

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

مركز زك الثقافي / أكاديمية رامي إرشيد الثقافية  
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مدارس الاماني العلمية الثانوية  
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Grammar

Vocabulary

لكتف المستوى الرابع  
طلبة 2002

PACK 12 / LEVEL FOUR  
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Reading

Writing

0777376260

SECOND SEMESTER  
UNITS  
6-7-9

IT ALWAYS SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE UNTIL IT IS DONE

TEACHER OF ENGLISH

JAMAL SAFI

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN – MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

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. After school ( AB, page 33 )
2. Space Schools. (SB, page 46 )
3. Learning a foreign language . ( SB, page 52 )
4. Education in Jordan. ( SB, page 54 )
5. How to make a sales pitch . ( AB, page 46 )
6. Doing business in China ( SB , page 64 )
7. The time we spend at school ( SB, page 44 )
8. Anita's blog post ( SB, page 49 )
9. How to revise for exams. ( SB, page 50 )
10. How to acquire a language ( AB , page 37 )

\*\*\*الكلمات الضرورية المستخدمة في أسئلة القطع الوزارية

Find	جد	Factors	عوامل
Quote	اقتبس	Influence, Impact, Effect	تأثير
Underlined	تحت 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	أذكر / عدد	Methods	اساليب
Features, Qualities	خصائص	Who	من
Objectives, Aims	أهداف	Achievements	انجازات
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

**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 مفتاح الحل العبارة التي بعد كلمة و تنهي بنقطة. 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 لزم الفعل وكتابته بشكل صحيح إملانيا.

**- 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 word .....refer 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/ ذاكرة / 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 كتابية 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.

**VOCABULARY ( ENGLISH – ENGLISH )**

pioneering	<b>introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time</b>	ريادي
undertake	<b>to commit yourself to do something</b>	يلتزم/ يتعهد
qualifications	<b>official record of achievement</b>	مؤهلات
tailor made	<b>custom-made; made to fit exactly</b>	مصمم خصيصا
Astrophysics	<b>the study of the chemical structure of the stars</b>	الفيزياء الفلكية
tutorials	<b>a period of intensive teaching</b>	دروس خصوصية
financial	<b>relating to money</b>	أمور مالية
halls of residence	<b>accommodation provided by a university or college</b>	سكن الجامعة
motive	<b>reason for doing something</b>	حافز
minority	<b>not many ,the opposite of majority</b>	الأقلية
debts	<b>money you owe</b>	ديون
fees	<b>costs ,charges</b>	أجور / رسوم
tuition	<b>teaching in small groups</b>	التعليم في مجموعات صغيرة
degree	<b>a qualification that is given to you when you have completed a course of study</b>	شهادة / درجة علمية
multilingual	<b>speaking, reading or writing in more than two languages</b>	متعدد اللغات
simulator	<b>system that simulates specific conditions</b>	محاكي / مشابه
memory	<b>someone's ability to remember things</b>	الذاكرة
utterance	<b>something that is said</b>	كلام / حديث / قول
multitask	<b>to do several things at the same time</b>	متعدد الوظائف
mother tongue	<b>the first and the main language</b>	اللغة الام
optional	<b>available as a choice / elective</b>	اختياري
compulsory	<b>obligatory; required</b>	إجباري
academic	<b>connected with education</b>	أكاديمية
vocational	<b>a particular job and the skills involved</b>	مهني/ حرفي
public university	<b>a university that is funded by public means</b>	جامعة حكومية
private university	<b>a university not operated by a government</b>	جامعة خاصة
undergraduate	<b>someone who has not yet completed their first degree</b>	طالب جامعي
post graduate	<b>someone who has finished their first degree and is continuing to study either a Master's or a PhD</b>	خريج
Master's degree	<b>a period of one or two years of study</b>	شهادة الماجستير
PhD	<b>a doctorate</b>	شهادة الدكتوراه
diploma	<b>either a document showing that someone has completed a course of study</b>	شهادة الدبلوم
online distance learning	<b>teaching system carried out remotely</b>	التعلم عن بعد
enrol	<b>to join a school, university or course</b>	يسجل
marketing	<b>the study of selling products</b>	تسويق

extensively	cover or affect a large area	ممتد
machinery	machines, especially large ones	آلية
corporate	a big company or a group of companies acting together as a single organization	تضامن وشراكة
sales pitch	a presentation made by someone who is trying to sell a product	عرض ترويجي /
target market	people who are identified as possible customers	السوق المستهدف
age group	a set of people of similar age	مجموعه من نفس العمر
department store	a large shop that sells many different things	متجر كبير

### 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.

**Increasingly, prospects, global, proficiency, lifelong, abroad**

If you do a degree in Medicine or Law, you will find that your job (1) ..... are better than if you do a more general degree. However, language (2)..... is becoming (3)..... important for anyone who wants to travel or work (4)..... for a large (5)..... company or organisation. Remember, it's never too late to study or change career direction. Studying is a (6)..... activity – you're never too old to start!

**ANSWERS : 1. prospects 2. proficiency 3. increasingly 4. abroad 5. global 6. lifelong**

2.

**compulsory, contradictory, developed nation, tuition, optional, fluently**

1. A **wealthy country** is a country that's economically and socially advanced. ....
2. Is Maths a **subject that you have to do**? .....
3. You don't have to stay after school for the chess club – it's **your choice**. ....
4. Do you have music **lessons** at the weekend? .....
5. Those statements are **on different sides of the argument** .....

**ANSWERS : 1. developed nation 2. compulsory 3. optional 4. tuition 5. contradictory .**

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3.

**Banking and Finance, Linguistics, Fine Arts ,History, Physics, Law**

1. You should study \_\_\_\_\_ if you're interested in learning about the legal system. I studied it because I wanted to help people, and now I have a great job in an office.
2. Studying \_\_\_\_\_ lets me focus on my love of language in an analytical way. It has introduced me to ideas about language that I never thought of before.
3. Maths has always been my strongest subject, and I feel that by studying \_\_\_\_\_ I can use my strengths to solve practical problems.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a subject that I've always been interested in. Learning about ancient and modern civilisations is fascinating. Studying it at a higher level means really understanding how different cultures interacted in the past.
5. Economics and the global market have always interested me, but I wanted to study a subject with a clear career path, so I chose \_\_\_\_\_. After I graduate, I want to begin a career in investment.

**ANSWERS : 1. Law 2. Linguistics 3. Physics 4. History 5 . Banking and Finance**

4.

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

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

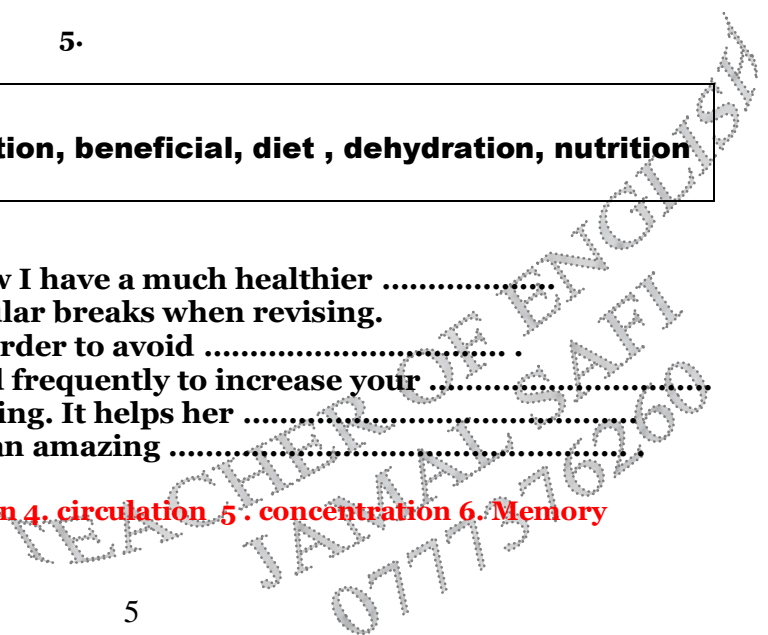
**ANSWERS : 1.get cold feet 2. get it off your chest 3. have a head for figures 4. keep your chin up 5 . play it by ear .**

5.

