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جامعة الفروع المدنية

Yousef Gawadrh

0776678654

Revision

English language

اللغة الإنجليزية

الفصل الأول

الأستاذ يوسف رياض غوادرة

0776678654

أكاديمية الشعاع الماسي

Collocations

make a mistake	أخطاء
make small talk	يتكلم قليلاً
cause offence	يسبب الإساءة
earn respect	يكتسب� الاحترام
join a company	ينضم لشركة
Shake hands	يصافح
ask questions	يسأل أسئلة
tell a joke	يمزح
do a deal	عقد صفقة أو اتفاق
renewable energy	طاقة متجددة
Biological waste	نفايات عضوية
industrial waste	نفايات صناعية
medical apparatus	أجهزة طبية
contradictory view	وجهة نظر متناقضة
track record	سجل
public transport	نقل عام
carbon footprint	اثار الكربون
negative effect	اثار سلبية
economic growth	نمو اقتصادي
musical harmony	تناغم موسيقي
Wind farms	مزارع الرياح
Solar power	طاقة شمسية

Yousef Gawadrh

0776678654

1. Replace the misused verb in the sentence with the correct one to form the appropriate collocation.

Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to do a mistake.
(make, do, earn, ask)

2. If you are polite, you won't.....or upset anybody.

(make a small talk, shake hands, cause offence, ask questions)

3. Before the serious discussion starts, we always.....small talk it's often about the weather!

(do, earn, make, ask)

4. In business, when you meet someone for the first time, it's polite to.....

(ask questions, cause offence, join a company, shake hands))

5. Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of biologicaland it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous.

(waste, hands, questions)

The second section Vocabulary

A: Choose the best answer from those given to complete each of the following items. Then write down your answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

physician, friendly, footprint, renewable, biological

- 1) Wind farms are an example of _____ energy.
- 2) Professor Badari, aged 67, is the hospital's leading _____ specialising in cancer care.
- 3) Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of _____ waste, and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous.
- 4) We burn carbon whenever we use oil, coal or gas. This is known as our carbon _____.

patient, earn, conflict , make, philosopher

- 1) By working hard, you will _____ the respect of your boss.
- 2) When you stay calm and take your time, you are being _____.
- 3) When two sides disagree and argue, there is _____.
- 4) A _____ is someone who thinks and writes about the meaning of life.

cultural, headphones, polymath, interpret , footprint

- 1) Please listen to the music through_____, so that you don't disturb anybody.
- 2) Art, music and literature are all part of our..... life.
- 3) Mr Shahin is a true ,working in all kinds of creative and scientific fields.
- 4) My uncle is fluent in several languages. He is often able to _____ for us during conversations with foreigners.

arithmetic, economic , cause offence , interpret , make

- 1) When people talk about _____ growth, they can mean either an improvement in the average standard of living.
- 2) Ramzi is very good with numbers and calculations. He always scores high in _____
- 3) Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to..... a mistake.
- 4) If you are polite, you won't.....or upset anybody.

arithmetic, negative effects, seminar , track record, carbon footprint

- 1) Pollution has some serious _____ on the environment, such as the death of wildlife and plant life.
- 2) Nada made a successful presentation at a _____ in Irbid last month.
- 3) We can all work hard to reduce our _____ by living a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle.
- 4) When you can prove that you have experience, you have a _____.

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- 1) If we take _____ transport more often, there will be fewer cars on the roads.
(waste, seminar , public, urban planning)
- 2) In fact, Jordan _____ many products to the EU even before the 1997 CE trade agreement was made.
(imported, waste, seminar , public)
- 3) Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of biological _____, and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous.
(imported, waste, seminar , urban planning)
- 4) The need for more effective _____ is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.
(imported, waste, public, urban planning)

1. My father teaches Maths. He's a _____.

(chemist , geometry , mathematician, physician)

2. You must not take in medicine without consulting a_____.

(Philosopher, arithmetic, polymath, physician)

3. We learn about shapes, lines and angles when we study_____.

(geometry, arithmetic, polymath, physician)

4. Mr Shahin is a true _____, working in all kinds of creative and scientific fields.

(arithmetic, polymath, chemist , geometry)

5. Ramzi is very good with numbers and calculations. He always scores high in_____

(arithmetic, polymath, chemist , geometry)

6. A _____ is someone who thinks and writes about the meaning of life.

(philosopher, arithmetic, polymath, geometry)

7. In hot countries, solar_____ is an important source of energy.

(neutral, pedestrian, power, renewable)

8. 'Green' projects are environmentally_____.

