

اعزائي الطلبة تم اعداد الملخص  
لخدمتكم فاني اتمنى من الله ان  
ينجحكم ويدخل الفرحة والسرور  
على قلوب امهاتكم.

فلا تجزع ان تهت فكل حكايات  
"السندباد الجميلة حصلت لانه تاه"

اللهم قوة اللهم قوة اللهم قوة.

Optimism is the one quality more associated  
with success and happiness than any other.

التفاؤل هو الميزة الأكثر ارتباطاً بالنجاح والسعادة من أي شيء آخر

**كيفية حل اسئلة القطعة:**

الاجابة على سؤال الضمير:

1. What does the underlined (word / pronoun الضمير / phrase الجملة) refer to?

1 – I , me , my , myself &gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt; the writer الكاتب

2 – you , your , yourself , we , our , us &gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt; readers القراء

3 – it , its , itself &gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt; على الاسم المفرد الغير العاقل بداية الجملة التي هي فيها او الجملة السابقة

ملاحظة مهمة اذا جاء بعد it صفة فانها تعود على ما بعد الصفة ودليل وجودها

Neuro-scientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma.

4. She, her, herself &gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt; تعود على اسم عاقل مؤنث

5. He, him, his, himself &gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt; تعود على اسم عاقل مذكر

6. They, them, their, themselves, others, ones &gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt; تعود على اسم عاقل غير عاقل جمع

He said that the sensations were almost the same as the ones he felt with his other hand.

7. There هناك / here هنا &gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt; مكان

8. relative pronouns ضمائر الوصل (who \ which \ where) &gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt; تعود على كلمة قبلها تمام

2. What does the underlined word " " mean? ماذا تعني الكلمة التي تحتها خط

يعتمد هذا السؤال على حفظك للافعال المركبة، مصطلحات الالوان، المتلازمات وطبعاً ما ننسى الكلمات الموجودة في نهاية الكتاب

-Find a word in the text that means.....

-Replace the underlined phrasal verb/ body idiom " ..... " with its correct meaning.

-Replace the underlined phrase " المصطلح " with the correct phrasal verb/ colour idiom

اجابة سؤال التعداد : ونعرف بان الوزارة تستخدم بعض الكلمات التي يجب عليك حفظها.

Ways / methods اساليب Advantages ايجابيات Solutions الحلول Suggestions اقتراحات Skills المهارات

Qualities الميزات Benefits الفوائد Punishments العقوبات Recommendations التوصيات

Differences الاختلافات Disadvantages السلبيات Purposes الأهداف Features الخصائص Threats التهديدات

Circumstances الظروف Causes الأسباب Characteristics الخصائص Distinguishes العقوبات

Reasons الاسباب Uses الاستخدامات Properties الخصائص

due to / as / because / to / reasons اذا احتوى السؤال على كلمة reasons يجب ان يحتوى الجواب على احد الكلمات الاتية

in order to / since / for

وعادة ما ينتهي السؤال الخاص بالتعداد بالنهايات الاتية:

.....write down two of them/ these اكتب نقطتين

.....write down these two اكتب نقطتين give two examples from ..... اكتب مثالين

.....write them down. اكتبهم

النص ف يحدد الكاتب بان نعرف العطف حروف او الاتية الربط ادوات مثل يكون عليه دلائل النص ف الموجود التعداد جدا مهمة ملحوظة

---, ---, ---and/ or/ as well as / also-----and-----Also, -----and/ or/ as well as / also---

-----Also, /another /in addition , -----such as -----,and-----

اجابة سؤال الاقتباس: اقتبس الجملة من النص . من النقطة الى النقطة مع وضع اشارات الاقتباس ( طبعاً بتكون جملة قصيرة)

Quote the sentence which states/indicates/shows that...

Write down the sentence which states/ indicates/shows that.....

1. تكتب الوزارة جملة لها علاقة بالنص Think of this statement and, in two sentences write down your point of view .

2. **suggest/ mention three ways/ effects/ advantages .....** تكتب الوزارة جملة لها علاقة بالنص

Yes, that is right there are many **three ways/ effects/ advantages** **و حسب ما هو موجود بعد** **such as**

1.....2.....3.....

[illegible]

**Text A**

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 completed 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 judgment 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.

**A - Questions**

- 1- According to the article, how can learning a foreign language improve your memory?  
.....
- 2- Quote the sentence, which indicates that learning another language improves your first language skills.  
.....
- 3- What was the result of the experiment carried out by Pennsylvania State University?  
.....
- 4- Replace the underlined word or verb 'completed' with the correct phrasal verb.  
.....
- 5- What does the underlined pronoun "their" in the first paragraph refer to?
6. Quote the sentence which indicates that a foreign language keeps the brain active, and provides it with difficult tasks.  
.....
7. During / while learning a foreign language, the brain I presented with unique challenges. Mention two of these challenges.....
8. According to a study carried out by Pennsylvania State University, USA, what effect does learning foreign languages have on people while they are doing different tasks as the same time?.....

**Critical thinking**

1. After reading the text and learning from it, do you think there is a relationship between speaking more than one language and being clever in general?  
.....
2. The writer suggests many benefits of speaking more than one language. You are required to suggest three other benefits from your own brain.

**Answers:**

- 1- Learning new vocabulary and grammar rules provides the brain with beneficial exercise.
- 2- "Finally, learning a foreign language can also improve your ability to use your mother tongue more effectively."
- 3- The experiment showed that multilingual participants were less distracted .....driving errors.
- 4- Carried out. 5- students
6. As well as exercising the brain, it is thought that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges.
7. a- recognising different language systems b- and ways to communicate within these systems.
8. multilingual participants were less distracted by the other tasks and therefore made fewer driving errors.

**Text B**

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. These are undergraduates studying for a first degree, or postgraduates studying for a Master's degree, a PhD or a higher diploma.

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, which was set up in 2005 CE. 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 enroll onto online distance learning programmes. In the future, this option will become available in many other universities.

**Question Number One :**

1. What is the main reason behind the high standard of education in Jordan?  
.....
- 2- Quote the sentence, which implies to the total number of universities in Jordan.  
.....
- 3- According to the passage, there are three public universities in Jordan, write down two of them.  
.....
- 4- What does the underlined pronoun '**one**' refer to? .....
- 5- Find a word from the text, which means, "**obligatory**". .....
- 6- Students in Jordan can have a number of university degrees after their first degree. Write down two of them.  
.....
- 7- Quote the sentence, which indicates that not only Jordanian students attend the Jordanian universities.  
.....
- 8- There are two types of courses that students can study at the Jordanian universities. Mention them.  
.....
- 9- What is the function language of using "**due to**" in the sentence above?  
.....
- 10- Find a word that is opposite to '**optional**'  
.....

**Critical thinking:**

1. Students who complete their studies while working might face many difficulties. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.
2. The writer states that foreign students from all over the world come to study in the Jordanian universities. Suggest three reasons that make them choose Jordan for studying.

