

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

*English Language*

*Action Pack 12*

*Third level*

مكتف الإبداع الشامل في اللغة الانجليزية



تعلم ... تميز ... احترف  
احصل على العلامة الممتازة  
مع المعلم  
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## مراجعة (1)

## Reading Comprehension

عمر عواد

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عزيزي الطالب:

- ادرس جميع القطع ولا تعتمد على القطع المتوقعة فقط.
- احفظ جميع المعاني لأنها تساعدك على فهم القطعة والسؤال.
- اتبع الطريقة المساعدة لحل أسئلة أي قطعه في الامتحان.

1. نمط التعداد
• شكل السؤال في الامتحان
----- write down two of them/ these.
----- mention them. / give two examples from / list /
• التعداد في الفقرة غالبا موجود بين أدوات الربط او الفواصل
and / or/ as well as /also -----, -----, اذا وجد بالنص اكثر من اثنين
and/ or/ as well as/ also ----- اذا وجد اثنين فقط
• طريقة الإجابة: نحدد فقرة الإجابة عن طريق البحث عن الكلمات المفتاحية بالسؤال موجودة بالفقرات وذلك بالنظر عن بعد لكل فقرة باحثا وليس قارنا عن الكلمات المفتاحية وعند ايجادها نحدد فقرة الإجابة. ستجد الإجابة غالبا بعد هذه الكلمات اما بجملة او جملتين. إذا كانت الكلمات موجودة في اخر الفقرة فالإجابة غالبا الجملة السابقة.

2. نمط الاقتباس
• شكل السؤال في الامتحان
Quote the sentence, which indicates/ shows that -----
Write down the sentence, which indicates/ shows that -----
للإجابة على السؤال اتبع ما يلي:
• اكتب الجملة المطلوبة من بدايتها الى نهايتها دون زيادة او نقصان وفق الشروط التالية:
1. اكتب علامة الاقتباس "
2. ابدأ الجملة بحرف كبير / انقل الجملة دون زيادة حرف او نقصان حرف
3. إذا احتوت الجملة على فواصل نكتبها مع الجملة
4. تنتهي الجملة بـ ؟ / ! / .
أي خطأ املاني في الكتابة يعطى صفر
• الوزارة تختار جمل قصيرة وركز على بداية كل فقرة ونهايتها
• لتحديد جملة الاقتباس اتبع مايلي:
تعتمد الوزارة على إعطاء كلمة / كلمات مفتاحية للمساعدة وفق محورين:
1. الكلمة المفتاحية موجودة بعد that وعلى الطالب البحث عنها وعندما يجد الجملة المقصودة ينقلها حرفيا الى الدفتر
2. إعطاء الكلمة المفتاحية على شكل مرادف باللغة الإنجليزية وهذا يكون على اعتماد الطالب ان يحفظ المرادفات وغالبا تكون من كلمات القطع

3. نمط الكلمات
• له ثلاث اشكال رئيسية: تعتمد على حفظ الطالب لكلمات القطع الرئيسية بالإنجليزي + املاء وعلى تمارين خاصة بالكلمات
• What does the underlined (word/ phrase/ phrasal verb) in paragraph (one, two...) mean?
• Find a word/ phrasal verb in the text, which means “...”
• Replace the underlined word/ phrase in paragraph ... with a suitable phrasal verb/ colour idiom.

4. نمط الضمانر
• What does the underlined pronoun ..... refer to?
الإجابة (الضمير عادة يعود على اسم قبله) وحسب ما يلي:
• الأفضل ان نحدد جملة الضمير ومن ثم نحدد نوع الضمير كما يلي:
he, him, his ----- ابحث عن اسم مفرد مذكر قبله
she, her ----- ابحث عن اسم مفرد مؤنث قبله
it, its ----- ابحث عن اسم مفرد غير عاقل
they, them, their ----- ابحث عن اسم جمع للعاقل ولغير العاقل
who, which, that, where ----- الاسم الذي قبلهم مباشرة
Speaker / speakers ----- I / We
Reader ----- You

5. نمط الاقتراح suggest
اقترح ..... , suggest/ mention three ways for ..... قضية لها علاقة بالنص
الإجابة: اطرح سؤال ب كيف how
اكتب 3 اقتراحات بالعربي وحاول ان تحولهم الى الإنجليزي
ابدأ الحل ب v+ing

6. التفكير الناقد critical thinking
..... قضية لها علاقة بالنص ..... Think of this statement and, in two sentences write down your point of view.
• اطرح سؤال ب how / why على القضية ثم فكر بنقطتين بالعربي وحاول ان تصيغهم بالإنجليزي واكتبهم بالطريقة التالية :
I think this is true because ..... and .....

## الأنماط الجديدة المتوقعة (إذا طرأ أي تغير على أسئلة القطعة، نحن لها!!!!!!)

1. نمط التبرير Justify your answer
The writer thinks that ..... is he justified. Explain this statement, justifying your answer.
نكتب Yes, he is justified
نبحث عن اعتقاد الكاتب بالنص ونكتب الاعتقاد + الجملتين التي بعده مباشرة.

2. نمط الأسئلة المقالية (WH Questions)
يجب معرفة معنى أداة السؤال
السؤال عن السبب why
السؤال عن الزمان when
السؤال عن المكان where
السؤال عن الطريقة how
السؤال عن الأشياء العامة أو السؤال عن الفاعل أو المفعول به what

3. نمط تلخيص الفقرة
Read the paragraph .....again, and <u>summrise</u> it.
غالباً الجملة الأولى بالفقرة

4. نمط إيجاد عنوان مناسب للفقرة
Write down a suitable <u>title</u> for the text

5. نمط True / False
• Read the article again, and decide if these sentences are <b>true or false</b> . Correct the false sentences.

6. نمط أسئلة القواعد ضمن أسئلة القطعة
• Find an example of the following: 1. Passive construction 2. Article usage 3. Different tenses .....etc.

عزيزي الطالب: بعد معرفة أنماط الأسئلة الوزارية، حاول الإجابة على أسئلة القطع المهمة

عمر عواد .... للتمييز عنوان

Young people love learning, but **they** like learning even more if they are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way. Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen. Teachers can then use the Internet to show educational programmes, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on.

In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class. Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams. Tablets are ideal for pair and group work.

Teachers can perhaps ask **their** students to start writing a blog, either about their own lives or as if they were someone famous. Students can contribute to the website, so for example they can post work, photos and messages. Most young people communicate through social media, by **which they** send each other photos and messages via the Internet. Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read. Teachers can ask students to summarise information about what they have learnt in class in the same way. If students learn to summarise quickly, **they** will be able to use this skill in future. 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. If you had this type of lesson, the students would be very excited.

Students often use computers at home if they have them. 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 and sharing ideas. The teacher must be part of the group, too, to monitor what is happening.

1. Teachers are using the internet in the classrooms for certain purposes. Write down two of these purposes.
2. Mention three benefits for using social media on students' computers.
3. Why must teacher be part of the group?
4. In what ways do the students like learning?
5. Tablets are important for two kinds of work. Write down these two kinds.
6. Write down the sentence which shows that teacher should be part of the group in the class
7. What do the underlined pronouns "**which**" and "**they**" refer to?
8. Teacher ask their students to do many thing in the class, mention them.
9. There are many benefits of using tablet computers in the class. Write down two of these benefits.
10. There are many examples of contributing students to the website. Mention them.
11. Computer is the most useful invention in the world Explain this statement, suggesting three advantages of using computer in our lives.
12. The writer states that the teacher must be part of the group to monitor his students. Explain this statement, giving two reasons for observing students.
13. Find a word in paragraph four that means "**put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it** "

It is normal to feel sad from time to time. However, studies show that negative emotions can harm the body. Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When you see red, your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems.

However, what about positive feelings and attitudes? Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health. Then, in a study that had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74 for 20 years, researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease. Other factors influencing health included a supportive network of family and friends, and an optimistic outlook on life.

The research showed that children who were more able to stay focused on a task, and who had a more positive attitude to life at age seven, were usually in better health 30 years later. The study has been controversial. Some health professionals believe that bad lifestyle choices, such as smoking or lack of exercise, are the reason for heart disease and other illnesses, and not an individual's attitude. The researchers, while agreeing, raise the question: why are people making bad lifestyle decisions? Do more optimistic people make better and healthier lifestyle choices?

The researchers appreciate that not everyone's personal circumstances and environment make it possible to live without worry. However, they believe that if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to 'bounce back' after a setback, these qualities will improve their overall health in the future.

1. There are two qualities / features will improve our children's overall health in the future. Mention them.
2. There are some possible effects / results of anger and stress on someone's life. Mention them.
3. Researchers found many factors that influence on someone's health. Mention two of these factors.
4. The writer mentioned many examples of bad lifestyle choices that can causes many diseases. Mention two of them.
5. Children, at age seven, who are usually in better health 30 years later, had two features in the past. Write down these two features.
6. Quote the sentence which indicates that it is familiar to feel sad from time to time.
7. Replace the underlined phrase "feel sad" with a suitable colour idiom.
8. What does the underlined colour idiom "see red" mean?
9. What do the underlined phrasal verb "bounce back" and "focus on" mean?
10. Find a word in the text which means "**a problem that delays or stops progress**"
11. What do the underlined pronouns "they" and "their" refer to?
12. Suggest three ways that make people feel calm when they start to get angry.
13. It is known that angry is harmful for your health. Suggest three things or situations that make you feel angry.
14. Muslims think that reciting The Holly Quran verses is beneficial to cope with stress. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.
15. The writer thinks that happier people are healthier than unhappy people. Do you agree with this? Justifying your answer.

عمر عواد

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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 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunised, thanks to immunisation teams **which** 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 per cent 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. In Jordan, the open heart surgery programme started in 1970 CE in Amman.

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 73.5. 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 32 deaths per 1,000 births in 2014 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.

