

English language

Action Pack 12

2017/2018

Level 4

Reading, vocabulary, writing and grammar

المكثف النهائي و الأسئلة المتوقعة

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المستوى الرابع



**THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN-MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION 2018**

GENERAL ENGLISH

الدورة الصيفية \ المستوى الرابع

DATE: July/ 14 / 2018

TIME: 1 HOUR AND A HALF

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

Our country has a high standard of education. This is mainly due to the fact that the government considers education a necessity. All schools, from kindergarten to secondary, are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education (MOE). Pre-school and kindergarten education is optional, followed by ten years of free, compulsory education. For higher education, students enter university, either for academic or vocational courses.

Students can attend one of ten public universities, or one of nineteen private universities. A large number of Jordanian students choose to study at these institutions, as well as foreign students from all over the world. The three universities with the most undergraduates are the University of Jordan in Amman, Yarmouk University in Irbid and Al Balqa Applied University in Salt. These are all public universities. An example of a newer university is the German-Jordanian University in Amman. It is a collaboration between the MOHE and Germany's Federal Ministry of Education and Research, and it follows Germany's model of education in Applied Sciences.

For students who wish to complete their university studies while working at the same time, it is also possible in some Jordanian universities to enrol onto online distance learning programmes.

Question Number One: (20 points)

1. Higher education in Jordan has two types of courses which students can join after secondary education. Write them down.
2. There are two main differences between the German-Jordanian University in Amman and other universities in Jordan. Write them down.
3. Quote a sentence which indicates the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University and Al Balqa Applied University are public universities
4. . What does the underlined word "it" in the text refer to?
5. Find a word in the text which means ' to officially arrange to join a school or university '.
6. Some students prefer distance learning via the Internet to face-to-face learning. Suggest three benefits distance learning.
7. For higher education, students enter university, either for academic or vocational courses. What would you prefer? Write down two reasons.

Literature spot

Read the following quotation from " Around the World in Eighty Days " by Jules Verne carefully, then answer the questions that follows with reference to the story .Then write down your answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (2points)

'Not at all, but I knew that some obstacle or other would sooner or later arise on my route. Nothing, therefore, is lost. I have two gained days to sacrifice. A steamer leaves Calcutta for Hong Kong at noon, on the 25th.

1. What form of transport is a steamer?

'Passepartout, who had now rejoined his master, made a wry grimace, as he thought of his magnificent, but too frail Indian shoes. After a moment's hesitation, he said, 'Monsieur, I think I have found a means of conveyance'.

- 1. What kind of facial expression is a wry grimace?**
- 2. Why did Passepartout's face show unhappiness and pain?**

Where are we?' asked Sir Francis.

'At the **hamlet** of Kholby.'

'Do we stop here?

'Certainly. The railway isn't finished.'

What! Not finished?'

- 'No. There's still a matter of fifty miles to be laid from here to Allahabad, where the line begins again'

- 1. What does the word hamlet suggest?**
- 2. Why can't the train continue its journey from Kholby to Allahabad?**
- 3. Where does the train stop?**
- 4. Where does the railway begins again?**

'Yet you sell tickets from Bombay to Calcutta,' retorted Sir Francis, who was growing warm. 'No doubt,' replied the conductor, 'but the passengers know that they must provide means of transportation for themselves from Kholby to Allahabad. 'Sir Francis,' said Mr Fogg quietly, 'we will, if you please, look about for some means of conveyance to Allahabad.

- 1. Why is Sir Francis annoyed during his conversation with the conductor?**
- 2. What expression is used to mean he is getting annoyed?**
- 3. How does Mr Fogg deal with the situation when he discovers that his train journey cannot continue? How does his attitude differ from that of Sir Francis?**

'Sir Francis,' said Mr Fogg quietly, 'we will, if you please, look about for some means of conveyance to Allahabad' Mr Fogg, this is a delay greatly to your disadvantage

1. Find an example that represent the idea of time.

They soon reached a small hut. Enclosed within some high palings, was the animal in question. An Indian came out of the hut, and, at their request, conducted them within the enclosure. The elephant, which was reared, not to be an animal that merely carried things around, but for warlike purposes, was half-domesticated..

- 1. Why did the Indian man decide to rear an elephant?**
- 2. Which words tell us that the elephant was kept safely away from direct contact with humans?**

Happily, however, for Mr Fogg, the animal's instruction in this direction had not gone far, and the elephant still preserved its natural gentleness. Kiouni – this was the name of the elephant – could doubtless travel rapidly for a long time, and, in default of any other means of conveyance, Mr Fogg resolved to hire him. However, elephants are far from being cheap in India as they are becoming scarce.

- 1. How do we know that the elephant is not aggressive?**
- 2. Why are elephants expensive in India?**
- 3. What was the name of the elephant?**
- 4. Why did Mr Fogg decide to hire the elephant?**

When therefore Mr Fogg proposed to the Indian to hire Kiouni, he refused point-blank. Mr Fogg persisted, offering the excessive sum of ten pounds an hour for the loan of the elephant to Allahabad. Refused. Twenty pounds? Refused also. Forty pounds' Still refused. 'Phileas Fogg, without getting in the least flurried, then proposed to purchase the animal outright, and at first offered a thousand pounds for him. The Indian, perhaps thinking he was going to make a great bargain, still refused'. At two thousand pounds the Indian yielded. 'What a price, good heavens!' cried Passepartout, 'for an elephant.

- 1. Why did the Indian refuse to sell the elephant at a thousand pounds?**
- 2. How much did Mr Fogg purchase the elephant?**

The elephant was led out and equipped. Provisions were purchased at Kholby, and, while Sir Francis and Mr Fogg took the howdahs* on either side, Passepartout got astride the saddle-cloth between them. The Parsee perched himself on the elephant's neck, and at nine o'clock they set out from the village, the animal marching off through the dense forest of palms by the shortest cut".