**circulation, memory, concentration, beneficial, diet , dehydration, nutrition**

1. I used to eat too much junk food, but now I have a much healthier .....
2. It's ..... to take regular breaks when revising.
3. It's important to drink a lot of water in order to avoid .....
4. Don't sit still for too long – move around frequently to increase your .....
5. Zainab listens to music while she's working. It helps her .....
6. Adnan never forgets anything! He's got an amazing .....

**ANSWERS : 1. diet 2. beneficial 3. dehydration 4. circulation 5 . concentration 6. Memory**



6.

**do exercise , do a subject , draw up a timetable ,  
make a start, take a break, make a difference**

1. If you want to lose weight, you should ..... every day.
2. The deadline is tomorrow, and you haven't done anything yet! You really must.....
3. If you send money to charity, you will ..... to a lot of lives.
4. You look tired. Why don't you .....
5. I need to organise my time better. I think I'll .....

**ANSWERS : 1. do exercise 2. make a start 3. make a difference 4. take a break 5 . draw up a timetable**

7.

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

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

**ANSWERS : 1. make a mistake 2. cause offence 3. make a small talk 4. Join company 5. shake hands.  
6. ask questions 7. earn respect**

8.

**compromise, conflict, negotiate, patient, prepared, previous, track record**

1. When you talk about business and try to do a deal, you \_\_\_\_\_.
2. When you are ready for something, you are \_\_\_\_\_ for it.
3. When you can prove that you have experience, you have a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. When two sides disagree and argue, there is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. When each side changes their position a little so that they can agree, they have managed to \_\_\_\_\_.
6. When you stay calm and take your time, you are being \_\_\_\_\_.

**ANSWERS : 1. negotiate 2. prepared 3. track record 4. conflict 5. compromise 6. patient**

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**work experience, undergraduate, tailor-made, small talk ,tuition**

1. You need to get a lot of ..... if you want to progress in your chosen career.
2. If you would like to learn to play the oud, you can get private .....
3. At the beginning of a business meeting, it is normal to make a ..... so that everyone feels comfortable.
4. Some universities offer ..... courses that are able to suit individual needs.
5. After doing a..... degree, a number of students decide to continue their studies and do a Master's degree or a PhD.

**ANSWERS : 1. work experience 2. tuition 3. small talk 4. tailor- made 5. undergraduate**

**seminars, optional, proficiency, postgraduate ,an internship**

1. You can choose to do ..... at a company before settling on a certain career.
2. If you keep working hard to improve your English, you will reach a level of ..... in a few years.
3. Keen university students who are doing their first degree can go on to study ..... degrees.
4. In many schools, studying a foreign language is ....., but it is often a good idea to continue learning a second language.
5. Most university teaching is done in groups, called ....., in which all students discuss the subject freely.

**ANSWERS : 1. an internship 2. proficiency 3. postgraduate 4. optional 5. seminars**

( اسئلة وزارة سابقة )

**vocational, optional, a small talk, join ,work experience**

1. Finding work can be challenging for graduates who don't have any .....
2. Saleem began the meeting by making ..... about his interesting experience in Egypt.
3. Would you prefer to do an academic or .....course when you finish school ?
4. Rashed has applied to ..... the company where his father works.

**ANSWERS : 1. work experience 2. a small talk 3. vocational 4. join**

\*ادرس الجداول التالية :

UNIT SIX			
<b>academic</b>	أكاديمية	<b>pioneering</b>	ريادي
<b>compulsory</b>	إجباري	<b>proficiency</b>	جودة/ مهارة
<b>contradictory</b>	متناقض	<b>psychology</b>	علم النفس
<b>developed nation</b>	امة متطورة	<b>qualifications</b>	مؤهلات
<b>fluently</b>	بطلاقة	<b>undertake</b>	يلتزم/ يتعهد
<b>drop ( course )</b>	يسقط مادة	<b>sociology</b>	علم الاجتماع



<b>economics</b>	علم الاقتصاد	<b>colloquial</b>	عامي / دارج
<b>engineering</b>	هندسة	<b>tutorials</b>	دروس خصوصية
<b>enrol</b>	يسجل	<b>business management</b>	إدارة أعمال
<b>lifelong</b>	مدى الحياة	<b>linguistics</b>	علم اللغويات
<b>agriculture</b>	الزراعة	<b>halls of residence</b>	سكن الجامعة
<b>Astrophysics</b>	الفيزياء الفلكية	<b>motive</b>	حافز
<b>minority</b>	الأقلية	<b>tuition</b>	التعليم في مجموعات صغيرة
<b>debts</b>	ديون	<b>optional</b>	اختياري
<b>fees</b>	أجور / رسوم	<b>marketing</b>	تسويق
<b>financial</b>	أمور مالية	<b>pharmacy</b>	صيدلية

### UNIT SEVEN

<b>career advisor</b>	مرشد مهني	<b>post graduate</b>	خريج
<b>circulation</b>	الدورة الدموية	<b>public university</b>	جامعة حكومية
<b>concentration</b>	تركيز	<b>private university</b>	جامعة خاصة
<b>dehydration</b>	جفاف	<b>undergraduate</b>	طالب جامعي
<b>diet</b>	نظام غذائي	<b>vocational</b>	مهني/ حرفي
<b>diploma</b>	شهادة الدبلوم	<b>simulator</b>	محاكي / مشابه
<b>Master's degree</b>	شهادة الماجستير	<b>utterance</b>	كلام / حديث / قول / تعبير
<b>memory</b>	الذاكرة	<b>online distance learning</b>	التعلم عن بعد عبر الانترنت
<b>multitask</b>	متعدد الوظائف	<b>immerse</b>	ينهمك / ينشغل بشكل كبير في عمل ما
<b>multilingual</b>	متعدد اللغات	<b>tailor made</b>	مصمم خصيصا/ وافي الشروط
<b>nutrition</b>	التغذية	<b>mother tongue</b>	اللغة الام
<b>PhD</b>	شهادة الدكتوراه	<b>prospects</b>	مفاهيم

### UNIT NINE

<b>do a deal</b>	عقد صفقة أو اتفاق	<b>evolve</b>	يطور
<b>tell a joke</b>	يمزح	<b>negotiate</b>	يفاوض
<b>agreement</b>	اتفاق	<b>track record</b>	سجل الاداء/ الانجاز
<b>dominate</b>	يسيطر على	<b>goods</b>	بضائع
<b>export</b>	يصدر	<b>pharmaceuticals</b>	شركات الصناعات الدوائية
<b>extraction</b>	استخراج	<b>qualifications</b>	مؤهلات
<b>Gross Domestic Products</b>	الناتج المحلي	<b>marketing</b>	تسويق
<b>import</b>	يستورد	<b>sales pitch</b>	ترويج للسلع/ عرض تسويقي
<b>reserve</b>	مخزون	<b>target market</b>	السوق المستهدف
<b>fertiliser</b>	سماد	<b>age group</b>	مجموعه من نفس العمر
<b>knitwear</b>	ملابس صوفية ( محبوكة بالصنارة )	<b>department store</b>	متجر كبير
<b>minerals</b>	معادن	<b>package holiday</b>	اجازة مغطاة التكاليف
<b>extensively</b>	ممتد	<b>replicate</b>	عمل نسخة مطابقة
<b>machinery</b>	آلية	<b>corporate</b>	تضامن وشراكة
<b>domestic</b>	محلي		

