

الرائد في اللغة الإنجليزية

طريقة التعامل مع أسئلة

امتحان اللغة الإنجليزية

للأستاذ

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طريقة التعامل مع أسئلة الامتحان

القطع المتوقعة الفصل الأول

- 1- The king Hussein cancer center
- 2- using technology in classes دمج مع Education in Jordan
- 3- Are happier people healthier
- 4- Health in Jordan
- 5- Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world (Adeeb al-Balooshi)

القطع المتوقعة الفصل الثاني

- 1- Learning a foreign language
- 2- After school
- 3- My job as interpreter
- 4- How to revise for exam
- 5- How to make a sales pitch

المراد

Question number two

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

إملاء الفراغ

ويعتمد على الكلمات المتواجدة في تمارين الكتاب و كلمات (E-E) Glossary verbs وأهمها

مصطلحات الألوان Colour idioms

SB p 17

Idiom	English meaning	Arabic meaning
Feel blue	To feel sad	يشعر بالحزن
See red	To be angry	يغضب
The green light	to have or give permission to go a head with something or for something to happen.	يسمح أو يأخذ الأذن
Red-handed	in the act of doing something wrong	يفعل شيء خاطئ
Out of the blue	Apparently from nowhere, unexpectedly	بشكل مفاجئ
White elephant	something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose/a useless possession	مكلف بدون فائدة

AB P4

Get started	يبدأ عمل	settle down	يستقر
Look around	يتفرج عليه	take place	يحدث
Meet up	يلتقي	wake up	استيقظ

phrasal verbs/ words with prepositions

SB P10

Know about	يعرف عن	connect with	يتواصل مع	turn on	يشغل, يفتح
give out	يوزع	fill in	يعبئ		

collocations

SB 22

- 1- **catch / take** someone's **attention** يجذب انتباه شخص معين
- 2- **get / catch** an **idea** يحصل على فكرة
- 3- **take / get** an **interest** in something/ somebody يهتم بشيء أو شخص
- 4- **spend / do** **time** doing something يمضي الوقت في عمل شئ
- 5- **make / attend** a **course** يحضر دورة

collocation

SB page 33

- 1 **urban planning** التخطيط الحضري
 3 **biological waste** النفايات الحيوية
 5 **negative effect** اثر سلبي

- 2 **public transport** المواصلات العامة
 4 **carbon footprint** اثار الكربون
 6 **economic growth** النمو الاقتصادي

body idioms

Idiom	English meaning	Arabic meaning
Get it off your chest	to tell someone about something that has been worrying you	يتحدث بصراحة
get cold feet	to lose your confidence in something at the last minute	فقد الثقة بشخص
play it by ear	to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops	يجب الانتظار
keep your chin up	to remain cheerful in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement	يبقى متفائلا في المواقف الصعبة
have a head for figures	to have a natural mental ability for maths /numbers	رئيس الحسابات

Collocation

blame or punish يلوم او يعاقب	a person for something he/ she has done على شئى فعله
spill يسكب	a drink الماء
pop يطلق	a balloon منضاد
recall يتذكر	an event حدث

Don't let the baby play with the **balloon**; it might pop and frighten her.

Collocation

make	a mistake. small talk
ask	questions
shake	hands
earn	respect
join	a company
cause	offence

Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to **make** a mistake.

كن حذرا جدا عندما تجيب عن الأسئلة, وحاول أن لا تعمل أخطاء.

Words followed by prepositions

Words	Arabic meaning
Worked as	يعمل كـ
Decide on	يقرر بشأن
Translate into	يترجم من و الى
Talk about	يتحدث عن
Ask about	يسأل عن
Good at	جيد في

2.B + 3. C

C . Study the following sentence and answer the questions that follows. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLETE. (2 points)

Colour idioms مصطلحات الألوان

SB p 17

Idiom	English meaning	Arabic meaning
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*Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught **red- handed**

What does the underlined colour idiom mean.

*I got there late because I was **unexpectedly** delayed.

Replace the underlined phrase with suitable colour idiom

SB P9

4 Work in pairs. Explain the difference in meaning between these phrases from the article.

فسر الاختلاف في المعنى في المصطلحات التالية

1 to share ideas

تشارك الأفكار

To give your ideas to another person or to a group اخر اعطا معلوماتك الى شخص

compare ideas

تبادل الأفكار

where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different

2 to create to a website

إنشاء موقع على شبكة الانترنت

To construct a website that currently doesn't exist. حاليا. انشاء موقع الكتروني ليس موجود

contribute to a website

المساهمة في موقع على الانترنت

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فيسبوك: طلاب الأستاذ رائد جوارنه

فيسبوك: طلاب الأستاذ عمر جوارنة

- تقديم عملك وكتاباتك في موقع الكتروني
3 to research information البحث عن معلومات
 To use a variety of resources to find the information you need
 تقديم معلومات :
present information
 اعط نتائج بحثك في عرض
4 to monitor what is happening مراقبة ما يحدث
 You know what is happening and you are following the developments.
 انت تعلم ماذا يحصل وتتابع التطورات
find out what is happening معرفة ما يحدث
 you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it.
 انت لا تعلم ماذا يحصل وتريد ان تكتشف ذلك
5 to give a talk to people إلقاء محاضرة للناس
 You have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expected it.
 انت جهزت خطابا وتعطي هذا الخطاب لمجموعة من الناس.
talk to people التحدث مع الناس
 an informal discussion نقاش غير رسمي
6 to show photos عرض الصور
 You show people photos that you have in person.
 انت تعرض للناس صوراً تمتلكها شخصياً.
send photos إرسال الصور
 you send photos to someone over the internet or by post.
 ترسل الصور الى شخص عبر الانترنت.