1. The healthy population growth in Jordan leads to several positive consequences. Write down two of these consequences.
2. There are two factors which are contributing to grow healthy population in Jordan. Mention them.
3. People in the remote places suffered from many problems. Mention two of these problems
4. Find a noun phrase which means " **the length of time that a person or animal is expected to live**"
5. Quote the sentence which indicates the date of starting the open heart surgery programme in Jordan.
6. There are many factors which have made Jordanian's community healthier. Write down two of them.
7. What do the underlined pronouns "**its**", "**it**" and "**which**" refer to?
8. It is known that Jordanian doctors are famous for their medical skills. Explain this statement, and suggest three reasons that make Jordanian doctors are the most skillful in Arab World.
9. It is said that "patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region, and this will increase the Jordanian economy". Explain this statement, and in your point of view, write down two sentences.
10. Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. Do you agree with this? Explain.
11. Find a word in the text which means "**deaths amongst babies or very young children**".
12. Find a phrase in the text which means "**people who are able to work**".

Ten-year-old Adeeb al-Balooshi, from Dubai, is going to travel to seven countries on a tour **which** has been organised and funded by Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai. The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention – a **prosthetic** limb for his father. The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy, and hopes the tour that he is **sponsoring** for Adeeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors.

Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of **prosthetic** leg while **he** was at the beach with **his** family. His father, **who** wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea as he could not risk getting his leg wet. This inspired Adeeb to invent a **waterproof** prosthetic leg. Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, **where** he will be staying with relatives. However, while he is in Germany, Adeeb will not be spending all his time sightseeing. He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage. He will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.

Adeeb has invented several other devices, including a tiny cleaning robot and a heart monitor, which is attached to a car seat belt. In the case of an emergency, rescue services and the driver's family will be automatically connected with the driver through this special checking device. He has also invented a fireproof helmet. This special **equipment**, which has a built-in camera system, will help rescue workers in emergencies. It is for these reasons that Adeeb rightly deserves his reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world.

1. Quote the sentence which shows that Adeeb is attending a course to find out more about prosthetics.
2. More than one invention Adeeb has invented. Write down two inventions.
3. Why do you think that in-car heart monitor is built into the seat belt?
4. Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad offered Adeeb a world tour for two causes. Write these two causes.
5. Why was Sheikh Hamdan interested in helping Adeeb?
6. Who will Adeeb be staying with in Germany?
7. Mention seven countries that Adeeb is going to visit.
8. How did Adeeb get his inspiration for a waterproof prosthetic leg?
9. Quote the sentence which indicates that Adeeb isn't visiting Europe for tourism only.
10. Replace the underlined words "**sponsoring**", "**equipment**", "**prosthetic**" and "**limb**" with their suitable synonyms.
11. What does the underlined suffix "**proof**" mean?
12. What is the purpose of in-car heart monitor?
13. What do the underlined pronouns "**he**", "**his**", "**who**", and "**where**" refer to?
14. According to the writer, Sheikh Hamdan motivated Adeeb to achieve further success. Suggest three ways to motivate young people to develop their abilities.



The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre. **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 **cope 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 2019 **CE**, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3,500 per year to 9,000. 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- Give three reasons why patients from other countries visit the centre.
- 2- Why does the hospital need to expand?
- 3- What is one of the disadvantages of the KHCC for the patients who live far from Amman?
- 4- The King Hussein Cancer Center treats two classes of patients. Write them down.
- 5- The KHCC has begun an expansion programme. What will they have built by 2019?
- 6- By 2019, the KHCC will have built a special ten – floor outpatients building, with an education centre. What will the centre include?
- 7- What do the underlined pronouns "**it**", "**they**", "**which**" and "**where**" refer to?
- 8- What do the underlined phrasal verb "**rely on**" and "**cope with**" mean?
- 9- What does the abbreviation "KHCC" stand for?
- 10- What does the abbreviation **CE** in "2011CE" stand for?
- 11- What is one of the disadvantages of the KHCC for the patients who live far from Amman?
- 12- What plans are there for increasing cancer care facilities in other parts of Jordan?
- 13- Find a word in the text that means "**Treatment in hospitals without staying**"
- 14- The writer states that many patients from other countries come to Jordan in order to take health care. Explain this statement, suggesting three advantages on economy of the country.
- 15- It is known that Jordanian doctors are famous for their medical skills. Explain this statement, and suggest three reasons that make Jordanian doctors are the most skillful in Arab World.

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 and 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 of 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. According to the text, Ibn Bassal was a polymath. Give three examples of this.
2. Mention two of Ibn Bassal's achievements.
3. Quote the sentence which indicates that Ibn Bassal was a polymath.
4. Ibn Bassal used two ways to supply the land with water. Mention them.
5. The book of agriculture consisted of sixteen chapter, which explain how to grow many crops. Mention them.
6. Find a synonym for the word "hands-on" in the text.
7. Find a word in the text that means, "**What someone leaves to the world after death.**"
8. What does the underlined word "irrigate" mean?
9. What do the underlined pronouns "who", "his", "which" and "that" refer to?
10. The area around Toledo had a fast growing population. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.
11. Jordan's population is increasing rapidly, so you need to increase our agriculture production. Suggest three ways to increase agriculture production in Jordan.

**Jabir ibn Hayyan (born 722 CE, died 815 CE)**

The Arab world has many famous chemists in its history, but the person who is known as the founder of chemistry is probably Jabir ibn Hayyan. **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 items over 6,000 times smaller than a kilogram.

**Ali ibn Nafi' (Ziryab) (born 789 CE, died 857 CE)**

Ali ibn Nafi' is also known as 'Ziryab' (or 'Blackbird', because of his beautiful voice). He was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad, and it was his talent for music that led him to Cordoba in the ninth century CE. He was the guest of the Umayyad ruler there. He is the person who established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, teaching musical harmony and composition. He revolutionised musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe.

**Fatima al-Fihri (born early 9th century, died 880 CE)**

Fatima al-Fihri was the daughter of a wealthy businessman. She used **her** father's inheritance to build a learning centre in Fez, Morocco. This learning centre became Morocco's top university, and it is where many students from all over the world come to study. Moreover, it was Fatima's sister, Mariam, who supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque, **which** was not far from the learning centre.

**Al-Kindi (born around 801 CE, died 873 CE)**

Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer – a true **polymath**. 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. Write down two achievements for Jabir ibn Hayyan.
2. Why is Ali ibn Nafi known as "Ziryab"?
3. Write down the reason that led Ali Nafi' to Cordoba in the ninth century CE.
4. Write down the achievements for Ali ibn Nafi.
5. What is the purpose from establishing the music school?
6. Al-Kindi made ground-breaking discoveries in many fields. Mention three of them.
7. Write down the fields that made Al-Kindi most famous
8. Find a word in the text which means "money or things that you get from someone after they die."
9. What does the underlined word "**polymath**" mean?
10. What do all the underlined pronouns "**he**", "**which**", "**her**", "**him**" refer to?
11. Do you think that it was easier or more difficult in those days to reach such high levels of achievements in comparison with the present day? Give a reason for your answer.
12. Suggest three qualifications that are needed for an individual to be a true polymath.

(مراجعته (2)

# VOCABULARY

تعتمد الوزارة على عدة أنماط في سؤال المفردات / يجب تنفيذ المطلوب لتحقيق علامة السؤال.

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

صندوق يحتوي على مجموعة كلمات من المنهاج ويجب على الطالب ان يقوم بتعبئة الفراغات من الكلمات حسب الطريقة التالية:

- اكتب معاني الكلمات بالعربي فوق كل كلمة
- اكتب معنى أي كلمة تعرفها في الجملة ادناه
- اعمل علاقة بين الكلمات والجملة وليس ضروري معرفة معنى الجملة كامل.

يمول	يلقي نظرة	متلبس	عملية حسابية	برنامج
Sponsor	Look around	Red- handed	Calculation	program

1. I need to make a few.....s before I decide how much to spend.
2. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught. ....
3. I've never visited that museum. I'd like to go in and.....
4. King Abdullah the second will ..... the expedition for stopping smoking In Jordan.

**B. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET (3 points) ادرس الجملة واجب على السؤال الذي يليها**

1. I got a phone call from a long lost cousin out of the blue last week.

ما المقصود بالمصطلح اللوني الذي تحته خط؟ *What does the underlined colour idiom mean?*

**Unexpectedly**

2. If you're free at the weekend, let's settle down and go shopping together.

*استبدل الخطأ ب الصحيح (مهم جدا). Replace the underlined phrasal verb with the correct one.*

**Look around**

3. 1. The teacher should **monitor** what is happening
2. I can't **find out** what is happening.

ما الفرق في المعنى بين المصطلحين؟ *What is the difference in meaning between the underlined phrases?*

1. Watch closely what is happening
2. Discover what is happening

لحل القسم الثاني من الامتحان (قسم المفردات)، يجب على الطالب حفظ كلمات القطع الرئيسية والمصطلحات وفق ما يلي: -

- كلمات القطع الرئيسية: الرجاء حفظ جميع الكلمات املائيا / معنى عربي / الكلمات التي باللون الغامق نحفظها انجليزي.

