

# #NUMBER\_ONE

مكتف اللغة الإنجليزية

LEVEL 4

صيفية 2019

نسخة خاصة لجيل  
2001

"خير الكلام ما قل و دل"

T.Mohammad  
Mishal

يتوفر شرح أون لاين على موقع

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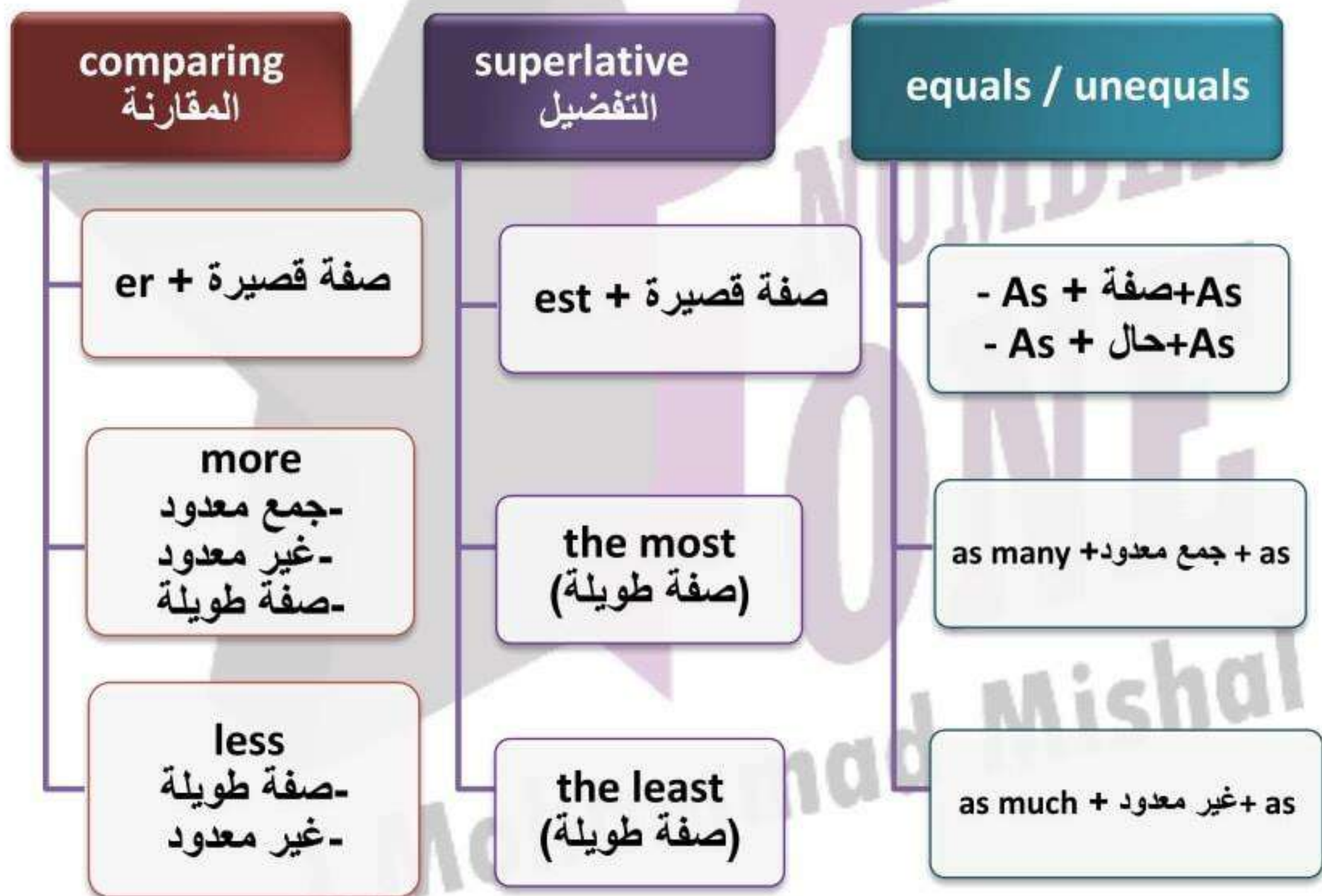
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- ✓ أكاديمية العبسي ومشعل ( العفوري سابقا ) - حي نزال
- ✓ أكاديمية محمد مشعل - جبل المناره
- ✓ مركز الأنوار - الهاشمي الشمالي
- ✓ مركز المعين - طبربور
- ✓ مركز كليوبترا - مرج الحمام
- ✓ مركز ربوع عمون - جبل الحسين
- ✓ مركز كليوبترا الثقافي - صويلح
- ✓ أكاديمية حنفيه (ربوع اليرموك ) - الوحدات
- ✓ مركز الحافز - خربة السوق
- ✓ مركز ابن النديم / الجبيهه
- ✓ MIAMI CENTER - شارع المدينة المنورة

# UNIT SIX

## COMPARING



تذكر عزيزي الطالب :-

تنقسم الصفات لقسمين :-

- 1- صفة قصيرة ← (مقطع صوتي واحد) ← مثل ( Tall )
- 2- صفة طويلة ← ( أكثر من مقطع صوتي ) ← مثل ( Beautiful )

# UNIT SIX

## COMPARING

### خطوات حل سؤال أعد كتابة

#### خطوات تحويل من عدم المساواة لمقارنة

- ١- حذف النفي  
- isn't → is  
amnot → am  
aren't → are
- إذا ورد don't/doesn't يتم حذفها وتطبيق Simple Present
- ٢- نقوم باستبدال محدد عدم المساواة بما يلي :-  
- إذا قلب الاطراف ب er للصفة القصيرة و more  
- إذا لم تقلب الاطراف ب less
- ٣- بدل as الثانية نضع than

#### خطوات تحويل الجملة من المقارنة لعدم المساواة

- ١- عند ورود more / er يجب قلب الأطراف .  
- عند ورود less لا تقلب الأطراف .
- ٢- اضافة نفي على الجملة .  
is → isn't  
am → amnot  
are → aren't
- إذا لم يرد أحد عائلة be ننفي  
Don't / Doesn't + v1 (base)
- ٣- نقوم باستبدال محدد المقارنة بما يلي :-  
صفة قصيرة + as → صفة قصيرة + er  
more → as many / as much / as  
less → as much / as
- ٤- بدل As نضع than