**Text B: Answers**

- 1- This is mainly due to the fact that the government considers education a necessity.
- 2- Students can attend one of ten public universities, or one of nineteen private universities.
- 3- ( any two of ) a- the University of Jordan. b- Yarmouk University. c- Al Balqa Applied University.
- 4- (ten) public universities 5- compulsory.
- 6- (**any two of** ) a- Master's degree b- PhD c- a higher diploma.
- 7- A large number of Jordanian students choose to study at these institutions, as well as foreign students from all over the world. 8- academic or vocational courses. 9- to show **reason** or **cause** 10- compulsory
1. Students who complete their studies while working might face many difficulties for example they don't have time to visit their relatives. Also, they don't sleep enough. (or any relevant answer) 2. 1- excellent reputation for education in Jordan. 2- many courses that they can attend for study 3- country's security. Or (any relevant answer)

**Text C:**

My name is Fatima Musa and I have worked as an interpreter for five years. Many students have emailed me about my work because they want to know what it would be like to do my job. So here is my reply.

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. According to the text, wrong translation has a terrible disadvantages, write them down.
2. The writer mentioned that being interpreter is not an easy job for many reasons, write down two of them.
3. Quote the sentence shows that some words which shows that some words which are used to talk about different subjects make English a difficult language.
4. What does the underlined pronoun 'they' refer to ?
5. If you want to be an interpreter, you must have some skills. Write down them.
6. Find from the text a word with preposition.

**Critical thinking:**

7. It is not easy to get a good job these days. Suggest three things you can do to get a good job.

8. You need to love your job in order to succeed. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.

**Answers :**

1. it could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries
2. 1. English is not the same in all English-speaking countries. 2. You also need to know a lot of specialist language.
3. Some of the words that are used to talk about business, science or law, for example, make it almost a different language!
4. a person ( he or she )
5. 1. you will need to show that you have good listening skills. 2. And a clear speaking voice.
6. Good at / work as / decided on
7. 1- learning foreign languages 2- training courses 3- postgraduate studies
8. I think that in order to be successful and creative in your job, you need to love it. Otherwise, you will suffer a lot.

**Text D**

Studio schools are pioneering schools which receive funding as well as support from private businesses, and which seek to encourage young people to undertake a less conventional form of secondary education. These schools often specialize in one specific area, whilst understanding that the same broad range of skills and qualifications should be made available to all young people.

One such school has recently opened to educate fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds who have a special interest in working in the space industry. Students follow a tailor-made curriculum at the school, including subjects such as Astronomy and Astrophysics. Lessons are a mixture of small-class tutorials, with projects supervised by leading companies in both the space and technology industries. Prominent scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers. When students leave school, they will be well-placed to take any number of different career paths. 'They don't have to become astronauts!'

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(1). 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.

Despite the high cost, most students choose to study away from home. Of course for most young people, living away from home means borrowing even more money from the government. Most of them say that they want to move to the University 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. Most of them need to learn to cook, do their own washing and manage their time and money.

- 1- Write down two changes that took place in the system of higher education in the UK.
- 2- Two types of lessons are presented to students at space schools, mention them.
- 3-Quote the sentence which gives the age range of students who can join Studio Schools.
- 4-Space Schools teach their students special subjects related to space. Mention two examples of such subjects.
- 5- Find a word in the text which means "reason of doing something".
- 6- Write down the sentence which indicates that there are certain chores and tasks that students should be aware of while studying abroad.
- 7-British students choose to complete their higher education abroad for two reasons, what are they?
- 8- What does the underlined pronoun 'they' refer to?

**Critical thinking**

- 1- It is expected that students who choose to study away from home will face many difficulties, suggest three tips to make studying abroad less challenging.
- 2- Studying abroad has many advantages and disadvantages. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

**Text E**

Whether you're selling a new type of toothpaste to a chain of pharmacies, the latest computer software to a school or a new kind of package holiday to a travel agency - you need to know how to make a sales pitch.

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.

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

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

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- Mention two products that you can make a sales pitch for.

2- Quote the sentence which shows that using what you sell is the best way to believe in it.

3- The presentation that you should prepare should have certain qualities, write down two of them.

4- When someone of the audience asks you a question, you shouldn't give an answer that you aren't sure of, write down two things you ought to do after that.

5- Find a word in the text which means 'a presentation made by someone who is trying to sell a product'.

6- What does the underlined pronoun 'their'?-----

7- When you start your presentation, there are certain steps you should perform, write down two of them.

8- Quote the sentence which shows that the writer of the text didn't know anything when he first started doing business.

Critical thinking

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

2- Pitching an idea and selling it effectively can be challenging OR discouraging. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.



## Text F

'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.'

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!

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. Because I worked for a new company, I could not talk about its track record. We did not do any business deals on that first trip.

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

I arrived on time. You must not arrive late, as this shows disrespect. I began the meeting by making a 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.'

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-The writer mentioned some reasons that made Mr. Ghanem's first business with China unsuccessful. Write down two reasons.

2- Write down the sentence which indicates that Mr. Ghanem regrets that he didn't research the Chinese culture before visiting China.

3- Mr. Ghanem is giving a lot of advice about how to be a successful businessman in China and that includes sending certain documents, mention two of these documents?

4- Chinese business people hate certain aspects of behavior done by other businessmen, write down two of these.

5- When meeting Chinese business people, you should possess certain qualities related to business in order to do business deals. Mention two of them.

6- Quote the sentence which indicates that you must be serious to be successful in China.

7- Write down the sentence which indicates that you must be very punctual and respect your appointments in order to do successful business in China.

8- What does the underlined pronoun 'it' refer to?

9- What does the Underlined pronoun 'this' refer to?

10-What is the meaning of 'conflict'?

## Critical thinking

1- The shortest way to a successful business is to be a successful businessman. Suggest three characteristics of a successful businessman.

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.

## Text G

In England, almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education. The figure has not always been as high as this<sup>1</sup>. Twenty years ago, it<sup>2</sup> was closer to 30%, and thirty years before that<sup>3</sup>, it<sup>4</sup> 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<sup>5</sup>, tuition fees have been introduced. Most students borrow this money from the government.

They<sup>6</sup> don't have to repay it<sup>7</sup> immediately. Instead, they<sup>8</sup> pay it<sup>9</sup> 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<sup>10</sup> studied for their<sup>11</sup> 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<sup>12</sup> they<sup>13</sup> don't have to pay rent? Most of them<sup>14</sup> say that they<sup>15</sup> want to move to the university of their<sup>16</sup> 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<sup>17</sup> first year; others rent flats or houses. A lucky minority live in property that<sup>18</sup> their<sup>19</sup> parents have bought for them<sup>20</sup>. Most of them<sup>21</sup> need to learn to cook, do their<sup>22</sup> own washing and manage their<sup>23</sup> time and money.

1. There were two huge changes which occurred in higher education in England. Write them down.

2. Write down the sentence which indicates that students don't have to pay off the government at once.

3. Quote the sentence which indicates The challenges which face the students who choose to study abroad.

4. The writer mentioned two reasons that make students choose to study away from home, what are they?

5. Where do students who study abroad live?

6. Find a word in the text which has the opposite meaning of "majority".

9. The writer states that it is expected that students who choose to study away from home will face many difficulties. Explain this statement, suggesting three tips to make studying abroad less challenging.

