

مركز زك الثقافي / أكاديمية رامي إرشيد الثقافية
0786179729 / 0778650096

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

مدارس الاماني العلمية الثانوية
064200590



اللغة الانجليزية
للمرحلة الثانوية/المستوى الثالث

Grammar

Vocabulary



مكتف المستوى الثالث
طلبة 2001

Reading

Writing



YOUR WAY TO SUCCESS

TEACHER OF ENGLISH

FIRST SEMESTER
UNITS
1-4

JAMAL SAFI

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN – MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION – 2019
GENERAL ENGLISH
LEVEL THREE
TEACHER OF ENGLISH : JAMAL SAFI

0777376260

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

***أرجو التركيز على القطع التالية مع الأسئلة الإضافية الموجودة في الدوسية.

1. Are happier people healthier? (SB, page 16)
2. The King Hussein Cancer Center. (SB, page 24)
3. Health in Jordan: A report (SB, page 18)
4. A founding father of farming (AB, page 22)
5. Using technology in class. (SB, page 8)
6. Young Emirati inventor. (SB , page 20)
7. Accident victim tests first artificial limb. (AB, page 17)
8. The Internet of Things. (AB, page 8)
9. The importance of Islamic achievements in history . (SB, page 28)

****الكلمات الضرورية المستخدمة في أسئلة القطع الوزارية

Find	جد	Factors	عوامل
Quote	اقتبس	Influence, Impact, Effect	تأثير
Underlined	تحته خط	According to	وفقا لـ / حسب
Pronoun	ضمير	View , Opinion , Attitude	وجهة نظر
Text	نص	Sentence	جملة
Paragraph	فقرة	Indicate, Show	يشير, يبين
Write down	اكتب	Why	لماذا
Examples	أمثلة	How	كيف
Mention	اذكر / عدد	When	متى
Features, Qualities	خصائص	Who	من
Objectives, Aims	أهداف	Where	أين
First	أول	What	ما / ماذا
Second	ثاني	Which	أي / الذي
Third	ثالث	How many	كم عدد
Last	آخر / أخير	How long	كم طول المدة
Word	كلمة	Causes, Reasons	أسباب
Refer to	يعود على	A part from	باستثناء
Describe	صف	Results	نتائج
Advantages , Benefits	إيجابيات , فوائد	Mean	يعني
Explain	وضح	Justify	برر
Suggest	اقترح	Ways	طرق
Characteristics	خصائص	Steps	خطوات
Difficulties	صعوبات	Consequences	آثار
Achievements	إنجازات	Methods	أساليب

Question Number one .

A.

1. Write down two of them / Write them down.

2. Write down two of them / Write them down.

يكون المطلوب في هذين السؤالين أن تذكر نقطتين على كل منهما حاول التقيد بما هو مطلوب بالسؤال حتى تحصل على علامته كاملة. مفتاح الحل العبارة التي قبل كلمة Write

3. Quote /Write down the sentence which indicates that

المطلوب في هذا السؤال اقتباس جملة من النص . انتبه لما هو مكتوب بعد that لتحديد الجملة المناسبة من النص ثم اكتبها كاملة بحيث تبدأ بحرف capital و تنهي بنقطة. مفتاح الحل العبارة التي بعد كلمة that

4. Find a word in the (first /second/third/fourth/fifth / last) paragraph which means

.....
المطلوب في هذا السؤال إيجاد كلمة من الفقرة التي ذكر رقمها في السؤال لها نفس معنى العبارة أو الكلمة التي بعد كلمة means عليك أن تحفظ معاني المفردات الواردة في القطع للإجابة على هذا السؤال ملاحظة هامة : عندما تجد الإجابة انقلها إلى دفتر إجابتك كما وردت في النص تماما دون تغيير.

- Replace the underlined word with suitable phrasal verb / idiom that has the same meaning.

المطلوب استبدال الكلمة التي تحتها خط بشبه فعل / مصطلح مناسب له نفس المعنى . عليك أن تحفظ المصطلحات المطلوبة منك مع الانتباه لزمن الفعل وكتابته بشكل صحيح إملائي.

- What does the underlined word mean ?

المطلوب معرفة معنى الكلمة التي تحتها خط عليك أن تحفظ معاني المفردات الواردة في القطع للإجابة على هذا السؤال.

5. What does the underlined wordrefer to ?

المطلوب في هذا السؤال معرفة على ماذا يعود الضمير الذي تحته خط . اقرأ الجملة التي تحتوي على الضمير, حدد نوعه قبل أن تعتمد إجابة معينة . ملاحظة هامة : عندما تجد الإجابة انقلها إلى دفتر إجابتك كما وردت في النص تماما دون تغيير.

he , him , his	اسم مذكر عاقل
they , them , their	اسم جمع (عاقل / غير عاقل)
she , her	اسم مؤنث عاقل
it, its	اسم مفرد غير عاقل
who , which , where	الاسم السابق لها مباشرة
this , so	جملة سابقة لها
there, here	اسم مكان

6. According to the text , the writer (thinks , says, considers , states) that.....

Explain this statement, suggesting/ mentioning / giving three ways / reasons / pieces of advice.....

المطلوب في هذا السؤال توضيح العبارة التي بعد that مقترحا/ ذاكرا / معطيا / ثلاثة طرق / أسباب / نصائح لها علاقة بالعبارة التي بعد that افهم هذه العبارة جيدا اربطها بما تعرفه عن النص بشكل عام ثم اكتب ثلاثة طرق/ أسباب / نصائح مناسبة.

7. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

المطلوب في هذا السؤال التفكير في العبارة المعطاة و كتابة وجهة نظرك . أبدا إجابتك بعبارة تفيد الرأي مثل / I think that / In my opinion. اكتب الجملة التي وردت في بداية السؤال . اعتبر أن هذه العبارة موضوع تعبير بسيط المطلوب منك إبداء رأيك في جملتين على الأقل , إذا وجدت صعوبة . ابحث في النص عن جملتين (فكرتين) , حاول صياغة ما تكتبه بطريقتك الخاصة و تجنب النسخ من النص قدر الإمكان.

Question Number Two:

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

1.

sustainability , apparatus , physician, mortality, prosthetic

1. After our Science lesson in the laboratory, we always help the teacher to put the..... away.
2. The nature reserve uses recycled water, which helps the..... of the environment.
3. Athletes with legs can take part in the Paralympics.
4. Professor Badari, aged 67, is the hospital's leading specialising in cancer care.

2.

decade ,ailment , artificial , equipment , fund , alien

- 1.If something seems very strange, we sometimes say it is..... .
2. Before the boys go climbing, they'll go to a special shop to buy all the that they need.
3. Older people tend to suffer from more s than younger people.
4. My parents have saved enough money to our university courses.
5. From 1990 CE to 2000 CE was.....

3.

sprinkle, calculations, hands on , astronomer, symptoms, disabilities

1. If you don't feel well, you should describe your to the doctor.
2. some salt and pepper over the potatoes to season them.
3. A telescope enables s to observe the stars.
4. It is often impossible for people with to climb stairs.
5. In our Maths exam, we have to write down our as well as the answers.