(friendly, neutral, pedestrian, power)

9. Wind_____ are an example of energy.

(benefit, farms, footprint, free)

10. If a city recycles everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero-_____.

(pedestrian, power, renewable, waste)

11. We burn carbon whenever we use oil, coal or gas. This is known as our carbon_____

(benefit, farms, footprint, free)

Derivation

Noun suffixes: tion, sion, ment, ance, ence, ism, ty, ure, er, or, ist, ice, ing, cy, ness, s, ship, hood, dom, age

1. A/an/the

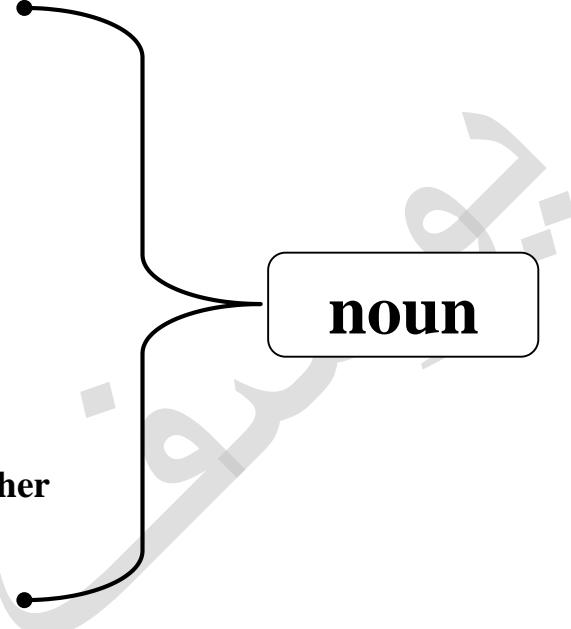
2. of, on, for, from, with, without, up, down, in, at, out, into, about, by, between, among

3. his , her, my , its , our , your , their ('s / s')

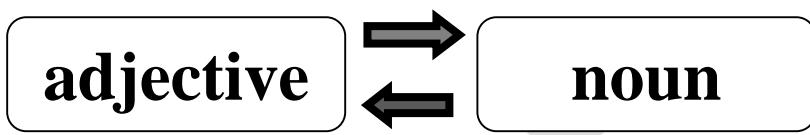
4. Subject + Verb :

5. this, that , these , those

7. Little /some/ many/few/much / most /other /another /any/ enough , no, all, cause:



noun



adjective

noun

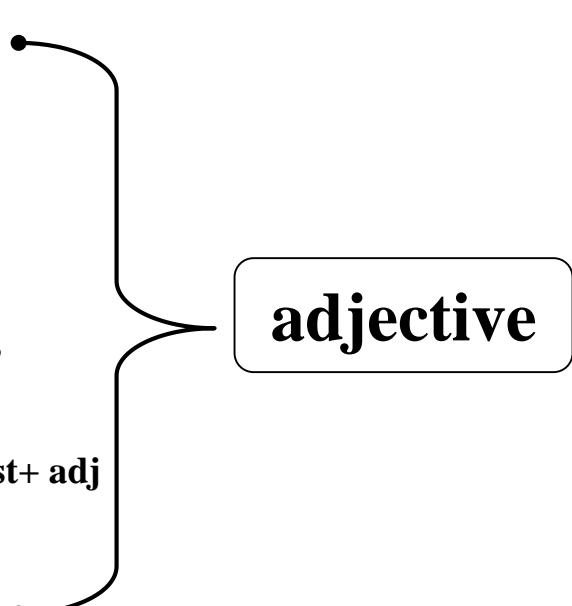
Adjective suffixes: ic, al, ive, able, ible, ous, ious, ful, less, ed, ing, y, ary, ory, ar , ent, ant

1. (is, are, am, was, were, been, being, be)

2. be (very , so , quite , too,)

3. seem , look , appear , feel , get , become , find , found , smell ,taste ,sound

4. as as , be more + adj, the most+ adj



adjective

Verb suffixes: en, ate, ize, ise, fy

1. After (to)
2. will , would , shall , should , can , could , may , might , must , do , does , did
3. had better , would rather
4. Subject + verb + object :

verb

Adverb : ly

1. Is, are, am, was, were, be, been, being

adverb

V3
V ing
adjective

1. The picture wasdrawn by the American artist. (skillful , skill, skillfully)
2. Local resources should beexploited for the country's development.
(effective, affect, effectively)
3. We were waiting for her . (impatient, impatiently, impatience)

1. At the beginning before the comma :

- 1)....., people bet married at the weekends .(Traditional, Traditionally, Tradition)

3. Subject + adverb + verb

- 1.My friend drove along the narrow road .(careful, care, carefully)
- 2.The boys..... responded to the teacher's order .(polite, politely)

4. Auxiliary + adverb + verb

1. Omar haspassed his driving test. (success, successfully, succeed)
2. They willmove all of them. (peace, peacefully, peaceful)

5. (Verb) + (very, too, so, quite) + adverb

2. Ali drives soin the city centre. (care, careful, carefully)
3. Rana spoke too in the meeting. (loud, loudly)

1. Many instruments that are still used today in were designed by Arab scholars.
(operate, operation, operative)
2. When do you to receive your test results?
(expectancy, expect, expected)
3. Sheep's wool and goat are used by villagers to beautiful items.
(production, produce, productive)
4., the whole process is done by hand, from the washing of the wool to the finished article.
(Traditional, Tradition, Traditionally)
5. There is a particular Bedouin style of
(weave, weaving, weaved)
6. The buyers find it very
(attractive, attraction, attract).
7. Another craft practised in Madaba is the of ceramic items.
(creative, creatively, creation)
8. Petra is an important site.
(archaeology, archaeological, archaeologically)
9. I will be going to university to continue my
(educate, educative, education)
10. In our exam, we had to a text from Arabic into English.
(translation, translate, translated)
11. They are going to a new air conditioning unit in our flat.
(installation, installed, install)
12. Thank you for your help, I really it.
(appreciation, appreciate, appreciative)
13. Have you seen Nasser's of postcards? He's got hundreds!
(collection, collect, collective)
14. The Middle East is famous for the of olive oil.
(production, produce, productive)