10. Studying abroad has many advantages and disadvantages. Think to this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

## Answers:

1. 50% of school leavers go on to higher education. Another huge change has been financial

2. They don't have to repay it immediately.

3. Most of them need to learn to cook, do their own washing and manage their time and money.

4. Most of them say that they want to move to the University their Choice, rather than the nearest one  
Another strong motive is the desire to live in a new culture.

5. 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.

6. minority.

9. There are many tips to make studying abroad less challenging like adapting to the country's tradition and culture in which you study and being familiar with your new neighbours.

Also, finding new friends to share them your happiness and worrying.

10. I think that studying abroad has many advantages and disadvantages. On the one hand you know more about different cultures and gain new experience of how to depend on your self. On the other hand you may feel that you are isolated because you are away from your family and friends.

**Literature spot (2 points)****أسئلة مهمة على القصيدة الشعرية وقطعة الادب**

**Read the following lines, from A Green Cornfield carefully, then answer the question that follows.**

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

**1. What does tender suggest?**

Fresh and young

**2. what does a bird do in a nest?**

It lays eggs

**3.What is the rhyme scheme used in the poem?**

ab ab

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  
.

**4. Why does the skylark mate might listen longer than the poet?** Because the poet might have left earlier.

**5. There are two listeners for the skylark`s songs, what are they?** His mate/the poet

**6. Find two references to another listener , apart from the poet herself .**

( I knew he had a nest unseen ) ( perhaps his mate sat listening long )

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;

**7. What do you think the colours (green / blue / white) symbolise?**

Green: the freshness of nature\ Blue : the beauty of nature\ White : the purity of the butterfly.

**8. The poet uses many examples of alliteration. Find one example.** Singing , speck.

**Read the following extract from "Around the world in eighty days" by Jules Verne carefully, then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer the question that follows:**

The train stopped at eight o'clock, in the midst of a glade some fifteen miles beyond Rothal, where there were several **bungalows** and workmen's cabins. The conductor, passing along the carriages, shouted, 'Passengers will get out here!'

**1- What kind of house is a bungalow?**

A house with one floor

Where are we?' asked Sir Francis. At the hamlet of Kholby'. Do we stop here? \_Certainly. The railway isn't finished. A **steamer** leaves Calcutta for Hong Kong at noon, on the 25th. This is the 22nd, and we shall reach Calcutta in time.'

**2- How does the word hamlet suggest that there aren't many houses or people in the area where the train has stopped?**

A hamlet is a very small village, which suggests that there are very few people and houses.

**3- What form of transport is a steamer?**

It's a ship powered by steam

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.'

**4- What kind of facial expression is a wry grimace, and why did Passepartout's face show this expression?**  
It's an expression that shows **pain or unhappiness**. Passepartout wasn't happy because he didn't want to walk far, as he didn't think his shoes would be sturdy قويا enough.

The elephant, which was reared, not to be an animal that merely carried things around, but for warlike purposes, was half-domesticated. Happily, however, for Mr Fogg, the animal's instruction in this direction had not gone far, and the elephant still preserved its natural gentleness.

### 5. Why did the Indian man decide to rear an elephant?

He wanted it for fighting

### 6. How do we know that the elephant is not aggressive?

"It still preserved its natural gentleness الطيبة وداعته", meaning that it does not want to fight.

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.

### 7. How many people travel on the elephant?

Four the guide, passepartout, Sir Francis and Mr Fogg.

### 8. Find two examples of literary devices. Parsee perched

اسئلة اضافية على الأدب:

1. What kind of house is a bungalow ? \*a house with one floor .
- 2 . The word " **hamlet** " means that there aren't many people or houses . Why ?  
\*Because hamlet is a very small village .
- 3 . What form of transport is a steamer ? \*a ship powered by steam .
- 4 . What kind of expression is a wry grimace ? \* **pain or unhappiness**
- 5 . Which words tell us that the elephant was kept safely away from direct contact with humans ?  
\*enclosed , palings
- 6 . Why can't the train continue its journey from Kholby to Allahabad ?  
\*Because the railway hasn't been completed .
- 7 . Write two qualities of Mr Fogg when he discovered that the train journey cannot continue ?  
\*Calm and confident .
- 8 . Why did the Indian man decide to rear the elephant ? \*for fighting .
- 9 . How do you know that the elephant is not aggressive ? \* from its natural gentleness .
- 10 . Find two examples of literary devices . \* 1 Alliteration \* parsee perched  
2 . personification \* the animal marching .

**Question Number Two: (15 points) A. Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET**

got away with      shake      track      cause      colloquial

- 1- When you can prove that you have experience , you have a .....record.
  - 2- If Ahmad is polite, he won't ..... offence or upset anybody.
  - 3- Adnan was late for the meeting, but he ..... it.
  - 4- Hani has lived in Jordan for a long time. He is familiar with ..... Arabic.
1. Track      2. Cause      3. got away with      4. colloquial

Track record      satisfaction      optional      agreements      pace

1. Jordan has more free trade .....than any Arab countries.
  2. I get a feeling of ..... after hard work.
  3. When you can prove that you have experience, you have a .....
  4. Twins usually develop their real language at the same .....
1. agreements      2. Satisfaction      3. Track record      4. pace

play it by ear      seminars      extraction      get over

1. Lectures in universities usually ask the students to prepare a weekly .....
  2. Petroleum engineers plan and manage the ..... of oil.
  3. We will ..... until we get clear information of how we do it.
  4. It took me a very long time to .....the shock of my father death.
1. seminars      2. extraction      3. play it by ear      4. get over

Beneficial      vocational      undergraduate      interpret      satisfaction

1. My brother has just left school. Now he's a university .....
  2. My cousin is an electrician. Instead of going to university, he did a ..... course at a local training college.
  3. I get a feeling of ..... After a hard day's work.
  4. It's ..... to take regular breaks when revising.
  5. My uncle is fluent in several language. He is often able to ..... for us during conversation with foreigners.
1. undergraduate      2. Vocational      3. Satisfaction      4. Beneficial      5. Interpret

**get it off my chest , proficiency , pensions , difference, circulation**

1. Doctors said that exercises help to improve .....
  2. I had spent two months worrying about it and I was glad to .....
  3. He won't be able to receive his ..... until he's 65.
  4. Putting up some new wallpaper has made all the ..... to the place
1. circulation      2. get it off my chest      3. pensions      4. Difference

|             |              |                 |                  |                      |                      |
|-------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Make</b> | <b>cause</b> | <b>fluently</b> | <b>nutrition</b> | <b>get away with</b> | <b>conscientious</b> |
|-------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|

1. Good..... is essential for children`s health.
2. After a year in France, Ali was able to speak French .....
3. Ahmad is very ..... employee at the company.
4. Ali has replaced the plate he broke, so he will ..... It.
5. Be very careful, when you answer the question and try not to ..... mistakes.