- 1. Find an example of literary device:**
- 2. How many people travel on the elephant?**

Read the following quotation from " A Green Cornfield" by Christina Rossetti carefully, then answer the questions that follows with reference to the poem .Then write down your answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (2points)

The earth was green, the sky was blue
I saw and heard one sunny morn
A skylark hang between the two
A singing **speck** above the corn;

1. **What does the word "two" suggest?**
2. **What does the word "speck" suggest?**
3. **The poet uses many examples of alliteration Find one example.**
4. **. List the colours that have been used in the poem.**
5. **. What do you think the colours " green and blue" symbolise?**

A stage below, in gay **accord**
White butterflies danced on the wing
And still the singing skylark soared
And silent sank and soared to sing

1. **What does the word " accord" suggest?**
2. **The poet uses many examples of alliteration Find one example.**
3. **How do the butterflies move?**
4. **Find a line which refers that the skylark doesn't sing as it flies lower?**

he cornfield stretched a **tender** green
To right and left beside my walks
I knew he had a **nest** unseen
Somewhere among the million **stalks**

1. **What does the word " tender "suggest?**
2. **What does a bird do in a nest ?**
3. **Which part of a plant is the stalk ?**

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

1. **What does the word " swift "suggest?**
2. **The poet uses many examples of alliteration Find one example.**
3. **Why did the poet stop in the cornfield?**
4. **Find reference to another listener, apart from the poet herself.**
5. **How do we know that the poet leaves the cornfield before the skylark has stopped singing?**

Question Number three

A: Choose the best answer from those given to complete each of the following items. Then write down your answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (8points)

taylor-made, minerals, come up with, come about, offence

1. Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the extraction industry for these is one of the largest in the world..
2. I never told a joke, as this may not be translated correctly or could cause.....
3. . You can either join a small group of other students of a similar level, or request a..... course.
4. It is believed that the Italians were the first people to..... a sign language system in the sixteenth century.

get cold feet, optional, spill, come about, diet

1. You don't have to stay after school for the chess club – it's.....
2. I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'llat the last minute.
3. I used to eat too much junk food, but now I have a much healthier.
4. Please be careful with your juice. Don'tit on the floor.

interpret, optional, carry out, make, earlier

1. Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not toa mistake
2. My uncle is fluent in several languages. He is often able tofor us during conversations with foreigners.
3. In Jordan, children start school a year..... than English children.
4. I need to some research before I start my project.

mother tongue, optional, minerals, joke, tempting

1. Although it isto believe that these twins really do make up their own secret language
2. One of the early developers of sign language was Charles-Michel de l'Épée, whose was French.
3. I never told a, as this may not be translated correctly or could cause offence.
4. Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the extraction industry for theseis one of the largest in the world.

Nouns

1. A/an/the
2. of, on, for, from, with, without, up, down, in, at, between, among, through, during, out, into, about, by)
- 3- his , her, my , its , our , your , their ('s / s')
4. Subject + Verb :
5. Number + noun :
6. this, that , these , those +:
7. Little /some/ many/few/much / most /other /another /any/ enough , no, all, cause:
8. adjective + noun :

Adjectives

1. Adjective + noun :
2. (is, are, am, was, were, been, being, be)
3. be (very , so , quite , too,) adjectives :
4. seem , look , appear , feel , get , become , find ,found , smell ,taste ,sound
5. as as , be more +adj, the most+ adj

Verb

1. After (to)
2. After (will , would , shall , should ,can ,could ,may , might , must, do ,does , did)
3. After (had better , would rather) :
- 4- Subject + verb + object :

Adverbs

1. before the adjective and (v3) : (to be) + adverb + (V3, v ing or adj)
2. At the beginning before the comma :
3. Subject + adverb + verb
4. Auxiliary + adverb + verb
5. (Verb) + (very, too, so, quite) + adverb
6. To describe the verb :

B. 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. One of the most important things that we give children is a good

(educate , education, educational)

2. If you work hard, I'm sure you will..... (success, successful, succeed)

3. Congratulations! Not many people.....such high marks.

(achievement, achieve, achieved)

4. My father works for anthat helps to protect the environment.

(organize, organized, organization)

5. It's amazing to watch theof a baby in the first year of life.

(develop, development, developed)

6. I'm confused. Could you give me some....., please?(advise, advice, advised)

7. Before an exam, you must..... everything you've learnt.

(revision, reverse, reversed)

8. In hot weather our bodies are in danger of..... .(dehydrate, dehydration, dehydrated)

9. Don't talk to the driver. He must.....(concentration, concentrate, concentrated)

10. How quickly does blood..... round the body?(circulation, circulated, circulate)

11.Before you apply for a job, check that you have the correct

(qualify, qualification , qualified)

12. The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a _____.

(recommend, recommendation recommended,)

13.Congratulations on a very _____ business deal. (succeed, success, successful)

14. We should always be ready to listen to good _____. (advise, advice, advised)

15. It's important to have an _____of different countries' customs. (aware, awareness,)

16. Is one side of the brain more..... than the other?(dominate, dominance, dominant)

17. Whether or not you remember something that you have learnt in the paston

the experience you had while you were learning it. (dependence, depends, dependent)

18.The graduation ceremony was a veryoccasion for everyone.