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

**Body Idioms**

get it off (your) chest	<b>to tell someone about something that has been worrying you</b>	الاعتراف بما يقلقك / تشتكي همومك لأحدهم
get cold feet	to lose your confidence in something at the last minute	رفض الاستمرار بسبب الخوف من شيء / أن تفقد الثقة بالنفس في اللحظة الأخيرة
keep your chin up	<b>to remain cheerful in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement</b>	الشعور بالتفاؤل في الظروف الصعبة
play it by ear	<b>to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops</b>	تقرر بسرعة كيف تتعامل مع موقف حسب تطوره
have a head for figures	<b>to have a natural mental ability for math / numbers</b>	امتلاك القدرات العقلية في الرياضيات و الأرقام
put (my) back into it	<b>to put a lot of effort into something / tried extremely hard</b>	يبذل قصارى الجهد لعمل ما / متعب , شاق

( اسئلة وزارة سابقة )

- Majed is too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that he will lose his confidence at the last minute .  
- Replace the underlined phrase with the correct body idiom .
- I'm not sure if it will be warm enough to have a barbecue . We will have to keep our chin up .  
- Replace the underlined misused body idiom with the correct one
- I don't think I'd be a very good accountant. I don't really have a head for figures .  
- What does the underlined body idiom mean ?

**ANSWERS :** 1. **get cold feet** 2. **play it by ear** 3. **to have a natural mental ability for math / numbers**

**Collocations**

<b>do exercise</b>	<b>keep fit</b>	يتمرن / يتدرب
<b>do a subject</b>	<b>study</b>	يدرس
<b>draw up a timetable</b>	<b>write a schedule</b>	اعداد جدول مواعيد
<b>make a start</b>	<b>begin</b>	يبدأ بداية جديدة
<b>take a break</b>	<b>relax</b>	يأخذ استراحة

( اسئلة وزارة سابقة )

- If you send money to charity , you will do exercise to a lot of lives.  
- Replace the underlined misused collocation with the correct one .
- You look tired. Why don't you take a break ?  
- What does the underlined collocation mean ?
1. If you want to lose weight, you should keep fit every day.  
- Replace the underlined phrase with the correct collocation that has the same meaning .

**ANSWERS :** 1. **make a difference** 2. **relax** 3. **do exercise**

## Phrasal Verbs

<b>draw up</b>	<b>to prepare a document</b>	يعد / يكتب
<b>look at</b>	<b>to examine something closely</b>	ينظر بتمعن
<b>work out</b>	<b>to understand / to find the answer to something</b>	يفهم / يستنتج
<b>getting up</b>	<b>to rise to a standing position</b>	ينهض / يقف
<b>listening to</b>	<b>to take notice</b>	يستمع الى
<b>switch between</b>	<b>to change</b>	يغير / يبدل
<b>stand out</b>	<b>to be much better than other similar people or things</b>	يقاوم

- Multilingual people are able switch easily between different tasks.  
What does the underlined phrasal verb mean? .....
- I can't understand what to do .  
Replace the underlined verb with the correct phrasal verb . .....

**ANSWERS : 1. change 2. work out**

## Collocations

make a mistake	يرتكب خطأ
make small talk	يقدم حديثاً قصيراً
cause offence	يسبب استياء / يضايق
earn respect	يكسب احترام
join a company	ينضم الى شركة
shake hands	يصافح
ask questions	يطرح اسئلة

- In business, when you meet someone for the first time, it's polite to cause offence .
- Replace the underlined misused collocation with the correct one . .....

**ANSWER : shake hands**

## verb Phrases

be able to answer detailed questions	to have the ability to understand questions and respond to them	القدرة على اجابة الاسئلة بكافة تفاصيلها
eat out	eat away from home	ياكل في الخارج
give a business card	to give someone a card that shows a business person's name, position and contact details	إعطاء بطاقة أعمال (بطاقة تعريفية بالشخص)
make a small talk	to have an informal chat with someone	عمل محادثة (كلمة) غير رسمية

- Before the serious discussion starts, we always make a small talk; it's often about the weather!  
What does the underlined verb phrase mean ?

**ANSWER : to have an informal chat with someone.**

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## DERIVATION

### 1. NOUN : يشتق الاسم اذا كان الفراغ مسبوqa بالمؤشرات التالية

1. بعد الأدوات ( a , an , the ) .
2. بعد صفات الملكية ( my , our , your , his , her , their , its ) .
3. بعد صفات الإشارة ( this , that , these , those ) .
4. بعد محددات الكمية ( much , little , a little , few , a few , only , every , other , all , no any , many , one , two , three , four .....etc )
5. قبل و بعد ( of ) و قبل و يعد ( 's ) الملكية .
6. بعد ( more ) بشرط أن لا تكون مسبوقة بأحد أفعال ( be ) .
7. بعد حروف الجر ( in , of , on , between , from , under , with , for , at ...etc ) .

### 2. ADJECTIVE : تشتق الصفة اذا كان الفراغ مسبوqa بالمؤشرات التالية

1. بين as ( adjective ) as / as..... as
2. بعد المحددات و المؤكدات و الظروف مثل : ( very , so , too , quite , well )
3. بعد أفعال مثل : ( get , become , grow , look , seem , appear , feel , found )
4. بعد ( most / more ) وخاصة بين ( more ) و ( than ) بشرط أن تكون ( more ) مسبوقة بأحد أفعال ( be )
5. بعد أفعال ( be ) بشرط أن تكون أفعالا رئيسية و ليست مساعدة.

### 3. VERB : يشتق الفعل اذا كان الفراغ مسبوqa بالمؤشرات التالية

1. بعد to المصدرية . ( to- infinitive )
2. بعد أفعال ( modals ) يأتي فعل أساسي ( base form ) .
3. بعد أفعال ( do ) عند تكوين سؤال او جملة منفية المضارع البسيط او الماضي البسيط
4. بعد الفاعل سواء كان اسم او ضمير .

### 4. ADVERB : يشتق الظرف اذا كان الفراغ مسبوqa بالمؤشرات التالية

1. أول الجملة و قبل فاصلة , , :.....
2. في نهاية الجملة بشرط أن يقع الفراغ بعد اسم أو ضمير أو فعل.
3. كمادة معترضة في الأحوال التالية : - بين احد أفعال (be) و صفة - بين الفاعل ( اسم / ضمير ) و الفعل .