## ✓ أسئلة قاعدة المقارنة

**A-Complete the following sentences so that the new sentence is similar in meaning to the one before it, then write it down in your answer booklet.**

- 1- There are more marks in the school than in the university . مهم  
There aren't .....
- 2- Neither Mandy nor Kabseh are as delicious as Mansaf. ( **neither = not** )  
Mansaf.....
- 3- Ali has less money to change his car than omar .  
Ali.....
- 4- Students like doing English less than doing Math.  
Students don't .....
- 5- Ali speaks more languages than Suha and Muna .  
Suha and Muna .....
- 6- Ali doesn't eat breakfast as fast as omar .  
Omar .....
- 7- The cheapest thing in the mall is galaxy chocolate .(expensive) مهم كتاب عكس الصفة  
The least.....
- 8- The flats in Zarqa aren't as expensive as the flats in Amman  
The flats in Amman.....
- 9-There is less water in Jordan than Syria.  
There isn't .....
- 10- Khalil doesn't have as much information as his friends.  
Khalil .....  
His Friends.....
- 11- There aren't as many students studying science as maths .(more) مهم  
.....
- 12- Rana is not as short as Ola.  
Ola .....
- 13- Engineering isn't as difficult as Medicine . نمط وزارة متكرر  
Medicine .....
- 14- Painting is more interesting than Reading Stories.  
Reading Stories isn't .....
- 15- A Book isn't as expensive as a mobile phone. نمط وزارة متكرر  
a Mobile phone .....
- 16- the children don't eat as much food as their brothers.  
Their Brothers.....
- 17- Science isn't as popular as history and geography. مهم نمط وزارة متكرر  
History and Geography .....  
Science.....
- 18- American woman has higher life expectancy than Arabian woman.  
Arabian woman .....

- 19- Audi isn't as beautiful as BMW.  
BMW .....
- 20- BMW is faster than Opel .  
Opel .....
- 21- Ola is slower in speaking English than her friends .  
Ola's friends .....
- 22-Law is more popular than Medicine and Dentistry .  
Medicine and Dentistry aren't .....
- 23- There is less information on the website than in the book .  
There.....
- 24- Gold is more Precious the Silver in the world.  
Silver isn't .....
- 25- Students in the university don't finish the tasks as fast as students in the school.  
Students in the school .....

**Answers :-****A :-**

- 1- there aren't as many marks in the university as in the School.  
2- Mansaf is more delicious than Mandy and Kabsah  
3-Ali doesn't have as much money to change his car as Omar.  
4-Students don't like doing English as much as doing Maths.  
5- Suha and Muna don't speak as many languages as Ali.  
6- Omar eats breakfast faster than ali.  
7- the least expensive thing.....  
8-are more expensive than the flats in Zarqa.  
9- there isn't as much water in Jordan as Syria.  
10-Khalil has less information than....  
His friends have more information than....  
11- there are more students studying maths than science .  
12- is shorter than...  
13-Medicine is more difficult than Engineering  
14- isn't as interesting as....  
15- is more expensive than a book..  
16- eat more food than..  
17- history and geography are more popular than..  
science is less popular than....  
18- doesn't have as high life expectancy as..  
19- BMW is more beautiful than Audi.  
20- isn't as fast as Audi  
21- Aren't as slow in speaking English as Ola .  
22-aren't as popular as law.  
23- isn't as much information on the website as in the book .  
24- as precious as Gold in the world.  
25- Finish the tasks faster than students in the university .

**SOME PEOPLE DREAM OF SUCCESS, WHILE OTHER PEOPLE  
GET UP EVERY MORNING AND MAKE IT HAPPEN. ☺**

# UNIT SEVEN

POLITE QUESTIONS

أسئلة بطرقة مؤدبة

## "Indirect Questions"

السؤال الغير مباشر

### WH Question

تبدأ الكلمة ب wh او How

مثل

when  
where  
how

وتكون الاجابة  
بالتفصيل

خطوات الحل :-

١. تنزيل كلمة  
WH

٢. عملية تبديل  
الفاعل بالفعل  
المساعد

٣. نكمل ما تبقى  
من الجملة

-Where are  
you from ?

Could you tell  
me where **you**  
**are** from ?

### Yes/No Questions

يبدأ السؤال بفعل مساعد

مثل

1-Be  
2-Modals  
3-Do  
4-Have

تكون الاجابة ب  
yes or no

خطوات الحل :-

١. تكتب كلمة  
IF/WHETHER

٢. عملية تبديل  
الفاعل بالفعل  
المساعد

٣. نكمل ما تبقى  
من الجملة

-Are you studying  
hard ?

could you tell me  
if **you are** studying  
hard ?

✓ يبدأ السؤال الغير  
مباشر بأحد العبارات :-

-Could you tell me  
..?

- Do you know..?

- Could you  
explain..?

- Do you mind +  
v1 + ing..?

- I wonder .....

مهم ← انتبه عزيزي الطالب لعائلة do عندما ترد كأفعال مساعدة تحذف

Do-v1 / does -v1+s/es / did-v2

# IMPERSONAL PASSIVE

المبني للمجهول غير الشخصي

## Impersonal Passive

يحل بطريقتين :-

الطريقة الأولى :-

١- نكتب كلمة it

٢-  $v1/v1+s \rightarrow is$

$v2 \rightarrow was$

$has / have + v3 \rightarrow has + been$

٣- نضع  $v3$  للأفعال المذكورة  
ونكمل ما تبقى من الجملة

الطريقة الثانية :-

١- ننزل المفعول به الموجود بعد  
كلمة that

٢- إذا كان الفعل المذكور

-  $v1/v1+s \rightarrow is/are/am$

-  $v2 \rightarrow was / were$

-  $have / has + v3 \rightarrow$   
 $have/has + been$

٣. نضع التصريف الثالث للفعل

٤- نضع to ثم الفعل المجرد

عادة يرد الافعال التالية بالجملة للمبني للمجهول غير الشخصي :