(memory, memorable, memorize)

19.Nuts contain useful..... such as oils and fats. (notoriously, nitrous, nutrition)

20.Kareem is a welljournalist, he has worked previously for many

scientific journals. (qualify, qualification , qualified)

Phrasal Verbs

Three-part verbs:

المفعول به يأتي دائما بعد الفعل المكون من ثلاثة أجزاء

go ahead with	To begin to do	يباشر
come up with	think of / produce something (an idea),	يبتكر/ يجد حلا
Look forward to	To wait with pleasure	يتشوق الى
get away with	not be blamed for To do something bad and not be punished	يفلت من العقاب

Two-part verbs

اذا كان المفعول به ضمير يأتي بين الفعل وحرف الجر. إما اذا كان الفعل اسم يأتي بعد حرف الجر.

look up	To search for information	يبحث عن معلومة في مرجع
look for	To try to find	يبحث
look after	To take care of	يعتني
look into	To investigate / to study	يستقصي
get by	To manage with difficulty	يدبر
get over	To overcome a problem To recover	يتغلب على يشفى من
get on	To make progress	يتقدم/ ينجح
get up	To get out of bed	يستيقظ
go away	To leave	يسافر/ يغادر
go off	To explode / to make sudden noise	ينفجر يقرع
go back	To return	يعود
go through	To be completed	ينجز
take away	To disappear /	يزيل
take off	to remove	يخلع
take back	To return	يعيد إلى
come about	Happen or take place	يحدث
Find out	discover	
point out	To show/ to make clear	يوضح
carry out	To do / to perform	ينفذ
leave out	Not include, omit	يستثني
speed up	To go faster, hurry	يسرع
grow up	To become adult / to develop	يكبر
take up	Start doing something (hobby)	

C: Study the following sentence entry and answer the question that follows. Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. A committee was set up to look..... the causes of the accident.

(**after**, **into**, **forward to**, **up**)

2. Yaseen has replaced the plate he broke, so he will **not be blamed for** it.

Replace the words and phrases in bold with the phrasal verb. (get away with) **الإجابة**

3. That's amazing news! How did you **discover** it?

Rewrite the above sentence with phrasal verb. (find it out) **الإجابة**

4. I wish scientists would **come up with** a way to prevent flu!

What does the underlined phrasal verb come up with mean in the sentence?

1. Let's **look after** the story and discover what really happened.

Replace the underlined phrasal verb with the correct one. (look into) **الإجابة**

Gender-neutral

Gender-specific words	Gender-neutral words	
businessman / business woman	business person	رجل أعمال
sales man / sales lady	sales assistant/salesperson	مساعد مبيعات
headmaster / headmistress	head teacher	مدير مدرسة
mankind	humans	البشر
post man / post woman	postal worker	عامل بريد
chairman	chairperson	رئيس
seaman	Sailor	بحار
spaceman	astronaut	رائد فضاء
he / she	they	هم
policeman/ policewoman	police officer	موظف شرطة
steward / stewardess	flight attendant	مضيفة طيران

5. If you need to report a crime, speak to a **police woman**.

Replace the underlined word with the correct gender-neutral word.

(police officer) **الإجابة**

Body idioms

get cold feet	to lose your confidence in something at the last minute	يفقد الثقة
get it off (your) chest	to tell someone about something that has been worrying you	تشكي همك
have a head for figures	to have a natural mental ability for maths/	تمتلك عقل حسابي
keep your chin up	to remain cheerful	ارفع رأسك
stand out [from the crowd]	to be much better than other similar people	افضل من الجميع
play it by ear	to decide how to deal with	يتعامل حسب التطورات
put (my) back into it	to put a lot of effort	يبذل جهدا كبيرا
make small talk	to have an informal chat	يدرش

6. I really **put my back into** it, and I earned an A on the course.

What does the underlined colour idiom **put my back into** mean in the sentence?
(to put a lot of effort) الإجابة

7. If I am not sure if it will be warm enough to have barbecue. We will have to **keep our chine up**

Replace the underlined body idiom with the correct one.
(play it by ear) الإجابة

get it off your chest , get cold feet, play it by ear, keep your chin up, have a head for figures

1. I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll.....at the last minute.
2. If you've got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to
3. I don't think I'd be a very good accountant. I don't really.....
4. ! I'm sure everything will be fine in the end.
5. I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to.....

1 get cold feet 2 get it off your chest 3 have a head for figures 4 Keep your chin up 5 play it by ear

Collocations

Do exercise	keep fit	يتمرن / يتدرب
Do a subject	study	يدرس
Draw up a timetable	write a schedule	إعداد جدول مواعيد
Make a start	begin	يبدأ بداية جديدة
Make a difference	change something	يؤثر او يحدث فرق
Take a break	relax	يأخذ استراحة

1. If you want to lose weight, you should **take a break** every day.

Replace the underlined collocation with the correct one. (do exercise) الإجابة

2. The deadline is tomorrow, and you haven't done anything yet! You really must **write a schedule**

Replace the underlined words with the correct collocation. (draw up a timetable) الإجابة

3. If you send money to charity, you will **do** a difference to a lot of lives.

Replace the underlined misused verb with the correct one to form appropriate collocation.
(make) الإجابة

4. You look tired. Why don't you.....a break?

(do, make, draw, take)

5. I need to organise my time better. I think I'lla timetable .

(draw up, make , do , take)

Blame / punish a person for something	يلوم/ يعاقب شخص
spill a drink	أسال /أراق
pop a balloon	يفجر
recall an event	يستذكر / يسترجع

1. Don't let the baby play with the balloon; It might and frighten her. (pop)
2. The accident wasn't your fault. I don't..... you at all! (blame)
3. Please be careful with your juice. Don'tit on the floor. (spell)
4. I'm afraid I don't..... your name. Could you tell me again? (recall)

Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentences :

1. I'vesome coffee on the carpet . (spilled , recalled , punished)
2. They have broken the law and they deserve to be(proved , punished , spilled)

make a mistake	أخطاء
make small talk	يتكلم قليلا
cause offence	يسبب الإساءة
earn respect	يكسب الاحترام
join a company	ينضم لشركة
Shake hands	يصافح
ask questions	يسأل أسئلة

1. Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to..... a mistake
2. If you are polite, you won't.....or upset anybody.
3. Before the serious discussion starts, we always.....; it's often about the weather!
4. In business, when you meet someone for the first time, it's polite to.....
5. After the talk, there will be a chance for you toabout anything you don't understand .
6. By working hard , you willthe respect of your boss.