15. Ibn Sina wrote.....textbooks.
(medicine, medically, medical)
16. My father bought our house with an.....from his grandfather.
(inherit, inherited, inheritance)
17. Scholars have discovered an.....document from the twelfth century.
(origin, originate, original)
18. Do you think the wheel was the most importantever?
(invent, invented, invention)
19. Al-Kindi made many important mathematical
(discover, discoveries, discovered)
20. Who was the mostwriter of the twentieth century?
(influence, influential, influentially)
21. In our Maths exam, we have to write down our..... as well as the answers.
(calculation, calculate, calculated)
22. One of the most important things that we give children is a good
(educate, educational, education)
23. Art, music and literature are all part of our _____ life.
(culture, cultural, culturally)
24. Thesystem must be linked to requirements of economic development.
(educate, educational, education)
25. Jordan has aof being a friendly and welcoming country.
(reputation, repute, reputed)
26. Many candy advertisements are usually presented in anmanner in the TV.
(attraction, attractive, attractively)
27. Markets have different types of food which areprepared from animal product.
(artificial, artificially, artifice)
28. The newly constructed projects use recycled water which help the of the environment. ?
(sustain, sustainability, sustainable)

29. Before you apply for a job, check that you have the correct
(qualify, qualification , qualified)
30. The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a _____
(recommend, recommendation, recommended,)
31. Congratulations on a very _____ business deal.
(succeed, success, successful)
32. 13.We should always be ready to listen to good _____.
(advise, advice, advised)
33. 14.Is one side of the brain more..... than the other?
(dominate, dominance, dominant)
34. 16.The graduation ceremony was a veryoccasion for everyone.
(memory, memorable, memorize)
35. 17.Nuts contain useful..... such as oils and fats.
(notoriously, nitrous, nutrition)
36. 18.Kareem is a welljournalist, he has worked previously for many scientific journals.
(qualify, qualification , qualified)
37. It's important to have an _____ of different countries' customs.
(aware, awareness, aware)

Choose the correct form of the verb from those given

1. Miriam will move to Canada provided that shea job there.

(get, had got, gets, got)

2. When the sundown, it gets dark.

(goes, went, had gone, was doing)

3. If ita nice day tomorrow, we'll go to the beach.

(will be, is, were, had been)

4. We'll have to cancel the show unless we.....more tickets.

(sells, will sell, sold, sell)

5. Omar can play in the living room as long as hea mess.

(do not make, had not make, doesn't make, won't make)

6. Don't phone me if youinto trouble!

(get, got, had got, gets)

7. Ibrahim can borrow my DVD player as long as heit on Monday.

(return, will return, returns, returned)

8. If wethat house, we would have rebuilt the kitchen.

(buy, have bought, had bought, has bought)

9. We get tired when weenough sleep.

(does not get, gets, got, **do not get**)

10. If youwater in the freezer, it becomes ice.

(**put**, puts, had put, will put)

11. I a photo if I had brought my camera with me.

(would take, will have taken, **would have taken**, am taking)

12. If Rawan _____ well tomorrow, she won't go to work.

(feel, had felt, did not feel, **doesn't feel**)

13. He would have died if the ambulance _____ quickly.

(has not arrived, **had not arrived**, would arrive, arrived)

14. As long as we _____ hard, we'll finish the project on time.

(**work**, works, had worked, worked)

15. If you had been more careful, you _____ an accident.

(wouldn't have, will have, **wouldn't have had**, are having)

16. I might not have left my job if I ____ how difficult it is to find another one.

(know, **had known**, have known, knows)

17. Would she ____ to your birthday party if she hadn't been sick?

(has gone, had gone, would go, **have gone**)

18. Provided that a city ____ its waste, it is called zero-waste city.

(**recycles**, recycled, had recycled, will recycle)

19. If it ____ sunny tomorrow, we will have a picnic at the park.

(had been, would be, was, **is**)

21) I might have bought a bigger house if I ____ a lot of money.

(**had had**, am having, would have, had)

22) Unless you ____ English fluently, you cannot work as interpreter.

(speaks, have spoken, **speak**, spoke)

23) If yesterday ____ very hot, we could have gone to the beach.