think / thought  
Believe / believed  
Consider / considered  
Claim / claimed

Prove / proved  
Say / said  
assume/assumed  
know/knew/known

✓ احذر من العكسي لورودها بالكتاب

## ✓ أسئلة قاعدة الأسئلة غير المباشرة

A:-

- 1- Could you explain the best way to revise ? (جملة كتاب مهمة)  
I wonder ..... ننهي الجملة بنقطة
- 2- Is there a candy box near there ?  
Do you know .....?
- 3- Will your brother change his car next week? (انتبه للفاعل عندما يرد مع ضمير ملكية)  
Could you tell me .....?
- 4- Why does Muna usually visit Amman ?  
Do you mind telling me .....?
- 5- Did Suha reply to messages yesterday ?  
Could you tell me .....?
- 6- When does the bank open?  
Do you mind telling me.....?
- 7- Does it snow in London every year?  
Do you know .....?
- 8- Will they come back soon?  
Do you know.....?
- 9- How much sleep does teenager of our age need? ( مهم )  
Do you know .....?
- 10- How did Rana study Maths last week ?  
Could you explain.....?
- 11- Is it possible to do your tasks ?  
Do you know.....?
- 12- Why did Mr. Mohammad leave early?  
Could you explain .....?
- 13- What do you want the hammer for?  
Do you mind telling me .....?
- 14- Can you suggest a healthy breakfast? ( جملة كتاب مهمة )  
Do you mind.....?
- 15- What should I do ?  
Could you tell me.....?
- 16- How many problems should I solve ?  
Could you tell me.....?
- 17- Did the manager change the plan?  
Do you know.....?
- 18- Please help me to plan my revision. ( ركز على هذه الجملة حالة خاصة )  
Do you mind.....?
- 19- What does Ali do ?  
Do you know .....?
- 20- Where is the post office is ?  
Do you know .....?

**Answers :- (A)**

- 1- If you could .... 2- If there is.....? 3- If your brother will ..? 4- why Muna usually visits...?  
5- If Suha replied...? 6- When the bank opens ? 7- If it snows  
8-If they will 9-How much sleep teenager of our age needs ? 10- How Rana studied ... 11- If it is.....  
12- Why Mr mohammad left.. 13-What you want.. 14-Suggesting...15-What I should d 16- How many  
problems I should ....? 17-If the manager changed 18- Helping.. 19-What Ali does? 20- where  
the post office is ..?

## ✓ أسئلة قاعدة المبني للمجهول غير الشخصي

**B :-**

1- They say that students who study foreign languages do better on the whole in general test.

It .....

Students who study foreign languages.....

2- They have thought that reading books will improve your skills .

Reading books .....

It .....

3- The students know that Sami is very intelligent .

It.....

Sami .....

4- They claimed that the students visit Aqaba.

It.....

The students.....

5- Some people think that computers change our lives.

Computers .....

It .....

6- people believe that eating almonds reduces the risk of heart disease

Eating almonds .....

It .....

7- People think that Mahmoud Darwish is the best contemporary poet

Mahmoud darwish .....

It .....

8- People believed that money brings happiness.

Money.....

It .....

9- Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration .

Exercise .....

It.....

10- People think that learning a new languages also presents the brain with unique challenges

It .....

Learning a new languages .....

11-People think that the earth was flat. (حالة خاصة اذا بدأت ب used to + be + v3 ونكمل الجملة)

It used .....

نمط وزارة متكرر

نمط وزارة متكرر

نمط وزارة

متكرر

**Answers :-****B:-**

1- It is said that....

– are said to do.....

2- Has been thought to improve..

- has been thought that.....

3-It is known that....

–is known to be very....

4-It was claimed that.....

were claimed to visit...

5-computers are thought to change

- it is thought.....

6- is believed to reduce

- it is believed..

7- is thought to be....

– it is thought

8- was believed to bring

- it was believed

9- has been proved to be...

- it has been proved

10- It is thought..

– is thought to present... 11- it used to be thought that..

## C- Choose the best answer :

- 1- do you mind .....me in the homework ? ( help / helping / helps )  
 2- it has ..... That the earth was square . ( consider / considered / been considered )  
 3- it was .....that ahmed is very rich . ( claim / claimed / claims ) جملة باسيف غير شخصي

### Answers :- C:-

- 1- helping    2- been considered    3- claimed

## المبني للمجهول العكسي :-

### عكسي على الحالة الثانية :-

- 1- نحذف الفعل المساعد فقط ونكمل الجملة  
 is/am/are → v1  
 was/were → v2  
 has/have + been → has / have + v3  
 2- نضع كلمة That  
 3- ننزل الفاعل الموجود في بداية الجملة  
 4- نحذف to ونطبق قاعدة Simple present

### عكسي على حالة It :-

- نحذف الفعل المساعد فقط ونكمل الجملة  
 is → v1  
 was → v2  
 has been → has / have + v3

### ✓ أسئلة قاعدة المبني للمجهول العكسي

- 1- We are claimed to remember things we hear in our sleep.  
 People.....  
 2- Sami was known to be very rich .  
 They.....  
 3-It was thought that the burglar must have entered the house through the window.  
 The detective .....  
 4- It is believed that learning language can improve your brain .  
 People .....  
 5- Computers are claimed to change our life in the future .  
 They .....  
 6- Smartphone has been thought to improve our life .  
 People .....  
 7- Building new schools in Amman was said to improve our country .  
 The government .....

### Answers :-

- 1- claim that we remember.. 2- knew that sami is very rich 3-thought that...  
 4- believe that... 5- claim that computers change .. 6-- have thought that smartphone improves  
 7-the government said that building new schools in Amman improves ....