4.

ailments , dementia, acupuncture , irrigated, self confidence , fountain pen

1. My grandparents gave me a for my birthday, and I am learning calligraphy now.
2. Some can be treated effectively with homoeopathic remedies.
3. When there is not enough rainfall to grow crops, the ground must be
4. It's important to encourage young people and help them develop
5. Elderly people often suffer from..... , which is difficult to treat.

antibodies , artificially-created , blog, calculations, desalination

1. plants are becoming a popular method of providing water for people living in areas that have little fresh water.
2. Many megaprojects consist of cities, which will be built according to principles of sustainable living.
3. I came across a post the other day. It was discussing the importance of traditional crafts in our modern-day society.
4. Homoeopathy cannot produce needed to protect against childhood diseases.
5. One of the earliest computers took as long as 25 minutes to do simple mathematical

*** يمكن الاستفادة من قواعد الاشتقاق في حل هذا التمرين .
*** ركز على تمارين المفردات الموجودة في الكتاب .

*ادرس الجداول التالية :

UNIT ONE			
access	إيجاد معلومات	programme	برنامج إذاعي أو تلفزيوني
blog	مدونة	rely on	يعتمد على
calculation	عملية حسابية	sat nav system	نظام الأقمار الصناعية البحرية
computer chip	رقاقة الحاسوب	security settings	إعدادات الحماية
email exchange	تبادل الرسائل الالكترونية	smartphone	الهاتف الذكي
filter	يصفى	social media	مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي
floppy disk	القرص المرن	tablet computer	كمبيوتر لوحي
ICT	معلومات و تكنولوجيا الاتصال	user	مستخدم
identity fraud	سرقة البيانات الشخصية	web-building program	برمجية إنشاء موقع الكتروني
PC	الحاسوب الشخصي	web hosting	استضافة موقع الكتروني
post	يرسل	whiteboard	لوح مغناطيسي
privacy settings	إعدادات الخصوصية	World Wide Web	الشبكة العنكبوتية
program	برمجية		
UNIT TWO			
acupuncture	الوخز بالإبر	sceptical	متشكك
ailment	مرض / وعكة صحية	healthcare	الرعاية الصحية
allergy	حساسية	life expectancy	متوسط العمر المتوقع
homoeopathy	الطب البديل	decline	يتناقص
arthritis	التهاب المفاصل	obese	السمنة المفرطة
immunisation	اكتساب المناعة	strenuous	مجهد / متعب
malaria	ملاريا	reputation	سمعة
migraine	شقيقة / صداع	dental	سني
viable	قابل للحياة	sanitation	الصرف الصحي
herbal remedy	التداوي بالأعشاب	workforce	قوى عاملة
alien	غريب	optimistic	متفائل
conventional	تقليدي / عادي	practitioner	من يمارس مهنة أو مهارة
career	وظيفة / مهنة	setback	فشل / إخفاق
complementary medicine	طب تكميلي / بديل	raise	يرفع / يربي / يسال

infant mortality	وفيات الاطفال	commitment	التزام
antibody	الجسم المضاد	option	خيار

UNIT THREE

apparatus	جهاز / اداة	radiotherapy	علاج اشعاعي
appendage	طرف ملحق بالجذع	scanner	ماسح اشعاعي للصور الطبية
bionic	ذو اطراف الية	side effects	اثر جانبية
artificial	صناعي	sponsor	يدعم / يمول
cancerous	سرطاني	symptom	اعراض
coma	غيبوبة	ward	جناح / قسم
cross	غاضب / منزعج	implant	زراعة عضو
dementia	جنون	limb	طرف/ذراع، رجل
drug	دواء/ عقار	medical trial	دواء تجريبي
expansion	توسع	MRI	التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي
outpatient	مريض غير مقيم	prosthetic	طرف صناعي
paediatric	متعلق بطب الاطفال	publicise	يعمم/ ينشر
pill	حبة/ قرص دواء	stroke	سكتة دماغية

UNIT FOUR

arithmetic	علم الحساب	carbon – neutral	متعادل كربونيا
algebra	علم الجبر	criticise	ينتقد
geometry	علم الهندسة	desalination	تحلية المياه
mathematician	عالم رياضيات	grid	شبكة تمديدات كهربائية
philosopher	فيلسوف	megaproject	مشروع ضخم
physician	طبيب	out weigh	أكثر أهمية
polymath	متعدد الثقافات	pedestrian	المشاة
composition	تأليف موسيقي	sustainability	استدامة
musical harmony	إيقاع موسيقي متناغم	irrigate	يروي - يسقي
revolutionise	يقوم بثورة بهدف التغيير	zero waste	خال من النفايات
windmill	طاحونة حبوب	inheritance	ميراث
inoculation	مطعوم وقائي	ground - breaking	مبدع / خلاق
artificially created	نسخه صناعية مطابقه للحقيقة	fountain pen	قلم حبر سائل
commitment	التزام	founder	مؤسس
talent	موهبة	legacy	تركة
scale	ميزان	fertile land	ارض خصبة
laboratory	مختبر	hands on	عمل ميداني / عمل يدوي

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

People will be able to get involved on the ' hands-on ' display

1. What does the underlined adjective ' hands-on ' mean ?

- Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a red handed .

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

- Intelligent students always take their teachers' attention .

-Replace the misused verb with the correct one to form the appropriate collocation:.....

MISCELLANEOUS

ground-breaking	innovative /new	مبدع / خلاق
hands on	field working / working by hand	عمل ميداني / عمل يدوي
wake-up call'	warning	تحذير
proof	provide protection against	يوفر حماية ضد
Setback	a problem that delays or stops progress, or makes a situation worse.	فشل / إخفاق
raise	a question to bring up a problem or cast doubt on something.	يرفع / يربي / يسال
fertile land	produced more than enough food	ارض خصبة

Colour Idioms

feel blue	to feel sad (feeling = sadness)	يشعر بالحزن
see red	to get angry (feeling = anger)	يغضب
white elephant	something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose./ a useless possession	مكلف بدون فائدة
have/get the green light	to have or give permission to go ahead with something or for something to happen.	يسمح / ياذن / يوافق
red-handed	in the act of doing something wrong	يقوم بعمل خاطئ / متلبس بالجرم
out of the blue	unexpectedly / apparently from nowhere	بشكل مفاجئ

Phrases with different meanings

share ideas	to give your idea to another person or a group	تشارك الأفكار
compare ideas	where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different	تبادل الأفكار
create a web site	to construct a website that currently does not exist	إنشاء موقع على شبكة الانترنت
contribute to a web site	offer your writing and work to the website	المساهمة في موقع على شبكة الانترنت
research information	to use a variety of sources to find the information you need	البحث عن معلومات
present information	to give the results of your research in a presentation	تقديم معلومات
monitor what is happening	you know what is happening and you are following the developments	مراقبة ما يحدث
find out what is happening	you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it	لا يعرف ما يحدث
give a talk to people	you have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it	إلقاء محاضرة بالناس
talk to people	an informal discussion	التحدث مع الناس
show photos	you show people photos that you have in person	عرض الصور
send photos	you send photos to someone over the Internet or by post	إرسال الصور