Word	English meaning	المعنى بالعربي
<b>Blog</b>	(noun) a regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style. <b>blog (verb)</b>	مدونة الكترونية
Calculation	(noun) a way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, price or value. <b>calculate(verb)</b>	عملية حسابية
computer chip	(noun)small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric current	رقائق الكمبيوتر
email exchange	(noun) a series of emails between two or more people, each email generally a reply to the previous one. <b>email(verb)</b>	تبادل البريد الالكتروني
Filter	(noun) a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer. <b>filter(verb)</b>	فاحص البرنامج
floppy disk	(noun) a flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information	القرص المرن
ICT	(n. abbrev.) Information and Communication Technology	تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات
identity fraud	(noun) illegal actions using the identity of someone else, normally to buy things	سرقة الهوية
PC	(noun) an abbreviation for personal computer, a computer that is used by one person at a time	حاسوب شخصي
privacy settings	(noun) controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information	إعدادات الخصوصية
Program	(noun) a set of instructions enabling a computer to function; programme (noun) content which is intended to be listened to on radio or watched on television	برنامج
'sat nav' system	(noun)satellite navigation system: a system of computers and satellites, used in cars and other places that tells you where something is, where you are or how to get to a place	يسترشد بنظام الأقمار الصناعية
security settings	(noun)controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses	ضبط الأمان
Smart phone	(noun) a mobile phone with advanced computing technology	هاتف ذكي
social media	(noun)social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs	تواصل اجتماعي
tablet computer	(noun) a mobile computer, with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit	كمبيوتر لوحى
User	(noun) a person who uses a product or service, especially a computer or another machine	مستخدم
web-building program	(noun) a software that helps you to create a website	برنامج لبناء شبكة الانترنت

web hosting	(noun) the business of housing, serving and maintaining files for one or more websites	استضافة المواقع
White board	(noun) a touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students	شاشة لمس
world Wide Web	(noun) an information system, known as the Internet, which allows documents to be connected to other documents, and for people to search for information by moving from one document to another	الشبكة العنكبوتية
<b>access</b>	(verb) to find information, especially on a computer. <b>access (noun) – accessible (adjective)</b>	وسيلة بحث
<b>post</b>	(verb) to put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it. <b>Post (noun)</b>	بريد
<b>rely on</b>	(phrasal verb) to have trust or confidence in something or someone. <b>reliable (adjective)</b>	يعتمد على
<b>Communicate with</b>	Speak to	يتواصل
<b>homoeopathy</b>	Alternative medicine	الطب البديل
<b>Acupuncture</b>	medicine which uses thin needles	وخز الابر
Ailment	Illness	مرض عادي
Arthritis	a disease causes pain and swelling in joints	التهاب المفاصل
<b>Migraines</b>	an extremely bad headache	الصداع النصفي
herbal remedy	Curing diseases with herbs (plants)	العلاج ب الاعشاب
Allergy	conditions that make you ill when you eat, touch or breathe a particular thing	حساسية
<b>Immunization</b>	substance to prevent getting a disease	المطعموم
Malaria	a serious illness that is spread by mosquitoes	ملاريا
Antibody	a substance produced by the body to fight disease	جسم مضاد
Viable	Effective and able to be successful	فعال
conventional	Usual and used for a long time	تقليدي
Sceptical	Having doubts	متشكك
Complementary medicine	Alternative treatment	الطب التكميلي
<b>Optimistic</b>	Believing good things about future	متفائل
<b>Obese</b>	Fat	بدين
Raise	Bring up a problem	يطرح
<b>Strenuous</b>	Needing much effort	يحتاج الى جهد
<b>Dental</b>	Relating to teeth	يتعلق بالاسنان
Sanitation	The systems which supply water and deal with human waste	الصرف الصحي
Infant mortality	Deaths among babies or very young children	وفيات الأطفال الرضع
<b>Work force</b>	The people who are able to work	القوى العاملة

<b>Life expectancy</b>	Expected length of time to live	متوسط العمر المتوقع
<b>apparatus</b>	machinery needed for a particular purpose / equipment	أجهزة
appendage	a body part, , connected to the main trunk of the body / limb	طرف في الجسم
<b>Artificial</b>	Un natural (opposite) / prosthetic	اصطناعي
<b>Limb</b>	arm or leg of a person	طرف
<b>prosthetic</b>	an artificial body part;	اصطناعي
<b>sponsor (v)</b>	to financially support a person or an event / fund	يمول
<b>Coma</b>	unconscious state	غيبوبة
<b>Dementia</b>	a mental illness with memory problems	جنون
Drug	a medicine or a substance used for making medicines	دواء
Implant	a piece of tissue implanted in the body	زرعة عضو
medical trial	special tests on medications	تجربة طبية
<b>pill</b>	Tablet	حبة دواء
Scanner	a medical instrument that uses radiography	ماسح ضوئي
<b>side effect</b>	Un expected results	اثار جانبية
<b>Stroke</b>	blocking of blood tube in brain	جلطة
<b>symptom</b>	sign of illness	اعراض مرض
<b>Proof</b>	A suffix means resistant / against	ضد
Paediatric	Medicine of children	طب الاطفال
Bionic	Electronically powered limb	طرف الي
<b>Bounce back</b>	Be successful again	يسترد عافيته
Commitment	Promise to do something	التزام
<b>Out patient</b>	Treatment in hospitals without staying	عيادات خارجية
Ward	Special room in a hospital	جناح
MRI	Magnetic resonance imaging	الرنين المغناطيسي
Reputation	Common opinion about	سمعة
<b>Decline</b>	Decrease in quantity	يقلل
Radiotherapy	Using radiation to treat diseases	العلاج بالأشعة
<b>Setback</b>	A problem that stop progress	نكسة
<b>Cope with</b>	Handle / deal successfully with	التعامل مع
Cancerous	Can cause cancer	سرطاني
Expansion	Making something bigger	توسعة
Health care	Treatment of illness by doctors	الرعاية الصحية
arithmetic	The study of numbers	علم الحساب
geometry	the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, relationships ...etc	الهندسة
mathematician	a person who studies Mathematics	عالم رياضيات
philosopher	someone who studies and writes philosophy	فيلسوف
physician	someone qualified to practise medicine,	طبيب
<b>polymath</b>	An expert in many subjects	مكثف



Chemist	Scientist specializing in chemistry	كيميائي
Musical harmony	a pleasant sound of different notes in music,	تناغم موسيقي
composition	a piece of music that someone has written	تأليف موسيقي
founder	The person who starts something new	مؤسس
<b>Scale</b>	An instrument to measure weight	ميزان
<b>inoculation</b>	an injection to protect you from a disease	تلقيح
fountain pen	a pen which needs ink cartridge refills	قلم حبر سائل
windmill	a building to grind corn into flour	مطحنة حبوب
Laboratory	A room for scientific experiments	مختبر
Talent	Special ability	موهبة
<b>Legacy</b>	what someone leaves to the world after their death	إرث
<b>Irrigate</b>	Supply land with water	يروي
<b>Outweigh</b>	Be more important than	يفوق أهمية
megaproject	a very large, expensive, ambitious business project	مشروع ضخم
Artificially-created	Not real	غير حقيقي
<b>Hands-on</b>	Practical / working by hand	عملي
energy grid	wires through which electricity is connected to different power stations across a region	شبكة الطاقة
Carbon – neutral	Not affecting the amount of co2 in the atmosphere	خالٍ من الكربون
Algebra	Letters and symbols to represent numbers	علم الجبر
Breathtaking	Wonderful	خلاب
<b>Ground breaking</b>	New	فكرة جديدة
Pedestrian	A walker along a street	مشاة
<b>Inheritance</b>	Things you get others after death	ميراث
<b>Revolutionize</b>	Change the way people do or think	يحدث ثورة
<b>Sustainability</b>	State to continue for ever	الاستدامة
<b>Vary</b>	To differ	يختلف / يتغير
<b>Fertile</b>	Agriculturally productive / produced more than enough food	خصوبة
<b>Focus on</b>	Pay attention/ concentrate	يركز

لا تنسى الحصول على الاسئلة المتوقعة  
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• يلا شباب وصبايا اجا دور المتلازمات (collocations)

ركز على حروف الجر ومعنى العربي	المعنى	احفظهم غيبا	المعنى
catch someone's attention with smth	يلفت انتباه	Economic growth	النمو الاقتصادي
travel to (place) on a tour:	يسافر لمكان في جولة	Zero –waste	خالى من المخلفات
take an interest in smb.	يهتم بشخص	Carbon –neutral	خالى من الكربون
attend a course on	يحضر دورة	Public transport	نقل عام
learn about	يتعلم عن	Urban planning	تخطيط عمراني
connected with	يتصل ب	Negative effect	تأثير سلبي
get an idea	يحصل على فكرة	Carbon footprint	اثر الكربون
spend time doing smth.	يقضي وقته بشيء	Biological waste	مخلفات حيوية
try out	يجرب	Car-free zone	ة خالية من السيارات
Look forward to +n/ ving	يتطلع بشوق	Cycle-friendly	صديقة لدورة الحياة
Have an operation	يجري عملية	energy source	مصادر الطاقة
Know about	يعرف عن	industrial waste	مخلفات صناعية
Translate from...to	يترجم من / الى	environmentally friendly	صديقة للبيئة
Give out	يحصل	wind farms	حقول الرياح
Turn on	يشغل	renewable energy	طاقة متجددة
Fill in	يملى	pedestrian friendly	صديق للمشاة

• يلا نطبق ع الخفيف (عزيزي الطالب حاول الإجابة على هذه التمارين)

1. Complete the following sentences with a suitable item from the box. (8 points)

viable	alien	conventional	sceptical	complementary
--------	-------	--------------	-----------	---------------

- Acupuncture and herbal treatment are parts of -----medicine.
- Solar power is one of the -----solutions to reduce pollution.
- Some scientists are-----of the claims of Darwin's theory of evolution.
- When I first visited Paris, I felt it so-----to me.

2. Complete the following sentences using the correct item in the box.

arthritis	ailment	immunization	migraine	acupuncture
-----------	---------	--------------	----------	-------------

- My grandfather suffered from a chronic back -----.
- The Ministry of Health is carrying out an -----programme against the swine flue.
- I cannot concentrate on driving because I have a terrible-----.
- is a form of complementary medicine, which uses thin needles.