(was, were, **had been**, would be)

25. Water turns to ice if the temperaturebelow zero.

(fall, fell, had fallen, falls)

26. You won't buy a new apartment unless youenough money.

(save, saves, are saving, had saved)

27. Provided that it..... , we'll have a picnic next week.

(don't rain, will rain, doesn't rain, hadn't rained)

28. If youthe course, you would have had enough experience to apply for the job.

(have done, are doing, had done, do)

29. If you..... to learn a new language, you need to be motivated.

(wants, had wanted, want, wanted)

30. I wish I _____ a bigger breakfast. I'm so hungry!

(am eating, have eaten, had eaten, eat)

31. Ahmad wishes he _____ most of his savings.

(doesn't spend, has spent, won't be spending, had not spent)

32. He was running very fast when he had a heart attack. If only he _____ so fast.

(hadn't run, hasn't run, runs, can't run)

33. I need help badly. If only you _____ me.

(help, helped, have helped, must help)

34. Reem wish she _____ better at Math.

(is, have been, will be, were)

35. My old car often breaks down. I wish I _____a new car.

(buy, am buying, will have bought, bought)

24) I wish youit with us. It was an amazing evening.
(see, saw, had seen, have seen)

36. I wish Irich. I would buy a farm .
(am, were, is , has been)

37. I wish you _____ so much water.
(did not waste, do not waste, waste, have not wasted)

38. Zaid is not very good at basketball. He wishes he _____ taller!
(is, has been, were, will not be)

39. We saw the film. I wish you ____it with us. It was an amazing evening.
(see, has seen, had seen , saw)

40. Jordan needs to import a lot of oil. If only it ____larger oil reserves.
(had, is having, had had, has)

41. He didn't pass the exam. If only he _____hard.
(had not worked, works, had worked, has worked)

42. They had that bad accident because they were careless. If only
they _____ more careful.

(had not been, had been, have been, are)

20. I feel ill. I wish I so many sweets.
(had eaten, have not eaten, had not eaten, am eating)

21. We're late. We wish we earlier.
(had got up, had not got up, have not got up, got up)

22. Fadi has lost his wallet. I wish I more careful.
(have been, am not, had been, had not been)

23. I've broken my watch. I dropped it. I wish Imy watch.
(had not broken, had broken, broke, have not broken)

24. I can't do this exercise and I wish I it.
(understand, understood, understands, do not understand)

25. I didn't know the answer of many questions. I wish I the answer of
many questions
(had known, have not known, know, have known)

26. I wish Ithese shoes. They hurt my feet.
(hadn't bought, buy, was buying, have bought)

27. Ramie wishes heEnglish fluently.
(can't speak, speaking, can speak, could speak)

28. I wish we in a bigger flat.
(live, will live lived, lives)

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B: Rewrite the following sentences so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it.

1. I like Geography most of all.

The subject

- a) that I like most of all is Geography.
- b) where I like most of all is Geography.
- c) which I like most of all was Geography.

2. The Olympic games were held in London in 2012.

The place

- a) which the Olympic games were held in 2012 was in London.
- b) when the Olympic games were held in London was 2012.
- c) where the Olympic games were held in 2012 was London.

3. The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012.

The time

- a) when The Olympic Games were held in London was in 2012.
- b) where The Olympic Games were held in 2012 was London.
- c) which were held in London in 2012 was The Olympic Games

4. Ahmad's intelligence impresses more than anything else.

The thing

- a) which intelligence impresses more than anything else was Ahmad's.
- b) which impresses more than anything else is Ahmad's intelligence.
- c) which Ahmad's impresses more than anything else is intelligence.

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

The person

- a) who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE was Queen Rania.
- b) who Queen Rania opened Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE was the Children's.
- c) when Queen Rania opened the Children's Museum of Jordan was 2007 CE.

6. Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory in Iraq.

..... Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.

(The country where, The person who, The thing which, The time when)

1. The heat made the journey unpleasant.

- a) It was the heat that made the journey unpleasant.
- b) It was the heat when made the journey unpleasant.
- c) It is the journey that the heat made unpleasant.

2. Mary works harder than anybody else in this organisation.

It is

- a) anybody that Mary works harder than else in this organisation.
- b) Mary that works harder than anybody else in this organisation.
- c) this organization that Mary works harder than anybody else.

7. I didn't study hard at school, and now I'm sorry about it.

If only

- a) I had not studied at school.
- b) I had studied at school.
- c) I am studying at school.

8. Fatima shouldn't have left her bag at school.

Fatima wishes she..... her bag at school.

(had left, had not left, has left, does not leave)

9. Omar regrets spending most of his savings.

Omar wishes

- a) he had spent most of his savings.
- b) he has not spent most of his savings.
- c) he had not spent most of his savings.

10. I regret going to bed late last night.

I wish I

- a) had not gone to bed earlier last night.
- b) had gone to bed earlier last night.
- c) do not go to bed earlier last night.

11. Huda was too busy to visit us yesterday.

- a) If only she had not been able to come.
- b) If only she has been able to come.
- c) If only she will not able to come.

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12.I am cold. I did not bring my coat.

If onlymy coat.

(had not brought, had brought, bring, will bring)

13.I forgot to pay the rent this month.

If only

- a) I had forgotten to pay the rent this month.
- b) I had not forgotten to pay the rent this month.
- c) I do not forgotten to pay the rent this month.

14.I am not good at Math.

- a) I wish I were better at Math.
- b) I wish I am better at Math.
- c) I wish I were not better at Math.

15.My friend doesn't live near here.

I wish

- a) he is living near here.
- b) he lives near here.
- c) he lived near here.

3. They had that bad accident because they were careless.

If only _____.

- a) They will be careful.
- b) They have been careful.
- c) They had been careful.

4. I feel ill. I ate so many sweets.

I wish I _____ so many sweets.