Phrasal verbs and prepositions

get started	يبدأ
look around	يلقي نظرة / ينظر إلى
settle down	يستقر
take place	يحدث
meet up	يقابل / يلتقي
wake up	يستيقظ

know about	يعرف عن
connect with	يتصل مع
turn on	يشغل
give out	ينشر
fill in	يعبئ

Phrasal Verbs`

cope with	to deal successfully with, or handle a situation.	يتعامل مع
bounce back	to start to be successful again after a difficult time.	النهوض بعد الفشل
focus on	to direct your attention or effort at something specific.	يركز على
speak to	communicate with	يتواصل مع
rely on	to have trust or confidence in something or someone	يعتمد على

Synonyms

apparatus	equipment	الآلة / أداة
appendage	limb	طرف
artificial	prosthetic	صناعي
sponsor	fund	يمول / يدعم
obese	fat	سمنه

Collocations

get an idea	تخطر له فكرة
spend a time	يمضي وقتاً
catch attention	يلفت الانتباه
attend a course	يلتحق بدورة
take interest	يستغل / يستفيد

COLLOCATIONS

carbon footprint	اثر الكربون
biological waste	نفايات حيوية
economic growth	نمو اقتصادي
urban planning	تخطيط حضري / عمراني
negative effect	تأثير سلبي
public transport	مواصلات عامة

VOCABULARY (ENGLISH – ENGLISH)

setback	a problem that delays or stops progress	فشل / إخفاق
raise	a question to bring up a problem	يرفع / يربي / يسأل
optimistic	believing that good things will happen in the future.	متفائل
outpatient	someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night	مريض غير مقيم
expansion	the act of making something bigger	توسع
radiotherapy	the use of controlled amounts of radiation to treat disease	علاج اشعاعي
cancerous	something that has or can cause cancer	سرطاني
ward	a room in a hospital	جناح / قسم
paediatric	the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses	متعلق بطب الاطفال

reputation	the common opinion that people have about someone or something	سُمعة
founder	a person who start something new	مؤسس
legacy	what someone leaves to the world after their death	تركة
fertile land	produced more than enough food	ارض خصبة
irrigate	to supply land with water	يروي / يسقي
artificial	made by human beings	صناعي
prosthetic	an artificial body part	طرف صناعي
bionic	a limb or body part that is electronically powered	ذو أطراف آلية
apparatus	equipment needed for a particular purpose	جهاز / اداة
appendage	a body part connected to the main trunk of the body	طرف ملحق بالجذع
sponsor	to financially support a person or an event	يدعم / يمول
limb	arm or leg of a person	طرف/ذراع, رجل
commitment	a promise to do something	التزام
decline	to decrease in quantity or importance	تتناقص
healthcare	the prevention or treatment of illness	الرعاية الصحية
life expectancy	the length of time that a person or animal is expected to live	متوسط العمر المتوقع
infant mortality	death on a large scale	وفيات الاطفال
dental	relating to teeth	سني
sanitation	the systems which supply water and deal with human waste	الصرف الصحي
workforce	the people who are able to work	قوى عاملة
immunisation	giving a substance to a person to prevent them disease.	اكتساب المناعة / تطعيم
privacy settings	controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see your information	إعدادات الخصوصية
sat nav system	a system of computers and satellites, used in cars and other places that tells you where something is	نظام الأقمار الصناعية البحرية
communicate with	speak to	يتواصل مع
blog	a regularly updated personal website (online diary)	مدونة
email exchange	a series of emails between two or more people	تبادل الرسائل الالكترونية
social media	social interaction between people	مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي
tablet computer	a mobile computer, with a touch screen,	كمبيوتر لوحي
whiteboard	a touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas	لوح مغناطيسي
post	to put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it	يرسل
inheritance	money or things that you get from someone after they die	ميراث
physician	someone qualified to practise medicine	طبيب
polymath	someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects	متعدد الثقافات
revolutionise	to change the way people do something or think about something	يقوم بثورة بهدف التغيير
ground - breaking	new, innovative	مبدع / خلاق

International Phonetic Alphabet – IPA

1 /tek'nɒlədʒi/ 2 /'ɔ:diəns/ 3 /'helθi/ 4 /'kæriɪŋ/

1. technology 2. Audience 3. healthy 4. carrying

1 /'æŋɡri/

a importance

2 /kɑ:m/

b school

3 /sku:l/

c exercise

4 /'eksəsaɪz/

d angry

5 /ɪm'pɔ:təns/

e calm

Minimal pairs

a. 1. **p** sound /p/ pen, pack, rope 2. **b** sound /b/ bend, back, robe

b. 1 **n** sound /n/sun, India, win 2. **ing** sound / ŋ / song, singing, wing

Writing skills: Using rhetorical devices

Sensory descriptions : descriptions that appeals to the five senses of touch ,smell, sight, taste , hearing.

Simile: a way of comparing two things using like or as.....as

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

Treatment and medicines will taste as delicious as real food.

Metaphor: a word or phrase for one thing that is used to refer to another thing in order to show or suggest that way they are similar.

The world will be at your fingertips.

Onomatopoeia:

Everywhere we go we will hear the constant buzz and hum of technology.

Personification: giving humans characteristics to an object

The sun shone warm and welcoming

Our computers and mobile phones will take care of us, by telling us when to wake up, eat and sleep.

Identify the rhetorical device in the above sentence :

JAMAL SAFI
0777376260

C. Complete the following sentences with suitable words derived from the words in the box below . There are more words than you need. Write the answers in your ANSWER BOOKLET

1. The Middle East is famous for the of olive oil.
(**produce , production , productive**)
2. Ibn Sina wrote textbooks.
(**medicine medical , medically**)
3. Fatima al-Fihri was born in the century.
(**nine , ninth , ninthly**)
4. My father bought our house with an from his grandfather.
(**inherit, inheritance , inherited**)
5. Scholars have discovered an..... document from the twelfth century.
(**origin, original , originally**)
6. Do you think the wheel was the most important..... ever?
(**invent, invention , invented**)
7. Al-Kindi made many important mathematical
(**discover, discoveries , discovered**)
8. Who was the most writer of the twentieth century?
(**influence, influential , influentially**)
9. Petra is an important..... site.
(**archaeology , archaeological , archaeologically**)
10. I will be going to university to continue my
(**educate , education , educational**)
11. In our exam, we had to a text from Arabic into English.
(**translation , translate , translator**)
12. They are going to..... a new air conditioning unit in our flat.
(**installation , installed , install**)
13. Thank you for your help, I really it.
(**appreciation , appreciate , appreciated**)
14. Have you seen Nasser's..... of postcards? He's got hundreds!
(**collect , collection , collective**)
15. Many instruments that are still used today in..... were designed by Arab scholars.
(**operational / operate / operations**)
16. When do you..... to receive your test results?
(**expect / expectancy / expectantly**)
17. Jordan needs tomore handicrafts .
(**produce , production , productive**)
18. My father bought our house with an from his grandfather.
(**inherit , inheritance , inheritable**)
19. Athletes with legs can take part in the Paralympics.
(**prosthetic, prosthesis , prosthetically**)
20. Most doctors used to be about the validity of homoeopathy.
(**sceptical , sceptic , sceptically**)
21. Complementary medicine can never substitute for as it will not produce the antibodies.
(**immunisation , immune , immunise**)
22. This has proved to be beneficial to the community.
(**extreme , extremely , extremes**)
23. Rania has a strong of success.
(**believe , belief , believable**)

- * إحتفظ القاعدة التالية: **N+V+ADV+ADJ+N**.
 * في جميع حالات الاسم إذا جاء بعد الفراغ اسم آخر نضع صفة.
 * في حالة وجود ظرف قبل الفراغ نعتمد في الحل على الكلمة التي قبله.
 * إذا وجدت صفة قبل الفراغ نضع اسم بشرط عدم وجود اسم بعد الفراغ بحيث إذا وجد اسم نضع صفة.