**3. Choose the suitable word from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences**

media	exchange	blog	calculation	Floppy
-------	----------	------	-------------	--------

1. You should design and create your ..... carefully so that you can attract more readers and visitors.
2. Although social.....has brought millions of people together, people are getting more and more feeling of isolation.
3. Until the invention of the ..... disk , it had not been possible to transfer data between computers.
4. Communication for personal and business purposes has become easy through email .....

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

calculation	settings	blog	whiteboard	access
-------------	----------	------	------------	--------

1. You should post interesting topics so that people will come again and again to visit your----- .
2. My bank has installed a new system that made it easier to-----the money in my bank account.
3. You can control what information you want others to see via adjusting your security -----.
4. The computer can do millions of -----s each second.

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

conventional	talent	apparatus	red-handed	biological waste
--------------	--------	-----------	------------	------------------

1. Nawa showed a ----- for music and playing the piano at an early age.
2. Some-----is contaminated and dangerous for human's health.
3. A good Gym should have special exercise-----.
4. It is -----in Jordan to serve Mansaf in wedding parties and other social occasions.

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

waterproof	out of the blue	strenuous	dental	attending
------------	-----------------	-----------	--------	-----------

1. ....care, such as teeth whitening, is not generally covered.
2. My father has decided,....., to travel to Saudi Arabia to look for a job.
3. It rains a lot in that area, so you'd better take a.....coat.
4. I am thinking of ..... a course on computer science to improve my skills.

**7. Complete the following sentences by using the most suitable word from the box.**

share	create	contribute	solar	floppy
-------	--------	------------	-------	--------

1. Communicating through the Internet has helped many people to \_\_\_\_\_ ideas.
2. When was the last time that you used a \_\_\_\_\_ disk to store some data?
3. Our school decided to \_\_\_\_\_ a school website. I think it is a great idea.
4. Because of the high costs of oil and gas, a lot of people will turn to \_\_\_\_\_ energy.

**8. Complete the following sentences by using the most suitable word from the box.**

privacy	fraud	trial	floppy disk	waterproof	force
---------	-------	-------	-------------	------------	-------

1. With the increasing use of the Internet for different purposes, a lot of people are likely to be victims of identity \_\_\_\_\_.
2. To protect your personal information on the Internet, you should update your \_\_\_\_\_ settings.
3. Jordan needs to improve the skills of its work \_\_\_\_\_.
4. You can wash this smartphone thoroughly because it's \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Some people like to use the \_\_\_\_\_ to store data.

**9. Complete the following sentences by using the most suitable word from the box.**

chip	share ideas	create	program	monitor	privacy settings
------	-------------	--------	---------	---------	------------------

1. You can download the.....from the company's website.
2. The..... is a very small piece found inside every computer.
3. Our head teacher wants to.....a website for our school.
4. Students can use the social media to..... and benefit from their own experiences.
5. Nowadays computers can diagnose and ..... patients.

**10. Complete the following sentences by using the most suitable word from the box.**

web hosting	identity fraud	post	compare ideas	users	contribute	access
-------------	----------------	------	---------------	-------	------------	--------

1. You need a.....service so that your website could be accessible by other people.
2. The crime of using someone's else personal data is called.....
3. I don't allow others to.....on my Facebook page.
4. The website is very easy for ..... to interact with each other.
5. Students can ..... to the website, so for example they can post work, photos and messages.
6. Many bank customers now..... their accounts using the internet?

## 11. Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences

fountain pen	obese	calculation	ailments	dementia	red-handed
--------------	-------	-------------	----------	----------	------------

- 1- After a lot of looking into many issues, thief was arrested.....
- 2- Some .....can be treated effectively with homoeopathic remedies.
- 3- The rise in the number of people who are ..... in our society has led to a dramatic increase in heart attacks, and high blood pressure.
- 4- Elderly people often suffer from ....., which is difficult to treat.
- 5- My grandparents gave me a .....for my birthday, and I am learning calligraphy now.

## 12. Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences

viable	urban	decade	helmet	monitor
--------	-------	--------	--------	---------

- 1- We know that ten years such from 1990 CE to 2000 CE is called a .....
- 2- Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is .....
- 3- When my grandfather had a heart attack, the doctors attached a special ..... To his chest.
- 4- The need for more effective ..... planning is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.

## 13. Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences

take	allergy	white elephant	bounce back	share ideas
------	---------	----------------	-------------	-------------

7. A reaction of the immune system when it is sensitive to something; this reaction comes in the form of sneezing, itchy eyes or a skin rash is called .....
- 2- You can .....again after a difficult time and keep going to achieve your goals.
- 3- If anyone wants to ..... in the Internet, he can use a special blog or educational websites.
- 4- Students always ..... an interest in using tablets and their smart phones in their lessons at schools.

## 14. The underlined words (prepositions) in the following sentence are not used correctly. Replace these words with the correct ones.

1. You are advised not to give up personal information on the Internet.
  2. Fill out the application form and sent it on our email address.
  3. If you want to protect your system, turn in your computer's firewall.
  4. A good manager should know everything with the 19organization.
  5. You need to download a messenger to connect about your relatives and friends.
1. You should know \_\_\_\_\_ dangers of the Internet. (out/ with/ about)
  2. I like to connect \_\_\_\_\_ people on the Internet. (on/ out/ with)
  3. You should turn \_\_\_\_\_ privacy settings. (on/ about/ with)
  4. You are advised not to give \_\_\_\_\_ personal information online. (on/ in/ out)
  5. She told me to fill \_\_\_\_ a form. (on/ in/out)

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\* الرجاء من جميع الطلاب حفظ هذه المصطلحات انجليزي – انجليزي – عربي

Colour Idioms	English meaning	Arabic meaning
Feel a bit blue	sadness/ sad / feel sad	يشعر بالحزن
See red	show anger/ angry	يغضب
Red –handed	in the act of doing something wrong	متلبس
Out of the blue	Unexpectedly	فجأة
A white elephant:	useless possession	ملكية دون فائدة
The green light	Permission/ agree	يوافق

Phrasal Verb	English meaning	Arabic meaning
Take place	happen / occur	يحدث
Wake up	cause to become awake	يستيقظ
Settle down	live orderly life	يستقر
Meet up	to get together with somebody	يقابل
Look around	to look in several direction	يلقي نظرة
Get started	begin doing something	يبدأ
Focus on	to direct your attention at something specific	يركز
Bounce back	start to be successful again after a difficult time	يتعافى
Cope with	To deal successfully with	ينجح في مواجهة مشكلة
Rely on	To have trust in	يثق ب / يعتمد على
Speak to	communicate	يتواصل

12. The underlined words in the following sentences are not used correctly. Replace these words with the correct ones

1. Tell me about the novel you're reading. Where does the story get place?
2. I'm sorry I'm late. I didn't wake on early enough.
3. When I graduate from university, I would like to buy a house and settled up.
4. If you're free at the weekend, let's meet off and go shopping together.
5. I've never visited that museum. I'd like to go in and look down.
6. I've got a lot of homework, so I think I should take started right now!

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**13. Study the following sentences and answer the questions that follow.**

1. The government has given the green light to the building of a new airport.

**What does the underlined colour idiom mean?**

2. Manal got angry when she discovered that her friend lied to her.

**Replace the underlined phrase with a suitable colour idiom**

3. The news was come out of the blue.

**What does the underlined colour idiom mean?**

4. A lot of houses in the nearby village became feel blue as their owners left to live in the city.

**Replace the underlined misused colour idiom with the correct one.**

5. She left the party so early; she felt blue.

**What does the underlined colour idiom mean?**

6. The burglar was caught see red last night by the police.

**Replace the underlined misused colour idiom with the correct one**

7. When somebody criticises Raghad, she often gets angry.

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

**Study the following pairs of sentences and explain the differences in meaning of the underlined phrases:**

احفظ الفرق بالمعنى بالإنجليزي

1. <b>Share ideas.</b> : give ideas to others	يشارك أفكار
2. <b>compare ideas</b> : show differences	يقارن افكار
1. <b>create a website</b> .: construct a new website	ينشأ موقع
2. <b>contribute to a website</b> . : offer things to a website	يساهم في موقع
1. <b>research information</b> . : find information needed	يبحث عن معلومات
2. <b>present information</b> : give info.in a presentation	يقدم معلومات
1. <b>monitor what is happening</b> : watch closely what is happening	يراقب ما يحدث
2. <b>find out what is happening</b> . : discover what is happening	يكشف ما يحدث
1. <b>to give a talk to people</b> .:give a speech to	يلقي خطاب
2. <b>to talk to people:</b> discuss things with people	يتحدث مع الناس
1. <b>show photos:</b> display photos	يعرض صور
2. <b>send photos</b> : post photos	يرسل صور

## مراجعته (3)

## Grammar

## 1. The Derivation الاشتقاق

C. Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. نمط السؤال الوزاري هو اختيار متعدد، ولحل السؤال اتبع ما يلي:

1. قسم الاختيارات الى أنواع المشتقات وذلك حسب مقاطع الكلمات وحسب ما يلي: -

Noun الاسم	-ment/ -ion/ -nce/ -ncy/ -ist/ -ian/ -er/ -or/ -ness/ -ship/ -hood/ -dom/ -ty
Verb الفعل	-ate/ -fy/ -ise/ -ize/ -en
Adjective الصفة	-ful/ -ous/ -nt/ -ic/ -al/ -ive/ -ing/ -ed/ -less/ -ble
Adverb الحال	صفة+ ly

2. اتبع أولويات الحل وبالتسلسل كما موضح ادناه :  
أ. ابحث عن هذه المواقع أولا (مواقع لها الأولوية الأولى)

## 1. Helping verb ..... verb / adjective

- I would..... give up my job if I didn't need the money.

( happy , happily , happiness )

- The judge should be..... competent and fair.

( complete , completely , completion )

- The picture was ..... drawn by the artist.