(had eaten, had not eaten, have eaten, am eating)

5. Fadi has lost his wallet. He should have been more careful.

Fadi wishes he _____.

- a) has been more careful.
- b) had not been more careful.
- c) had been more careful.

6. I don't know how to use the computer so I feel sorry.

I wish _____.

- a) I have known how to use a computer.
- b) I knew how to use a computer.
- c) I know how to use a computer.

29. I regret going to bed late last night.

- a) I wish I have not gone to bed earlier last night.
- b) I wish I went to bed earlier last night.
- c) I wish I had gone to bed earlier last night.

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

- a) If only I had not forgotten my library book.
- b) If only I have forgotten my library book.
- c) If only I had forgotten my library book.

1. Our team didn't play very well yesterday.

- a) If only our team played better yesterday.
- b) If only our team had not played better yesterday.
- c) If only our team had played better yesterday.

7. You should do a lot of research.

If I were you,

- a) will do a lot of research.
- b) would not do a lot of research.
- c) would do a lot of research.

8. You should consider doing voluntary work.

If

- a) I were you, I would consider doing voluntary work.
- b) I were you, I would not consider doing voluntary work.
- c) I had been you, I would have considered doing voluntary work.

9. If it doesn't rain today, we will go to the sea.

Unless

- a) it rained rain today, we would go to the sea.
- b) it rains rain today, we will not go to the sea.
- c) it rains rain today, we will go to the sea.

10. If it is not expensive, I will buy it.

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- a) Unless it is not expensive, I will buy it.
- b) Unless it is expensive, I will buy it.
- c) Unless it was not expensive, I will buy it.

31. I didn't know your phone number, so I wasn't able to contact you.

- a) If I had known your phone number, I could have contacted you.
- b) If I had known your phone number, I could not have contacted you.
- c) If I had not known your phone number, I could have contacted you.

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

- a) If I had had a headache yesterday, I could have done well in the Math test.
- b) If I hadn't had a headache yesterday, I could have done well in the Math test.
- c) If I had a headache yesterday, I could have done well in the Math test.

33. I studied hard the day before the exam. I achieved the first rank.

If I had studied hard the day before the exam, I _____the first rank.

(might achieve, may have achieved, had achieved, might not have achieved)

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Choose the suitable from those given to complete the following sentences.

1. Geologistsstudy Earth's rocks and how they formed.

(which, where, when, who)

2. Where is the bookReem lent me last week?

(who, which, where, when)

3. We have recently moved to Aqaba, my father works.

(who, where, when, which)

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

(who, where, when, which)

5. An iceberg is a huge piece of icefloats in the ocean.

(who , which , where, when)

6. Placesthere is a tropical climate are near the Equator.

(who , which , where, when)

7. He was the first man climbed Mount Everest in the Himalayas.

(whose, which, where, who)

8. He is the mandaughter I met in Jordan.

(whose, where, who, which)

9. It was the month of RamadanIbn Sina died, in June 1073 CE.

(who , which , where, when)

10. The family are living in the house are very rich.

(who , which , where, when)

11. What's the name of the girl won the tennis tournament?

(whose, where, who, which)

12. 2001 was the year terrorists attacked the Twin Towers in New York.

(who , which , where, when)

13. That's the shop ____ I bought my wedding ring.

(who , whose , where, when)

14. A hotel is a placepeople stay when they are on holiday.

(whose, where, who, which)

15. My son became ill, so I wasn't able to go back to my first job.
If my son had not been ill, Iback to my first job.

(could have gone, could not have gone, can go, might go)

16. If Omar enough money, he could have bought a flat.
(has had, had had, is having, will have)

17. If Rawan had studied hard, she ____ have achieved the rank.
(may, can, might, will)

18. I will not work abroad..... I have a language degree.
(unless, provided that, when)

19. You can't go for a vacation.....you save some money.
(unless, when, provided that, as long as)

20. I couldn't climb Mount Everest.... someone carried my equipment for me!
(even if, as long as, provided that, when)

21. I will take the job offer..... it's part-time – I haven't finished my university studies.
(provided that, unless, even if)

22. We don't need umbrellas it rains.
(when, provided that, unless)

23. During Ramadan, we eat the sun sets.
(when, unless, even if, as long as)

24. We'll go to our favourite restaurant on Friday it's closed.
(if, provided that, unless, when)

25. We have to go to school..... we're tired.
 (when, provided that, even if)

26. Ice cream melts it gets warm.
 (even if, when, as long as)

27. Babies are usually happy they're hungry or cold.
 (when, provided that, unless, even if)

28. We should always be polite we feel tired.
 (when, if , as long as, even if)

29. The teacher will be pleased I write a good essay.
 (unless, if, even if , as long as)

work as	يُعمل ك.....
decide on	قرر بشأن
translate into	ترجم من والى
talk about	تحدث عن
ask about	سأل عن
good at	جيد ك.....

30. Can you translate this Arabic ____ English for me, please?
 (to, into, for , from)

31. The teacher asked us ____ our favourite books.
 (about , as , at , into)

32. My sister is really good ____ drawing and painting.
 (about , as , at , on)

Writing Yousef Gawadrh

You are asked to edit the following lines. While reading the text, you correct the mistakes.