* Students can **create a website** for the classroom or they can **contribute to the website**.
Explain the difference in meaning between the underlined phrases in the above sentences.

Function of using
 الوظائف اللغوية
 Function of using
 الوظائف اللغوية

have you thought about ...? If I were you, I would why don't you you should no doubt about it you could my main recommendation is that you	إعطاء النصيحة giving advice
Because/ since/ as/ because of/ due to	showing cause/ explain the reason
Therefore/ so/ as a result/ because of that/ consequently:	showing result/ explain the consequence
Pronouns وجميع الضمائر He/ she/it/ them/this/that	to link paragraphs or ideas
er....than / more, lessthan	Comparison
Theest / the most, the least	Superlative

as + (adj, adv)	Equal comparison
(indirect question) Could you tell me Do you know Do you mind telling me Could you explain	To ask questions in a polite and formal way
Impersonal passive It is said / it is thought/ it is claimed/ it is believed	A formal way of reporting thoughts, sayings, beliefs and opinions in a formal way.
If only/ wish + past simple	To express wishes about the present that are impossible to happen
If only/ wish+ past perfect	to express regrets about the past.
Zero conditional	something that always happen
First conditional	future outcome of a <u>certain future</u> of a <u>certain future action</u>
Second conditional	Hypothetical situation
Third conditional	to imagine <u>past situations</u> that are <u>impossible to happen</u>
Third conditional with could or might	To talk about <u>imaginary past</u>

Coherence ترابط منطقي	
1- Indicating consequence	الإشارة إلى النتيجة
In this way,	وبهذه الطريقة
As a consequence,	ونتيجة لذلك
As a result,	ونتيجة لذلك
Therefore,	لذا / ولذلك
2- Indicating opposition	الإشارة إلى التناقض والتضاد
However,	ومع ذلك / ومع هذا
Whereas,	بينما / في حين أن
Despite,	بالرغم من
Although,	بالرغم من
..... Nevertheless,	و بالرغم من ذلك
On one hand,	من ناحية ،
on the other hand,	من ناحية أخرى ،
In spite of this,	بالرغم من هذا
On the contrary,	على العكس تماما
Conversely,	على العكس من ذلك
3- Introduction	تقديم /مقدمة
The aim of this report is to ...	الهدف من هذا التقرير هو
This report examines ...	يدرس هذا التقرير
In this report [...] will be examined.	في هذا التقرير [...] سيتم فحص/ دراسة
4- Reporting information	للإبلاغ عن معلومات

There are more than [...] well –equipped health centres in [name of town].
Almost three –quarters of the population are regular users of ...
The number of [...] has declined / increased since [date].

5- Giving conclusion

إعطاء/ تقديم الخلاصة

It appears that ... يبدو أنه
This results in ... و ينتج عن ذلك

6- Giving recommendations

إعطاء/ تقديم التوصيات

It is **recommended** that ... يُوصى بأنه
The best course of action would be to ... أفضل مسار لإتخاذ إجراء هو...

7- Expressing addition or continuation

Furthermore, علاوة على ذلك
Likewise, أيضاً، فوق ذلك
In addition, بالإضافة إلى ذلك
One reason for this is, أحد الأسباب لهذا هو.....

Cleft sentences : to emphasise certain pieces of information.

Defining relative clauses: to identify which particular person, place or thing is being talked about.

Non-defining relative clauses: to give additional information

What does non- relative clause differ from defining relative clause?

ماذا تختلف جملة الوصل المحددة عن جملة الوصل الغير محددة؟
it gives additional information rather than essential. تعطي معلومات اضافية اخرى من الاساسية

Used to: past habit that has now changed.

عادة في الماضي وتغيرت الان

Be used to: familiar or customary thing

شيء معتاد أو مألوف

Past Perfect Continuous (had been Ving) : action that was happening up to a specific moment in the past.

شيء استمر حدوثه الى لحظة معينة في الماضي

The Future Continuous (will be Ving): a continuous action in the future.

The Future Perfect (will have V3): an action that will be completed by a particular time in the future.

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

Therefore , people can communicate more quickly and conveniently

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

Rhetorical device الأداة البلاغية

Simile التشبيه: تشبيه شيء بشيء آخر

والتي تعني (مثل) (like, as) ونلاحظ استخدام ادوات التشبيه مثل

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 الاستعارة:

The world will be at your fingerprints.