(skill, skillful, skillfully)

## 2. Helping verb + adverb .....

- Sign language is visual, and isn't always ..... word for word into English.

(translation, translator, translated)

- My class is badly.....

(organized , organize, organization )

## 3. Subject ..... verb

- I ..... met Khaled at the conference in Madrid.

( finalize , final , finally )

- I ..... forgot her birthday.

( completely , complete , completeness )

**4. To ..... noun/ etc.**

- Ibn Bassal also worked out how to ..... the land by finding underground water and digging wells.

( irrigation, irrigated, irrigate)

**5. ...., / , .....**

- ..... , woman wear long white dress in their wedding day.

(traditionally , tradition , traditional )

- The police found my handbag and , ..... , nothing had been stolen.

( happily , happiness , happy )

**6. Verb ..... noun**

- Ibn Sina wrote..... Textbooks.

(medicine, medically, medical)

**7. As ..... As**

- Laila is as..... as Abeer.

( beauty, beautiful , beautifully )

ب. إذا وجد قبل الفراغ او بعده أحد أنواع المشتقات، في هذه الحالة نطبق قاعدة (صافح) كما موضح ادناه

ص = الصفة

ا = الاسم

ف = الفعل

ح = الحال

- The ..... building was designed for only half the number of students  
(original, originally, origin)
- He hoped that his new ..... would speed the process of her recovery.  
( invent, invention, invented)
- Ali Ibn Nafi established the first music school to teach musical ..... and composition.  
( harmonious , harmonise , harmony)
- ..... drivers are a danger to everyone on the road.  
( care , carefully, careless )
- Petra is an important..... site  
(archaeologically, archaeology, archaeological)
- At the very least, I ..... the toys we buy should work straight out of the package.  
( expectancy, expected, expect)



ج. الحالات الأخرى (يتم اللجوء إليها في حالة عدم الجواب بالحالتين (أ + ب) وتعتمد على ما قبل الفراغ)

- ( a/ an/ the)
- (in/ on, of, at, under, off, between, from, .....)
- (much, many, some, any, no, little, few) ----- . / of / اسم لا يوجد اسم
- (my, our, his, her, their, its)
- (this, that, these, those)
- 's

- Be (am, is, are, was, were) ----- عدم وجود صفة / فعل
- (Too, so, very, quite)
- (more, the most)
- (look, seem, find, become, feel, sound) ----- Noun / .

- Modal / do ----- لا يوجد فعل

- The company has eight power plants in ..... and seven under construction.  
( **operate, operational, operation** )
- She began her own business with the ..... she got from her grandfather.  
( **inherited, inherit, inheritance** )
- The new innovative theory will ..... in all medical fields.  
( **revolutionise , revolution , revolutionary** )
- My father is more..... than his father.  
( **generosity, generously , generous** )
- The workers of the factory were so..... in doing their jobs.  
( **energy, energetically, energetic** )
- I' am still thinking about this.....  
( **decisive, decision , decide** )
- The.....will be particularly serious in low-lying cities such as Venice in Italy.  
( **destruction, destructive, destroy** )
- They suffered from.....  
( **exhausted, exhaustedly, exhaustion** )
- The..... of television in the home in the 1950s.  
( **appear, apparent , appearance** )

عزيزي الطالب: بعد الانتهاء من دراسة قاعدة الاشتقاق، اليك الان بعض التمارين راجياً منك الإجابة عليها

1. Football is a ..... important game .  
( **particularise – particularity – particular – particularly** )
2. There is an amazingly ..... advance .  
( **medicine – medical – medically** )
3. .... , we have chosen the players .  
( **Succeed – Success – Successful – Successfully** )
4. Teachers have to.....what they believe.  
( **revise –revision –revised** )
5. Scientists didn't.....about students results.  
( **negotiate –negotiation –negotiable** )
6. Sara must ..... in her exams  
( **concentrate – concentration – concentrated** )
7. I .....all the battle .  
( **dominate – dominance – dominant – dominantly** )
8. You are very ..... in English .  
( **proficiency – proficient – proficiently** )
9. I am as ..... as Rahaf .  
( **qualify – qualification – qualified** )
10. I seemed ..... yesterday .  
( **tired – tiredly – tiredness** )
11. The ..... of our family is noticeable .  
( **succeed – success – successful –successfully** )
12. Ali's ..... has gone so far .  
( **idealise – ideal – ideally – ideality** )
13. There is an ..... that noticed in medicine .  
( **aware – awareness – awarely** )
14. This ..... has a very good dialect .  
( **interpret , interpreter – interpreted** )
15. I am proud of .....in Jordan .  
( **educate – education – educational – educationally** )
16. Bedouin tribes and villagers used to ..... rugs and bags .  
( **produce – production – productive – productively** )
17. When do you ..... to receive your test result ?  
( **expect – expectantly – expectancy –expectant** )
18. The Middle East is famous for the ..... of olive oil.  
( **produce – production – productive – productively** )
19. Al-kind made many important mathematical .....  
( **discoveries – discover – discovered** )
20. Who was the most ..... writer of the twentieth century ?  
( **influence – influential – influentially** )
21. Thank you for your help I really ..... it .  
( **appreciate – appreciating – appreciating** )
22. They ..... translate it .  
( **slow - slower – slowly** )
23. Have you seen Nasser's ..... of post cards ?  
( **collection – collective – collect – collected** )
24. .... have been set up to guide the young people .  
( **Organize –Organizations – Organized** )

25. With children , it is important to ..... the right balance between love and discipline .  
( **achieve – achieved – achievable** ) .
26. Our national team is now well ..... for the second round of the competition .  
( **qualify – qualification – qualified** )
27. Olives which are ..... grown in the world , have been cultivated for over 6000 years .  
( **extend –extensive – extensively – extension** )
28. Language ..... is becoming an important requirement for many jobs .  
( **proficient – proficiency – proficiently** )
29. Services, mostly travel and tourism ..... the majority of our economy .  
( **dominate – dominance – dominant – dominantly** )
30. Doing lots of experience won't keep you healthy if you don't eat ..... food .  
( **nutrients – nutrition – nutritious** )
31. Kareem is a ..... journalist , he has worked previously for many scientific journals .  
( **qualify – qualification – qualified** )
32. In the Middle East , it is a ..... learning experience for young people .  
( **criticise – critically – critical – critics** )
33. Even large ..... now support young entrepreneurs .  
( **busy – business – busily** )
34. In hot weather our bodies are in danger of .....  
( **dehydrate – dehydration – dehydrating** )
35. I'm confused could you give me some ..... please ?  
( **advise – advice – advisable – advisably** )
36. It's amazing to watch the ..... of a baby in the first year of life .  
( **develop – development – developmental – developmentally** )
37. Nuts contain useful ..... such as oils and fats .  
( **nutrients – nutritious – nutritiously** )
38. Manal always presents her ..... work in literature clearly.  
( **create , creative , creatively** )
39. Khaled received an ..... letter from the manager for his hard work .  
( **appreciate, appreciation , appreciatively** )
40. Madaba has a ..... as a fascinating place to visit .  
( **reputation , reputational , reputationally** )
41. Artists usually meet to discuss ideas and ..... each other work .  
( **criticise – criticism– critic** )
42. Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is .....  
( **viable – viably – viability** )
43. The newly constructed projects use recycled water which helps the ..... of the environment.  
( **sustainability – sustainable – sustainably** )

## 2. Correct the verbs / Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentences:

1. Tenses	2. If- clauses	3. Modals of speculation	4. Gerund
5. Used to	6. Passive voice	7. Causative	8. Reported speech

كيف نعرف موضوع التصحيح / القاعدة؟؟

يجب على الطالب ان يعرف لأي موضوع ينتمي السؤال وذلك حسب ما قبل الفراغ كما يلي: -

الموضوع	قبل الفراغ	الفراغ	بعد الفراغ	الجواب
Passive voice	Be احد اشكال	.....	By + subject	V3
	فاعل غير عاقل	.....	Always/ often/ sometimes أي ظرف مضارع بسيط	Is / are + v3
	فاعل غير عاقل		Yesterday / ago/ last/ in 2010	Was / were +v3
	فاعل غير عاقل		Recently/ lately/ أي ظرف مضارع تام	Has / have + been + v3
Causative	Had + object	.....		V3
Reported speech	Said / told	.....	دلالات ماضي دليل حاضر	Had + v3 V2
Gerunds	Want/ afford/ hope/ intend/ plan/	.....		To + v1
	Avoid/ stop/ mind	.....		V1 + ing
If – clauses (0)	If + (v1/v 1+s/ am/is/ are /has/have/don't +v1/ doesn't +v1)	.....	يجوز جواب الشرط في البداية وتكون في الوسط If	(v1/v 1+s/ am/is/ are /has/have/don't +v1/ doesn't +v1)
If – clauses (1)	If + (v1/v 1+s/ am/is/ are /has/have/don't +v1/ doesn't +v1)	.....		Will (not) +v1
If – clauses (2)	If + (v2 / were /had/ didn't +v1)	.....		Would(not)+v1
Used to	Used to/ didn't use to Be used to	.....		V1 V1+ing
Modal	Must / cant / may / might / could	.....		V1