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

- إذا جاء الفراغ :
- في بداية الجملة و متبوعا بفاصلة فانه يحتاج لظرف .
  - في بداية الجملة و متبوعا باسم فانه يحتاج لصفة .
  - في بداية الجملة و متبوعا بفعل فانه يحتاج لاسم .
  - في نهاية الجملة مسبوqa باسم و فعل فانه يحتاج لظرف
  - محصورا بين فعلين فانه يحتاج لظرف

- إذا خلت الكلمة من أي لاحقة من لواحق الاسم أو الصفة أو الظرف فهي غالبًا ما تكون فعل .  
 إذا كان الفراغ مسبقًا 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 )**

**Noun Suffixes : لواحق الأسماء :**

ion	production	ity	authority
ness	illness	y	archaeology
tude	attitude	age	shortage
ice	notice	or	inventor
ism	tourism	ce	influen <del>n</del> ce
ment	government	ist	archaeologist
ess	princess	ship	friendship
ure	pressure	dom	kingdom
er	teacher	ing	weaving

**Adjective Suffixes : لواحق الصفات :**

ible	responsible	ous	dangerous
ful	beautiful	ory	satisfactory
ent	different	ing	interesting
less	careless	ed	interested
able	bearable	ant	important
ic	mathematic	an	American
ary	revolutionary	ive	creative
ect	perfect	al	social

**Verb Suffixes : لواحق الفعل :**

fy	qualify	ieve	believe
ize	civilize	en	strengthen
ate	compensate	ide	provide

**Adverb Suffixes : لواحق الظرف :**

ly	slowly
----	--------

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

- In hot weather our bodies are in danger of .....  
( **dehydrate dehydration , dehydrated** )
- In the exam, you can keep calm by breathing ..... and thinking positively.  
( **deep, depth , deeply** )
- The graduation ceremony was a very ..... occasion for everyone.  
( **memorable ,memory, memorise** )
- It is important to give young people the ..... so that they can help themselves.  
( **know , knowledge , knowledgeable** )
- My father often talks about what he did in his .....  
( **young, youth, youthful** )
- We should always be ready to listen to good .....  
( **advise , advisable , advice** )
- If you work hard, I'm sure you will .....  
( **success , successful , succeed** )
- How quickly does blood .....round the body?  
( **circulation, circulated , circulate** )
- Before an exam, you must .....everything you've learnt.  
( **revise , revision , revised** )

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10. 2. It's amazing to watch the.....of a baby in the first year of life.  
( **develop , developmental , development** )
11. Is one side of the brain more..... than the other?  
( **dominate , dominance , dominant** )
12. Nuts contain useful ..... such as oils and fats.  
( **nutrients , nutritious , nutrition** )
13. You should be .....to get the new job.  
( **qualify , qualified , qualification** )
14. One of the most important things that we give our children is a good .....  
( **education , educational , educationally** )
15. It is .....important to study English hard .  
( **particular , particularly , particularity** )
16. It is .....issue .You should try to solve it .  
( **critic , critical , criticism** )
17. Congratulations ! Not many people ..... such high marks.  
( **achieve , achievement , achievable** )
18. Maha shows great ..... for her new job as a lawyer in the court . ( اسئلة وزارة سابقة )  
( **enthusiasm , enthusiastic , enthusiastically** )
19. Our nation team is now well- ..... for the second round of the champion.  
( **qualify , qualification , qualified** )
20. With children it is important to ..... the right balance between love and discipline.  
( **achieve , achieved , achievable** )
21. Kareem wasn't able to speak Spanish ..... till he was nearly seven years old.  
( **fluently , fluent , fluency** )
22. Would you like to do an ..... or vocational course if you have a chance?  
( **academise , academic , academically** )
23. Rami closed his eyes and tried to .....  
( **concentrate , concentration , concentrating** )
24. Many doctors believe that ..... supports brain development.  
( **repeat , repetition , repeated** )
25. Your mail has been ..... sent.  
( **success , successfully , successful** )
26. Doctors ..... a balanced diet for a good health.  
( **recommend , recommending , recommendation** )
27. Make sure that the necessary arrangements are made in order to ..... an event or activity.  
( **organise , organisation , organised** )
28. I enjoy reading stories about ..... people.  
( **successful , succeed , successfully** )
29. Employees are frequently hired on the ..... of a friend in the company.  
( **recommend , recommendation , recommended** )
30. The prices of certain items are not ..... in some shops.  
( **negotiate , negotiable , negotiably** )

**ANSWERS :** 1. dehydration 2. deeply 3. memorable 4. knowledge 5. youth 6. advice 7. succeed  
 8. circulate 9. revise 10. development 11. dominant 12. nutrients 13. qualified  
 14. education 15. particularly 16. critical 17. achieve 18. enthusiasm  
 19. qualified 20. achieve 21. fluently 22. academic 23. concentrate 24. repetition  
 25. successfully 26. recommend 27. organise 28. successful 29. recommendation  
 30. negotiable

## GRAMMAR

### Quantifiers to make comparisons

Monosyllabic adjectives ( الصفات أحادية المقطع ) are compared with **-er+ than, the + -est**

\* London is..... **than** Vienna. ( **big** )

\*The Mississippi is **the** .....**river** in the USA . ( **long** )

Disyllabic adjectives ( الصفات ثنائية المقطع ) ending with[ **y, er, ow**] are compared with **-er, -est**.

\* Which is **the** .....**exercise**? ( **easy** )

All the other adjectives and adverbs are compared with **more/less, the most/the least** .

\* Do you think Geography is ..... interesting **than** History, or ..... interesting?

\* Which subjects are ..... popular, and which are ..... popular?

**COMPARATIVE : er , more , less than / SUPERLATIVE :the , est , most , least**

**as+adjective / adverb +as**

يستخدم هذا التركيب للتعبير عن المقارنة المتساوية

\*Is Maths **as popular as** Science?

\*Mahmoud works **as hard as** his brother.

**(not ) as+adjective / adverb +as**

للتعبير عن عدم المساواة نستخدم **Not** قبل هذا التركيب

\*I can **not run as fast as** you.

\*This test was **not as difficult as** the last one.

**as + many + (noun) + as**

يستخدم هذا التركيب للمقارنة المتساوية مع الأسماء المعدودة

\* You know as ..... **friends** as I do.

**(not ) as + many + (noun) + as**

يستخدم هذا التركيب للمقارنة غير المتساوية مع الأسماء المعدودة

\*There are not as ..... **people** in our class as in yours.

**as + much + (noun) + as**

يستخدم هذا التركيب للمقارنة المتساوية مع الأسماء غير المعدودة

\*He's had as ..... **success** as his brother has.

**(not ) as + much + (noun) + as**

يستخدم هذا التركيب للمقارنة غير المتساوية مع الأسماء غير المعدودة

\* I don't eat as..... **fast food** as my brother does.

1. I am not interested in football as ..... as you . ( اسئلة وزارة سابقة )

( many , more , much , less )

2. They want to interview as ..... candidates as possible for the new position.

( much , many , the most , more )

**ANSWERS : 1. much 2. many**

### Irregular forms

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
well / good	better than	the best
bad / ill	worse than	the worst
much / many	more than	the most
much / many	more than	the most
many	fewer than	the fewest
much	less than	the least

### OPPOSITE FORMS

longer than	shorter than		the longest	the shortest
later than	earlier than		the latest	the earliest
bigger than	smaller than		the biggest	the smallest
easier than	more difficult than		the easiest	the most difficult
cheaper than	more expensive than		the cheapest	the most difficult
better than	worse than		the best	the worst
more than	less than		the most	the least
older than	younger than		the oldest	the youngest
taller than	shorter than		the tallest	the shortest
thinner than	fatter than		the thinnest	the fattest
poorer than	richer than		the poorest	the richest

### SAME MEANING FORMS

less expensive than	cheaper than		the least expensive	the cheapest
less difficult	easier than		the least difficult	the easiest
less dangerous	Safer than		the least dangerous	the safest

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طرق الحل  
( Rewrite )

1. عكس الصفة

**Noun / pronoun(1 ) + verb + short adj +er + than + noun / pronoun (2 )**  
**Noun / pronoun (2 )+ verb + opposite short adj +er + than + noun / pronoun (1 )**

- London is **bigger than** Vienna .

**Vienna** .....

**Noun / pronoun(1 ) + verb + more/less +long adj + than + noun / pronoun (2 )**

**Noun / pronoun(2 ) + verb + more/less +long adj + than + noun / pronoun (1 )**

- Geography is **more interesting than** History

**History** .....

2. التحويل من as .....as الى than

**Noun/ pronoun (1 ) +not + verb + as + long adj +as + noun / pronoun (2 )**

**a. Noun/ pronoun (2 ) + verb + more + long adj +than + noun / pronoun (1 )**

**b. Noun/ pronoun (1 ) + verb + less + long adj +than + noun / pronoun (2 )**

- Maths isn't **as popular as** Science.

