (line 14) to stay in his boat. It is also significant, since even though it is stronger than Santiago, he manages to catch it.

**Discuss these questions in pairs.**

**1 Why do you think that Manolin's parents want him to stop fishing with Santiago? Do you think they were justified?**

They don't think Santiago is productive enough. These people need to earn money from fishing, and so if a fisherman doesn't catch anything for 84 days, he won't be able to earn a living. I think they are justified in a way, because if Manolin is not making any money, it might mean that his whole family will have nothing to eat, but it is also important to be kind to people and respect our elders.

**2 What is the importance of Santiago's dreams of his youth, and of the lions in Africa? How does this relate to the themes in the story?**

Perhaps he is remembering his youth and wishing that he was young again so that he had the strength to deal easily with the problems at sea. Lions also signify strength. So, as well as the theme of memory, the dreams relate to the theme of strength.

**Activity Book /P. 57**

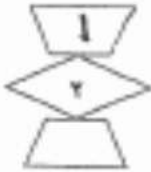
**التحليل Analysis**

**1 The story of The Old Man and the Sea tries to teach us about the relationship between humans and nature. Find three quotations in the text to support this**

A. Instead, the fish swims away, dragging the old man and his boat along.“ (line 7)

B. Santiago has to hold onto the line with all his strength to avoid being pulled into the sea.“ (line 13)

C. Manolin reassures Santiago that the great fish didn't beat him and that they will fish together again.“ (lines 21–22)



تم التحميل من مواقع الأونل

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية

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

## GENERAL ENGLISH

## الدورة الصباحية / المستوى الثالث / الكتاب الجديد



[ورقية صحفية / محدود]

DATE : SATURDAY, 25<sup>th</sup> JUNE, 2016

TIME : 1 HOUR AND A HALF

ملاحظات: ١- اجب عن أسئلة هذه الورقة جميعها. ٢- للمتقدمين في الفروع الأكاديمية. ٣- عدد الأسئلة: (٥)، وعدد الصفحات (٤).

Read the following article carefully, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the article.

In many countries, an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even obese. One reason for this is the growing popularity of fast food, which didn't use to be as common as it is now. Another big factor is lack of exercise. Modern technology has also played its part; we spend more and more time focusing on computer screens.

Health experts have been warning about this trend for years, and their advice is clear. Adults should aim to exercise for at least two and a half hours every week; for children and teenagers the target should be at least an hour a day. This might not sound very much. Recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this.

Experts recommend a mixture of activities. These should include moderate exercise, such as fast walking, and more strenuous exercise, like running. They also advise exercise that strengthens the muscles, for example sit-ups. The more muscle we build, the more calories we burn. In addition, exercise is a great way to cope with stress. In a recent study, patients who had been suffering from depression reported a great improvement after increased physical activity.

Of course this raises a question: how can I manage to fit in all this extra exercise? The best way is to build it into our daily lives so that it becomes a routine. It doesn't have to take much extra time. You could get off the bus one stop earlier than usual, or stand up when you're on the phone! Most importantly, we should find a sport that we enjoy doing. That way, we will all become fitter, healthier and happier.

## Question Number One (20 points)

- A. 1. The author suggests some ways of including exercise in our normal daily lives. Give two examples from the article. (4 points)
2. Find a phrasal verb that means "to deal successfully with a situation". (2 points)
3. Quote the sentence which shows that most British people don't get enough exercise. (2 points)
4. The article states some reasons for higher rates of obesity. Write down two of these reasons. (2 points)
5. What does the underlined word "their" refer to? (2 points)
6. "It is known that bad eating habits may cause some health problems". Mention three of these bad eating habits. (3 points)

{SEE PAGE TWO} ..

## PAGE TWO

7. It is said that school children are less physically active than they used to be. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

(2 points)

## B. Literature spot: (3 points)

Read the following extract from "*The Old Man and the Sea*" carefully, then answer the question that follows:

The tourists misunderstand and assume that is what the skeleton is. They don't realise that it is actually a marlin, the biggest fish ever caught in the village, at more than five metres long. Meanwhile, Santiago is sleeping and once again, dreaming of the lions he saw in Africa long ago, when he was young.

1. How does the author describe the fish?

(2 points)

2. What do lions represent?

(1 point)



## Question Number Two (15 points)

A. Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences. There are more words than you need. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

(8 points)

major , attend , make , legacy , side effects

1. Although Ibn Bassal's name is not widely known, his ..... to the world has been great.
2. Medicine companies usually support researches which try to minimize the ..... of many drugs.
3. Fatima plans to ..... several courses on prosthetic with specialized people.
4. King Hussein was a ..... world figure in the twentieth century.

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

(3 points)

Have you heard the good news! We have got the permission to go ahead with our project.

Replace the underlined phrase with the suitable colour idiom.

SEE PAGE THREE ...

## PAGE THREE

C. Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

(4 points)

1. Many candy advertisements are usually presented in an ..... manner in the TV. (attract)
2. Markets have different types of food which are ..... prepared from animal products. (artificial)

## Question Number Three (12 points)

A. Correct the verbs between brackets then write your answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

(6 points)

1. By the time we arrived, they had ..... for an hour. (be, talk)
2. Next month, our family ..... in this house for a year. (have, live)
3. If a city ..... everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero waste.

(recycle)

B. Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it, and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

(6 points)

1. Taha Hussein is especially famous for his work in literature.  
It is .....
2. My parents have saved enough money to fund our university courses.  
Enough money .....
3. "We will prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area."  
The students said .....



## Question Number Four (8 points)

A. The underlined words in the following sentence are not used correctly. Replace these words with the correct ones, and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

(2 points)

Zaid's friends are used to go fishing once a month, but they stopped doing that when they moved to a city of Irbid.

B. The following sentences are in American English, rewrite them in British English, and write them down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

(4 points)

1. Did you see the new fashion catalog?  
.....
2. I have a brother who lives in a wide apartment.  
.....

SEE PAGE FOUR ...

## PAGE FOUR

C. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. (2 points)  
Eating well is important for good health. Furthermore, it helps to make you more active.

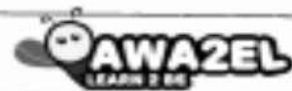
What is the function of using furthermore in the above sentence?

Question Number Five (15 points)

A. EDITING (4 points)

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes (one grammar mistake, one punctuation mistake and two spelling mistakes). Find out these four mistakes and correct them. Write the correct answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

Coffee, chess, flying, the clock, windmills, algebra, soap, the foantain pen, crystal glasses, inokulation, and carpets... What all these items have in common is their origins, They all have their roots in Arab or Islamic discoveries or inventions make in the past. It was the time when Arab and Islamic rulers established one of the largest empires in history.



B. GUIDED WRITING (4 points)

Read the information below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences using the given notes below about Qasr Bashir. Use the appropriate linking words.

Location: Jordanian desert.

Date of construction: beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Purpose of building: protection of the Roman borders.

Description of the building: huge towers, 23 rooms

C. FREE WRITING (7 points)

In your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a composition of about 120 words on ONE of the following:

1. Write an essay for your school magazine, describing a famous character mentioning his / her studies, most important achievements and how he / she influences you.
2. Write an essay about the importance of internet safety, mentioning the possible dangers, suggesting some strategies to stay safe on the net.

- THE END -