الإجابة

1. make
2. cause offence
3. make a small talk
4. shake hands
5. ask questions
6. earn

A: Correct the verb between brackets and write your answer. Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)

1. Miriam will move to Canada provided that shea job there.

(get, had got, gets, got)

2. In the near future, most goodsto many different countries.

(export, will export, will be exported)

3. When the sundown, it gets dark.

(goes, went, had gone, was doing)

4. If ita nice day tomorrow we'll go to the beach.

(will be, is, were, had been)

5. We'll have to cancel the show unless we..... more tickets at the last minute.

(sells, will sell, sold, sell)

6. Omar can play in the living room as long as hea mess.

(do not make, had not make, doesn't make, won't make)

7. Don't phone me if youinto trouble!

(get, got, had got, gets)

8. Ibrahim can borrow my DVD player as long as heit on Monday.

(return, will return, returns, returned)

9. A big amount of waterevery day.

(was needed, is needed, are needed, were needed)

10. Oil and gas have recentlyfrom the Gulf countries.

(is imported, are imported, been imported, be imported)

11.If we that house, we would have rebuilt the kitchen.

(buy, have bought, had bought, has bought)

12.We saw the film. I wish youit with us. It was an amazing evening.

(see, saw, had seen, have seen)

13.I wish Irich. I would buy a farm and enjoy the calm of the countryside.

(am, were, is, has been)

14.If you the next match, won't you be in the semi-final?

(do not win, doesn't win, didn't win, hadn't won)

15.Water turns to ice if the temperaturebelow zero.

(fall, fell, had fallen, falls)

16.Many important thingsin the 20th century.

(invented, is invented, were invented, was invented)

17.My car hadby the garage.

(fix, will fix, be fixed, been fixed).

18.The final reportto all officers next week.

(deliver, will be delivered, is delivered, was delivered)

19.Do you minda healthy food?

(suggesting, suggested, to suggest, suggests)

20.It difficult to get a signal, wasn't it?

(will be, was, had been, were)

21.Ibrahim English fluently ,doesn't he?

(speak, speaks, spoke, speaking)

22.Rana in London for two years, hasn't she.?

(lives, had lived, have lived, has lived)

23.It is that learners will absorb the grammar as they learn the vocabulary.

(believes, believe, believed, believing)

24.They are reported financial problems.

(have, has, to have, had)

25.The company to be making a big profit.

(thinks, thought, is thought, are thought)

26.In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer

(produce, will produce, had produced, was produced).

B: Rewrite the following sentences so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it. Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (9 points)

1. An e-reader is less expensive than a laptop.

A laptop

2. Jordanian children can leave school one year later than English children.

English children

3. Golf isn't as exciting as football.

Football

4. Geography is more interesting than History

History

5. Physics isn't as popular as Biology.

Biology

6. Law is more popular than Medicine and Dentistry in America.

Medicine and Dentistry

7. There isn't as much information on the website as there is in the book.

There is more

8. Ibrahim's presentation isn't as interesting as yours.

Your presentation.....

9. The cheapest thing on the menu is orange juice.

The least

10. There are not as many people in our class as in yours.

There are more.....

11. There are not as many students studying Science as Math.

There are more.....

12. Students don't like doing Music and Art as much as they like doing Math.

Students like doing.....

13. Mahmoud doesn't work as hard as his brother

Mohamoud's brother

14. Law is less popular than Medicine and Dentistry.

Medicine and Dentistry.....

15. I can't run as fast as my friend.

My friend

16. I don't eat as much fast food as my brother.

My brother

17. I don't like running as much as I like swimming.

I like

18. Does the exam start at ten or half past ten??

Could you tell me whether.....?

19. Did Omar make it on time?

Do you know

20. Where is the nearest post office?

Do you mind telling me

21. Have you applied for a similar job before?

Do you mind telling me

22. Could you explain where the nearest bank is?

Where

23. How did you solve this puzzle?

Do you mind telling me

24. When is the restaurant closing?

Could you possibly tell me

25. How long will your brother have been studying French when he retires?

Do you mind telling me

26. Why do you want to work for our company?

Could you explain

27. Please write your name before you start.

Do you mind

28. Do you mind telling me what negative things Sana says about her job?

what

29. Can we take water to the exam?

Do you know

30. Do you know when the government extended basic education?

When

31. Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.

It

32. People think that learning a new language presents the brain with unique challenges.

Learning a new language

33. People don't expect that a new law will be introduced next year.

A new law

34. People say that money brings happiness.

Money

35. People believe that dogs are clever animals

Dogs

36. Nobody believes that the thieves are hiding somewhere in the town.

The thieves.....

37. Everybody knew that Sally was telling him lies.

Sally.....

38. Most people believe that a happy family is what everybody wants.

A happy family.....

39. They reported that the notorious criminal was arrested by the local police.

It

40. People used to think that the earth was flat.

It

41. Solving puzzles is believed to keep the brain active.

They believe that

42. I didn't study hard at school, and now I'm sorry about it.

If only

43. Fatima shouldn't have left her bag at school.

Fatima wishes

44. Omar regrets spending most of his savings.

Omar wishes

45. I forgot to pay the rent this month.

If only

46. I don't know how to use a computer and I would like to learn how to use it.

If only

47. I didn't wake up early and I missed my bus.

I wish

48. I am not good at maths.

If only.....

49. If it doesn't rain today, we will go to the sea.

Unless

C: : Rewrite the following sentences so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it using the third condition.

1. Raja didn't know about the party so she didn't wear special clothes. (might)

.....

2. Omar didn't have enough money so he wasn't able to buy a flat. (could)

.....