إذا جاء الفراغ :

- في بداية الجملة و متبوعا بفاصلة فإنه يحتاج لظرف .
- في بداية الجملة و متبوعا باسم فإنه يحتاج لصفة .
- في بداية الجملة و متبوعا بفعل فإنه يحتاج لاسم .
- في نهاية الجملة مسبوقا باسم و فعل فإنه يحتاج لظرف
- محصورا بين فعلين فإنه يحتاج لظرف

- إذا خلت الكلمة من أي لاحقة من لواحق الاسم أو الصفة أو الظرف فهي غالبا ما تكون فعل .
 إذا كان الفراغ مسبوقا بظرف نعتمد على الكلمة التي تسبق الظرف لتحديد ما يحتاجه الفراغ . (نعتبر أن الظرف كلمة زائدة)
 مؤشر اسم + اسم بعد الفراغ = صفة
 مؤشر صفة + صفة بعد الفراغ = ظرف
 مؤشر فعل + فعل بعد الفراغ = ظرف

- أدوات العطف التالي (**and , as well as , or**) تعطف كلمتين من نفس الجنس أي أن ما يتبعها يكون من جنس ما يسبقها

- **Smoking (n) and pollution (n)** have the same effects.
- Work makes you **healthy (adj) and wealthy (adj)**

verb	noun	adjective	adverb
produce	production / product		
	medicine	medical	
inherit	inheritance		
	nine	ninth	
	origin	original	
invent	invention		
discover	discovery		
	influence	influential	
weave	weaving		
attract	attraction	attractive	
create	creation	creative/ created	
translate	translation		
	translator		
appreciate	appreciation		
educate	education	educational	
collect	collection		
install	installation		
	operation	operational	
expect	expectancy/expectation		expectantly
	contemporisation	contemporary	
	vision	visual	
	tradition	traditional	traditionally
		extreme	extremely
	convention	conventional	
organise	organisation		
Intend	Intention	intended	
	archaeology	archaeological	
	child / children		
train	training	trained	
	person / people		
bring		brought	
access	access	accessible	
	sceptic/ scepticism	sceptical	

revolutinise	revolution	revolutionary	
immunise	immunisation	immune	
	tourist / tourism		
prescribe	prescription		
	culture	cultural	
	majority	major	
infect	infection		
diagnose	diagnoses / diagnosis		
believe	belief		
succeed	success	successful	successfully
conclude	conclusion		
	Surgery/surgeon		
rely on		reliable	
	allergy	allergic	
append	appendage		
	arthritis	arthritic	
	artifice	artificial	artificially
	cancer	cancerous	
complement	complementary		
commit	commitment	committed	
	convention	conventional	conventionally
expand	expansion		
focus on	focus	focused	
remedy	remedy	remedial	
calculate	calculation		
	mortality	mortal	mortally
	obesity	obese	
	Optimism / optimist	optimistic	
	option	optional	
	Paediatrics / paediatrician	paediatric	
practise	practitioner	practical	practically
publicise	publicity		
repute	reputation		
	prosthetics /prosthetic		
scan	scanner		
sponsor	sponsor	sponsored	
	viability	viable	
	algebra	algebraic	
neutralise	neutrality	neutral	
compose	composition		
criticise	critic / criticism	critical	
demonstrate	demonstration		
desalinate	desalination		
	geometry	geometric	geometrically
blow	blowing		
inoculate	inoculation	inoculable	
install	installation		
irrigate	irrigation		
	mathematics / mathematician	mathematical	
harmonise	harmony	harmonious	
philosophise	philosopher	philosophical	
qualify	qualification	qualified	
restore	restoration		
sustain	sustainability	sustainable	
vary	variation	variable	

GRAMMAR

The tense	The form	The key words	The functions
1. THE PRESENT SIMPLE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sub (I, We, They, You) + base verb Sub (He, She, It) + base verb +s/ es Sub (I, We, They, You) + don't + base verb Sub (He, She, It) + doesn't + base verb Do + sub (I, We, They, You) + base verb ...? Does + sub (He, She, It) + base verb? 	sometimes / usually/ often/ always/ every +time /hourly/ daily / monthly / weekly / yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - things that happen as a routine in the present - things that are always true - general truths - something that is true in the present -fixed timetables and programmes
2. THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sub (I) + am + base verb + ing Sub (He, She, It) + is + base verb + ing Sub (They, We, You) + are + base verb + ing Sub +isn't / aren't + am not+ base verb + ing Is / Are / Am + sub. + base verb + ing ..? 	now/ at this time/ at the moment / nowadays this month, week, year etc / (imperative sentences: look!, listen!, be careful!,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - activity happening at the time of speaking. -describe something temporary. -talk about the future , when something has been planned.
3. THE PRESENT PERFECT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sub (I, We, They, You) + have + v3 Sub (He, She, It) + has + v3 Sub (I, We, They, You) + haven't + v3 Sub (He, She, It) + hasn't + v3 Have + sub (I, We, They, You) + v3.....? Has + sub (He, She, It) +v3.....? 	since, for , so far, just , already , often, twice, yet, once, ever, never, before(آخر الجملة), recently	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - talk about something that was true in the past and continues to be true in the present . - discuss our experience up to the present . - talk about an action that happened in the past but the consequences of which are important in the present.
4. THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sub (I, They, We , You) + have + been + base verb + ing Sub (He, She, It) + has + been + base verb + ing Sub (I, We, They, You) + haven't + been + base verb + ing Sub (He, She, It) + hasn't + been + base verb +ing Have + sub (I, We, They, You) + been + base verb + ing ...? Has + sub (He, She, It) +been + base verb + ing +? 	for+ time/ since + time / all + time/ lately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a longer action recently finished the result of which are visible in the present . - something that begin in the past and continues in the present . - an action repeated many times from the past until the present . - when an action (still occurring in the present) started . We use it with since.

5. THE PAST SIMPLE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sub (I, We, They, You, He, She, It) + past verb - Sub (I, We, They, You, He, She, It) + didn't + base verb - Did + sub (I, We, They, You, He, She, It) + base verb +? 	last +time , ago , in +past time on + past time, yesterday, B.C	<p>talk about something that started and finished in the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - talk about something that was true for an extended period of time in the past. In this case, we use it with a time phrase.
6. THE PAST CONTINUOUS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sub (I, He, She, It) + was + base verb + ing 2. Sub (They, We, You) + were + base verb + ing <p>Sub +wasn't / weren't + base verb + ing Was / Were + sub. + base verb + ing.... ?</p>	when, while, as	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -talk about something which was happening before and after another action in the past. - show that something happened for a long time in the past..
7. THE PAST PERFECT	<p>Sub (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + had + v3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sub (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + hadn't +v3 - Had+ sub (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + v3 ...? 	after, before, by the time, by + past time, as soon as	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - talk about actions that happened before a specific moment in the past.
8. THE SIMPLE FUTURE	<p><u>A. will + infinitive</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sub (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + will + infinitive - Sub (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + will not (won't) + infinitive - Will+ sub (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + infinitive + ...? <p><u>B . (be) + going to + infinitive</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sub (I) + am + going to + infinitive 2. Sub (He, She, It) +is + going to + infinitive 3. Sub (They, We, You) + are + going to + infinitive <p>Sub +isn't / aren't / am not+ going to + infinitive Is / Are / Am + sub. + going to + infinitive +.....?</p>	next week/ month/ year/etc, in / on + future date, tomorrow, the following day / weeketc / the coming Saturday / weeketc, in the future, soon, then	<p><u>A. will + infinitive:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - express spontaneous decision . - talk about the future if we are predicting it without evidence. - we can use it with sure, soon ,imagine, perhaps , probably ,maybe think and hope. <p><u>B . (be) + going to + infinitive:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - future plans .It doesn't have to be a near future. - predictions that are based on evidence.

9. THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS	-Sub (I , We ,They, You He, She, It) + had +been + base verb+ ing - Sub (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + hadn't +been + base verb +ing - Had+ sub (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + been+ base verb +ing +?	for +time, since+time, all+time,	- talk about actions or situations that were happening up to a specific moment in the past. when another action started.
10.THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS	-Sub (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + will +be +base verb + ing + complementary. - Sub (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + will not (won't) + be + base verb + ing + complementary. - Will+ sub (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + be +base verb + ing + complementary?	next week/ month.....etc, + specific time / tomorrow+ specific time/ in (<i>three weeks</i>) time / betweenand + future time	- Talk about a continuous action in the future. - What will happen in the event of another act in the future
11.THE FUTURE PERFECT	-Sub (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + will +have +pv3 - Sub (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + will not (won't) + have + v3 - Will+ sub (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + have +v3 ... ?	by + future time/ before + future time/ within + time + from now /future time + since ,for	- talk about an action that will be completed by a particular time in the future.

next week/ month/ year/etc, in / on + future date, tomorrow / in the future, soon, then	(this +time / o'clock /if / am / pm)	will + be + base verb +ing
in (<i>three weeks</i>) time / betweenand + future time	-----	will + be + base verb +ing
next week/ month/ year/etc, in / on + future date, tomorrow, in the future, soon, then	(by , since , for)	will + have + v3
by + future time/ before + future time/ within + time + from now	-----	will + have + v3
next week/ month/ year/etc, in / on + future date, tomorrow, in the future, soon, then	-----	will + infinitive

THE PASSIVE

Active	Passive
1.(modal)+ base form	(modal)+ be+ v3
2.(modal)+ have+ v3	(modal)+ have+ been + v3
3. Present Simple (base form)/ (base form + s/es)	is/ am/ are + v3
4. past simple (v2)	was / were+ v3
5.Present Continuous(is / am / are + verb + ing)	is / am / are + being + v3
6.Past Continuous (was/were+ verb+ ing)	was/ were +being+ v3
7. Present Perfect(has/ have + v3)	has/ have + been + v3
8. Past Perfect (had+ v3)	had+ been + v3

وجود مفعول به غير عاقل قبل الفراغ او وجود **by** بعد الفراغ يكون المطلوب تحويل الفعل حسب قاعدة المبني للمجهول: **be + v3**

-Smart phones **were invented** in the early 2000s.

- In the past, most letters **were written** by hand, but these days they are usually **typed**

Key words	Passive form
next week/ month/ year/etc, in future date, tomorrow in, the future, soon, then	(modal)+ be+ v3
by + future time/ before + future time/ within + time + from now /future time + since ,for	(modal)+ have + + been +v3
sometimes / usually/ often/ always/ every day ,week,etc	is / am / are + v3
now/ at this time/ at the moment / nowadays	is / am / are + being + v3
since, for , so far, just , already , twice, yet, once, ever, never, before(اخر الجملة), recently	has/ have + been + v3
last week/ month/ year , ago , in +past time , yesterday, B.C	was/ were+ v3
while, as	was/were +being+ v3
after, before, by the time, because, by + past time,	had+ been + v3

TO-INFINITIVE

الافعال التالية want / afford / need / hope / plan / intend يتبعها **to** و فعل مجرد

I want **to get** a tablet, but I can't afford **to buy** one at the moment.

الفعل **stop** يأتي بعده **v+ ing** اذا كان معناه توقف دائم اما اذا كان معناه توقف مؤقت يأتي بعده **to** و مجرد

My computer had stopped **working**. He stopped **to have** a rest.

الافعال التالية hope / plan / intend يمكن استخدامها في زمن المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل .

Ali hopes **to be** a doctor in the future.

Ali is

CAUSATIVE

يتكون هذا التركيب من احد الافعال (have / has / had/ having) ثم مفعول به غير عاقل something ثم فعل تصريف ثالث pp التالية

و يستخدم للدلالة على إن شخصا آخر someone else قد قام بالفعل بدلا عنا instead وليس إنا myself أو نحن ourselves

She doesn't cut her hair herself	She has her hair cut.
They don't clean their clothes themselves	They have their clothes cleaned.
I didn't fix the TV myself	I had it fixed .

ملاحظة :

إذا احتوت الجملة على عبارات مثل (for+object /get someone to /ask someone to) فإن جملة السببية تبقى مثبتة

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. I didn't translate this document my self. | I <u>had</u> it translated. |
| 2. He asked someone to fix the table. | He <u>had</u> it fixed. |
| 3. Farah wrote the email <u>for me</u> . | I <u>had</u> it written . |

تتكون قاعدة السببية (causative/have something done) مما يلي :

Subject + (have / has / had/ having) + object (it / them) + verb3

1. We didn't build our own house . **We had it built** by a local builder. (build)

SPECULATION/ POSSIBILITIES

S+ must / can't / might + زمن الفعل المناسب

* ركز على الملاحظات التالية :

* sure/certain / definite (بدون وجود نفي في الجملة) = must.

* sure/ certain/ definite (مع وجود نفي في الجملة)not = can't.

impossible , I don't believe = can't .

* unsure / not sure / uncertain / not certain/ indefinite / not definite

(نفي مع المؤشر مباشرة) = might / may.

(probable , possible , maybe , think , if , look like , perhaps) = might / may.

* حدد فعل التخمين المناسب حسب المؤشرات الموجودة في الجملة.

* حدد زمن الجملة حسب الفعل الموجود في الجملة .

* حدد الفاعل الموجود في الجملة .

S+ have/ has + pp	→	S+ (must /can't /might)+ have + pp
S+ v2	→	S+ (must /can't /might)+ have + pp
S+ simple present	→	S+ (must /can't /might)+ فعل مجرد
S + present continuous	→	S+ (must /can't /might)+ be + v + ing .
(is , am, are) إذا احتوت الجملة على	→	S+ (must /can't /might)+ be
(was, were) إذا احتوت الجملة على	→	S+ (must /can't /might)+ have been
(don't , doesn't) (تحذف)	→	S+ (must /can't /might)+ فعل مجرد
(didn't) (تحذف)	→	S+ (must /can't /might)+ have + pp
(will) + مجرد	→	S+ (must /can't /might)+ مجرد

The children are putting balloons outside their house. I am sure that they are having a party.