**a. Science** .....

**b. Maths** .....

**Noun/ pronoun (1 ) +not + verb + as + short adj +as + noun / pronoun (2 )**

**a. Noun/ pronoun (2 ) + verb + short adj +er +than + noun / pronoun (1 )**

**b. Noun/ pronoun (1 ) + verb + opposite short adj +than + noun / pronoun (2 )**

- Zain isn't as tall as Farah.

**a. Farah** .....

**b. Zain** .....

3. التحويل من neither ..... nor الى than

**Neither + noun +nor +noun (1 ) +verb +as +adj+ as + noun (2 )**

**a.- Noun (2 ) + verb + more +long adj +than + noun and noun (1 ) .**

- Neither French nor English is as difficult as Chinese.

**Chinese** .....

**b.- Noun (2 ) + verb + short adj + +er + than + noun and noun (1 ) .**

- Neither Rana nor Rania is as tall as Rahaf.

**Rahaf** .....

4. صيغة تفضيل لها نفس المعنى

**The most / least + long adj +** بقية الجملة

**The + short adj + est +** بقية الجملة

**The + similar meaning adj +** بقية الجملة

The cheapest thing on the menu is orange juice.

**The least** .....

5. التحويل من than الى as ..... as

a. Noun / pronoun(1 ) + verb + short adj +er + than + noun / pronoun (2 )

Noun / pronoun(2 ) + (not) + verb + as+ adj + as + noun / pronoun (1 )

- Ali is taller than Fares .

Fares .....

b. Noun / pronoun(1 ) + verb + more / less / long adj + than + noun / pronoun (2 )

Noun / pronoun (2 ) + (not) verb + as much / many + long adj + as + noun / pronoun

(1 )

- Gold is more expensive than silver.

Silver .....

1. Neither Maths nor Science is as popular as English. ( اسئلة وزارة سابقة )

English .....

2. Jordanian children start school a year later than English children.

English children .....

3. Studying Physics isn't as popular as studying Biology in Britain.

Studying Biology .....

4. The electronic newspapers are not as acceptable as ordinary ones .

The ordinary newspapers .....

5. The new shoes are not as comfortable as my old ones.

My old shoes .....

6. Manar is not as active as Khaleda.

Khaleda .....

7. Silver is not as precious as gold .

Gold .....

8. Reading a novel is not as interesting as watching a movie.

Watching a movie .....

9. Learning Chinese is more difficult than learning English.

Learning English .....

**ANSWERS :** 1. is more popular than Maths and Science 2. English children start school a year earlier than Jordanian children. 3. Is more popular than studying Physics in Britain.

4. are more acceptable than the electronic ones. 5. are more comfortable than the new ones.

6. is more active than Manar 7. Is more precious than silver 8. Is more interesting than reading a novel 9. Is less difficult than learning Chinese.

### Indirect( embedded / impersonal ) questions

• We can begin impersonal questions with :

-Could you tell me ...;

هل لكأن تخبرني

-Do you know ...;هل تعلم;

-Do / would you mind telling me ...;هل تمانع / هل تسمح أن تخبرني;

-I wonder if you could explain ...;اتساءل فيما إذا لك ان تشرح;

-Could you explain ...;هل لك كان تشرح;

- Would you happen to know ...;هل سبق وأن عرفت;

## 1.Wh – questions ( الأسئلة الاستفسارية ) :

– هي الأسئلة التي تبدأ بكلمات تبدأ بـ ( h ) أو ( wh ) مثل ( when , where , what , how , which , why , who ) الخطوات

1. اختيار شبه جملة تحويلية مناسبة 2. أداة السؤال 3. الفاعل 4. الفعل 5. تكملة ما تبقى من الجملة 6. إشارة السؤال ؟  
في جميع حالات أسئلة ( Wh ) نكتب أداة السؤال و ما بعدها حتى نصل للفعل المساعد . ثم نكمل بقية الخطوات.

• Why is he unhappy ?

Could you explain .....

• How long has she been studying English ?

Do you know .....

## 2. Yes / No questions ( أسئلة نعم / لا )

الخطوات :

1. اكتب اختيار شبه جملة تحويلية مناسبة 2. whether / if 3. الفاعل 4. الفعل 5. تكملة ما تبقى من الجملة 6. إشارة السؤال ؟

Has the football match begun?

Do you mind telling me .....

2. Is there a postbox near here , please?

Do you know .....

## التعامل مع أفعال ( do )

\* أفعال ( do ) . : تدل على زمن الفعل الذي يليها ولا تظهر عند التحويل كما يلي

do	( الفعل الرئيسي )	( تحذف )	base verb
does	( الفعل الرئيسي )	( تحذف )	base verb + s / es
did	( الفعل الرئيسي )	( تحذف )	simple past ( v 2 )

Does Sam live in London ?

Could you tell me .....

Why do they look happy ?

Do you mind telling me .....

How did you solve this puzzle ?

Could you explain .....

: إذا احتوت الجملة على ملاحظة **don't / doesn't / didn't** فإنها لا تحذف بحيث نعكس بينها وبين الفاعل عند الحل

Why didn't Joory come to the party yesterday ?

Do you know .....

ملاحظة هامة : العبارات التالية : ( would you mind / do you mind ) يتبعها عادة **telling me** لكن إذا لم يتبعها شيء في بداية جملة الحل نقوم بما يلي

\*\* إذا كانت الجملة على شكل سؤال ( Yes / No ) ( أو جملة أمرية ) يضاف للفعل الرئيسي **ing** لتحويله إلى اسم مصدر مع حذف جميع ما قبله

Can you lend me your book ?

Do you mind .....

Open the door.

Would you mind .....

\*\* إذا كانت الجملة على شكل سؤال ( wh ) يبدأ بـ ( Why ) نستخدم اسم مصدر يفيد التفسير مثل ( explaining )

Why do many people move abroad ?

Do you mind .....

1. How can I get to Queen Alia Airport by public transport?  
**Could you tell me .....**?
2. Are students allowed to navigate the Internet during the open exam?  
**Do you know.....**?
3. Is there a connection between the amount of TV people watch and how fit they are?  
**Do you know.....** ?
4. What can't we bring onto the plane?  
**Could you tell me .....**?
5. How can I fix this smart phone ?  
**Could you tell me .....**?
6. How much sleep do teenagers of our age need ?  
**Could you tell me .....**?
7. Did she attend the meeting yesterday?  
**Could you tell me .....**?
8. How much does the cotton shirt cost ?  
**Could you tell me .....**?
9. Does the bell ring at eight or half past eight ?  
**Do you know.....**
10. What should I do on the day before the meeting ?  
**Could you tell me .....**?

- ANSWERS :**
1. how I can get to Queen Alia Airport by public transport?
  2. if students are allowed to navigate the Internet during the open exam?
  3. if there is a connection between the amount of TV people watch and how fit they are?
  4. what we can't bring onto the plane?
  5. how I can fix this smart phone ?
  6. how much sleep teenagers of our age need ?
  7. if she attended the meeting yesterday?
  8. how much the cotton shirt costs ?
  9. if / whether the bell rings at eight or half past eight ?
  10. what I should do on the day before the meeting ?

### impersonal passive

- We can use the impersonal passive with **say, think, claim, prove, know, believe, expect, presume, find, assume, consider, suppose, hope, report and suggest.**

طريقة الحل الأولى:

1. **It** في بداية الجملة

2. فعل مناسب من أفعال (Be) : (is / was/ been) حسب زمن الجملة.