3. My son became ill, so I wasn't able to go back to my first job. (might)

.....

4. My friend invited me to the library, so I went.(might not)

.....
D: Choose the suitable item from those given to complete the following sentences. Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. Jordan imports oil and gas from the Gulf countries,?

(does it, isn't it, doesn't it, hasn't it)

2. The man drove too fast in the city centre,?

(didn't he, wasn't he, doesn't he, did he)

3. The singer kept the audience enthralled with his magical performance,?

(wasn't he, doesn't he, did he, didn't he)

4. They never eat in restaurants,?

(don't they, aren't they, do they, don't they)

5. Don't forget to switch off the lights,?

(do you, will you, don't you, will they)

6. They mustn't come early,?

(must they, do they, can't they, won't they)

7. Let's have some fun,?

(have you, haven't we, shall we, do we)

8. The volunteers were given mild electric shocks,?

(weren't they, wasn't he, didn't they, were they)

9. Ali and Ahmad have to pay a fine,?

(haven't they, have they, don't they, didn't they)

10.The brain seems to have a mechanism to sniff,.....?

(doesn't it, does it, isn't it, was it)

11. I'll tell you what I understand by the term,.....?

(shall I, do I, don't I, can't I)

12. Could you tell me..... this book costs, please?

(whether, how much, why, where)

13. Do you know..... I've passed my exam or not?

(whether, how much, why, where)

14. Do you mind telling me.....the library is?

(whether, how much, why, where)

15. Could you explain..... I can solve this Maths problem?

(whether, how much, how, where)

16. Could you possibly tell me.....the Arabic teacher is?

(whether, how much, how, who)

17. Do you mind explaining.....the sky sometimes looks red?

(why, how much, how, who)

18. My friend invited me to the library, so I went. If my friend hadn't invited me, I

(might have gone, might go, might not have gone, won't go)

19. I couldn't climb Mount Everest..... someone carried my equipment for me!

(even if, as long as, provided that, when)

20. I will take the job offer..... it's part-time – I haven't finished my university studies.

(when, provided that, unless, even if)

21. We don't need umbrellas it rains.

(when, provided that, unless, even if)

22. During Ramadan, we eat the sun sets.

(when, unless, even if, as long as)

23. We'll go to our favourite restaurant on Friday it's closed.

(if, provided that, unless, when)

24. We have to go to school..... we're tired.

(when, provided that, even if, when)

25. Ice cream melts it gets warm.

(even if, when, as if, as long as)

26. Babies are usually happy they're hungry or cold.

(when, provided that, unless, even if)

27. We should always be polite we feel tired.

(when, if, as long as, even if)

28. The teacher will be pleased I write a good essay.

(unless, if, even if, as long as)

29.you have a postgraduate qualification, you will probably get a job quite quickly.

(Even if, Unless, Provided that, As if)

30. If Huda ill yesterday, she wouldn't have missed the exam.

(hadn't been, was, hasn't been, hadn't)

31. If only Ilost my ticket!

(haven't, didn't, hadn't, don't)

32. Omar wishes he taller.

(is, are, were, been)

33. I wish Ithese shoes. They hurt my feet.

(hadn't bought, buy, was buying, have bought)

34. Ramie wishes heEnglish fluently.

(can't speak, speaking, can speak, could speak)

35. I wish we in a bigger flat.

(live, will live, lived, lives)

36. I haven't got as much homeworkmy brother.

(so, than, as, like)

37. -----people applied for Law in 2014 CE as in the previous year.

(Not as many, More, The most)

38. He's had success as his brother has.

(as many, as much, the most, less)

39. That's a great idea. How did you come it?

(up with, up to, up in, on with)

Work as	يعمل ك.....
Decide on	قرر بشأن
Translate into	ترجم من والى
Talk about	تحدث عن
Ask about	سأل عن
Good at	جيد ك.....

40. Can you translate this Arabic _____ English for me, please?

(to, into, for, from)

41. The teacher asked us _____ our favourite books.

(about, as, at, into, on)

42. My sister is really good _____ drawing and painting.

(about, as, at, on)

Function

	Function
<i>Have you thought about ...?</i> <i>You should ..., no doubt about it.</i> <i>If I (v2)..... I would ...</i> <i>My main recommendation is that you...</i> <i>Why don't you.....</i> <i>It would be a good idea to...</i>	<i>Giving advice</i>
	Function
<i>As / Since / Because</i> <i>because of / due to</i>	<i>showing <u>cause</u> explain the reason</i>
	Function
<i>Therefore</i> <i>as a result</i> <i>consequently</i> <i>because of that,</i>	<i>showing <u>result</u> explain the consequences</i>
	Function
<i>Even if</i>	<i>(the condition isn't important whatever it is)</i>
	Function
<i>third conditional</i> <i>with might have</i>	<i>unsure of the result of the past (not sure)</i>
	Function
<i>third conditional</i> <i>with could have</i>	<i>It is possible result of the past (be able to)</i>

C. Complete the following mini-dialogue by giving advice and write the answer down in your answer booklet.

Omar: I would like to get a job as a teacher of English.

Rana:

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

Ibrahim: I always make a lot of spelling mistakes when I write. I don't know what to do about it.

Rana: You should use a good dictionary.

What is the function of Rana's statement ?

Two summers ago, **I** spent five months studying Arabic at the German-Jordanian University near Madaba. As my father is originally from Jordan, **I** grew up speaking Arabic as well as German. However, **I** had never studied Arabic formally, and when the opportunity came up for me to spend a year in Jordan studying Arabic, **I** didn't hesitate for one moment.