## • امثلة تطبيقية

1. The tunnel *was* ..... *by* the government . (**build**)
2. Goods can *be* .....in Jordan by Lorries. (**transport**)
3. Trees ..... **usually** ..... at night . (**water** )
4. New cars .....in Germany **in 2011** . (**produce** )
5. I didn't write the letter . I *had it* .....by my secretary. (**write**)
6. *I used to* ..... shopping in the local supermarket. (**go**)
7. There *didn't use to* ..... so much pollution . (**be**)
8. He says he *is used to* ..... there now. (**live**)
9. He .....play chess at age 10. (**use to**)
10. Our grandmother *used* .....us stories at bedtime . (**tell**)
11. *He said* he .....lunch early (**have**) .
12. *He said* he .....Petra the previous day (**visit**)
13. "We always have a good social life "
14. He said they ..... (**always have**) a good social life.
15. If you boil water, it ..... (**evaporate** )
16. **If** Hamdan ..... at nine, he will miss the plane. (**not, leave**)
17. **If** Ali *had* his own computer, he .....his report now . (**type**)
18. Do you *mind* ..... me with this difficult task. (**help**)
19. I *want* ..... a tablet, but I am broke at the moment . (**get** )
20. She *stopped* ..... to class when she got sick. (**go**)
21. I had the car repaired because it *stopped* ..... (**work**)
22. He *must* .....his work today. (**finish**)
23. She *can't* ..... them about you yesterday. (**tell**)

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• **TENSES** أزمنة اللغة الإنجليزية

ملاحظة: على الطالب ان يعرف ان يميز الأزمنة إذا كان الزمن مبني للمعلوم او مبني للمجهول وذلك عن طريق الفاعل (عاقل)

Present simple: {always, usually, sometimes, every, often}  Sub.+ V1(s/es) / don't / doesn't + v1	Past simple: {yesterday, ago, last, in + 2010}  Sub. + v2 / didn't +v1
Present continuous: {Now, moment, nowadays, at present, listen! Look!}  Sub.+ am/is/are (not) + v1 +ing	Past continuous: ربط الماضي البسيط مع المستمر {while (as) / when} اتبع قاعدة عكس الطرف المكشوف Sub. + was/ were (not)+ v1+ ing
Present perfect: { so far/ yet/ times/just/already/ ever/ never/ recently/ lately }  Sub. + has/ have (not) + v3	Past perfect: {by 2010} {after / before/ by the time/ because/ although} ربط الماضي البسيط مع الماضي التام اتبع قاعدة عكس الطرف المكشوف Sub. + had (not) + v3
Present perfect continuous: {since / for / all }+ time شرط عدم وجود فعل ماضي Sub. Has/ have (not) + been + v1+ing	Past perfect continuous: شرط وجود فعل ماضي بالجملة {since/ for/ all} + time Sub. + had (not) + been + v1+ ing
Future simple ( will + v1) {tomorrow/ soon/ next/ in the future} وجود فعل اعتقاد بالجملة وغالبا جملة منفردة، حدث مفاجأ Think/ believe/ hope/ know/ may be/ perhaps}  Sub. + will (not) + v1	Future simple (be +going to+ v1) { tomorrow/ soon/ next/ in the future} غالبا جملة مزدوجة ويوجد دليل على وقوع الفعل او تخطيط Sub+ am/is/are (not)+ going to+ v1
Future continuous: { this time next..... / this time tomorrow } { in ..... time / وجود أي ظرف مستقبل مع still { the exact time later / (be, v1)  Sub. + will (not)+ be + v1+ing	Future perfect: {by + حاضر او مستقبل } {this time next ...../ this time tomorrow } وجود أي ظرف مستقبل مع / For / (have, v1)  Sub. + will + have+ v3

لا تنسى الحصول على الاسئلة المتوقعة

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- **Correct the verbs between the brackets:**

1. Where have you been? I .....for ages. (be, wait)
2. By the time my friend phoned me, I.....for three hours. (be, sleep)
3. By next three years, my brother ..... from university. (graduate)
4. Do you think you .....your friends when you go to university next week? ( miss)
5. You looked pale yesterday . Had you ..... on your project all night? (be, work)
6. A student often .....an essay using information in Internet. (write)
7. This time next week I'll ..... my driving test, so I can't come around until the evening.  
( be, take)
8. Hind had..... very hard for several weeks before she did her final exams. (be, work)
9. Before the Internet was invented nobody, ..... of online shopping. (dream)
10. At this time next week, Mr. Marwan .....still ..... Medicine in the university. ( study)
11. We .....the files before the viruses damaged them .( save)
12. By this time next week, I ..... on this project for twenty days. (work)
13. when I arrived home , she .....the food . (**cook** )
14. when I **was playing/had played / had been playing** chess , she ..... . (**leave** )
15. By last week, we ..... many places in Jordan. (visit)
16. After I .....the letter , I slept (write)
17. I feel tired because I .....hard all day . (be, work)
18. I felt tired because I .....hard all day . (be, work)
19. While Fadia ....., she listened to music. (cook)
20. I believe Mohammad ..... from college next month. (graduate)
21. By 2025, the company .....12,000 cars. (produce)
22. By 7 o'clock tonight. I ..... doing homework. (finish)
23. We .....to a new house by the end of this week. (move)
24. Fatima ..... in Iraq, 1997. (born)
25. Listen! The baby ..... . (cry)
26. Jehad had told his father about his plans before he ..... (leave)
27. Don't let anybody annoy me in the next two hours. I.....(be, upgrade) my  
computer.
28. Aqaba.....in the south of Jordan. (locate)
29. Most of the old houses.....by the storm last night. (destroy)



- Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. Today, most people \_\_\_\_\_ their mobile phones every day.  
(have been using, used, use)
2. People \_\_\_\_\_ smartphones since they were invented in the early 2000s.  
( will have used, use, have been using)
3. Our homes \_\_\_\_\_ in winter because it is very cold.  
(heat, are heated, are heating)
4. During the early 2000s, people \_\_\_\_\_ phones in different colours and different designs.  
(have bought, had bought, bought)
5. In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer \_\_\_\_\_  
(was produced, produced, had produced)
6. By the end of 2010 CE, companies \_\_\_\_\_ more smartphones than PCs for the first time.  
(had sold, have sold, sold)
7. Now about billion smartphones \_\_\_\_\_ around the world each year.  
(are selling, have sold, are sold)
8. Majeda \_\_\_\_\_ watch a film on Thursdays.  
(used to / is used to/ uses to)
9. "I've lived in Amman for six years."  
Sami said that he \_\_\_\_\_ in Amman for six years.  
( has lived/ had lived/ would have lived)
10. My favourite subject this year is Chemistry.  
Hussein told me his favourite subject that year. \_\_\_\_\_ Chemistry.  
(is/ was/ has been)
11. We had the computer \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(repaired/ repair/ been repaired)
12. The computer had stopped \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(to work/ working/ worked)
13. Mahmoud was walking home when the rain \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(starts/ has started/ started)
30. In the past, most letters \_\_\_\_\_ by hand.  
(write/ wrote/ were written)

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14. But letters these days are usually \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(type/ typed/ typing)
15. Children often \_\_\_\_\_ computers better than their parents.  
(use/ are using/ uses)
16. If you \_\_\_\_\_ computer games all day, you won't have time to study.  
(play/ will play/ plays)
17. I want \_\_\_\_\_ a tablet.  
(getting/ to get/ got)
18. I can't afford \_\_\_\_\_ a tablet at the moment.  
(buy/ to buy/ buying)
19. Look at the black sky! It \_\_\_\_\_ soon!  
(is raining/ will rain/ is going to rain)
20. Nadia has \_\_\_\_\_ her homework for two hours! She will be finished very soon.  
(been doing/ doing/ done)
21. If Ali had his own computer, he \_\_\_\_\_ need to use his friend's computer.  
(won't need/ doesn't need/ wouldn't need)
22. I \_\_\_\_\_ an email when my laptop was switched itself off.  
( wrote/ was writing/ am writing)
23. **A:** It isn't necessary to switch off the screen.  
**B:** Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ switch off the screen.  
(must/ can't/ don't have to)
24. You are not allowed to touch this machine. The sentences means you \_\_\_\_\_ touch this machine.  
( mustn't / can't /don't)
25. I \_\_\_\_\_ understand English, but now I do.  
(didn't use to/ am not used to/ wasn't used to)
26. My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year. He says he \_\_\_\_\_ living there now.  
(is used to/ used to/ didn't use to)
27. My family and I \_\_\_\_\_ go camping once a month, but we stopped doing that when we moved to the city.  
(are used to/ used to/ were used to)
30. Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if you aren't used to \_\_\_\_\_ much exercise.  
(do/ did/ doing)

31. When I was young, I *used to* \_\_\_\_\_ fishing with my dad every weekend. Now I don't, unfortunately!  
(go/ went/ going)
32. We always go to the market across the street, so we \_\_\_\_\_ eating fresh vegetables.  
(are used to/ used to/ didn't use to)
33. Please slow down. I am not used to \_\_\_\_\_ so fast.  
(walk/ walking/ walked)
32. When you were younger, *did* you \_\_\_\_\_ to play in the park? (use/ using/ used)
33. This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we \_\_\_\_\_ our exams.  
(finished, will finish, will have finished)
34. This time next month, my parents \_\_\_\_\_ for twenty years.  
(will be marrying, will have married, will get married)
35. The books that you ordered \_\_\_\_\_ by the end of the week.  
(hadn't arrived, won't have arrived, didn't arrive)
36. By next year, will you \_\_\_\_\_ England? (visit, been visited, have visited)
37. I think E-books \_\_\_\_\_ paper books by 2050.  
( will replace/ will have replaced/ had replaced)
38. Are you planning \_\_\_\_\_ China next week? (visit/ to visit/ visitng)
39. Our grandmother used \_\_\_\_\_ us stories at bedtime. (tell/ to tell/ telling)
40. Will it still \_\_\_\_\_ this evening? (be raining/ rain/ have rained)
41. Before she went to the library, Huda \_\_\_\_\_ her mother to prepare lunch.  
(helps/ has helped/ had helped)
42. Maha: "I am looking after my little brother."  
Maha said that she \_\_\_\_\_ after her little brother. (look, looked, was looking)
43. Zien: "I am studying hard to become a teacher."  
Zien said that she \_\_\_\_\_ .hard to become a teacher. (study, studied, was studying)
44. Nihad \_\_\_\_\_ swimming at sea at cold weather. (used to / is used to/ are used to)

لا تنسى الحصول على الاسئلة المتوقعة

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- Complete the following sentences so that the new sentence is similar in meaning to the one before it, then write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET:

### 1. Cleft sentence

جملة تستخدم لتأكيد أحد أطراف الجملة، سيوضع الطرف المؤكد بين قوسين / تحته خط / بلون غامق

1. طريقة It

بقية الجملة + Relative pronoun + الطرف المراد تأكيده + مناسب لزمن الجملة + be + It

Ex. The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.