1. We know that we need to eat well and took regular exercise.

(takes, taken , take)

2. A device inside the eye pick up an image from a small camera.

(picks up, picked up , picking up)

3. I wish I have passed my driving test.

(am passing, had passed, has passed)

4. It is believe that women live longer than men.

(believes, believed, has believed)

5. If Rawan had had a camera with her, she could has taken a photo.

(can have taken, could take, could have taken)

6. The company is thought to had made a big profit.

(have, having, has)

7. London, where is the capital of the UK, is a huge city.

(when, which, whose)

8. Why don't you made a list of questions?

(making, make, makes)

9. I'm very familiar with colloquial Arabic . which is what my family speaks and understands.

a) . b) , c) ? d) !

10. A lucky menority live in property that their parents have bought for them.

(minority, majority, munority)

11. Lessons are a mixture of small-class tetorials, with projects.

(tatorials, titorials, tutorials)

12. The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention – a **presthetic** limb for his father.

(**prosthetic**, **prusthetic**, **pristhetic**)

13. Hospitals are using robots to interact with patients after they've had **oberations**.

(**operations**, **uberations**, **operasions**)

14. Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician and _____.

Choose the correctly spelt word.

(**chamist**, **chemist**, **chimist**)

15. The benefits of Masdar City for the community and the environment greatly _____ any disadvantages.

Choose the correctly spelt word.

(**outweigh**, **outwaigh**, **outwiegh**)

16. Masdar City will be a blueprint for future _____ planning.

Choose the correctly spelt word.

(**urban**, **arban**, **urpan**)

17. Keep your _____ short and simple.

Choose the correctly spelt word.

(**presentetion**, **bresentation**, presentation)

reasons	أسباب	features	الميزات
causes	الأسباب	qualities	الصفات
factors	العوامل	characteristics	مميزات
results	النتائج	ways	طرق
effects	تأثيرات	methods	أساليب
consequences	الآثار	procedures	إجراءات
impacts	الآثار	tips	نصائح
benefits	فوائد	steps	خطوات
advantages	مزایا	aims	أهداف
positive	إيجابي	purposes	المقصود / أهداف
disadvantages	سلبيات	goals	أهداف
negative	سلبي	kinds	أنواع
examples	أمثلة	Forms of	أشكال من
suggest	اقترح	types	أنواع
mention	اذكر	Write down	اكتتب

Yousef Gawadrh

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Quote the sentence which shows

اقبس الجملة التي تظهر

Find a word in the text which means ...

جد كلمة في النص تعني

Find a phrase in the text which means

جد عبارة في النص تعني

Write down your point of view

اكتتب وجهة نظرك

What does the underlined word refer to

إلى ماذا تشير الكلمة التي تحتها خط

Pronouns :

they, them , their	تشير الى اسم جمع
He, him, his	اسم مفرد ذكر
She, her	اسم مفرد مؤنث
It, its	اسم مفرد غير عاقل
who	عالق
which	غير عاقل
where	مكان
when	زمن
This, that	مفرد
These, those	جمع

The Arab world has many famous chemists in **its** history, but the person **who** is known as the founder of chemistry is probably Jabir ibn Hayyan. **He** is most well known for the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid. **He** also built a set of scales which changed the way in **which** chemists weighed items in a laboratory: **his** scales could weigh items over 6,000 times smaller than a kilogram.

Ali ibn Nafi ' is also known as 'Ziryab' (or 'Blackbird', because of **his** beautiful voice). **He** was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad, and **it** was his talent for music that led **him** to Cordoba in the ninth century CE. **He** was the guest of the Umayyad ruler there. **He** is the person **who** established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, teaching musical harmony and composition. **He** revolutionised musical theory, and is also the person **who** introduced the oud to Europe.

Fatima al-Fihri was the daughter of a wealthy businessman. **She** used **her** father's inheritance to build a learning centre in Fez, Morocco. This learning centre became Morocco's top university, and **it is where** many students from all over the world come to study. Moreover, it was Fatima's sister, Mariam, who supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque, **which** was not far from the learning centre.

Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer – a true polymath. **He** made **ground-breaking** discoveries in many of these fields, but it is probably his work in arithmetic and geometry that has made him most famous.

1. Jabir ibn Hayyan is famous for many achievements. Write down two of them.
2. Why was Ali ibn Nafi ' called 'Blackbird'.
(Al-Kinidi, Ali ibn Nafi, Jabir ibn Hayyan)
3. Ali ibn Nafi ' is famous for many achievements. Write down two of them.
4. Al-Kindi was an expert in many scientific fields. Write down two of them.
5. The writer states that Al-Kindi was a polymath. Give examples of his areas of knowledge.
6. Al-Kindi was particularly well known for his achievements in two fields of study.
Write them down.
7. Al-Kindi is particularly famous for his work in many subjects. Write down two of them.
8. What was Fatima al-Fihri's greatest achievement?

Megaprojects are extremely large investment projects, which are designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities. Although megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost, they are all, by definition, expensive, public projects that attract a high level of interest and media coverage. Projects range from motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges, etc. to entire city complexes.