I have relatives in Jordan and **they** arranged for **me** to stay with a wonderful family **who** live just outside Madaba. I was amazed by the number of international students **there, who** were not only from Germany, but from all over the world. Most of **them** had studied Arabic to a high level. I'm very familiar with colloquial Arabic, **which** is what my family speaks and understands. The Arabic class, in Modern Standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar. Every week, we had to learn a vocabulary list of around 50 words. We covered many topics. Living with a family helped to improve my Arabic-speaking skills because, while all the students heard Arabic in the classroom and streets, I could also practise **it** at home. I really **put my back into it**, and I earned an A on the course.

What impressed me most about students in Jordan was **their** behaviour and **their** attitude to studying. All the students **who** I met appreciated the importance of **their** university education and the opportunities **it** would give **them** to contribute to **their** country's prosperity. **They** also showed extremely positive values. Everybody was honest, and people discussed problems rather than getting angry if **they** disagreed with each other.

As someone **who** enjoys delicious food, beautiful places and friendly, hospitable people, studying in Jordan was one of the best decisions I have made in my life. I made many new friends. I also improved my Arabic speaking, writing and reading skills. My dream is to be fluent in Arabic one day – and as I intend to return to Jordan as often as I can, I know I'm going to make this dream a reality.

1. Anita was so willing to go to Jordan to study Arabic. Write own the reason for that.
2. Anita faced many challenges while studying modern Arabic. Write down two of them.
3. Write down a sentence which indicates that Anita had tried extremely hard to learn Arabic.
4. Living with a family helped Anita to improve her Arabic-speaking skills. Write down the reason.
5. What impressed Anita about her fellow students at the university?
6. All students showed extremely positive values. Write down two of them.
7. Anita enjoyed many things while studying in Jordan. Write down two of them.
8. According to Anita studying in Jordan was one of the best decisions she has made in her life. Write down two reasons of that.

After school ...

In England, almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education. The figure has not always been as high as this. Twenty years ago, **it** was closer to 30%, and thirty years before that, **it** was only about 5%. Another huge change has been financial. Before 1998 CE, higher education in the UK was completely free for UK citizens. Since then, tuition fees have been introduced. Most students borrow this money from the government. **They** don't have to repay it immediately. Instead, **they** pay **it** back slowly out of future earnings.

Despite the high cost, most students choose to study away from home. A recent survey of 17,000 students revealed that only 7% wanted to stay at home while **they** studied for **their** degree. Of course for most young people, living away from home means borrowing even more money from the government. So why don't students choose to avoid debt by staying at home, where **they** don't have to pay rent? Most of **them** say that **they** want to move to the university of **their** choice, rather than the nearest one. Another strong motive is the desire to live in a new culture. Where do these students live? Many have rooms in halls of residence, especially in **their** first year; others rent flats or houses. A lucky minority live in property that **their** parents have bought for **them**. Most of **them** need to learn to cook, do **their** own washing and manage **their** time and money.

1. There are many changes related to higher education in the UK have taken place recently. Write down two of them.
2. Most students choose to study away from home. Write down two motives for that.
3. Write down the sentence which indicates that most students choose to study away from home.
4. Most students who choose to study away from home need to learn many skills. Write down two of them.
5. There are many options for accommodation are available for students. Write down two of them.
6. Write down the sentence which indicates the way in which students can repay the money they borrowed from the government.
7. Write down the sentence which indicates the number of school leavers who go to university in England has greatly increased in the past 30 years.
8. Find a word or a phrase which means ..

1. accommodation provided by a university or college : (*halls of residence*)
2. reason for doing something:: (motive)
3. not many, the opposite of 'majority': (minority)
4. costs, charges: (fees)
5. money you owe: (debt)
6. relating to money: (financial)

Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways. Learning new vocabulary and grammar rules provides the brain with beneficial 'exercise', which improves memory. As well as exercising the brain, it is thought that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges. These include recognising different language systems and ways to communicate within these systems. These skills improve your chances of success in other problem-solving tasks as well. It is said that students who study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests in maths, reading and vocabulary than students who have only mastered their mother tongue.

According to a study carried out by Pennsylvania State University, USA, multilingual people are able to switch between two systems of speech, writing, and structure quite easily. It has been proved that they are also able to switch easily between completely different tasks. One experiment required participants to operate a driving simulator while carrying out separate tasks at the same time. The experiment showed that multilingual participants were less distracted by the other tasks and therefore made fewer driving errors.

It is believed that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills. When you speak a foreign language, you are constantly weighing up subtle differences in meaning of a word or the way that an utterance is made. This process is then transferred subconsciously to other situations in which judgement is called for, and decisions have to be made.

Finally, learning a foreign language can also improve your ability to use your mother tongue more effectively. As you become more aware of the way that a language works, you begin to apply it to the language that you use every day.

The skills you obtain from learning a foreign language, therefore, can make you a better speaker and writer in your own language.

1. It is claimed speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways. Write down two ways of them.
2. There are many benefits of learning a foreign language. Write down two benefits of them.
3. Learning foreign language presents the brain with several challenges. Write down two challenges of them.
4. How learning a foreign language improves your decision-making skills?
5. It is believed that learning a foreign language improves your memory. Write down the reason?
6. How learning a foreign language improves ability to multitask?
7. In which way learning a foreign language improves problem-solving skills?
8. It is believed that learning a foreign language improves the use of native language. Write down the way of doing this.

Sociologists have been looking into this question for hundreds of years. They have now begun to look at not just how people talk, but also how they think, asking whether the way we understand and remember experiences is influenced by language. As a result of these studies, they have come up with some interesting results.

A lot of research has been carried out on the relationships between mind, world and language. In one study, a psychologist points out that when describing an event, English speakers tend to mention the person who was responsible. Whereas English speakers might say, 'John broke the vase', Spanish or Japanese speakers would use a passive form. It is believed that such differences between languages have an effect on how their speakers understand events, and whether someone is blamed for an action or gets away with it.