3. تحويل الفعل المستخدم إلى التصريف الثالث مثل :

say	→	said / think	→	thought / claim	→	claimed
prove	→	proved / know	→	known / believe	→	believed
expect	→	expected / presume	→	presumed / find	→	found
consider	→	considered / suppose	→	supposed / hope	→	hoped
report	→	reported / suggest	→	suggested / assume	→	assumed

4. اكتب **that** إذا كانت غير معطاة 5. كتابة جملة المبني للمعلوم

- People think that it is useful to do exercise daily .

It .....

Scientists have proved that social media has affected our lives.

It .....

التحويل العكسي :

- It is thought that the Internet is a double –edged weapon.

People .....

احذف **it** و فعل **be**, حول الفعل بعدها الى التصريف المناسب, اكتب **that** اذا كانت غير معطاة ثم ما تبقى من الجملة الاصلية

طريقة الحل الثانية :

1. كتابة الفاعل الذي يأتي بعد **that** في بداية الجملة .

2. فعل مناسب من أفعال ( **Be** ) : ( **is / was / are/ were / been** ) حسب زمن الجملة.

3. تحويل الفعل المستخدم إلى التصريف الثالث مثل :

**say** → **said** / **think** → **thought** / **claim** → **claimed**  
**prove** → **proved** / **know** → **known** / **believe** → **believed**  
**expect** → **expected** / **presume** → **presumed** / **find** → **found**  
**consider** → **considered** / **suppose** → **supposed** / **hope** → **hoped**  
**report** → **reported** / **suggest** → **suggested** / **assume** → **assumed**

4. حذف **that** ان وجدت وكتابة **to** مكانها ثم تحويل الفعل إلى مجرد

5. جملة المبني للمعلوم

- People believe that eating almonds reduces the risk of heart disease.

Eating almonds .....

-They claim that the Internet has made their lives easier.

The Internet .....

- Doctors say that young people need eight hours of sleep daily.

Young people .....

ازمنة التحويل بالطريقة الثانية :

- is , am , are = be / was , were = have been / base , base +s,es = base  
- have , has = have / modal + base = base / v2 = have + v3  
- had + v3 = have had / had = have had .

\*\* عند استخدام الطريقة الثانية في الحل اذا كانت الجملة منفية , عند الحل نستخدم الطريقة التالية : ( **not to** )

People believe that students don't prefer studying for long hours.

Students are believed **not to prefer** studying for long hours.

التحويل العكسي :

Eating almond is believed to reduce the risk of heart diseases

- People .....

احذف فعل **be** , حول الفعل **believed** الى التصريف المناسب , استبدل **to** بـ **that** , تاكد من الزمن المناسب للفعل بعدها ثم اكمل ما تبقى من الجملة الاصلية.

1. People believe that eating almonds reduces the risk of heart disease.  
**Eating almonds** .....
2. They assumed that the last Olympic Games were a great success.  
**It** .....
3. Experts have proved that eating fresh vegetables is good for the stomach.  
**Eating fresh vegetables** .....
4. Linguists have proved that learning some languages is helpful for the learners .  
**Learning some languages** .....
5. Linguists believe that learning a foreign language increases the awareness of the way the language works.  
**It is believed** .....
6. Teachers believe that working in groups improves students' awareness.  
**Working in groups** .....
7. My teacher says that English clubs are essential for learning English well.  
**English clubs** .....
8. People believe that the heavy rainfall caused the devastating of the dam  
**The heavy rainfall** .....
9. People think that success comes from hard work and learning from failure.  
**Success** .....
10. Doing regular exercise is believed to reduce the risk of heart disease.  
**People believe that** .....

**ANSWERS :** 1. Is believed to reduce the risk of heart disease.

2. was assumed that the last Olympic Games were a great success.

3. has been proved to be good for the stomach.

4. has been proved to be helpful for the learners.

5. that learning a foreign language increases the awareness of the way the language works.

6. is believed to improve student's awareness.

7. is said to be essential for learning English well.

8. is believed to have caused the devastating of the dam .

9. is thought to come from the hard work and learning from failure.

10. doing regular exercise reduces the risk of heart disease.

## Unreal past forms for past regrets

عند إعادة كتابة جملة **If only / wish** يكون المطلوب تحويل صيغ المضارع البسيط إلى ماضي بسيط و الماضي البسيط إلى ماضي تام مع إثبات الجملة إذا كانت منفية و نفيها إذا كانت مثبتة

### 1• wish or If only + V2

Simple present ( مثبت )  $\longrightarrow$  wish /If only + v2 ( منفي )  
 Simple present ( منفي )  $\longrightarrow$  wish +/If only + v2 ( مثبت )

( simple present  $\longrightarrow$  simple past )  
 base/ base +s,es  $\longrightarrow$  didn't + infinitive /have to, has to  $\longrightarrow$  didn't have to  
 is , are , am  $\longrightarrow$  weren't  
 isn't , aren't , am not  $\longrightarrow$  were / don't , doesn't + infinitive  $\longrightarrow$  v (2)

I **don't know** the answer.  
 I wish I ..... the answer.

### 2• wish or If only + Past Perfect

v2 ( مثبت ) wish /If only + hadn't + v3 ( منفي )  
 v2( منفي )  $\longrightarrow$  wish /If only + had + v3(مثبت)

( simple past  $\longrightarrow$  past perfect )  
 v2  $\longrightarrow$  hadn't +v3 / was, were  $\longrightarrow$  hadn't been  
 didn't + infinitive  $\longrightarrow$  had + v3 / wasn't , weren't  $\longrightarrow$  had been

I **didn't do** much work for my exam.  
 I wish I .....\_more work for my exam.  
 If only I .....more work for my exam.

**NOTE: We usually say I wish/If only + were.**

He **isn't** tall. He wishes he..... taller.  
 We **are not** old. If only we ..... older.

إذا وجد في الجملة عبارات تدل على الندم مثل \* ( **regret / Oh no !/ silly / sorry** ) فانها تحذف عند الحل

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

\*إذا وجد في الجملة الاصلية الفعل **forgot** فانها يحول عند الحل الى **hadn't forgotten**

Sultan **forgot** to do his science homework .  $\longrightarrow$  If only he ..... to do it .

\* إذا جاء بعد **regret** اسم مصدر **gerund** نحذف الـ **ing** و نحوله الى **Had +v3**

I **regret going** to bed late last night .  $\longrightarrow$  I wish I ..... late.  
 I wish I ..... earlier .



ملاحظة : اذا وجد في جملة الحل عكس الصفة الموجودة في الجملة الاصلية لا نقوم بنفي الجملة

It was **hot** to go to the beach yesterday. If only it ..... **cooler** . ( be )

**Should have + v3 = hadn't + verb 3 .**

**Sara should have studied hard . She failed the exam.**

**If only she .....**

ملاحظات هامة : في جميع حالات اعادة الكتابة يكون التركيز على جملة السبب مع حذف جملة النتيجة عند حل سؤال تعديل الفعل او الاختيار من متعدد نعتد على زمن الجملة الاولى على النحو التالي :

**Simple present** → **simple past**  
**Simple past** → **past perfect**

ما عدا الحالات التالية يكون الحل من مضارع بسيط الى ماضي تام مباشرة لان معنى الجملة يشير الى ان الفعل حصل في الماضي لكن نتيجته كانت في المضارع.