سيكون العالم في بصمات اصابعك

Onomatopoeia المحاكاة الصوتية: استخدام بعض الكلمات الدالة على صوت ماء

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

في كل مكان نسمع دندنة وزنين التكنولوجيا

صوت فوران الماء **fizz**, صوت الرصاص **ping**, صوت الغطس في الماء **Plop**

Personification تجسيد صفات الانسان بشيء يقوم بعمل ماء : التجسيد

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

جسد الكمبيوترات والموبايلات بالانسان الذي يعتني بشخص ماء باخباره متى يستيقظ ومتى يأكل وينام.

The sun shone warm and welcoming

اشرقت الشمس دافئة ومرحبة

يوجد طريقتين للسؤال:

What rhetorical device does the poet use to describe the sun?

ما هي الاداة البلاغية التي استخدمها الشاعر لوصف الشمس؟

في هذه الطريقة من السؤال يتوجب على الطالب حفظ الادوات البلاغية املاء

The sun shone warm and welcoming

Answer: personification

Quote/ Find an example of a 'simile' in the speech.

جد مثالا على التشبيه في الكلام؟

في هذه الطريقة يتم ذكر نص ادبي ويطلب من الطالب ذكر مثالا على الاداة البلاغية المذكورة في السؤال

Quote any other examples of this device from the poem.

synonyms

SB P 20

appendage – limb

sponsor – fund

apparatus – equipment

artificial – prosthetic

AB P16

1 symptoms

signs of illness

2 medical trials

special tests

3 a coma

an unconscious state

4 pills

tablets

Doctors look at the **signs of illness** before they decide how to treat the patient
Replace the underlined word with suitable phrasal verb which gives the same meaning

body idioms

Replace the underlined phrase with the correct body idiom

I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll **get cold feet** At the last minute.

أنا متوتر جدا للقيام بالقفز بالمظلة . أعتقد أنني سوف أفقد الثقة بنفسني في الدقيقة الأخيرة.

lose my confidence

Collocations

phrases	English meaning	Arabic meaning
Write a schedule	draw up a timetable	يكتب جدول زمني
keep fit	do exercise	يبقى لائقا
begin	make a start	يبدأ
relax	take a break	يرتاح
study	do a subject	يدرس
change something	make a difference	يغير شيء ما

If you want to lose weight, you should do exercise every day.

إذا أردت إنقاص وزنك , يجب عليك أن تتمرن كل يوم.

C - Choose the suitable word derived from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)

1- My father bought our house with an from his grandfather.

(Inherit , inheritance , inheritable)

2- if you want to play a musical instrument well, you mustevery day.

(practise , practical , practically)

Question number three (14 points)

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

(6 points)

- 1- Tenses (future continuous / future perfect)
- 2- passive voice
- 3- causative
- 4- words followed by v1-ing or to + v1

want Can't afford Start + to V1 intend plan hope	stop + Ving	modal can + V1 must
---	-------------	---------------------------

- 5- if clause
- 6- Used to / be used to
- 7- defining and non-defining relative clauses
- 8- comparative and superlative
- 9- impersonal passive
- 10- indirect questions
- 11- wish
- 12- words followed by prepositions

Question number four

A. 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 BOOKLETE. (6 points)

- 1- Reported speech
- 2- Passive voice
- 3- causative
- 4- present perfect continuous

He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 10 p.m., and he's still studying.

He _____ since 5 p.m.

- 5- past perfect with before and after

Before + S + V2 , S + had + V3

The boys did their homework and then they played tennis.

Before the boys _____

The boys _____

After + S + had + V3..... , S + V2

The poet wrote three poems and then he published them.

After the poet _____

6- AB P7

7- be used to

It is normal

It is familiar be used to

It is customary

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

I am used to getting up early to study now.

8- intend to + v1 (is, are, am + planning to +v1)

2 Ali intends to finish his project tonight.

Ali is planning to finish his project tonight.

9- Cleft sentence

10- non defining relative clause

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

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

11- comparative and superlative

12- indirect questions

13- impersonal passive

14- conditionals

15- wish and if only

Question number five (15 points)

A. EDITING (4 POINTS)

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have one grammatical mistake , two spelling mistakes and one punctuation mistake. find out these mistakes and correct them. write the correct answer in your ANSWER BOOKELETE.

B. GUIDE WRITING (4 POINTS)

1- Purposes of using the tablets by students in the class

2- Jabir ibn Hayyan

3- Fatima al-Fihri

4- Ali ibn Nafi'

5- Al-Kindi

6- Ibn basal

7- Giralda

C. FREE WRITING (7 POINTS)

In your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a composition about 120 words on ONE of the following.

- 1- Advantages and disadvantages of using the internet of things
- 2- life in the future
- 3- Free time activities
- 4- Obesity/Overweight
- 5- Complementary medicine/ alternative/homoeopathy
- 6- The world in the future
- 7- Advantages and disadvantages of studying abroad
- 8- Face to Face learning
- 9- Distance learning

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