In another study, speakers of English, Spanish and Japanese were asked to watch videos of two people popping balloons, breaking eggs and spilling drinks, either on purpose or accidentally. Later, when asked to recall the videos, the English speakers mentioned the person who did the action. The Spanish and Japanese mentioned the person responsible for intentional events, but left this out when they considered that event to be an accident.

Scientists at Newcastle University, UK, have carried out tests to prove that different cultures also have different ways of seeing colours. They found that in Japanese, for example, there are different words for light blue and dark blue which are not found in English. Native speakers of Japanese, therefore, made a clearer distinction between colours on the spectrum.

Is it our language that has affected our way of thinking? Or has a difference in cultural habits affected both our thoughts and our language? Most likely, culture, thought and language have all come about together.

1. A lot of research has been done on the relationships between many elements (factors).write down two of them.
2. What is the difference in describing an event between English speakers and Japanese and Spanish speakers?
3. The writer mention two languages which prefer the use of passive form. Write them down.
4. The Spanish and Japanese speakers recalled the videos in two ways. Write them down.
5. Japanese speakers made a clearer distinction between colours on the spectrum. Write down the reason for that.
6. According to the article our way of thinking is affected by many factors. Write down two of them.
7. Does the writer of the article believe that the way in which bilingual people see the world depends on which language they are using? Justify your answer.
8. Quote a sentence which shows the way English speakers describe the videos.
9. Quote a sentence which shows that our way of thinking is affected by culture, thought and language.

My name is Fatima Musa and I have worked as an interpreter for five years. I have always been fond of languages. My father worked in many different countries when I was young and we usually travelled with him. When we visited a country, I always wanted to learn the language. At school I was very good at English. Therefore, I decided on a career as an interpreter.

My job now involves going to important conferences and seminars around the world. When a person speaks in English at a conference, I listen to what they say through headphones. I then translate into Arabic while the speaker is talking. I give the translation through headphones to other people at the meeting. This means that anyone in the room who speaks Arabic can understand what people are saying.

Is it an easy job? Not at all. English is not the same in all English-speaking countries. For example, the English words that are used in India are sometimes different to the words that people use in the UK, the USA or Australia. As well as knowing regional English, you also need to know a lot of specialist language. Some of the words that are used to talk about business, science or law, for example, make it almost a different language!

Unless you have a language degree, you will not be able to become an interpreter. Provided that you have a postgraduate qualification, you will probably get a job as an interpreter quite quickly. If you get an interview for a job, you will need to show that you have good listening skills and a clear speaking voice. You will also need to show that you can think quickly and that you are able to concentrate for long periods of time. If you are successful, it is a secure and rewarding job. You will probably need to travel a lot, but that is not a problem as long as you enjoy visiting other countries.

It is a very responsible job. I am aware that if I translate things badly, it could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries. However, you get a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that people understand everything that you translate.

1. Working as interpreter involves attending many events. Write down two of them.
2. The article states an interpreter may face many difficulties. Write down two difficulties of them.
3. There are many steps for translating in a conference. Write down two steps of them.
4. The article states that an interpreter has to know specialist language. Write down the reason for that.
5. There are many skills needed to get a job as interpreter. Write down two skills of them.
6. Working as interpreter is a very responsible job. Write down the reason for that.
7. English language may be used differently in some countries. Write down two of them.
8. The article states two kinds of English language. Write them down.
9. Do you think you have the necessary qualifications to be an interpreter?

1 Do your research

Don't come away from a sales pitch wishing you had been better prepared. It is essential to know everything about your product. Do you know when it was developed, and where it is produced? You also need to know who the target market is – for example, the age group or income of the people who might buy it. Not only that, you should know all about the competition – that is, similar products on the market.

Why is your product superior to others and why does it have better value?

In addition, you should know exactly which people you are speaking to, and what their needs are. For example, if they represent a middle-class department store in a humble neighbourhood, be ready to explain why your particular product would suit customers who do not have lots of money. What makes your product perfect for them? Most of all, you need to believe in what you're selling, and the best way to do that is to use it!

2 Prepare and practise

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

3 Be professional

Keep your presentation short and simple. Start with some friendly comments. For example, thank your hosts for allowing you to speak to them, and compliment their company. Remember to speak slowly and clearly. It is important to appear confident (even if you're nervous!).

While you're speaking, don't keep your head down. Instead, look round the room and make eye contact with your audience. Smile! When you've finished speaking, invite questions. If you don't know the answers, don't pretend! Thank the questioner and promise to find out the answer (and do it!). Finally, have a summary of your presentation ready to hand out at the end of the session. I wish I had known all this when I started out in business! Good luck!

1. There are many ways to make a successful sales pitch. Write down two ways of them.
2. The article states that many things have to be known about your product. Write down two of them.
3. The article states that many things have to be known about your costumers. Write down two of them.
4. There are many tips to make a successful presentation. Write down two of them.
5. According to the text, there are several matters should be researched before making a sailing pitch. Mention three of them.
6. Quote the sentence which indicates that using what you sell is the best way to believe in what you sell.
7. 4- The writer mentioned some tips for effective presentation. What are they?

*** Critical thinking

8. 1- The writer says " when you are speaking, don't keep your head down'. Suggest three body language tips for effective presentation.

Doing business in China

Today, we talk to Mr Ghanem, a businessman based in Amman who often visits China. We asked him when he first started doing business with China.

‘I’ve been doing business with China for many years. My first trip there was in 2004 CE, and it was not very successful.’

Why was it not successful?

‘I worked for a small computer company in Amman. They sent me to China when I was still quite young. If only the company had realised that the Chinese respect age and experience more than youth!’

Did you make any mistakes on that visit?

‘Yes! I wish I had researched Chinese culture before I visited the country. In order to be successful in China, you need to earn their respect. Chinese business people will always ask about a company’s successes in the past. However, because I worked for a new company, I could not talk about its track record. We did not do any business deals on that first trip.’