**Have / has +v3** → **had + v3**  
**Be + adj**  
**Adj**

**I feel ill . I wish I ..... many sweets . ( not /eat )**

( اسئلة وزارة سابقة )

1. Fares has lost his wallet . If only he ..... more careful.  
( has been , had been , have been , is )
2. I'm sorry I made you angry last night . I wish I ..... at you.  
( hadn't shouted , hasn't shouted , am not shouted , don't shout )
3. Zaid didn't know a bout Chinese culture . He wishes he ..... a book a bout it.  
( has read , reads , had read , have read )
4. I didn't wake up early and I missed the bus . I wish I ..... early .  
( wakes up , wake up , had woken up , have woken up )
5. I always have to get home early . I wish my parents ..... me stay out later.  
( lets , won't let , would let , will let )
6. Rami didn't play basketball very well. He wishes he ..... a professional player.  
( becomes , will become , becomes , had become )

**ANSWERS : 1. had been 2. hadn't shouted 3. had read 4. had woken up 5. would let 6. had become**

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

**Nader wishes .....**

2. I feel sorry I didn't see that special offer yesterday.

**If only .....**

3. Fareded feels sorry that he didn't take a holiday for a long time .

**He wishes .....**

4. Jamal didn't prepare well for the exams . He didn't get a good mark.

**If only .....**

5. Mahmoud didn't consult his advisor , so he felt sorry .

**He wishes he .....**



6. I regret speaking aloud in my class.

I wish I .....

7. I regret living abroad for a long time .

I wish I .....

8. I didn't do much work for my exams .

I wish .....

**ANSWERS :** 1. he had been more careful with his essay. 2. he had seen that special offer yesterday

3. he had taken a holiday for a long time. 4 he. Had prepared better for the exams.

5. had consulted his advisor. 6. Hadn't speaking aloud in my class .

7. hadn't lived abroad for a long time. 8. I had done more work for my exams .

**Question Number Three.**

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

- 1. I don't have much money . If only I ..... more (have)
- 2. Do you mind ----- why the sky sometimes looks red? (explain )
- 3. It is ..... that the earth was flat. (think)
- 4. I wish I had..... these shoes. They hurt my feet. ( not / buy )
- 5. I feel ill. I wish I ..... so many sweets! (not eat)
- 6. They had bad accident because they were careless . If only they ..... more careful. ( be )

**ANSWERS :** 1. had 2. explaining 3. thought 4. not bought 5. hadn't eaten 6. had been

**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.**

1. There aren't as many people in our class as in yours.

**There**.....

2. Where does the bus go from, please ?

**Could you tell me** .....from?

3. They say that dolphins are highly intelligent

**Dolphins** .....

4. I am sorry that I didn't read that book.

**I wish** ..... that book.

5. I regret going to bed late last night.

**I wish I**..... earlier.

6. People say that the brain is like a computer.

**It** ..... the brain is like a computer.

7. Where's the post office, please?

**Do you mind** ..... ?

8. They say that fish is good for the brain.

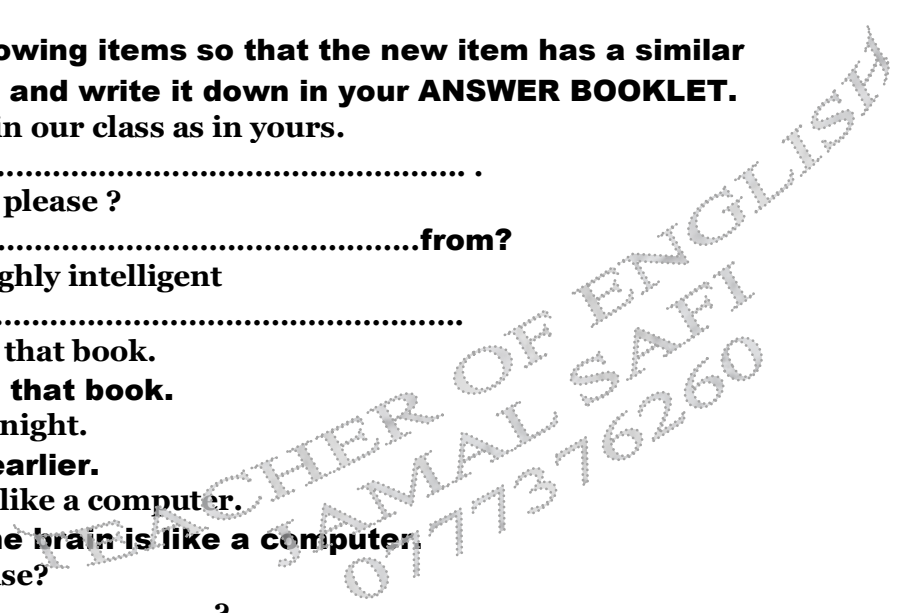
**Fish** .....

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

**The least** .....

10. Neither Dana nor Sara is as tall as Nour.

**Nour**.....



11. Maths is more popular than Science.  
**Science is** .....  
**Science isn't** .....
12. Portuguese children have to go to school for longer than Japanese children.  
**Japanese children** .....
13. Physics isn't as popular as Biology.  
**Physics** .....  
**Biology**.....
14. There's less information on the website than there is in the book.  
**There isn't** .....
15. I haven't got as much homework as my brother .  
**I have got** .....
16. British English is more difficult than American English .  
**American English** .....
17. Neither Sara nor Yasmeen is as accurate as Joory.  
**Joory** .....
18. I don't eat as much fast food as my brother does.  
**My brother eats** .....
19. People believe that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.  
**Solving puzzles** .....
20. Can you suggest a healthy breakfast ?  
**Would you mind** .....
21. It is believed that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills.  
**They** .....
22. The brain is said to be like a computer .  
**Scientists** .....

- ANSWERS :** 1. are fewer people in our class than in yours 2. where the bus goes  
3. are said to be highly intelligent 4. I had read 5. had gone 6 . is said that  
7. telling me where the post office is . 8. Is said to be good for the brain.  
9. least thing on the menu is orange juice 10. is taller than Dana and Sara.  
11. is less popular than Maths / as much popular as Maths.  
12. have to go to school for shorter than Portuguese children.  
13. is less popular than Biology. / is more popular than Physics.  
14. as much information on the website as there is in the book.  
15. less home work than my brother . 16. Is less difficult than British English .  
17. is more accurate than Sara and Yasmeen. 18. ore fast food than me  
19. is believed to keep the brain active.  
20. suggesting a healthy breakfast 21. Believe that language learning can also improve  
your decision-making skills. 22. say that the brain is like a computer

## Question Number Four

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

1. Neither Maths nor Science is ..... English.  
( more popular , less popular , as popular as )
2. Do you mind explaining -----the sky sometimes looks red?  
( why , when , where )
3. It is ..... that the earth was flat.  
( think , thought , thinks )
4. Jordan needs to import a lot of oil. If only it..... larger oil reserves.  
( has , had , had had )
5. There are ten years of free compulsory education in Jordan .  
The underlined word has :  
( four syllables , three syllables , five syllables )
6. If only I..... lost my ticket!  
( haven't , didn't , hadn't )
7. Rana forgot to do her science home work . She wishes she ..... to do it.  
( hasn't forgotten , hadn't forgotten , haven't forgotten )
8. Students don't like doing Music and Art as ..... as they like doing Maths.  
( much , many , more , less )
9. Today is ..... than yesterday.  
( hot , hotter , hottest , most hot )
10. My sister doesn't eat as ..... as I do  
( much , more , most , many )
11. I'm tired today because I went to bed ..... than usual last night.  
( late , later , latest , more late )
12. I didn't enjoy the book. In fact it was the ..... interesting story I've ever read.  
( least , more , less , much )
13. I haven't got as..... homework as my brother.  
( many , much , more , few )
14. There are not as ..... people in our class as in yours.  
( much , many , fewer , less )
15. prevention is ..... than cure .  
( best , better , good , well )
16. Ziad is not very good at basketball. He wishes he..... taller.  
( is / were / was )
17. I can't do this exercise. I wish I..... It.  
( understood / understand / understanding )
18. Mr Haddad does not understand the Chinese businessman. If only he ..... Chinese.  
( speak / spoke / had spoken )