It .....(London )

Ex. Neil Armstrong was the first man to step on the moon in 1969.

It .....

Ex. Ali won the world heavyweight championship in 1964.

It .....

### 2. wh- cleft sentences (طريقة المصطلحات)

the person <b>who</b>	الاسم المؤكد + مناسب + be + الجملة عدا المؤكد عليه
the thing / subject <b>which</b>	الاسم المؤكد + مناسب + be + الجملة عدا المؤكد عليه
the time/ day/ year <b>when</b>	الاسم المؤكد + مناسب + be + الجملة عدا المؤكد عليه
the place / country/ city <b>where</b>	الاسم المؤكد + مناسب + be + الجملة عدا المؤكد عليه
The way in which	الاسم المؤكد + مناسب + be + الجملة عدا المؤكد عليه

Ex. The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.

The city .....

Ex. Neil Armstrong was the first man to step on the moon in 1969.

The person .....

Ex. Ali won the world heavyweight championship in 1964.

The year .....

Ex. I like Geography most of all.

The subject .....

لحل سؤال ضمائر الوصل في سؤال ضع دائرة يجب عليك معرفة ماذا يأتي قبل وبعد ضمير الوصل وفق ما يلي:

- اسم عاقل ..... اسم  
اسم ..... اسم زمان  
اسم مكان ..... اسم زمان  
اسم غير عاقل .....

It was the month of Ramadan \_\_\_\_\_ Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE. (that/ when/ which)

The person \_\_\_\_\_ contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi. (who, which, whose)

there are also about twenty-three stables \_\_\_\_\_ horses may have been kept.

(where/ which/ who)

## 2. Used to / Be + used to

• وجود كلمة **customary ، familiar ، normal** في الجملة مباشرة نطبق قاعدة

**Sub. + be (not) + used to + v1 + ing + comp.**

- It is normal for me to send a text message.  
I .....
- It is normal for students to revise before exams.  
Students .....

• إذا احتوت الجملة على **when I was .....** او **but now** او أي شيء يدل على تغير العادة فنستخدم الشكل الثاني وهو

**Sub. + used to + v1**

**Sub. + didn't use to + v1**

- Rashed **went** swimming every morning, but now he does not.  
Rashed .....
- Fares often walked to his office two years ago, but now he drives.  
Fares used.....
- When I was younger, I ..... shopping with my Mum.  
(are used to going, use to go, used to go, am used to going)
- When I was 10 years old, I ..... a lot of milk, but now I don't  
(used to drink, are used to drinking, use to drink, was used to drinking)

## 3. Passive voice

• نتعرف على هذه القاعدة من وجود المفعول به في اول الجملة

• نحدد الزمن من شكل الفعل

• نختار الفعل المساعد المناسب لزمن الجملة ونوع المفعول به (مفرد / جمع)

• نحول الفعل الرئيسي الى التصريف الثالث ونكمل الجملة

**Active**

**V2 / didn't + v1**

**V1+s / don't – doesn't +v1**

**Has / have (not) + v3**

**Modal (not)+ v1**

**Passive**

**object + was / were (not) + v3**

**object + am / is / are (not) + v3**

**object + has / have (not) + been + v3**

**object + modal (not) + be + v3**

They have transport **goods** hundreds of kilometers inside China since 1780.

Goods .....

The police stopped two men last night for being suspects of the crime.

Two men .....

People throw cans in the street every day.

Cans .....

The government will build a new school in our village next year.

A new school .....

## 4. Modal

- Not necessary = don't / doesn't have to + v1
- Not allowed = mustn't + v1
- Perhaps / possible/ may be = might (not) + v1

Ex. Perhaps the exam is difficult. (**might**)

**The exam** .....

Ex. You aren't allowed to smoke in patients' rooms. (**must**)

**You** .....

Ex. It isn't necessary to sleep early.

**You** .....

## 5. Causative

- I asked someone to + v1 + object
- I had + object + v3

احفظها جيدا

Ex. I asked someone to fix my computer

I .....

Ex. Salma asked someone to clean her home

She .....

## 6. If clause

- I think you should + v1 + complement
- If I were you, I would + v1 + complement .

احفظها جيدا

Ex. I think you should see the doctor.

If .....

Ex. I think you should send a text message.

If .....

- حدث يتبعه بأي تصريف , حدث معين بأي تصريف

If + present simple , present simple

وجود ظروف تكرار بالجملة او حقيقة علمية او الجملة تدل على روتين

Ex. You press the button and the computer will work.

If .....

## 7. After / Before

- Sub + had + v3 before sub. V2
- Sub + v2 after sub. + had + v3

✓ Rami sent me a message, **then** he visited me.(before)

Rami .....

✓ The volcano began to erupt, and then all the people left the island. (after)

**After** .....

## 8. Reported Speech

نتعرف على القاعدة من وجود said – told – replied – added  
 حدد الأفعال والضمائر والتعابير الزمنية المطلوب تحويلها وذلك يوضع خط تحتها حسب جدول التحويلات  
 1. تحويل الضمان

Direct	Indirect
I	He / she
We	They
You (sub)	I – they- he- she
Me	Him- her
Us	Them
You (obj)	Me- them- him – her
My	His- her
Our	Their
Your	My-their- his- her

## 2. تحويل الأفعال

Direct	Indirect
V1	V2
Don't / doesn't + v1	Didn't +v1
Am / is / are + v1+ing	Was / were + v1+ing
Has / have + v3	Had + v3
Was / were + v1+ing	Had + been + v3
Didn't + v1	Hadn't +v3
Will / can/ shall/ must/ may + v1	Would / could / should / had to/ might + v1

## 3. تحويل الظروف (التعابير الزمنية)

Direct	Indirect
Today	That day
Tonight	That night
Tomorrow	The day after
Yesterday	The day before
Next .....	The ..... After
Last .....	The ..... before
Now	Then
Ago	Before

Ex. " I will do my best tomorrow to achieve my goals "

He said that .....

Ex. "The doctor detected a strange virus in my blood yesterday."

Hani said that.....

Ex. I will visit my uncle tomorrow.

Fareed said .....

### 9. Non defining / defining relative pronouns

الربط بأستخدام ضمير وصل حسب موقع الاسم المتكرر بالجملتين

Sub.1 ..... sub2 ..... (relative pronoun)

Sub 1 + relative pronou + الجملة الثانية بدون الفاعل المكرر + الجملة الأولى

**Ex. The woman** was young . **The woman** gave him the money .(who)  
The woman ,*who gave him the money* ,was young.

**Ex. The woman** was young . I met **her** in the club. (who / whom)  
The woman ,*who / whom I met in the club* , was young.

- I cut down **the tree** . **The tree** was fruitless .  
I cut down the tree *which was fruitless*  
The tree ,*which I cut down* , was fruitless
- I bought **the car** . I gave **it** my father.  
I bought the car *which I gave to my father* .  
The car ,*which I bought* , I gave to my father .
- **London** is a huge city . **It's** the capital of the UK.  
London,.....
- Maha prefers to watch films. The films are romantic. (which)  
The films, .....

**Function of using non- defining relative clauses :- to give additional / extra information**

جملة الوصل التي تحتوي على فواصل

**Function of using defining relative pronouns:- to give essential information**

جملة الوصل التي لا تحتوي على فواصل

- Children **who like sweets so much** often have problems with their teeth.  
What is the function of using defining relative clause in the previous sentence?
- The Sahara desert, **which is in Africa**, is very hot  
What is the function of using non- defining relative clause in the previous sentence?

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➤ **Complete each of the following sentences in a way it means the same as the sentence before it.**

1. "I shouldn't waste my time arguing with stupid people."  
Manal told me.....
2. "The doctor detected a strange virus in my blood yesterday."  
Hani said that.....
3. Jordan has signed free trade agreements with the USA and Japan.  
Free trade agreements.....
4. When I use my brother's mobile phone, he always gets mad.  
If .....
5. You are not allowed to tell anybody about this discovery.  
You .....
6. Perhaps Nawal is studying in the library now.  
Nawal.....
7. It is normal now for us to eat frozen meat.  
We are.....
8. Fares often walked to his office two years ago, but now he drives.  
Fares .....
9. My uncle spent most of his life in Spain.  
The place.....
10. Najwa annoys her neighbors with her drum.  
The person.....
11. "I didn't understand what you have just said."  
Majed told Huda.....
12. We asked someone to build a new kitchen for us.  
We .....
13. It was a former habit that I went to sleep at 9 p.m, but now I don't.  
I.....
14. It was a former habit for me to get up early, but now I get up late.  
I .....
15. Nawal started to wash the dishes an hour ago. She is still washing them.  
Nawal .....
16. Hashem studied several books. Later, he wrote the research paper.  
Before.....
17. They ate fish at the restaurant. Then, they began to feel sick.  
After.....
18. My mother asked someone to clean the carpets for her.  
My mother had.....
19. The earthquake has killed several people.  
Several people.....
20. It is not familiar for me to spend Fridays at home.  
I am.....
21. "You have taught me very important things in life."  
Amira told her father that.....