1. Nutrition 2. Fluently 3. Conscientious 4. get away with 5. Make

|               |              |            |                    |               |             |
|---------------|--------------|------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|
| <b>Punish</b> | <b>spill</b> | <b>pop</b> | <b>sightseeing</b> | <b>affect</b> | <b>pace</b> |
|---------------|--------------|------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|

1. My grandfather doesn`t like the ..... of modern life.
2. I broke my mother`s favorite vase. I think she will ..... me severely.
3. My sister visited London last week but there was no time to go .....
4. If you go to bed late, it will ..... your performance at school the next day.
5. Little children shouldn`t play with balloons. They may ..... and frighten them.

1. Pace 2. Punish 3. Sightseeing 4. Affect 5. Pop

|                    |           |            |             |                       |
|--------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| <b>dehydration</b> | <b>do</b> | <b>law</b> | <b>make</b> | <b>had a head for</b> |
|--------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|-----------------------|

- 1- If you want to lose weight, you should ..... exercise daily.
- 2- Maher studied ..... because he is interested in learning about the legal system.
- 3- We should drink a lot of water in order to avoid .....
- 4- I couldn't learn playing guitar because I have never ..... music.

1. do 2. law 3. dehydration 4. had a head for

|   |
|---|
| <b>investigate , , vocational , utterance , multilingual , mind</b> |
|---|

- 1 . My brother did a ..... course instead of going to university .
- 2 .....people are able to switch easily between two languages or more .
3. The manager promised to ..... the error in my bill .
4. Do you ..... telling me where he lives?

1. Vocational 2. Multilingual 3. Investigate 4. mind

**Derivation**

\* اختر الصيغة الصحيحة للفعل الذي بين الأقواس ، تأتي هذه الكلمات من نفس كلمات الاشتقاق (اسم \ فعل \ صفة \ حال )  
الموجودة في الكتاب المدرسي.  
خطوات الحل

**Verbs**

يجب اختيار الفعل في الحالات التالية:

1. To – in order to .....
2. Modals (can, could .....
3. Do, does, did .....
4. Subject .....
5. Make, let, help .....
6. Who .....

**Adjective**

يجب اختيار الصفة في الحالات التالية:

1. be(is, am, are, was) بعد اولاد .....
2. Look, seem, feel, appear .....
3. Too, very, really, so .....
4. More.....than/ less.....than
5. As.....as
6. The most.....\the least.....

**Nouns**

يجب وضع اسم في الحالات التالية:

1. فراغ متبوع بفعل.verb.....
2. on, in, under بعد احرف الجر .....
3. many, any بعد محددات الكمية .....
4. my, your, his بعد ضمائر الملكية .....
5. A, an, the .....
6. s` الملكية .....
7. Sub+verb+.....المفعول به اسم.....
8. one, two, the first بعد المحددات .....
9. great بعد الصفة .....
10. This that these those.....

**Adverbs**

1. Be(is, am, are, was).....verb
2. Helping verb .....verb
3. فراغ بداية الجملة مع فاصلة , .....
4. بعد الفعل الرئيسي
5. فراغ نهاية الجملة

يجب حفظ النهايات .

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| Nouns الاسماء      | Sion/- ment/ -ion/ -ance/ -ncy/ -ist/ -ian/ -er/ -or/ -ness/ -ship/ -hood/ -dom/ ty\ |
| Verbs الافعال      | - ate/ -fy/ -ise/ -ize/ -en  |
| Adjectives<br>أصفت | - ful/ -ous/ -nt/ -ic/ -al/ -ive/ -ing/ -ed/ -less/ -ble                             |
| adverbs<br>الحال   | Ly   |

\*Choose the correct option in brackets to complete the following sentences.

- You need to love your work in order to ..... (success)  

|         |         |            |
|---------|---------|------------|
| Succeed | Success | Successful |
|---------|---------|------------|
- His ..... of the conversation was completely different. (interpret)  

|           |                |             |
|-----------|----------------|-------------|
| Interpret | interpretation | Interpreted |
|-----------|----------------|-------------|
- The hospital is famous for its ..... work in heart surgery. (pioneer)  

|         |         |            |
|---------|---------|------------|
| Pioneer | Pioneer | Pioneering |
|---------|---------|------------|
- The best way to acquire a language is the total ..... in it. (immerse)  

|         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| Immerse | Immersion |
|---------|-----------|
- The students were really ..... about visiting the chocolate factory for a tour. (enthusiasm)  

|            |              |                  |
|------------|--------------|------------------|
| Enthusiasm | Enthusiastic | Enthusiastically |
|------------|--------------|------------------|
- There is a great ..... between the two viewpoints of the study.  

|            |               |               |
|------------|---------------|---------------|
| Contradict | contradiction | Contradictory |
|------------|---------------|---------------|
- Sally is very ..... person, she always puts her things on shelves.  

|          |              |           |
|----------|--------------|-----------|
| organize | organization | Organized |
|----------|--------------|-----------|
- The graduation ceremony was a very ..... occasion for everyone. (memory)  

|          |        |           |
|----------|--------|-----------|
| Memorize | Memory | memorable |
|----------|--------|-----------|
- Why don't you find a job and end this ..... upon your parents. (depend)  

|        |            |        |           |             |
|--------|------------|--------|-----------|-------------|
| Depend | Dependence | اعتماد | dependent | dependently |
|--------|------------|--------|-----------|-------------|
- It seems that Ali doesn't want to return the money, despite ..... reminders. (repeat)  

|        |            |          |            |
|--------|------------|----------|------------|
| Repeat | Repetition | Repeated | Repeatedly |
|--------|------------|----------|------------|
- My grandfather always talks about what he did in his ..... (young)  

|       |       |
|-------|-------|
| Youth | Young |
|-------|-------|
- Amman is one the most important ..... in Jordan. (regional)  

|        |          |            |
|--------|----------|------------|
| Region | Regional | Regionally |
|--------|----------|------------|
- Hani is a very ..... student. (ambition)  

|          |           |             |
|----------|-----------|-------------|
| Ambition | Ambitious | Ambitiously |
|----------|-----------|-------------|
- The organization is seeking to employ more ..... accountant. (experience)  

|            |            |              |             |
|------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| Experience | Experience | تجربة / خبرة | Experienced |
|------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
- Although the child is only three years old, he can pronounce lots of words..... (correct)  

|         |            |       |         |           |
|---------|------------|-------|---------|-----------|
| Correct | Correction | تصحیح | Correct | Correctly |
|---------|------------|-------|---------|-----------|
- No one denies that language ..... has become important for anyone who wants to travel abroad. (proficient)  

|             |            |              |
|-------------|------------|--------------|
| Proficiency | Proficient | Proficiently |
|-------------|------------|--------------|
- The graduation ceremony was a very ..... occasion for everyone. (memorise)  

|          |        |           |           |
|----------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| Memorize | Memory | memorable | Memorably |
|----------|--------|-----------|-----------|
- Don't talk to the driver. He must..... (concentration)  

|             |               |       |              |
|-------------|---------------|-------|--------------|
| Concentrate | Concentration | تركيز | concentrated |
|-------------|---------------|-------|--------------|
- How quickly does blood ..... round the body? (circulation)  

|           |             |               |             |
|-----------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Circulate | Circulation | دوران / جریان | Circulatory |
|-----------|-------------|---------------|-------------|

answers:

- succeed
- Interpretation
- Pioneering
- Immersion
- Enthusiastic
- contradiction
- Organized
- memorable
- dependence
- Repeated
- Youth
- Region
- ambitious
- experienced
- correctly
- Proficiency
- Memorable
- Concentrate
- Circulate



## المبني للمجهول الغير رسمي The impersonal passive

دلائل القاعدة

١. يجب ان تحتوتي الجملة على كلمة that و يجب ان تحتوي الجملة على بعض الافعال مثل

المجموعة الاولى:

Think – say – know

\*عبارة عن افعال غير منتظمة.