## UNIT NINE

wish/If only  
(التمني)

At present  
في المضارع  
-يرد في الجملة  
v1/v1+s/don't/doesn't

At Past  
في الماضي

v1/v1+s→didn't+v1  
don't/doesn't→v2  
is/am/are→weren't  
isn't/am not/aren't→were  
can→couldn't  
can't→could  
will→wouldn't  
won't→would

يرد بالجملة  
V2 /didn't

منفي→مثبت  
v2→hadn't+v3  
مثبت→منفي  
didn't→had+v3

### ملاحظات :-

- 1- اي جملة تحتوي على **should have +v3** نقوم بتحويلها الى **had +v3**
- 2- اي جملة تحتوي على **I regret +v1+ing** يتم تحويلها الى **hadn't +v3**
- 3- اذا احتوت الجملة على **but / because** يتم تحويل الجملة الثانية الموجودة بعد كلمة الربط مباشرة / اذا احتوت الجملة **so** نحول الجملة الاولى
- 4- في حالة المضارع يمكن استخدام **were / weren't** مع الاسم المفرد

## ✓ أسئلة قاعدة WISH

**A :-**

1- I didn't do my homework last week .

If only .....

2- I can't pass the exam because I don't understand it (wish)

.....

3- Nader should have been more careful with his essay. He didn't get a good mark.

Nader wishes .....

4- I regret going to bed late last night.

I wish I .....

5- Sultan forgot to do his Science homework.

If only .....

6- Oh no! I've forgotten my library book. I left it at home.

I wish I .....

(الجملة التي يرد فيها +v3 have / has نقوم بتحويلها الى +v3 hadn't)

7- I didn't enjoy in the mall yesterday .

I wish .....

8- I work hard for long period .

If only .....

9- She is sad most of the time

I wish .....

10- I am sorry that Our team didn't play very well yesterday.

If only they .....

11- Samia regrets being angry at breakfast time.

If only .....

12- I ate so many sweets

If only .....

13- it was too hot

I wish it .....

14- I don't have money .

If only .....

15- I didn't pass the exam because I didn't study hard .( if only )

.....

16- Sami made an accident . ( wish)

.....

17- I didn't have time to meet you

I wish .....

### **Answers :- A :-**

1- I had done.. 2- I wish I understood.... 3- Nader had been 4- I hadn't gone 5- sultan hadn't forgotten 6- hadn't forgotten 7- I had enjoyed 8- I didn't work.. 9- she weren't.. 10- had played 11- Samia hadn't been.. 12- I hadn't eaten 13- hadn't been too hot. 14- I had money 15- If only I had studied.. 16 – Sami wishes he hadn't made.. 17- I had had ...

**OPTIMISM IS THE FAITH THAT LEADS TO  
ACHIEVEMENT. NOTHING CAN BE DONE  
WITHOUT HOPE AND CONFIDENCE.**

## ✓ عزيزي الطالب احذر من ورود سؤال قاعدة WISH على شكل صحح الفعل أو ضع دائرة

"والنمط المعتاد حاليا هو وضع دائرة".

✓ ملاحظات الطالب... ☺

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

1. I didn't go on the journey with my school last week. I wish I ..... (went / had gone / go )
2. Your advice was very bad. I wish I ..... it. (took/hadn't taken / didn't take)
3. It isn't raining, I wish I ..... in the street . ( had been / am / were)
4. I don't have enough money to buy a car. I wish I ..... enough money. ( have/had/had had )
5. I didn't have enough money to buy a car when I was young. I wish ..... enough money.  
(have / had had/ had )
- 6- I didn't have time to visit London last month . if only I ..... in London .(were / had been / am)
- 7- I couldn't change my car , I wish I ..... My money . ( didn't spend / hadn't spent/ don't spend )
- 8- I feel ill . I ..... So many sweets. ( eat / hadn't eaten / don't eat ) انتبه : جمل الشعور تعامل معاملة الماضي
- 9- I couldn't understand anything . If only I ..... Chinese.  
(studied / study / had studied )
- 10- Ibrahim was Right and I was Wrong . I wish I ..... to him ( listen / listened / had listened )
- 11- I am very hungry . I wish I ..... before I went to the conference . ( eat / had eaten / ate )  
تدل علم , الشعور
12. I regret the deal now . I wish we ..... it . ( hadn't done / don't do / had done ) تدل علم , الشعور

### **Answers :- B :-**

- |                |                  |                 |                 |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1- had gone    | 2- hadn't taken  | 3- were         | 4- had          |
| 5- had had     | 6- had been      | 7- hadn't spent | 8- hadn't eaten |
| 9- had studied | 10- had listened | 11- had eaten   | 12- hadn't done |