**ANSWERS :** 1. as popular as 2. why 3. thought 4. had 5. four syllables 6. hadn't 7. hadn't forgotten  
8. much 9. hotter 10. much 11. later 12. least 13. much 14. many 15. better 16. were  
17. understood 18. spoke

## FUNCTIONS

INDICATORS	THE FUNCTION
Quantifiers (er+ than/ more , less +than )	comparison
Quantifiers (the + -est / the + most , least)	superlative
Quantifiers ( as+adjective / adverb +as )	equal comparison
Quantifiers(not ) as+adjective / adverb +as	unequal comparison
Indirect ( embedded / impersonal ) question	to ask questions in a polite, formal way
The impersonal passive	a formal way of reporting thoughts, saying, beliefs and opinions.
wish or <i>If only</i> + Past Perfect	to express regrets about the past.
wish or <i>If only</i> + V2	to express wishes about the present that are impossible or unlikely to happen.
<b>why don't you / could / If I were you..... Have you thought about ...? You should ..., no doubt about it. My main recommendation is that you ...</b>	<b>giving advice</b>
<b>Using pronouns</b>	<b>to link paragraphs or ideas</b>
<b>Using linking words (As / Since / Because/ because of / due to )</b>	<b>showing cause explain the reason for something.</b>
<b>Using linking words (therefore / so /as a result, / because of that, / consequently )</b>	<b>showing result explain the consequences of an action.</b>

( اسئلة وزارة سابقة )

**Study the following sentences and answer the question that follow .write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.**

1. We were caught in traffic, **therefore** we missed the start of the play

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

.....

2. We couldn't go to the stadium **since** there weren't any tickets left

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

.....

**ANSWERS : 1. showing result 2. showing cause**

### Pronunciation: Word stress

**Listen to the words in the box. How many syllables does each word have? In which syllable does the primary stress lie in the word? Check your answers in a dictionary.**

**secondary, compulsory , organisation , development,  
tuition, achievement academic, contradictory**

**secondary (4) compulsory (4) organisation (5) development (4) tuition (3) achievement (3) academic (4) contradictory (5)**

**Pronunciation: Intonation**

**Listen and repeat these questions. Which one shows puzzlement? Which one shows encouragement?**

- a. How can I get work experience without getting a job first?
- b. Before you find a full-time job, why don't you consider doing voluntary work?

**ANSWERS : 1. a. puzzlement b. encouragement**

**Question Number Five**

**A. EDITING:**

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

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

**ANSWERS : 1. believed 2. foreign 3. language 4. helps 5. books or magazines**

**B . GUIDED WRITING :**

**1. Read the information in the table below , and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET write two sentences comparing watching sports on TV with watching sports live . Use the appropriate comparative words such as: more, less, than .....etc.**

<b>Watching sports on TV</b>	<b>Watching sports live</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- exciting</li> <li>- comfortable and cheap</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- noisy</li> <li>-uncomfortable and expensive</li> </ul>

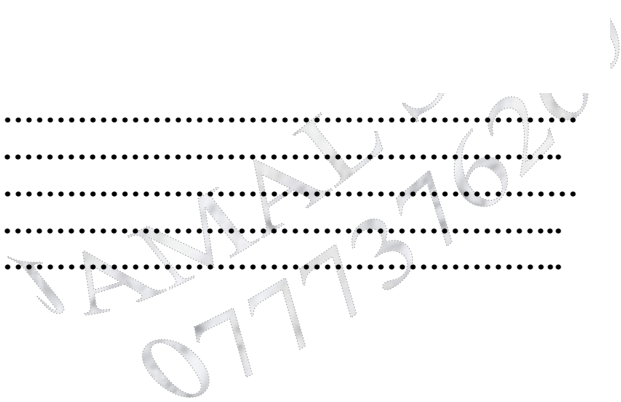
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**2. Read the information below , and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET write two sentences about how to study well. Use the appropriate linking words such as: also , too , and..... etc.**

- draw up a revision timetable.
- study in the early morning .
- take frequent breaks.
- try to eat as much fresh fruit and vegetables .

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**3. Read the information in the table below , and write two sentences comparing and contrasting some of the most popular university subjects offered by British universities**

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Number of applications in 2014 CE</b>	<b>Change since 2013 CE</b>
<b>Business Studies</b>	<b>280,240</b>	<b>+3.2%</b>
<b>Visual Arts</b>	<b>244,620</b>	<b>+2.4%</b>

.....

.....

.....

.....

**4. Read the information below , and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET write two sentences about benefits of walking. Use the appropriate linking words such as: also , too , and..... etc.**

<b>Benefits of walking</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- improves heart health.</li> <li>- aids weight loss.</li> <li>- strengthens muscles.</li> <li>- regulates blood pressure.</li> </ul>

.....

.....

.....

.....

JAMAL SAFI  
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**ANSWERS : 1. Watching sports on TV is more exciting than watching sports live.**

**Watching sports on TV is comfortable and cheap but watching sports live is uncomfortable and expensive.**

**2. There are many ways to revise for exams such as drawing up a revision timetable and studying in the early morning.**

**Finally , taking frequent breaks and trying to eat as much fresh fruit and vegetables .**

**3. Business Studies is more popular than Visual Arts . 2.4 % more people applied for Visual Arts in 2014 CE than in 2013 CE**

**4. There are many benefits of walking like improving heart health and aiding weight loss.. Also , strengthening muscles and regulating blood pressure .**

### **C . FREE WRITING:**

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

- 1. Learning a foreign language is necessity now a days . Write an article about learning another language, discussing its benefits and challenges.**
- 2. Write a four-paragraph report on the education system in Jordan. Include information about school starting and leaving ages, grades, school subjects, hours and further education.**

#### **1. Learning a foreign language**

Learning a foreign language has many benefits. It can help us in the following ways: Firstly, it improves the memory and heightens creativity. secondly , it increases cognitive health later in life.

Thirdly, it enhances mental flexibility. What is remarkable, though, is that high communicative ability can still be found in people who do not have any spoken language at all. Several decades ago, there was great media attention on a deaf man who could not communicate by either sign language or spoken language, and yet was shown to have remarkably high brain function and recognition skills. He found other ways to communicate, such as giving objects to people or using facial expressions to show that he needed something. His methods of communication were basic but very effective, and his intelligence is thought to be at least as high as an average speaking person. Despite this , attempts to teach him either sign language or basic speech were all unsuccessful. We could ask what might have happened if he had been taught these skills earlier in life. So, scientists are now asking what this means for those of us who find language learning difficult. Should we carry on, or is it enough to focus instead on becoming expert communicators? Both personal attributes are valuable in the workplace – as much as they are in life!

#### **2. The education system in Jordan**

The aim of this report is to look at education system in Jordan .There are large number of educational institutions in Jordan.

Pre-school and kindergarten education is optional, followed by ten years of free, compulsory education . Schools books are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education . The secondary education stage , which starts at the age of 16 and ends at 18 , is optional study for students who have completed their basic stage . At the end of the two –year period , students are auditioned for the general secondary examination in the appropriate branch and those who pass are awarded the general secondary education certificate . After that, students go on higher education at one of the public or private universities which also house many foreign students from all over the world . Jordanian students usually appreciate the importance of their university education and the opportunities it would give them to contribute to their country's prosperity.