The concept of a megaproject is always based on the benefits it brings to a community. However, many megaprojects have been criticised because of their negative effects on a community or the environment. This essay will look at these issues with regard to Masdar City, a megaproject in Abu Dhabi.

Masdar City, which began its development in 2006 CE, will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zerowaste artificially-created city. Covering an area of six square kilometres, when it is completed in 2025 CE, it is expected to house more than 40,000 residents, 50,000 commuters, and 1,500 businesses involved in mainly environmentally-friendly products.

The city will run entirely on renewable energy sources. It is built on an advanced energy grid which monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex. Furthermore, in order to reduce its carbon footprint, Masdar City will be a car-free zone, designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly. Electric, driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles, and the city will be connected to other locations by a network of roads and railways.

Energy will be provided by solar power and wind farms, and there are also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant. A desalination plant will be used to provide the city's water, with 80% of water used being recycled. Biological waste will be used as an energy source too, and industrial waste will be recycled. The current residents of Masdar City are all students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology, a university whose students are fully committed to finding solutions to the world's energy problems.

While the project has the support of many global, environmental and conservation organisations, there is some criticism of it. It is felt that, instead of building an artificial sustainable city, sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities.

In conclusion, the benefits of Masdar City for the community and the environment greatly outweigh any disadvantages. If the aims of the developers are realised, Masdar City will be a blueprint for future urban planning that will inspire similar megaprojects in other countries.

Yousef Gawadrh

1. There are some benefits of megaprojects. Write down two benefits of them.
2. There are several characteristics of megaprojects. Write down two characteristics of them.
3. Write down two examples of megaprojects are provided in the text.
4. Many megaprojects have many disadvantages. Write down two disadvantages of them.
5. Masdar City will reduce its carbon footprint in many ways. Write down two of them.
6. Masdar City will be provided by renewable energy resources. Write down two resources of them.
7. There is some criticism of Masdar City. Write down the reason for that.
8. Write down a sentence which indicates that people can't drive cars in Masdar city.
9. All waste created by Masdar City will be recycled. Give two examples.
10. It is believed that Masdar City is beneficial project. Think of this statement. Giving two reasons.
11. Quote the sentence which states that the idea of building Masdar City was criticized by many.
12. Masdar City is going to be a car-free zone, so people are going to use some other means of transport. Write down two of these means.

A founding father of farming Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer who lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE. He worked in the court of Al-Ma'mun, who was the King of Toledo. His great passions were botany, which is the study of plants, and agriculture. Although he was a great scholar, he was also a practical man and all of his writing came from his own ‘hands-on’ experience of working the land.

One of the many things which Ibn Bassal achieved was A Book of Agriculture. The book consisted of sixteen chapters which explain how best to grow trees, fruit and vegetables, as well as herbs and sweet-smelling flowers; perhaps the most famous chapter of all was the one that described how to treat different types of soil. Ibn Bassal also worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water and digging wells. He designed water pumps and irrigation systems. All of these things were passed on through his writing.

The influence of Ibn Bassal’s book was enormous. As farmers down the generations followed his instructions and advice, the land became wonderfully fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population. The irrigation systems that he and his followers put in place are still in evidence in Spain. Although his name is not widely known, Ibn Bassal’s legacy to the world has been great.

1. The writer states that Ibn Bassal was a polymath. Explain this. Give examples of his areas of knowledge.

(geometry , mathematician and physician, scientist and an engineer)

2. What is the most famous chapter of Ibn Bassal’s book?

(which explain how best to grow trees, how to treat different types of soil, how to irrigate the land)

3. Find a verb in the second paragraph that means ‘**supply land with water**’. (irrigate, botany, underground)

4. Find a verb in the second paragraph that means ‘**what someone leaves to the world after their death.**’

(followers, legacy, generations)

5. Ibn Bassal worked out two ways to irrigate the land. Write them down.

(by finding underground water and digging wells, water pumps, instructions and advice)

Doing business in China

Today, we talk to Mr Ghanem, a businessman based in Amman who often visits China. We asked him when he first started doing business with China.

‘I’ve been doing business with China for many years. My first trip there was in 2004 CE, and it was not very successful.’

Why was it not successful?

‘I worked for a small computer company in Amman. They sent me to China when I was still quite young. If only the company had realised that the Chinese respect age and experience more than youth!’

Did you make any mistakes on that visit?

‘Yes! I wish I had researched Chinese culture before I visited the country. In order to be successful in China, you need to earn their respect. Chinese business people will always ask about a company’s successes in the past. However, because I worked for a new company, I could not talk about its track record. We did not do any business deals on that first trip.’

When did you learn how to be successful in China?

‘I joined a larger company and they sent me on a cultural awareness course. On my next visit to China, it felt as if I hadn’t known anything on my first visit!’

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

‘Before I visit a company, I send recommendations from previous clients. I also send my business card with my job position and qualifications translated into Chinese.’

Can you tell us about your last meeting in China?

‘Of course! I arrived on time. You must not arrive late, as this shows disrespect. Then, when I met the company director, I shook hands with **him** gently. I began the meeting by making small talk about my interesting experiences in China. During the meeting, I made sure that **my** voice and body language were calm and controlled. I never told a joke, as this may not be translated correctly or could cause offence.’