# #NUMBER\_ONE

## UNIT TEN

### IF CLAUSE

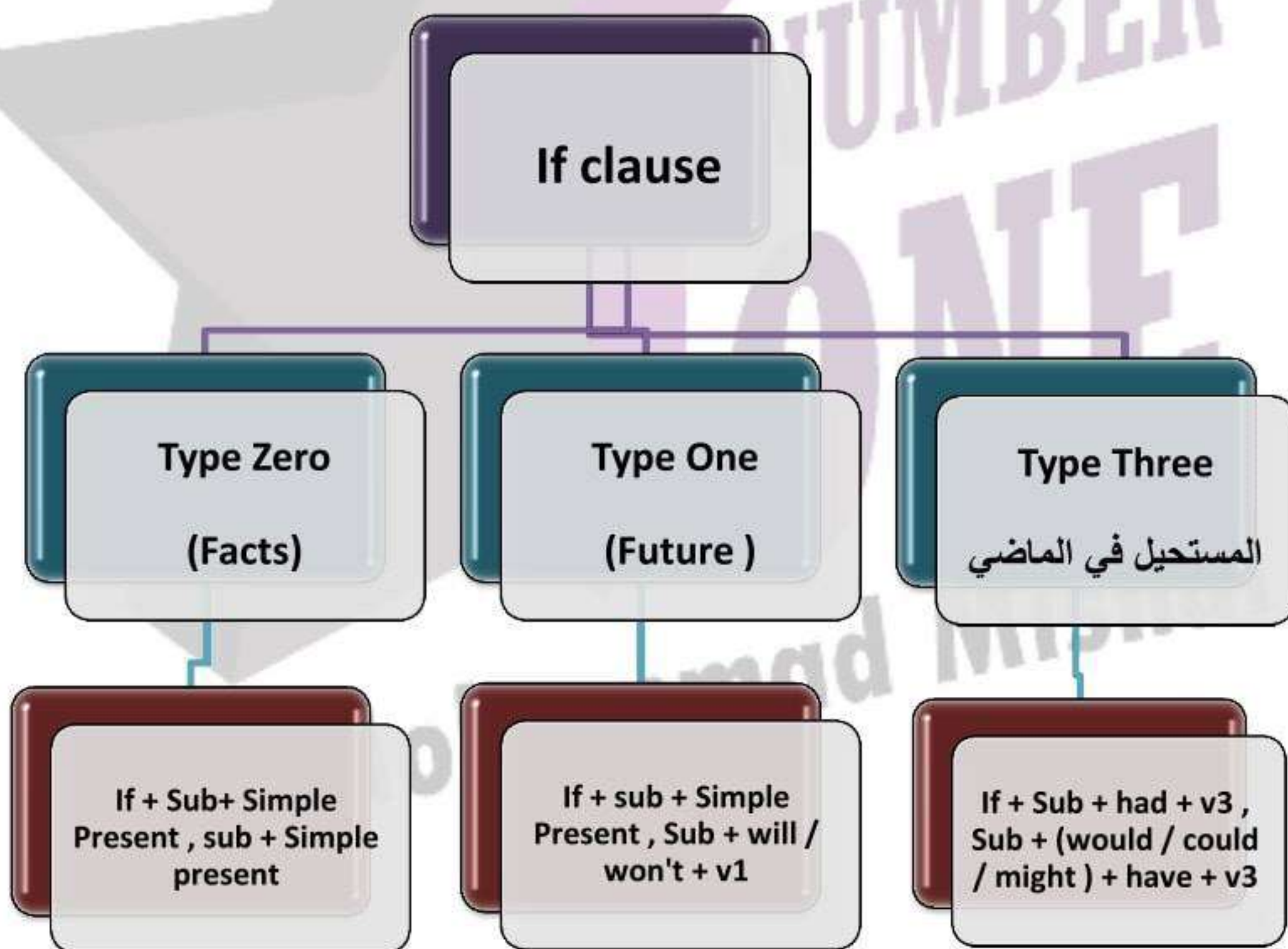
تتكون ال If Clause من شقين :-

If clause , main clause

وقد تأتي ال main clause في بداية الجملة :-

main clause If clause

ويمنع وضع الفاصلة بهذه الحالة



✓ كلمات مكافئة بدل IF تستعمل ب Type Zero , Type One :-

Unless (IF not ) مالم

When عندما

As long as ل طالما

even If حتى لو

Provided that شريطة أن

**بسؤال اعد الكتابة على النوع الثالث يرجى عزيزي الطالب الانتباه الى الخطوات التالية :-**

- 1- اذا ورد كلمة ربط مثل (so/and) يتم حذفها ويبقى ترتيب الجمل كما هو  
اما اذا ورد كلمة ربط (Because) يتم حذفها ونعكس ترتيب الجمل .
- 2- نقوم بتطبيق قاعدة على شقي الجملة الشرط وجواب الشرط .

مثبت ← منفي  
منفي ← مثبت

**A- Read the following situations and complete the sentences with the third conditional, using the word in brackets .**

- 1- I did a course in management , so I had this job last year. (if / couldn't )  
.....
- 2- Saeed left his camera at home, so he wasn't able to take pictures of the parade. (could)  
.....
- 3- I had a headache yesterday, and I didn't do well in the Maths test. (might)  
.....
- 4- I didn't know your phone number, so I wasn't able to contact you. (could)  
.....
- 5- You had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on. **That's how** I noticed you in the crowd. (might not)  
.....
- 6- I worked really hard the day before the exam. I got top marks.(might not)  
.....
- 7- I did a course last summer ,so I had a job . ( if /could not )  
.....
- 8- I failed in the exam because I didn't study hard . ( if /would not )  
.....
- 9- Rakan didn't sleep better the night before the exam. He wasn't able to concentrate better. (if /could)  
.....

اذا كان التحويل من if الى unless نقوم بحذف النفي من الجملة  
اما اذا كان التحويل بالعكس نضيف نفي على الجملة

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

- 1- unless he drives fast, he won't make an accident. (if)  
.....
- 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)  
.....
- 4- Provided that it doesn't rain , we will have a picnic next week. ( unless )  
.....

**(نمط ثابت في الامتحان – ضع دائرة)****C- Correct the verbs between brackets:-**

- 1- When you arrive at the station tomorrow, Ali ..... me to pick you up. (calls / will call / called)
- 2- If you ....., you'll fail your exam. (doesn't study / don't study / didn't study )
- 3- I'll see you tomorrow unless you ..... busy. (is / were / are )
- 4- If you hadn't driven fast, the policeman ..... you. (wouldn't have report / wouldn't have reported / wouldn't report )
- 5- I would have had a better job if I ..... a university degree. (had / had had / have)
- 6- You will probably need to travel a lot but that isn't a problem as long as you ..... visiting countries. (enjoyed / enjoy / enjoys)

**Answers :- A :-**

1- if I hadn't done a course in management , I couldn't have had ... 2- if Saeed hadn't left his camera at home, he could have taken pictures of the parade. 3- if I hadn't had a headache yesterday, I might have done well in the Maths test. 4- if I had known your phone number, I could have contacted you 5 – if You hadn't had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on, I might not have noticed you in the crowd . 6- if I hadn't worked really hard the day before the exam, I might not have got top marks 7- if I hadn't done a course last summer , I couldn't have had a job 8- if I had studied hard, I wouldn't have failed in the exam . 9- if Rakan had slept better the night before the exam, He could have concentrated better.