22. Ali won the world heavyweight championship in 1964.  
The person.....
23. My uncle visited Paris in 2008.  
It was 2008.....
24. Hadeel started her work at the bank from 2012, and she's still working.  
Hadeel has.....
25. Petra attracts thousands of tourists every year. It is in the south of Jordan.  
Petra, .....
26. I asked someone to paint my house last year.  
I had.....
27. Our teacher told us about the dangers of the Internet yesterday.  
Farida said.....
28. Do you intend to buy tickets for the play?  
Are you.....?
29. The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE.  
The year.....
30. Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.  
The thing.....
31. Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory in Iraq.  
The country.....
32. The heat made the journey unpleasant.  
It was .....
33. Queen Rania opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.  
It was Queen Rania .....
34. "I can install this condition in a suitable place."  
The technician man told me.....
35. "My husband has been helping me to overcome the problem."  
The woman said that.....
36. "It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program."  
He added that.....
37. "I connected to the Internet last night and communicated with my friends.  
Firas told me that.....
38. "We are planning to introduce computer technology in the classroom."  
The Minister announced that.....
39. My mother made a delicious cake for us last night.  
The person.....
40. **My mother** made a delicious cake for us last night.  
It.....
41. Sami uses **the Internet** to find information about anything.  
The thing.....
42. Sami uses **the Internet** to find information about anything.  
It.....

## ❖ Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets using the words in brackets.

1. Perhaps Manal is not happy with her new job. (might)  
Manal.....
2. My father asked someone to clean his car. (had)  
My father.....
3. It isn't necessary to bring your passport. (have)  
You.....
4. You are not allowed **to** open this file. (must)  
You.....
5. I think you should revise well for your exams. (would)  
If .....
6. Rami sent me a message, then he visited me. (before)  
Rami .....
7. I arranged with someone to upgrade my computer. (had)  
I.....
8. She always spends a lot of money when she goes shopping. (If)  
.....
9. Sami studied Physics at the University of Jordan. (who)  
It.....
10. I was born in 1997. (when)  
The year.....
11. The Second World War ended in 1945. (when)  
It .....
12. The Second World War ended in 1945. (that)  
It .....
13. I've phoned you to ask about an important thing. (why)  
The reason.....
14. Your courage impressed the crowd. (that)  
The thing.....
15. We buy all our needs from Mecca Mall. (where)  
It.....
16. We buy all our needs from Mecca Mall. (that)  
It.....
17. Manal met her husband in France. (where).  
The palace.....
18. Manal met her husband in France. (that).  
The palace.....
19. It is normal for me now to live in such a hot weather. (used to)  
I am.....
20. It was a past habit for my father to spend a week in Aqaba every year. (used to)  
My father.....
21. Maha prefers to watch films. The films are romantic. (which)  
The films, ....., .....

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22. I think you should look for a new job. (would)  
If I.....
23. Our teacher explained the grammatical rule, then he gave us a quiz. (before)  
Our teacher had.....
24. It is possible that Sami is in the library now. (might)  
Sami.....
25. Someone broke the window of my car last night. (was)  
The window of my car.....
26. It is not necessary to wear a suit for the meeting. (have)  
You.....
27. You aren't allowed to enter this room. (must)  
You.....

❖ **Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentences:**

- I think I will be living in Karak, and I .....Geography in two years' time.  
(will be study, will have studying, will be studying)
- In 1943 CE, the chairman of a 'business machines' company ..... that the world only needed two or three computers.  
(say, said, will say)
- A student often .....an essay using information in Internet.  
(write, wrote, writes)
- In 2007, the first smart phone ..... by The Apple Company.  
(produce, was produced, is produced)
- In 2012, 99% of Jordanian children .....fully..... against Malaria.  
( are immunised, were immunised, immunised)
- The government..... a modern capital next the old one.  
( hope to establish, hopes to establishing, hopes to establish)
- You ..... to switch off the screen, it isn't necessary.  
( mustn't, don't have to, doesn't have to)
- I had this computer ..... Because it stopped working.  
( repair, repaired, repairing)
- The person .....supervised the building of an Andalus Mosque is Fatima's sister, Mariam.  
( which , who, whom)

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# FUNCTIONS

Linking words	Function
In this way as a consequence Therefore	<b>to indicate consequence</b> لتوضيح النتيجة
However Whereas Despite On the one hand, On the other hand In spite of on the contrary Conversely	<b>to indicate opposition</b> لتوضيح المعارضة
Furthermore Likewise One reason for this In addition	<b>to express continuation or addition</b> لتوضيح المتابعة أو الإضافة
Like As	<b>to make a simile:</b> لعمل تشبيهه

❖ Study the following sentences and answer the question that follows.

1. **In this way**, we can promote our culture and history.

❖ What is the function of **using the phrase “In this way”** in the above sentence?

2. My brother has lived in China, and **as a consequence** speaks Chinese fluently.

❖ What is the function of **using the phrase “as a consequence”** in the above sentence?

3. I no longer like my job. **Therefore**, I have decided to find a new job.

❖ What is the function of **using the word “Therefore”** in the above sentence?

4. Technology has solved many problems. **However**, it has created new ones.

❖ What is the function of **using the word “However”** in the above sentence?

5. **Whereas** you can get knowledge from books, skills must be learned through practice .

What is the function of **using the word “Whereas”** in the above sentence?

6. Our national team lost **despite** all the efforts.

What is the function of **using the word “despite”** in the above sentence?

7. Some robots will look and sound very **like** humans, because technology will have advanced a great deal.

What is the function of **using the word “like”** in the above sentence?

## Question Number 5

## 1. EDITING (4 points) التحرير

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.

## 1. Spelling mistakes الأخطاء الإملائية

- سيتم تحديد الكلمة الخطأ ويطلب منك تصحيح الخطأ
- يوجد حرف واحد فقط خطأ في الكلمة (الكلمات المطلوبة هي من كلمات القطع الرئيسية)
- أشهر الحروف المكتوبة خطأ هي ( p/b – s/z- o/u- c/k- s/c- i/e- f/v- g/j ) او العكس

## 2. Punctuation mistakes أخطاء علامات الترقيم

- ركز على بدايات كل جملة بحرف كبير
- نهاية الجملة (.) قبل (,)but (,) وعند التعداد أيضا نضع (,) وبنهاية السؤال (?)

## 3. Grammar mistakes الأخطاء القواعدية

- القواعد المذكورة في المنهاج مثل (المبني للمجهول , بعد + v1 , to قواعد used to و modal + v1)

- Scientists **will say** that **exercize** is not only important for general fitness; but that it is also good for the brain. It helps us to **koncentrate** better. As a result, we perform better in exams.
- In the 1940s, technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers. One such model **is** so large that it needed a room that was 167 square metres to accommodate it in. During that decade, scientists in England developed the first computer program. It took 25 minutes to complete one **calculation**. In 1958 CE , the computer **chib** was developed.
- The Internet is a fantastic tool if it **used** correctly. However, there are dangers that people should know about. Today, I'm talking to Professor Ghanem, who is an expert in ICT- or **Informasion** and **Communikation** Technology. He advises young people about how to stay safe on the Internet. Thank you for coming, Professor. Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites. Do computer filters work.

- Yes, they are very good at stopping **acciss** to some websites that young people should not see. However, the most important thing a young person can do is to tell their parents or a teacher if they **found** anything they don't like on the Internet. In fact, it is not only websites that can be a problem. **Social** media has its own dangers as well.
  
- Energy will be provided by solar power and wind **ferms**, and there **is** also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant. A **dezalination** 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.
  
- My father used to working as a taxi-driver, But he quitted this job because he developed **arthritiz**. He **has** been working as a taxi-driver for 20 years before he found a job in a farm. His doctor advised him to try **comblementary** medicine. So, he started to take **acopuncture** sessions.
  
- It's true that, in the future, robots will be **do** more and more jobs in hospitals. In the USA, the UK and **australia**, hospitals are using robots to interact with patients after they've had operations, collect **drogs** from the hospital pharmacy, and even visit patients in the **werd** when the doctor is not available.
  
- During this period, artists, engineers, scholars, poets, **philosopfers**, geographers and traders in the Islamic world **makes** ground- breaking advancements in many different areas, from **agreculture** and industry to philosophy, science and technology. Literature, music and the arts.

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**GUIDED WRITING (4 points)**

1. Read the information below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a brief biography using all the given notes below about ..... Use the appropriate linking words.

<b>The effects of anger and stress on someone's health</b>
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- |  |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- raise blood pressure.</li> <li>- cause headaches.</li> <li>- have sleep and digestive problems.</li> <li>- leading to illnesses such as heart disease.</li> </ul> |
|--|

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<b>How to communicate effectively..</b>
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- |  |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Listen carefully to others.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Build on other's idea.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pay attention to non-verbal cues.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Think before responding.</li> </ul> |
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<b>How to keep fitness?</b>
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- |   |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- drink 8 -10 liters of water daily.</li> <li>- run 2 -4 kilometre every morning.</li> <li>- do exercises</li> <li>- reduce the amount of calories.</li> </ul> |
|---|



**Why do many wild animals disappear around the world ?**

- cut down the forests more than planting new ones .
- over fishing and hunting .
- Pollute the environment .
- Make more land for agricultural areas

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**Suggestions to use digital information**

- listen to podcasts .
- watch lectures on line .
- find information on subjects of study.
- educate people

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

**Location:-** Seville, Spain

**Date of construction:-** 1198 CE

**The architect :-** Ahmad Ben Baso

**Description of the building:-** stands at just over 104 metres tall

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Name: Najeeb Mahfouth

Place / Date of birth: Cairo, 1911.

Place / Date of death: Cairo, 2006.

Profession: Novelist.

Achievements - Awarded the Nobel Prize for literature.

- Father of modern Arabic Literature.



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**ziryab**  
 - Date of birth : 798  
 -date of death : 857  
 -Occupation : musician  
 -achievements : established first music school, introduced the oud to Europe

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**How to use modern technology?**

- organize time of using it.
- use it for good purposes.
- depend on it in learning.
- Share its benefits with others.

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