Think-thought – thought

Say- said- said

Know- knew – known

المجموعة الثانية:

Claim – believe – deny

report – assume – prove.

\*وهي عبارة عن افعال منتظمة.

\*يضاف لها ed عند تحويلها الى الماضي.

\*لا تنسى قلب deny في كلمة

Deny-denied لانها لم تسبق بحرف علة

تقسم القاعدة الى قسمين

**Object + passive  
voice+to+verb (1)**

**It+passive voice+that +  
complement**

\*لا تنسى حفظ تحويلات المبني للمجهول ومطلوب منك ٤ حالات في هذه القاعدة

| القاعدة   | التحويل             |
|---|---------------------|
| Verb(1)/verb+s  | Is –am – are +verb3 |
| Verb (2)  | Was- were +verb(3)  |
| Has-have+v3   | Has-have+been+v3    |
| Moda+v1   | Modal +be+v3        |
| طبقا لاختلاف الفعل المساعد يعتمد على ما تضع الازارة في بداية الجملة |                     |

1. Scientists have proved that physical activities improve your concentration.

**It** .....

2. Playing chess is believed to increase our intelligence. (طريقة عكسية)

**People**.....

3. People say that children are afraid of ghosts.

**Children**.....

4. They think that eating sweets doesn't keep you fit.

**Eating sweets**.....

5. People believe that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.

**Solving puzzles**.....

6. People say that the number of crimes is increasing.

**The number of crimes**.....

7. We think that weather changes affect our life.

**Weather changes**.....

8. People know that cars will pollute the environment.

**Cars** .....

9. People in the past believed that earth was the center of the universe.

**Earth**.....

Answers : 1. has been proved that physical activities improve your concentration. 2. believe that playing chess increases our intelligence. 3. **are said to be afraid of ghosts.** 4. **is thought not to keep you fit.** 5. **is believed to keep the brain active** 6. **is said to be increasing.** 7. are thought to affect our life. 8. are known to pollute the environment 9. was believed to have been the center of the universe.

**Function: using a formal  
way of reporting thoughts,**

## The indirect questions الاسئلة الغير مباشرة

يجب ان تحتوي الجملة على احد العبارات التالية:

- |                                 |                                 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Could you tell me .....      | تستخدم للسؤال الطويل والقصير    |
| 2. Could you explain .....      | تستخدم مع السؤال الطويل فقط     |
| 3. Do you know .....            | تستخدم مع السؤال الطويل والقصير |
| 4. Do you mind telling me ..... | تستخدم مع السؤال الطويل والقصير |

تقسم القاعدة الى قسمين:  
القسم الاول**Function: asking  
questions in a polite,  
formal way**سؤال قصير

الجملة

**Helping verb+ subject+ verb + com...?**

التحويل:

**If + sub +helping verb +verb + com?**

١. تبدأ الجملة بفعل مساعد is-have-was
٢. نضع if في بداية الجملة
٣. نقول الفعل المساعد بالفاعل
٤. لا ننسى علامة السؤال نهاية الحل

1. Is Rakan at school ?  
Do you know .....2 . Are you watching the film now?  
Could you tell me .....3 . Have you finished your work yet?  
Could you tell me .....4 . Has your best friend sent you an email?  
Do you know .....الجملة الخامسة والسادسة حالة شاذة نحذف الفعل المساعد  
والفاعل ونضع للفعل ing5 . Will you open the window?  
Do you mind.....?6 . Can you carry this bag for me ?  
Do you mind.....?

- \* اذا احتوت الجملة على (do) نحذف وتبقى الجملة كما هي طبعاً لا ننسى التطبيق على القواعد.
- \* اذا احتوت الجملة على (does) نحذف ونضيف للفعل (s/es/ies) حسب طبيعة الفعل.
- \* اذا احتوت الجملة على (did) نحذف ونحول الفعل الى تصريف ثاني.

Examples :

7. Do you live in Egypt?  
Could you tell me .....8 . Does your father have a house ?  
Do you know .....9 . Did they revise well for the exams ?  
Do you know .....

Answers 1. if Rakan is at school ? 2. if you are watching the film now ? 3. if you have finished your work yet ? 4. if your best friend has sent you an email ? 5. opening the window ? 6. carrying this bag for me ? 7. if you live in Egypt ? 8. if your father has a house ? 9. if they revised well for the exams ?

## القسم الثاني



## سؤال طويل

## الجملة

**Wh + helping verb + subject + verb + com...?**

## التحويل

**Wh + subject + helping verb + verb + com ?**

١. تبقى اداة السؤال كما هي.
٢. نقلب الفعل المساعد بالفاعل.
٣. ونكمل الجملة.
٤. لا تنسى علامة السؤال.

1. Where is Rakan going ?

Could you explain.....?

2. Which house do you want to buy ?

Could you explain .....?

3. How long have you been studying Math ?

Do you mind telling me .....?

4 . What kind of music does Toleen like ?

Could you tell me .....?

5 . Where can I park my car ?

Do you know.....?

Answers : 1. where Rakan is going ? 2. which house you want to buy ? 3. how long you have been studying English ? 4. what kind of music Toleen likes ? 5. where I can park my car ?

## تمارين اضافية على القاعدة

1. Why was she late for the meeting?

Could you tell me.....

2. Could you tell me how much this book costs? طريقة عكسية

.....

3. Does she prefer taking up tennis or football?

Do you know.....

4. What did she want?

Do you know .....

5. Where will they hold the meeting?

Do you mind telling me .....

6. What were you doing at 5 pm ?

Could you tell me .....

7. Is it forbidden to use our mobile phones in this zone?

Do you know .....

8. Please, give me a glass of water.

Do you mind .....