**Answers :- B :-**

- 1- IF he doesn't drive fast, he won't make an accident.
- 2- You won't get a better job if you aren't highly qualified.
- 3- My father won't change his car unless he has enough money .
- 4- unless it rains , we will have a picnic next week

**Answers :- C :-**

- 1- will call / 2- don't study / 3- are 4- wouldn't have reported 5- had had 6- enjoy

**IF جمل احتياطي وردت بالكتاب على قاعدة**

- 1- It would be a good idea for you to make a list of questions . (could)

نضع you could ونكمل من بعد to

- 2- you ought to get some work experiences (don't )

نضع Why don't you ونكمل من بعد to

- 3- you should practice the presentation several times . (if )

( عند ورود you should نقوم بحذفها وتحويلها الى if I were you , I would +v1 )

- 4- you shouldn't look too casual . (if )

- 5- you should do a lot of research . ( If )

**Answers :-**

- 1- you could make a list of questions 2- why don't you get some work experiences if I were you , I would practice ... 2- if I were you , I wouldn't look ... 3- if I were you , I would do ..

Read the words in the box. How many syllables does each word have? In which syllable does the primary stress lie in the word?

The word	The syllable that has primary stress	The number of syllables	The number of syllables
secondary	sec	sec-ond-ar-y	4
compulsory	puls	com -pul-so-ry	4
organisation	sa	or-gan-i-sa-tion	5
development	vel	de-vel-op-ment	4
tuition	it	tu-i-tion	3
achievement	chieve	a-chieve-ment	3
academic	dem	ac-a-dem-ic	4
contradictory	dict	con-tra-dic-to-ry	5

### Questions:

- 1- In the word "development", how many syllables are there.
- 2- In the word "organisation", which syllable will receive the primary stress.
- 3- Mark the primary stress in the word "academic".

### Answers:

1- 4    2- sa    3- dem

# #NUMBER ONE

# #NUMBER ONE

# NAKSHAT

## ركز واستمتع

1- دائماًركز على جمل المقارنة يتم تمييزها بوجود كلمة **Than** .

- دائماً جمل عدم المساواة يتم تمييزها بوجود كلمة **As** .

2- دائماًالسؤال الغير مباشر **Indirect Question** يتم تمييزه من خلال العبارات :-

**Could you explain/could you tell me**

**Do you mind + v1 + ing**

**Do you know**

▪ لا تنسى تحديد الفاعل بالشكل الصحيح عند التبديل مع الفعل المساعد.

▪ تذكر عائلة **Do** لا تحذف عند ورودها كفعل رئيسي (بعد الفاعل) .

3- في **Impersonal Passive** دائماًتذكر ← اسم جمع + ( **ing** ) مصدر ← يعامل معاملة الاسم المفرد .

4- في الأسئلة الذيلية انتبه لوجود الفعل المساعد بالسؤال من عدمه وتذكر استبدال الأسماء بـ **بضمير فاعل** مناسب وتذكر مراجعة الحالات الشاذة

5- في **Passive** دائماً انتبه للمفعول به اذا كان مفرد أو جمع .

( يرجى التركيز على حالة **Modal +have+been+v3 or will be being +v3** )

6- تذكر **If only = wish** وتذكر قد يكون التمني في الماضي أو الحاضر .

تذكر قد يرد سؤال **Wish** بأعد الكتابة أو تصحيح الفعل أو ضع دائرة.

7- **If clause** تذكر أنها قد وردت بالامتحان على شكل أعد الكتابة للنوع الثالث وتصحيح الفعل وضع دائرة.

▪ وقد ترد أعد الكتابة من **Unless** → **IF** أو العكس .

▪ **Type 2** ورد لتقديم النصيحة في المنهاج .

## MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

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

- 1- There are ..... cars in Amman than in Zarqa . ( **more/ as many/ the most** )
- 2- Suha is ..... in our school . ( **tall / taller / the tallest** )
- 3- Ali doesn't have ..... money in the bank as Rami . ( **as / as many/ as much** )
- 4- Do you mind ..... Me in my project . ( **help / helps / helping** )
- 5- What did Rami eat in the school yesterday ?  
do you know what ..... in the school yesterday ? ( **Rami did eat / Rami ate / Rami eat** )
- 6- It has ..... that Sana'a visits Petra . ( **claimed / been claimed / been claim** )
- 7- Muna is believed to ..... her car . ( **change / changes / changed** )
- 8- Ali and Sami broke the window , .....? ( **did they / didn't they / didn't he** )
- 9- Let's go shopping , .....? ( **shall we / shall I / don't we** )
- 10- That doesn't help me to answer my question in my essay, .....? ( **doesn't it / does it / does that** )
- 11- He has rarely come early , .....? ( **hasn't he / has he / does he** )
- 12- we had to leave early , ..... ? ( **didn't we / hadn't we / did we** )
- 13- Reading books ..... to improve your memory . ( **is believed / are believed / is believe** )
- 14- Aqaba will ..... Next week by the tourist . ( **be visit / be visited / visited** )
- 15- My car is very expensive , ..... ? ( **is it / isn't it / doesn't it** )
- 16- Ali should speed ..... ( **out / up / about** )
- 17- Enough money ..... to change the car. ( **have been saved/ has been saved / has been save** )
- 18- Sami regrets speaking quickly If only Sami ..... Quickly .  
( **hadn't spoken / had spoken / didn't speak** )
- 19- Mr. Rami doesn't understand Chinese. If only he ..... Chinese . ( **speaks / spoke / had spoken** )
- 20- If you get an interview for a job , you ..... To show that you have good listening skills.  
( **needed / will need / would need** )
- 21- When you ..... water to 100% it boils . ( **heat / heats/ heated** )
- 22- Provided that everyone ..... Hard , we will all pass our exam . ( **study / studies / studied** )
- 23- I would have had a better job If I ..... a university degree. ( **had/ had had / have** )
- 24- I work ..... A teacher ( **on / onto / as** )

- 25- Huda is ..... intelligent in our class . ( **the most / more / as** )
- 26- I can't do this exercise . I wish I ..... it . ( **understand / understood / had understood** )
- 27- That's a good idea . How did you come ..... it ? ( **up with / up to / up in** )
- 28- We didn't enjoy the party. I wish I ..... Happy. ( **had / had been / have** )
- 29- I'm sorry that I didn't read the book . If only I ..... It . ( **read / had read / have read** )
- 30- I am good ..... English ( **as / on / at** )