The children **must be having a party**

Mahmoud was walking home when the rain *started*. It was very heavy, so he **must** have got very wet.

OBLIGATION AND PROHIBITION

It is necessary to = must / It is not necessary to = don't / doesn't have to
You are allowed to = can / You are not allowed to = mustn't / can't
If I were you, I would = should / If I were you , I wouldn't = shouldn't
 - You are not allowed to come late . you mustn't come late

CONDITIONALS

- **Zero : If + s + simple present , s + simple present**
 If Ali **has** his own computer, he **doesn't need** to use his friend's computer.
 - **One : If + s + simple present , s + will + infinitive**
 If you **play** computer games all day, you **won't have** time to study.
Two : If +s + simple past , s+ would + infinitive+
 If Ali **had** his own computer, he **wouldn't need** to use his friend's computer.

REPORTED SPEECH

* وجود علامات اقتباس في الجملة الرئيسية كذلك وجود افعال مثل asked, said , told , added في جملة الحل يدل ان المطلوب هو الحل حسب قاعدة الكلام غير المباشر .
 ركز على تحويل الافعال التالية :

Direct مباشر	Reported غير مباشر	Direct مباشر	Reported غير مباشر
play / plays	played	played	had played
is / am	was	was	had been
are	were	were	had been
have/has	had	had	had had
will	would		
shall	should		
can	could		
may	might		
must /have to /has to	had to		

* القاعدة العامة للكلام المنقول : تحويل كل فعل الى اقرب ماضي له.
 كز على تحويل الضمانر التالية :

(حسب القائل)

• I —————> he / she , me —————> him / her , my —————> his / her mine —————> his / hers
 (مباشرة)

• We —————> they , our —————> their , us —————> them , our s —————> theirs
 (حسب المخاطب)

• you + me = I , you + مفرد مذكر = he , you + مفرد مؤنث = she , you + جمع = they , you + us = we .
 (فاعل / you)

• you + me = me , you + مفرد مذكر = him , you + مفرد مؤنث = her , you + جمع = them , you + us = us .
 (مفعول به / you)

• your + me = my , your + مفرد مذكر = his , Your + مفرد مؤنث = her , your + جمع = their , your + us = our

ملاحظات : يتم ربط الضميرين (you , your) مع اخر كلمة او ضمير في جملة الحل المعطاة لمعرفة التحويل المناسب لهما .
 عند تحويل الضمير (your) الى ما يناسبه يتم كتابة الاسم الذي يليه مباشرة في الحل.

* اذا كان الفاعل اسم او ضمير مثل (they , he she , it) يكتب كما هو .

Adverbs. تحويل الظروف.

Direct مباشر	Reported غير مباشر	Direct مباشر	Reported غير مباشر
today	on that day	next (x)	the (x) after
tonight	that night	next month	the month after
at the moment	at that time / moment	here	there
yesterday	the day before	now	at that time / then
tomorrow	the day after	last (x) /	the (x) before
tomorrow (x)	the following (x)	last year	the year before
tomorrow morning	the following morning	ago	before
this (x) / this (day)	that(x) / that(day)	three years ago	three years before
yet	up to till	since (x)	the (x) before

Demonstrative adjectives. صفات الإشارة.

this	that
these	those

BE USED TO / USED TO

1.Be used to : (am / is / are /was / were used to)

We use *be used to* (+ noun, pronoun or verb in the *-ing* form) **to describe things that are familiar or customary.**

تستخدم لوصف القيام بالأشياء الاعتيادية أو المألوفة والتي ما زلنا نقوم بها لغاية الآن بحيث يتبعها اسم غالبا ما يكون اسم مصدر أو ضمير مثل it
be used to (+ noun, pronoun or verb in the *-ing* form)

-She's lived in the UK for a year. She's used to speaking English now.

2.Used to : (didn't use to / diduse to ?/ used to)

We use *used to* (+ infinitive) **to describe past habits or past states that have now changed.**

تستخدم لوصف ما كنا معتادين على فعله في الماضي , أما الآن فقد توقفنا عن القيام به بحيث يتبعها فعل مجرد (infinitive) + *Used to*

-My mother used to buy my clothes, but now I choose my own.

* إذا جاء بعد to أو بعد الفراغ اسم عادي أو ضمير أو اسم مصدر نختار *be used to*
* إذا جاء بعد to أو بعد الفراغ فعل نختار *used to*

I didn't use to / am used to understand English, but now I do.

When I was a student, I **used to work** (work) very hard. I **used to get up** (get up) very early and study alone before my lectures

1. It is normal for me now to get up early to study.

I am

2. Most Jordanians *are accustomed to* the hot weather that we have in summer.

Most Jordanians are

3. It was familiar for Fares to be a teacher , but now he has retired .

Fares.....

4. It isn't familiar for children to concentrate for a long time

Children

Cleft Sentences

The thing that	الشيء الذي	
The person who	الشخص الذي	
The year when / in which	السنة التي / فيها	
The time when	الوقت عندما	الطريقة الاولى
The place where	المكان حيث	
The way in which	الطريقة التي بها	
The event which / that	الحدث الذي	

الجزء المؤكد + فعل مناسب من افعال **be** + بقية الجملة ما عدا الجزء المؤكد + بداية مناسبة للجزء المؤكد

- Reem won the golden medal last year.

The person who

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

The time

ملاحظة: اذا سبق الجزء المؤكد حرف جر فانه يحذف عند الحل

It انه  الطريقة الثانية

بقية الجملة + (**that**) + الجزء المؤكد + فعل مناسب من افعال **be** + **It**

- Huda won the prize for Art last year.

It

ملاحظة: في حالة عدم تحديد الجزء المؤكد يتم التركيز على الفاعل كجزء مؤكد
اذا كتب حرف الجر مع الجزء المؤكد يجب استخدام **that** فقط

Emphasised piece of information الجزء المؤكد  الطريقة الثالثة

بقية الجملة + بداية مناسبة للجزء المؤكد من الطريقة الاولى + فعل مناسب من افعال **be** + الجزء المؤكد

- Queen Rania opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

Queen Rania

Revision of relative clauses

**** تستخدم ضمائر الوصل كما يلي :**

Who/ that : بعد اسم عاقل

- I met the teacher **who** taught me last year.

Which/ that : بعد اسم غير عاقل

-Ali bought the car **which** he needed.

When : بعد اسم زمن

-I remember the day **when** we first met.

Where : بعد اسم مكان

That's the restaurant **where** we met for the first time.

Whose : للملكية

-He's the man **whose** daughter I met in Jordan.

الفرق بين where و which :

تستخدم **where** بعد اسم مكان اذا تبعه فاعل ثم فعل

تستخدم **which** بعد اسم مكان اذا تبعه فعل مباشرة .

- He went to the village he was born

- He went to the village is peaceful.

- ربط جملتين في جملة واحدة باستخدام relative pronoun

* الاسم الرئيسي **head noun** وهو الاسم المذكور في الجملة الأولى و مكرر أو له ضمير عائد عليه في الجملة الثانية:

الخطوات : نزل الجملة الأولى كما هي حتى الاسم الرئيسي.

. * إذا كان الاسم الرئيسي في الجملة الأولى عاقل اكتب بعده **who** .