Answers : 1. Why she was late for the meeting? 2. How much does this book cost? 3. If she prefers taking up tennis or football? 4. what she wanted? 5. Where they will hold the meeting? 6. What you were doing at 5 pm ? 7. if it Is forbidden to use our mobile phones in this zone? 8. giving me a glass of water? (حالة شاذة)

## Wishes and regrets التمني والتندم

\* wish و if only عبارة عن أداة واحدة.  
\* حاول تتبع الطريقة العكسية التي اعطيت بالحصّة لتسهيل الحل مع حفظ الحالات الشاذة.

|                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| don't \ doesn't + v1 | Verb1 \ verb +s |
| ↓                    | ↓               |
| Verb2                | didn't + verb1  |

|             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| Verb 2      | Didn't + v1 |
| ↓           | ↓           |
| Hadn't + v3 | Had + v3    |

ملاحظات وحالات شاذة على القاعدة

- \*should have +v3 → had+v3  
 \*shouldn't have +v3 → hadn't +v3  
 \*sub + regret + ving → hadn't +v3  
 \*sub + regret+ being → hadn't been

نحذف الفاعل الاول وكلمة regret والحل على الفاعل والفعل

\*sub + regret + sub + v3

\*sub + regret + sub + verb

نحذف الفاعل وفعل الشعور والحل على الفاعل والفعل الذين يقو بعد فعل الشعور  
 كتابة بعض الحالات الشاذة داخل الحصّة

\* **Function:** expressing  
 \* wishes about the present  
 \* that are **impossible**

**Function:** expressing  
 regrets about the past.

1. Zaid didn't know about Chinese culture when he went on a business trip to china.

Zaid wishes.....

2. He should have been more careful.

If only .....

3. We regret our team didn't play very well yesterday.

We wish.....

4. I didn't take a taxi and I was late.

I wish.....

5. Because we didn't have a map, we lost way in the city.

We wish.....

6. I had a headache yesterday, and I didn't do well in the math test.

If only.....

7. I regret going to bed late last night.

If only.....

8. I don't know how to use smart phone and would like to learn how to use it.

I wish.....

Answers: 1. he had known about Chinese culture when he went on a business trip to china.

2. he had been more careful. 3. our team had played so well yesterday. 4. I had taken a taxi.

5. we had had a map. 6. I hadn't had headache yesterday. 7. I hadn't gone to bed late last night. if only I had gone to bed earlier. 8. I knew how to use smartphone.

## If clause

\*تقسم القاعدة الى عدة اقسام:

**Type zero.** IF + Sub + simple present ....., Sub + simple present .....  
 IF + sub + don't \ doesn't + v1

\* يمكن في هذه القاعدة استبدال if ب when  
 \* يمكن وضع if في وسط الجملة مكان الفاصلة

**Function :** Describing something always happens.

- 1 . If you heat water at 100 C , it ..... ( **evaporate** )
- 2 . The plants die if you .....them . ( **not water** )
- 3 . During Ramadan , we eat when the sun ..... ( **set** )
- 4 . Ice cream melts when it .....warm . ( **get** )

Answers : 1.evaporates 2. don't water 3. Sets 4. gets

**Type one.** If + sub + simple present (v1/vs ....., sub + simple future(will+verb1) ...  
 If + don't \ doesn't + verb1 .... , sub + won't + verb1 .....

يمكن قلب if



As long as → provided that → even if → unless ضمن شروط

**Function :** to describe a future outcome of a certain future action or event

- 1.If I ..... the bus , I **will phone** you . (misses / miss / missed)
- 2 . He will always be polite even if he..... tired . (feel /felt/feels)
- 3 . Our local team .....if they **win** the match .( **will celebrate/ celebrates/celebrating**)
- 4 . I **will take** the job provided that it..... part time .(be / is /was)

Answers: 1. Miss 2. **Feels** 3. **will celebrate** 4.is

**Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets.**

1- If you don't drive fast, you won't make an accident. (**unless**)

2- You won't get a better job unless you are highly qualified. (**if**)

3- My father won't change his car if he doesn't have enough money (**unless**)

**Answers:**

1- Unless you drive fast, you won't make an accident.

2- You won't get a better job if you are not highly qualified.

3- My father won't change his car unless he has enough money..

Type two. مثبت If + Sub + simple past ....., Sub + would + v1  
منفي If + sub + didn't + v1 ....., sub + wouldn't + v1

**Function :** improbable situation

الطريقة الاولى تأتي على شكل صحح الفعل او ضع دائرة

1. You wouldn't catch the bus if you ..... up late . (get / got / would get)
2. If I ..... enough time I would help him. (have / has / had )
3. If I won the prize I ..... it to the poor . ( give / would give / gave)

Answers: 1. got 2. Had 3. Would give

الطريقة الثانية تأتي على شكل اعد كتابة ويجب اتباع بعض القواعد للحل الصحيح

AB P 52 تمرين مهم

**12- Rewrite the advice, using the words in brackets. The first one is done for you.**

- 1- You should practise the presentation several times. (were)  
If .....
- 2- It would be a good idea for you to make a list of questions. (could)  
You .....
- 3- You ought to get some work experience. (don't)  
Why.....
- 4- You shouldn't look too casual. (If)  
If .....
- 5- You should do a lot of research. (would)  
I .....

مساحة لكتابة القواعد اللازمة للحل  
طبعا الوظيفة اللغوية للخمس جمل ←  
اعطاء نصيحة Giving advice

Answers 1. I were you, I'd practise the presentation several times. 2. could make a list of questions 3. don't you get some work experience? 4. I were you, I wouldn't look too casual. 5. would do a lot of research.

Type three. مثبت IF + Sub + had + v3 ....., Sub + would + have + v3  
النفي If + sub + hadn't + v3 ....., sub + wouldn't + have + v3

**Function :** imagine past situations

الطريقة الاولى للسؤال صحح الفعل او ضع دائرة

- 1 I would have got the job if I ..... some experience. ( get )
  - 2 If you ..... (do) the course, you would have got enough experience to apply for the job.
- Answers : 1. had got 2. Had done

الطريقة الثانية للسؤال اعد كتابة (خاوة جاي)

\* خطوات الحل ١. يمكن في هذا الشق استبدال would ب might ,could

\* اذا جائت جملتين وبينهما فاصلة او نقطة او كلمات مثل So/That's why/ That's how يكون الشق الاول لل If والشق الثاني لما وضع بين الاقواس مثل might,could.

\* اذا جاء بين الجملتين كلمة (because) تحذف ونضع مكانها if والشق الثاني might,could

اما بالنسبة لاثبات الحل

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |         |   |           |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------|---|-----------|
| + | + | - | - | + | + | - | ← | الجملة  | + | يعني مثبت |
| - | - | + | + | + | - | - | ← | التحويل | - | يعني منفي |