عزيزي الطالب : احذر من ضع دائرة باختيار أداة الشرط المناسبة  
ورد في الفعل الماضي / ويرجى التركيز على الجمل التالية لورودها بالكتاب وفهمها:-

- 31- During Ramadan , we eat ..... the Sun set . ( **when / as long as / even if / unless** )
- 32- I will phone you ..... I miss the bus so that you pick me up . ( **If / unless/even if** )
- 33- We will go to our favourite restaurant on Friday ..... It is closed . ( **if / unless / as long as** )
- 34- I will take the job offer..... it's Part-time I haven't finished my university studies yet .  
( **unless/ Provided that / when** )
- 35- We have to go to school , even ..... we are tired . ( **If / unless / as long as** )
- 36 – I couldn't climb mount Everest ..... someone carried my equipment forme .  
( **even if / when/ Provided that** )

**Answers:** 1- more 2- the tallest 3- as much 4- helping 5- Rami ate 6- been claimed 7- change 8- didn't they 9- shall we 10- does it 11- has he 12- didn't we 13- is believed 14- be visited 15- isn't it 16- up 17- has been saved 18- hadn't spoken 19- spoke 20- will need 21- heat 22- studies 23- had had 24- as 25- the most 26-understood 27- up with 28- had been 29- had read 30- at 31- when 32- if 33- unless 34- provided that 35- if 36- even if.

**"WINNERS ARE NOT THOSE WHO  
NEVER FAIL, BUT THOSE WHO NEVER  
QUIT".. ☺**

هناك مجموعة من الكلمات المهمة لأسئلة القطع .. 😊

factors عوامل  
uses استخدامات  
effects آثار  
causes/reasons أسباب  
benefits فوائد  
ways طرق  
suggest اقترح  
difficulties صعوبات  
procedures خطوات  
differences اختلافات  
aspects جوانب

advantages ايجابيات  
disadvantages سلبيات  
methods طرق  
examples أمثلة  
impacts آثار  
aims/purposes اهداف  
features /qualities خصائص  
characteristics ميزات  
evidence دليل  
similarities تشابهات  
steps خطوات

انتبه عزيزي الطالب أن سؤال

Quote = "write down"

شرط الاجابة جملة تامة من النقطة للنقطة

يرجى دراسة القطع كاملة والتركيز على قطع المكثف

**Text "1" Education in Jordan**

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 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.

**QUESTIONS**

- 1- Jordan has a high standard of education for one reason. Write it down.
- 2- Students enter university for many kinds of courses. Write down two of these courses.
- 3- Postgraduates students are many degrees in the university. Write down two of these degrees.
- 4- There are three public universities with the most undergraduates mentioned in the text. Write down two of these universities.
- 5- Write down the sentence which shows that students can go to either public or private universities.
- 6- Quote the sentence that shows the year when the German-Jordan University was established.
- 7- What does the underlined word their refer to?
- 8- Find a word in the Text which means " **someone who has not yet completed their first degree**".
- 9- Some people argue that taking care of education in Jordan improves the future of Jordanians. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

**Answers:-**

- 1- This is mainly due to the fact that the government considers education a necessity.  
2- for academic or vocational courses. 3- For a Master's degree, a PhD or a higher diploma.  
4- The University of Jordan, Yarmouk University. 5- Students can attend one of ten public universities, or one of nineteen private universities. 6- An example of a newer university is the German-Jordanian University in Amman, which was set up in 2005 CE 7- Students 8- undergraduates 9- I think education is the future of Jordan because Jordan has less natural resources. Also, educated Jordanians bring hard currency to the country when they work abroad.

**Text "2" 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 .

**QUESTIONS**

- 1- there are many changes that took place related to higher education in the UK, write them down .
- 2- there are many motives that make students prefer moving away from home to study at university? Write down two motives.
- 3- Write down the sentence which indicates the percentage of school leavers who went on to higher education 50 years ago?
- 4- Find a word in the text that means the same as the opposite of "majority "
- 5- What does the underlined word " it " refer to?
- 6- How are students expected to repay the loans they got from the government?
- 7-"education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world" think of the statement and, in two sentences , write down your own point of view

**Answers :** 1- Before 1998 CE, higher education in the UK was completely free for UK citizens .Since then, tuition fees have been introduced . 2- 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 . 3- Twenty years ago, it was closer to 30% , and thirty years before that , it was only about 5% 4- minority 5- money from the government 6- Instead, they pay it back slowly out of future earnings 7- Open answer .

**Text "3" My job as an interpreter**

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.

**QUESTIONS**

- 1- What helped Fatima to learn languages when she was young.
- 2- There are many fields **حقول** that specialist language is used in. write down two of these fields
- 3- There are many things that you should show in an interview for the job of an interpreter. Write down two of these things.
- 4- Quote the sentence which shows that the job of an interpreter is a good job.
- 5- the job of an interpreter stressful and involves high feeling of responsibility, mention the causes of that.
- 6- According to Fatima, What two reasons that make an interpreter's job not easy?
- 7- What does the underlined pronoun **my** refer to?
- 8- It is not easy to get a good job these days. Suggest three things you can do to get a good job.
- 9- You need to love your job in order to succeed. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.
- 10- Find a word in the text which means 'giving personal satisfaction'.

**Answers :** 1- Her father worked in many different countries when she was young and she usually travelled with him. 2- Business, science or law 3- 1- good listening skills 2- a clear speaking voice 3- you can think quickly and that you are able to concentrate for long periods of time (any two ) 4- If you are successful, it is a secure and rewarding job. 5- if I translate things badly, it could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries. 6- 1- English is not the same in all English-speaking countries. 2- The need to know a lot of specialist language 7- Fatima's father 8- 1- learning foreign languages 2- training courses 3- postgraduate studies 9- I think that in order to be successful and creative in your job, you need to love it. Otherwise, you will suffer a lot. 10- Rewarding .