* إذا كان الاسم الرئيسي في الجملة الأولى غير عاقل اكتب بعده **which** .

* إذا كان الاسم الرئيسي في الجملة مكان اكتب بعده **where** . (ظرف مكان) **There**

* إذا كان الاسم الرئيسي في الجملة زمان اكتب بعده **when** . (ظرف زمان) **Then**

* إذا كان الاسم المكرر في الجملة الثانية ينتهي بـ 's الملكية أو مسبوق بصفة ملكية **his, my, our, your, her** اكتب **whose** ثم بقية الجملة.

- The police arrested **the driver** .**He** caused the accident.

-The police arrested the driver **who** caused the accident.

*إذا وقعت كلمات أخرى بين الاسم الرئيسي في الجملة الأولى و النقطة نهاية الجملة الأولى فإننا نكتبها في نهاية الجملة التي نكونها من ربط الجملتين.

-**Abeer** was very happy. **Her** father returned from Mecca last night.

- Abeer, **whose** father returned from Mecca last night, was very happy.

Defining relative clauses : جمل الوصل المحددة

شبه الجملة الموصولة المحددة لا يمكن حذفها من الجملة لان معنى الجملة يختل فهي تقدم معلومة اساسية **necessary information** و تتحدث عن اكثر من شيء او شخص واحد ولا تستخدم الفواصل .

- My brother **who** lives in Amman is a doctor.

** ملاحظة : تستخدم **that** مع العاقل و غير العاقل و كذلك مع الاماكن في هذا النوع فقط ولا تستخدم مع جمل الوصل غير المحددة.

Non-defining relative clauses : جمل الوصل غير المحددة

شبه الجملة الموصولة غير المحددة يمكن حذفها من الجملة لان معنى الجملة لا يتاثر فهي تقدم معلومة اضافية او غير ضرورية .

unnecessary information و تتحدث عن شيء او شخص واحد فقط و تستخدم الفواصل.

- My brother, **who** lives in Amman, is a doctor.

ملاحظة : جمل الوصل غير المحددة تبدأ بصفة ملكية مثل (**his /her/ my/ their/ our/ your/ its**) او صفة اشارة مثل (**this/that/these/those**) او اسم علم .

Question Number Three.

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

1. Our grandmother used us stories at bedtime. (tell)
2. She's lived in the UK for a year. She's used English now. (speak)
3. By the end of this year, we..... here for ten years. (live)
4. Are you planning shopping tomorrow? (go)
5. Where have you been? I for ages. (wait)
6. Before she went to the library, Huda her mother to prepare lunch. (help)
7. In the past, most letters by hand (write)
8. We had the computer because it had stopped working. (repair)
9. It is probable that smart phones marketin the future. (expand)
10. There a technological revolution since 1943 CE. (be)
11. Hind very hard for several weeks before she did her final exams. (work)
12. I have the house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes. (be, paint)
13. Ali had..... about his friend when he received a text from him. (be, think)
14. By the time the bus arrived, we had for an hour. (wait)
15. This time next year, they for their final exams. (prepare)
16. By 2019 CE, they the new motorway. (open)
17. These days, millions of families at least one computer at home. (have)
18. My son often..... computers better than me. (use)
19. Look at the black sky! It's..... soon! (rain)
20. I an email when my laptop switched itself off. (write)
21. If you need to contact me next week, we'll..... at a hotel in Aqaba. (stay)
22. This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we..... our exams. (have/finish)
23. In three years' time, my brother from university. (have /graduate)

B. Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it, and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (21 points)

1. I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake yesterday.
Huda told me
2. Somebody has found my missing laptop.
My missing laptop
3. He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 10 p.m., and he's still studying.
He since 5 p.m.
4. It is normal for me now to get up early to study.
I am
5. The Egyptians built the pyramids.
It was the
7. Queen Rania opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.
Queen Rania was
8. Perhaps Issa's phone is broken.
Issa's phone
9. I asked someone to fix my computer.
I had
10. It isn't necessary to switch off the screen.
You don't have
11. You are not allowed to touch this machine.
You must not

12. I think you should send a text message.

If I were you

13. Press that button to make the picture move.

If you, **the picture moves** .

14. Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work.

Before Mohammad

15. Ibn Sina was a polymath . He is also known as Avicenna.

Ibn Sina' who

16. He has written many books, but his final book made him famous all over the world.

He has written many books, but it

17. Ali intends to finish his project tonight.

Ali is

18. My neighbours' generosity impresses me more than anything else.

The thing that

19. London is a huge city. It's the capital of the UK.

London ,

C. Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences . Write the answers in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. The sun shone warm and welcoming .

The rhetorical device which identifies the above sentence is :

simile b. personification c. metaphor

2. In three years' time, my brother graduated from university.

a. has b. will have c. is going to

3. Soon we packing for our holiday.

a. 're going to b. 'll be c. 're going

4. Where did they to school?

a. used to going b. used to go c. use to go

5. When we were younger, we live in a village. We moved to the city when I was about ten years old.

a. were used to b. use to c. used to

6. By the end of this year, we..... here for ten years.

a. will live b. will be living c. will have lived

7. I want to a tablet but I don't have money now.

a. getting b. get c. gets

8. In the past , most letters by hand .

a. are written b. is written c. were written

9. We had the computer because it had stopped working.

a. repaired b. repairing c. repair

10. We are going to Aqaba the summer .

a. on b. in c. at

11. Qasr Bashir is a well- preserved Roman castle is located in the Jordanian desert.

a. where b. who c. which

12. Happy people are 'helthi and optimistic. The underlined word is written in letters as

a. helthi b. helthy c. healthy

13. **Despite** the recent advances in technology , it is still unreliable and very inconvenient .

The function of using the underlined word **Despite** is :

a. consequence b. opposition c. conclusion

Question Number Four.

C. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows . write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. Our computers and mobile phones will take care of us, by telling us when to wake up, eat and sleep.

What kind of rhetorical devices is used in the above sentence?.....

2. The person who won the golden medal last year was Reem.

- What is the function of using cleft sentence above ?

3. We've lived in the city a long time, so we're used to the traffic .

What is the function of using (be used to + noun) in the above sentence?.....

4. If you love and encourage your children they will develop good self esteem , and conversely if you are harsh and critical , they may become angry and insecure.

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

FUNCTIONS

INDICATORS	THE FUNCTION
<i>be used to</i> (+ noun, pronoun or verb in the -ing form)	to describe things that are familiar or customary.
<i>used to</i> (+ infinitive).	to describe past habits or past states that have now changed.
cleft sentences	emphasise certain pieces of information.
In this way /As a consequence / Therefore	Indicating consequence
However/ Whereas /While / But / Despite / On the one hand/ On the other hand / In spite of this /On the contrary / Conversely	Indicating opposition
It appears that / This is result in... / It is recommended that.... / The best course of action would be to....	Conclusion / Recommendations
The aim of this report is to / This report examine / In this reportwill be examined	Introduction
There are more thanwell equipped health center in/ Almost three quarters of the population are regular users of/ The number ofhas declined ,decreased since	Reporting information
Furthermore / Likewise / One reason for this is... /In addition	Expressing continuation or addition

Question Number Five

A. EDITING:

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

The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes canserous cells to grow, it will be improving patients' life expectuncy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment.