جمل متنوعة على القاعدة كاملة

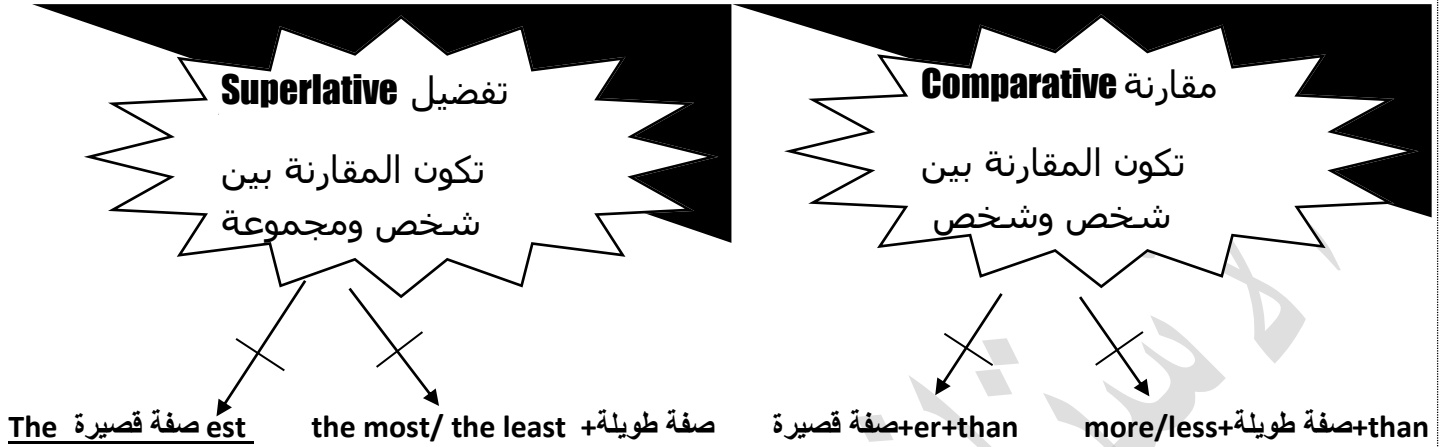
1. Alharoun got the job because he had much experience. (might not)
2. If you don't have good qualification, you will not get the job.
3. My father won't change his car if he doesn't have enough money (unless)
4. I didn't know your phone number, so I wasn't able to contact you.(could)
5. I think you should send a text message to your manager. (were)
6. You should do a lot of research for the project.(would)
7. You should revise well for the exams. (were)
8. You ought to get some work experience. ( don't )
9. The weather was terribly stormy, so we didn't go to the beach.(might)
10. If the government hadn't lent me some money, I could not have joined the university. طريقة عكسية احتياط
11. I didn't know your E-mail address, so I wasn't able to send you the report.(could)

**Answers :** 1. Alharoun might not have got the job if he hadn't had much experience.2. **Unless you have good qualification, you will not get the job.**

3. My father won't change his car unless he has enough money. 4. If I had known your phone number, I could have been able to contact you. 5. If I were you, I would send a text message to your manager. 6. I would do a lot of research for the project. 7. If I were you ,I would revise well for the exams. 8. Why don't you get some experience? 9. If the weather hadn't been terribly stormy, we might have gone to the beach. 10. The government lent me some money, that how I joined the university. 11. If I had known your E-mail address, I could have been able to send you the report.

## المقارنات Quantifiers to make comparisons

تقسم المقارنة الى قسمين:



- London is bigger than Amman. ( as )  
**Amman isn't** .....
- The cheapest way of travelling in this city is a bus. (حالة شاذة) (مهم جدا)  
**The least** .....
- Biology is more popular than physics in British universities.  
**Physics isn't as** .....
- My car is more expensive than Rakan's car .  
**Rakan's car is** .....  
**Rakan's car isn't** .....
- Geography is less interesting than English.  
**English is** .....
- Toleen has more **stamps** than Sileen . معدود  
**Sileen** .....
- I have more **money** than my brother . غير معدود  
**My brother** .....
- Neither Maths nor Science are as popular as English.  
**English** .....

Answers : 1. as big as London. 2. expensive way of travelling in this city is a bus. 3. popular as biology in British universities. 4. less expensive than my car. 5. is more interesting than Geography. 6. more interesting than Geography. Doesn't have as many stamps as Toleen 7. Doesn't have as much money as me. 8. is more popular than Math and Science.



**Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the verbs.**

1. I could get a better job if I ..... ( have ) a university degree. **had**
2. I didn't do well in the exam. I wish I ..... the answers. (know) **had known**
3. Do you mind.....a glass of water? (give) **giving**
4. The teacher blamed me! I wish I ..... my homework. (not / forget) **hadn't forgotten**
5. Unless you have a language degree, you .....able to become an interpreter.(not/be) **will not be**
6. I wish I .....(be) taller to become a model. **had been**
7. I didn't do much work for my exam, if only I ..... harder. (work) **Had worked**
8. If you get an interview for a job, you .....to show that you have good listening skills.(need) **will need**
9. They had a bad accident because they were careless. If only they .....more careful.(be) **had been**
10. You .....your ticket if you had looked into your pocket. (find) **would have found**
11. I will buy this car provided that it ..... me much money. (not / cost) **doesn't cost**
12. My brother wishes he ..... Chinese before he visited china. (learn) **had learnt/learned**
13. If the train ..... on time, we won't be late. (arrive) **arrives**
14. The athlete ..... the first prize if he had trained better. (win) **would have won**
15. Dolphins are .....than Whales. (small) **smaller**

مادة الحفظ المطلوبة

**body idioms**

|                         |  |                                   |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| get it off your chest   | To tell someone about something I that has been worrying about | فضفضة ان تخبر شخص ما بشيء         |
| get cold feet           | To lose your confidence in something at the last minute.       | فقدان الثقة بالنفس                |
| keep your chin up       | To remain cheerful in difficult situation                      | الشعور بالتفاؤل في المواقف الصعبة |
| play it by ear          | To decide how to deal with a situation as it develops.         | ترك القرار للظروف                 |
| have a head for figures | To have a natural mental ability for math I numbers.           | امتلاك عقل حسابي                  |
| Put my back into it     | To put a lot of effort into something                          | يبدل جهد                          |

| Definition              | Collocating phrases        |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| <u>write a schedule</u> | <b>draw up a timetable</b> |
| <u>keep fit</u>         | <b>do exercise</b>         |
| <u>Begin</u>            | <b>make a start</b>        |
| <u>Relax</u>            | <b>take a break</b>        |
| <u>Study</u>            | <b>do a subject</b>        |
| <u>change something</u> | <b>make a difference</b>   |

## Collocation المتلازمات

|                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1 ask questions   | يسأل أسئلة     |
| 2 shake hands     | يصافح          |
| 3 earn respect    | يكسب الاحترام  |
| 4 join a company  | ينضم لشركة     |
| 5 cause offence   | يسبب الضرر     |
| 6 make small talk | يجري حديث قصير |
| 7.get a job       | يحصل على عمل   |

## Words followed by prepositions احفظ هذه الكلمات

|                     |                          |                     |                 |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Work as يعمل كـ     | good at جيد بـ           | talk about يتكلم عن | fond of مغرم بـ |
| decide on يقرر بشأن | translate into يترجم الى | ask about يسأل عن   |                 |

The stress: التشديد

| Word الكلمة | syllable المقطع | number of عدد المقاطع<br>syllables | مقطع التشديد الاول<br>Primary stress |
|-------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Development | De-vel-op-ment  | 4                                  | Vel                                  |
| Tuition     | Tu-i-tion       | 3                                  | It                                   |
| Academic    | Ac-a-dem-ic     | 4                                  | Dem                                  |
| Secondary   | Sec-ond-ar-y    | 4                                  | Sec                                  |

\*Their high academic achievements do suggest that the longer you study, the better you do in final exams.  
How many syllables are there in the underlined word ?

|  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| because/ as / since because of / due to →  | سبب Reason / Cause  |
| because / as / since because of / due to   | سبب Reason / Cause  |
| How I can ..... , Do you want me to do this or ..., I feel that I will fail if I do it . → | Puzzlement          |
| Why don't you ... , you can try , you can do , I can help /if I were you, I would. →       | تشجيع encouragement |
| he /they/she اي ضمير →   | To link ideas       |

\*choose the correct answer:

1. Would you like to **work** \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher in a big school? (on / into / as / at)
2. We need to **decide** \_\_\_\_\_ a place to meet. (on / in / about / of)
3. Can you **translate** this Arabic \_\_\_\_\_ English for me, please? (into / of / at / about)

A.\*Study the following sentences and answer the question that follows.