When did you learn how to be successful in China?

‘I joined a larger company and they sent me on a cultural awareness course. On my next visit to China, it felt as if I hadn’t known anything on my first visit!’

What advice can you give to people wanting to do business in China?

‘Before I visit a company, I send recommendations from previous clients. I also send my business card with my job position and qualifications translated into Chinese.’

Can you tell us about your last meeting in China?

‘Of course! I arrived on time. You must not arrive late, as this shows disrespect. Then, when I met the company director, I shook hands with him gently. I began the meeting by making small talk about my interesting experiences in China. During the meeting, I made sure that my voice and body language were calm and controlled. I never told a joke, as this may not be translated correctly or could cause offence.’

Was it a successful meeting?

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

1. Quote a sentence which shows the time of Mr Ghanem's first visit to China.
2. The article states that Chinese respect two values. Write down two of them.
3. Mr Ghanem did many things before his second visit to China. Write down two things of them.
4. Mr Ghanem didn't tell any joke in his second meeting in china for two reasons. Write down these two reasons.
5. What do you think is a ‘track record’ ?
6. There are many pieces of advice to be successful business meetings. Write down two them.

7. What changed when Mr Ghanem visited China for the second time?
8. What similarities do you think there are, in terms of expectations at business meetings, between China and Jordan?
9. The writer mentioned some reasons that make Mr. Ghanem's first business with China unsuccessful. Write down three reasons.
- 10.2- According to the text, Mr. Ghanem regrets that he didn't research Chinese culture before visiting China. Is he justified? Explain your answer.
- 11.3- What helped Mr. Ghanem to learn how to be a successful business man in China?
- 12.4- What was Mr. Ghanem's advice to the people who are willing to do business in China?
- 13.5- Mr. Ghanem followed certain steps during his last meeting in China. Mention three steps.
- 14.7- Write down the sentence which indicates that telling jokes during business meeting shows disrespect according to the Chinese culture.
- 15.*** Critical thinking
- 16.1- The shortest way to a successful business is to be a successful businessman. Suggest three characteristics of a successful businessman.
- 17.2- Cultural differences between countries can create a number of barriers in business development. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

The time we spend at school

A few years ago, as many as 1,000 schools across the USA started making school years longer by adding up to ten extra days to the school year or by making each school day longer by half an hour. This was because it was found that secondary school students in the USA and the UK were spending the least time at school, with an average school year of 187 days. The typical Jordanian school year is longer than this. However, none of these are nearly as long as the school year in countries like Japan and South Korea. South Koreans attend school for 220 days per year, and in Japan, the school year numbers 243 days.

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

In Finland, however, students are usually given less than half an hour of homework per night, and they attend school for fewer and shorter days than 85% of other developed nations. Despite this, they achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science. In addition, most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently. The contradictory views of the study suggest that the number and length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not.

1. Schools across the USA started making school years longer. Write down two ways of doing this.
2. Schools across the USA started making school years longer. Write down the reason for that.
3. Why did schools across the USA start making school years longer?
4. What change has recently taken place in some American schools, and why has this occurred?
5. Write down a sentence which shows that the Jordanian school year is longer than school year in the UK and the UAS.
6. How many days a year do most students in the USA attend school?
7. In which countries do students spend the most time studying in the world?
8. Students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world. Write down the reason.
9. Write down a sentence which indicates that most students in Finland are multilingual.
10. Students in some countries spend the most time studying in the world. Write down two countries of them.
11. It is suggested that the number and length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not. Think of this, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

Do you know if it's too late to start revising now?

Prof: No, it's never too late to start revising! The first thing I would do is to draw up a revision timetable.

B: Do you mind telling me how I should draw up a timetable?

Prof: Look at all the subjects you have to do, and work out when you are going to work on each one. It's a good idea to change the order of the subjects in your timetable for each day. Try doing a little English, followed by some Maths, then Biology, and so on. This way, by changing the focus of your revision, you keep your mind fresh.

C: Do you know whether it's best to get up early, or to revise late at night?

Prof: The earlier you start in the morning, the more beneficial your revision will be, because that's when you feel most awake and your memory is at its best. I'd also recommend studying for 30-minute periods, and then taking a break. It's been proved that concentration starts to decrease after half an hour, so frequent breaks will help the brain to recover and concentration to return.

D: Could you explain what you mean by frequent breaks?

Prof: By break, I mean any change of activity from studying. It could be something as simple as just getting up from your desk and listening to some music, or walking around for ten minutes.

E: Could you tell me how much exercise I need?

Prof: Physical activity is very important, of course, especially when you are studying. Exercise will make a huge difference to the way you feel. The physical activity will increase your heart rate and, in turn, that will increase your blood circulation. It also sends more oxygen to the brain, which makes you revise more efficiently!

F: Do you mind giving me some advice about diet?

Prof: Nutrition is very important. You should try to eat as much fresh fruit and vegetables as you can. It's essential not to become dehydrated, so drink lots of

1- There are many tips students could follow as a successful revision habit for exams mentioned in the text. Write down three tips.

2- The writer states that it is a good idea to change the order of subjects in the timetable. Write down the reasons.

3- According to the article it is the important of taking break from studying. Write down the reason.

4- Write down the sentence which indicates that the best time for students to start revising is the early morning.

5- There are some activities which can be done as a break from studying mentioned in the text. Write down two of them.

6- According to the article doing exercise make students revise more efficiently. Write down the reasons.

7- Write down the sentence which indicates that drinking water prevents dehydration.

8- What does the underlined word "one" refer to?

9- Find a word in the text which means "right kind of food for good health and growth"

*** Critical thinking

1- The writer states that when students feel awake their memory will be at its best. Suggest three other tips to help students improve their memory power.

2- It is expected that students will likely face many difficulties while preparing for exams. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.