1. 2. 3. 4.

B . GUIDED WRITING :

Read the information in the table below , and then in your **ANSWER BOOKLET** write two sentences about how to study well. Use the appropriate linking words such as: also , too , and..... etc.

1.

How to study well
- make a study schedule. - study in an appropriate setting. - keep a well – kept notebook. - learn the most important facts first.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Read the information below , and then write a brief biography using all the given notes below about Ali ibn Nafi ' (Ziryab). Use the appropriate linking words.

2.

Name	Ali ibn Nafi ' (Ziryab)
Date of birth	789 CE
Date of death	857 CE
Profession	Musician
Achievements	-Established the first music school in the world in Cordoba. - Introduced the oud to Europe.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

3.

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

-Location : Seville ,Spain .

-Date of construction : 1198 CE.

The designer : Jabir ibn Aflah.

Description of the building : 104 metres tall

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

C . FREE WRITING:

In your **ANSWER BOOKLET**, write a composition of about 80 words on **ONE** of the following:

1. 'Some people think that museums and modern culture are a waste of time . Others say that museums and modern culture are important because they aim at educating people . Write an essay about museums and modern culture discussing the two opinion.

2. In the next century , Jordan will witness considerable huge changes that might make it different from Jordan today . Write an article describing Jordan in the next century. What do you think it will look like? What will people be doing? What will life be like?

3. Nowadays, more and more people trend to shop online. Write an essay discussing the advantages and disadvantages of online shopping.

4. Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. Write a report about health facilities in your area. Remember to include a title, and supply factual information.

MODEL ANSWERS

Question Number TWO:

A. 1 : 1. apparatus 2. sustainability 3. prosthetic 4. physician

2. 1 alien 2 equipment 3. ailment 4. fund 5. decade

3. 1. symptoms 2. sprinkle 3. astronomer 4. disabilities 5. calculations

4. 1. *fountain pen* 2. ailments 3. irrigated 4. self-confidence 5. dementia

5. 1. desalination 2. artificially-created 3. blog 4. antibodies 5. calculations

B. field working / working by hand/ practical 2. white elephant 3. catch

C. 1. production 2. medical 3. ninth 4. inheritance 5. original 6. invention 7. discoveries

8. influential 9. archaeological 10. education 11. translate 12. install 13. appreciate

14. collection 15. operation 16. expect 17. produce 18. prosthetic 19. sceptical

20 . immunisation 21. extremely 22. belief

Question Number Three.

A.

1. to tell 2. to speaking 3. will have lived 4. to go 5. have been waiting 6. had helped

7. were written 8. repaired 9. will expand 10. has been 11. had been working

12. been painting 13. been thinking 14. been waiting 15. will be preparing

16. will have opened 17. have 18. uses 19. going to rain 20. was writing 21. be staying

22. will have finished 23. will have graduated.

B.

1. that she had bought all ingredients for a chocolate cake the day before .

2. has been found 3. has been studying 4. used to getting up early to study now.

5. Egyptians that / who built the pyramids. 6. the person who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE. 7. might be broken. 8. my computer fixed 9. to switch off the screen. 10. touch this machine. 11. I would study hard 12. press that button 13.

started work , he had checked his emails. 14. is also known as Avicenna, was a polymath.

15. his final book that made him famous all over the world. 16. planning to finish his project tonight. 17. impresses me more than anything else is my neighbours' generosity .

18. which is the capital of the UK, is a huge city

C. 1. b 2.b 3.b 4. c 5. c 6.c 7.b 8.c 9.a 10.b 11.c 12.c

Question Number Four.

A. 1. London ,which is the capital of the UK, is a huge city.

B. - They live in (x) Oxford Street in (x) London.

C. 1 . personification 2. emphasise certain pieces of information 3. to describe things that are familiar or customary. 4. Indicating opposition

Question Number Five

A. EDITING:

1.

The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow. It will improve patients' life expectancy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment.

B . GUIDED WRITING :

1. There are many ways to study like making a study schedule and studying in an appropriate setting.

Ather ways of studying are : keeping a well – kept notebook and learning the most important facts first.

2. Ali ibn Nafi ' (Ziryab) who was born in 789 CE , was a musician and so he established the first music school in the world in Cordoba and introduced the oud to Europe. He died in 857 CE.

3. The Giralda tower which is located in Seville ,Spain was constructed in 1198 CE. The tower which is 104 metres tall , was designed by Jabir ibn Aflah.

C . FREE WRITING:

Museums and Modern Culture

Those who think that museums and modern culture are a waste of time claim that it is better to build schools and health centres for poor people than all museums in the world . On the other hand those who are in favour of museums say that museums teach us about history , traditions , scientific inventions and some animal or plant species .

The people who are against museums say that entrance fees are very expensive . However people who are for museums insist that fees are paid to supply the museums with equipment , electricity and other needs .

For the reasons mentioned above , museums and modern culture are necessary to educate to entertain people .

Jordan in the next century

In the next century , Jordan will witness considerable huge changes that might make it different from Jordan today . The population will probably reach 50 million people . So we might see skyscrapers that are higher than the clouds . We will hear the constant buzz and hum of technology in the streets of Amman and all other towns . By next century , Jordan will have become the most developed country in the region . Jordan will probably become like Japan in the future . The streets will have become wider and busier because the population will be so huge.

Online shopping

Most people now use the Internet on computers, smartphones and tablets to do a variety of tasks. For many people, these tasks include online shopping. From shopping for groceries to all kinds of clothes shopping, consumers are finding this the easiest way to get what they need, literally at the touch of a button. However, there are numerous and important disadvantages to shopping in this way.

Although using the Internet to shop is usually fairly easy, and there is often greater variety available, it is always a risk because you cannot try on or see in detail the item you wish to buy. In fact, the immediate 'convenience' of shopping in this way can end up being an inconvenience if the item is faulty or does not fit, or is just not what the customer wanted. It is true that the prices are better when you shop online, but, while it might be cheaper, there is a distinct disadvantage because you have to wait for the delivery of the purchases. Some people might prefer not to have any personal contact while shopping online, but it can save time in the end since there are always assistants to help with queries you might have during the transaction. In addition to this, there is the issue of Internet payment security; however, recently this has improved a lot.

The Internet has indeed given us a wider choice as consumers, as well as made some aspects of shopping more pleasant and convenient. However, it is nearly impossible, in my opinion, to forget the disadvantages we experience from time to time, since these can and do influence the way in which we choose to shop.

Health facilities in my area

The aim of this report is to shed the light on health facilities in my area .It is a crowded place but Thanks to God that we have well-equipped and highly developed health facilities .

Health centers

There are two modern governmental health centers in my area . Although these centers are crowded , they provide good health services to many people . There are other private health centers that provide health services to the people who don't have health insurance (security).

Hospitals

My area has two big hospitals : the military hospital and another private hospital . These two hospitals have well-trained staff : doctors and nurses . Unfortunately , more than 50 per cent of people complain about crowdedness in these hospitals .

Recommendations

It appears that crowdedness is the major problem concerning health facilities in my area. Therefore , I suggest the following steps to ease or get rid of crowdedness .

Building a new hospital that can serve 200 beds .

Providing the hospitals and the health centers with more doctors .

JAMAL SAFI
0777376260