4. **Keep your chin up** I'm sure everything will be fine.

\*What does the underlined body idiom "**Keep your chin up**" mean? .....

5. You could learn English in a short time if you **put your back into it**.

\*What does the underlined body idiom "**put your back into it**" mean? .....

6. **Get it off your chest**. Don't worry! I am sure you can succeed.

Replace the underlined misused **body idioms** with the correct one. ....

7. Toleen decided to climb Everest, but she **played it by ear** because he suddenly felt frightened.

Replace the underlined misused **body idioms** with the correct one. ....

8. Don't worry and **get cold feet**. You'll eventually succeed.

Replace the underlined misused **body idioms** with the correct one. ....

9. Don't worry and **remain cheerful in this difficult situation**. You'll eventually succeed.

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

10. You have to organize your time **by writing a schedule**.

**Replace the underlined words with a suitable collocating.**

11. You should obey my instruction or you could **make** offence.

**Replace the underlined word with the correct one.** (cause)

12. Read the following mini-dialogues carefully, then answer the questions that follow:

1. **Rashed** : How I can get work experience without getting a job first?

2. **Marwan** : before you find a full-time job, why don't you consider doing voluntary work?

What is the function of Rashed's statement? **Puzzlement.**

3. We were caught in traffic; **therefore** we missed the start of the play.

What is the function **of using therefore** in the sentence above?

**To show result**

4. The following advice about preparing for exams was given by our teacher.

He should know-as he has taken many of **them** in his life.

What is the function of using the pronoun reference in the above sentence? **To link ideas** هم

آخر صفحة في الامتحان تتضمن الاخطاء الاملائية ، الكتابة الموجهة و الكتابة الحرة.

Question number five:(15 points):

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes (one grammar mistakes, two punctuation mistake, and one spelling mistake)

It is believe that when you learn a foreign language, helps to use the language as much as you can. You should take every opportonity to engage in a conversation with a native speaker. Reading English books , or magazines also helps.

1. believed      2. foreign      3. Opportunity      4. books or magazine

One of the companeis offered me paid work last summer, so I managed to get even more 30 experiance that way . Also, I wouldn't have had many money last year if I hadn't had that job!

1. companies      2. experience      3. much      4. job.

Keeping your presentation short and clear are important to make you appear more confedent . How would you present it, Would you read it word by word, note or memrise.

1. is      2. Confident      3. It?      4 memories

The earlier you start in the morning the more beneficial your revesion will be, because that's when you feel most awake and your memory at its best. I would also recommend studying for 30-minute periods , And then taking a break. It's been prove that concentrasion starts to decrease after half an hour.

1. morning ,      2. And      3. proved      4. concentration

I am doing an online postgraduate course in education. It is think that distance learning means that you don't socialize with other students? as you do when you are doing a face-to face course. It's not true! Our class consists of 30 students from all over the world. We study at home and send our assignments to our totors by emails and there are a lot of different class discussions on the internet.

1. postgraduate      2. tutors      3. thought      4. students as you

In this report, we will looked into the countries that Jordan trades with and what goods it exports and imports. First, let's look at exports. Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate , and the extraktion industry for these minerels is one of the largest in the world. Not surprisingly, two of Jordan's largest exports are chemicals and fertilizers.

- 1.extraction      2. Minerals      3. look into      4. Phosphate, and

## Guided writing

Results of spending too much time at computers

- hurt eyes.
- damage hands.
- cause headaches.

Reasons that make people leave their home countries

- seek a better life.
- complete education.
- find better jobs.
- learn about different cultures.

Why do people use Internet websites?

- buy things.
- book holidays.
- access bank accounts.

How to improve make use of unwanted books .....

- exchange them with others .
- sell them to bookstores.
- recycle them .
- donate them to local libraries

Ali Ibn Nafi`

Place/date of birth: Iraq.789 CE

Place\date of birth: Cordoba. 857 CE

Profession: musician

Achievements: - establish the first music school,  
- introduced the oud to Europe

Look at the percentages of the beneficial School Subjects to students. Then write four sentences comparing between them. يمكن التلاعب في شكل الجدول

|                |          |
|----------------|----------|
| English:       | 40o/o    |
| Maths:         | 20o/o    |
| Science:       | 15o/o    |
| Music and Art: | 10°/o... |

## مواضيع تعبير مقترحة ( مهم جدا )

1. In our modern times, learning at least one foreign language has become a necessity. Describe the reasons why people need to speak a foreign language then mention three reasons making English a good choice for learners.
2. You want to apply for the position of an engineer in regional company. Write a covering letter explaining your qualification, and mention the work experience that you had before.
3. Tourism has become an important sector that has an impact on development of country economy. Write a three-paragraph report about the importance of tourism on the Jordanian economy and mention the best ways to attract tourists to visit Jordan. Mention its benefits, support with examples.
4. Introducing technology can be very beneficial to the productivity of traditional crafts. Write an essay about the role of technology in improving the products of traditional crafts to suite the changing requirements.
5. Last summer holiday you worked in order to earn your pocket money. Write a letter to a pen-friend in England telling him/her about this experience and describing how it was of a great benefit to you.  
( Your name is Nihad Ali. Your address is P.O Box 106, Amman ,Jordan)
6. -Write a letter applying for a job of an interpreter at one of the TV companies.(مهم جدا)

Applying for a job كيف تقدم لوظيفة

Dear Sir / Madam,

I would like to apply for the job of (.....) at your (.....). As you can see from my curriculum vitae, I have a degree in (.....) and I have graduated from (.....) with a (.....) majoring in (.....). I have worked as (.....) at (.....) in (.....). I also worked as (.....) at (.....) in (.....). I am a very punctual person, I always arrive on time, I never come late. I am also very serious, I really hate telling jokes during work. I am also very confident and patient which means I am always calm and smiling. In my spare time, I usually like reading books, watching action movies at night. If you want to know more about me, you may contact me.

I really look forward to hearing from you.

تدرب على هذا الموضوع جيدا تعلم اللغة الانجليزية

**Learning English** is very important nowadays. Write a paragraph describing **the importance of learning English** for work, studies reading,...etc

Learning foreign languages is helpful for individuals and for the development of nations. English language is considered one of the most important languages spoken all over the world. There are many advantages of learning English the individuals can get by using it and the nations can benefit from it in various fields of life.

It can be used in study, travelling aboard, working in foreign companies, reading for pleasure and information, cultural understanding, cooperation, business, exchange of ideas and science and technology.

English language is also considered an international language because it is the language of computer, industries, medicine and so on. Finally, learning English is very necessary for everybody all over the world to know much more about what happens around us.