#### **Text "4" : Learning a foreign language**

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 **done** 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.

#### **QUESTIONS**

- 1- There are many benefits that you can obtain from learning a foreign language. Write down two of these benefits.
- 2- Learning a new language presents the brain with unique challenges. Write down two of these challenges.
- 3- Students who study foreign languages do better in general exams than students who have only mastered their mother tongue. Write down two of these tests.
- 4- Multilingual people are able to switch between different systems quite easily. Write down two of these systems.
- 5- Quote the sentence which indicates that learning languages can improve your brain in different ways.
- 6- What does the underlined word they refer to?

7-Learning English is very important today. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

8-Find a word in the text which means “something that is said , such as statement “

**Answers :**1-Learning foreign language beneficial ‘exercise’, which improves memory. It also presents the brain with unique challenges. language learning . can also improve your decision-making skills. Learning a foreign language can also improve your ability to use your mother tongue more effectively .  
( any two of them )

2-These include recognising different language systems and ways to communicate within these systems.

3- In maths, reading and vocabulary. 4-writing and structure

5-Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.

6-multilingual people 7-I think learning English is very important because it has become the language of science and communication. Moreover, English is the second spoken language in many countries.

8- utterance

### Text "5" How-to-make-a-sales-pitch

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

#### 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 neighborhood, 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 practice

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, in case something interrupts you, or you simply freeze with nerves (it happens!). Then practice it, if possible in front of colleagues. Make changes and practice 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!

**QUESTIONS**

- 1- There are many things that you need to know about your product. Write down two of these things.
- 2- What information do you need to know about your customers?
- 3- You need to know two things about your product if compared with other products. Write down these two things.
- 4- Why are sellers advised to have a list of their main points of their sales pitch?
- 5- Quote the sentence that indicates sellers should be honest if they don't know some information the buyers asking to know about.
- 6- What does the underlined word them refer to?
- 7- The article suggests many things to be a good sales person. Write down two of these things.
- 8- A successful sales person needs to have certain qualities. Suggest three qualities for a successful sales person.

**Answers** 1- when it was developed, and where it is produced 2- Their age and income  
3- Why is your product superior to others and why does it have better value 4- You should have a list of your main points. in case something interrupts you, or you simply freeze with nerves (it happens!). 5- If you don't know the answers, don't pretend! Thank the questioner and promise to find out the answer (and do it!).  
6- Customers 7-1- speak slowly and clearly 2- While you are speaking, don't keep your head down. Instead, look round the room and make eye contact with your audience. 3- smile  
8-1- confident 2- daring 3- persuasive

**Text "6"Mr.Ghanem.**

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 realized 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 '.

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

'Before I visit a company, I send recommendation from previous clients. I also send my business card with my job position and qualifications translated into chines.'

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 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. '

## **QUESTIONS**

- 1- there are two things that Mr Ghanem do now before doing business with Chinese business men. Write down two things.
- 2-According to the text, two things are more important than youth for the Chinese. Write these two things down.
- 3- Why does Mr Ghanem avoid telling jokes at business meetings in China?
- 4- Write down the sentence which shows that Mr Ghanem didn't mention his company's track –record on his first trip?
- 5- What does the underlined word " **their** " refer to?
- 6- Find a word in the text that means "to discuss something in order to reach an agreement".
- 7- Trading with another country lead to develop our country. Think of this statement; write down your point of view.

**Answers :-** 1- 'Before I visit a company, I send recommendation from previous clients. I also send my business card with my job position and qualifications translated into chines.'

2- age and experience

3- as this may not be translated correctly or could cause offence.'

4- However, because I worked for a new company, I could not talk about its track record.

5- Chinese people

6- negotiate

7- open

## **Text "7"Space schools**

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 skill 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, with students aiming to achieve top grades in their Maths and Science exams.

When they leave school, they will be well –placed to take any number of different career paths. They don't have to become astronauts says a spokesperson for the school, 'Excellent grades in science and technology subjects can open many doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities'.

## **QUESTIONS**

- 1- How do studio schools differ from traditional schools? Write down two differences.
- 2- In what way do the school subjects in space schools differ from those in conventional schools?
- 3- Quote the sentence which indicates the acceptable age of students in space schools.
- 4- What is the purpose of inviting guest lecturers of prominent scientists and engineers to space schools?
- 5- Find a two-word adjective in the text that means the same as "**custom-made; made to fit exactly**"
- 6- What does the underlined word "**they**", in the last paragraph, refer to?
- 7- Modern life is changing rapidly and it is time to reconsider the conventional role of schools. think of the statement and write down your point of view in two sentences.

## **Answers**

1- These schools often specialize in one specific area, whilst understanding that the same broad range of skill and qualifications should be made available to all young people. 2- Astronomy and Astrophysics 3- One such school has recently opened to educate fourteen – to eighteen- year – olds who have a special interest in working in the space industry 4- with students aiming to achieve top grades in their Maths and Science exams.  
5-Tailor-made 6- students 7- open answer

## **Text "8" How to revise for exams.**

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

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?**

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?**

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?**

By a 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?**

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?**

Nutrition is very important. You should try to eat as much fresh fruit and vegetables as you can. Its essential not to become dehydrated, so drink lots of water.

**QUESTIONS**

1. Why does the expert recommend change the order of the subjects in your timetable for each day?
2. Write down two examples on how to change activity during your revision.
3. There are many benefits for physical activity when you are studying. Mention two of them.
4. According to the expert, when is the best time for studying? And why?
5. Find a word in the text that means the same as "**attention, or attention span**"
6. The experts recommend drawing up a timetable for revision. Do you think it is a good ideal Justify your answer?
7. What does the underlined word "that" refers to?

**Answers:-** 1- This way by changing the focus of your revision, you keep your mind fresh.

2- The earlier you start in the morning, the more beneficial you revision will be because that's when you feel most awake and your memory is at its best.

3-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!

4- The earlier you start in the morning, the more beneficial you revision will be because that's when you feel most awake and your memory is at its best.

5- concentration

6- I thinks it`s a good idea because :

1- make you relax 2- save your time

7-