Was it a successful meeting?

‘Yes, it was. I knew that the director had researched my business thoroughly before the meeting, so I was prepared for his detailed questions. When I began negotiating, I started with the important issues. The Chinese believe in avoiding conflict. It is always important to be patient. I was prepared to compromise, so in the end, the meeting was successful.’

Yousef Gawadrh

1. The article states that Chinese respect two values. What are they?
 - a) Age and experience.
 - b) The Chinese believe in avoiding conflict
 - c) company's successes in the past
2. What changed when Mr Ghanem visited China for the second time?
 - a) He joined a larger company.
 - b) He arrived on time.
 - c) He never told a joke
3. Why did not Mr Ghanem tell any joke in his second meeting in china?
 - a) As this shows disrespect.
 - b) He was prepared to compromise.
 - c) As this may not be translated correctly or could cause offence.
4. Mr. Ghanem followed certain steps during his last meeting in China.
 - a) He made sure that his voice and body language were calm and controlled.
 - b) When he met the company director, he shook hands with him gently
 - c) He send recommendations from previous clients.
5. What does the under lined word “him” refer to?
 - a) Mr. Ghanem.
 - b) The company director.
 - c) China.
6. Why could not Mr. Ghanem talk about the company's track record on the first trip?
 - a) Because he did not do any business deals on that first trip.
 - b) Because he had not researched Chinese culture before he visited the country.
 - c) Because he worked for a new company.

Yousef Gawadrh

Our country's imports and exports

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

Pharmaceuticals and other industries represent 30% of Jordan's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and 75% of Jordan's pharmaceuticals are exported. However, the majority (65%) of the economy is dominated by services, mostly travel and tourism. Most of Jordan's exports go to Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia.

Now let's look at imports. Unlike some other countries in the Middle East, Jordan does not have large oil or gas reserves. For that reason, Jordan has to import oil and gas for its energy needs. Its other main imports are cars, medicines and wheat. In 2013 CE, 23.6% of Jordan's imports were from Saudi Arabia. This was followed by the EU, with 17.6% of its imports. Other imports have come from China and the United States.

Jordan has more free trade agreements than any other Arab country, and it trades freely with many countries, including the USA, Canada and Malaysia. Which other areas are important for Jordan's trade? Jordan first signed a trade agreement with the EU in 1997 CE. It signed a free trade agreement with Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia in 2004 CE. In 2011 CE, another trade agreement was made with the EU, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia. Trade with the EU and North Africa in particular is likely to grow.

1. Jordan is rich in many different minerals. Write down two minerals of them.
 - a) Chemicals and fertilisers.
 - b) Oil or gas
 - c) Potash and phosphate.
2. Jordan exports many goods to other countries. Write down two goods of them.
 - a) Cars, medicines and wheat.
 - b) Chemicals and fertilisers.
 - c) Travel and tourism.
3. Jordan exports goods to many countries. Write down two countries.
 - a) Canada and Malaysia.
 - b) India and Saudi Arabia.
 - c) Morocco and Tunisia

4. Why does Jordan import a lot of oil and gas?
 - a) It signed a free trade agreement with Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia.
 - b) Jordan does not have large oil or gas reserves.
 - c) Other imports have come from China and the United States.
5. Jordan imports many goods from other countries. Write down two goods of them.
 - a) Cars, medicines and wheat.
 - b) Chemicals and fertilisers.
 - c) Travel and tourism.
6. Which country supplies Jordan with most of its imports?
 - a) Canada and Malaysia.
 - b) China and the United States.
 - c) Saudi Arabia
7. What does the underlined word “its” refer to?
 - a) Jordan.
 - b) The Middle East.
 - c) Oil and gas.
8. Which words means “**goods bought from other countries**”.
 - a) Exports.
 - b) Imports.
 - c) Agreements.

Yousef Gawadrh

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1 Do your research

Don't come away from a sales pitch wishing you had been better prepared. It is essential to know everything about your product. Do you know when it was developed, and where it is produced? You also need to know who the target market is – for example, the age group or income of the people who might buy it. Not only that, you should know all about the competition – that is, similar products on the market.

2 Prepare and practise

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

3 Be professional

Keep your presentation short and simple. Start with some friendly comments. For example, thank your hosts for allowing you to speak to them, and compliment their company. Remember to speak slowly and clearly. It is important to appear confident (. While you're speaking, don't keep your head down. Instead, look round the room and make eye contact with your audience. Smile! When you've finished speaking, invite questions. If you don't know the answers, don't pretend! Thank the questioner and promise to find out the answer (and do it!). Finally, have a summary of your presentation ready to hand out at the end of the session. I wish I had known all this when I started out in business! Good luck!

1. There are many ways to make a successful sales pitch. Write down two ways of them.
2. The article states that many things have to be known about your product. Write down two of them.
3. The article states that many things have to be known about target market. Give two examples.
4. There are many tips to make a successful presentation. Write down two of them.
5. The writer states some steps you have to follow when you don't know the answer of a question. Write them down.
6. The writer states that you should start with friendly comments. Give two examples.
- 7.

Read the following text carefully then answer the question that follows:-

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

Why have many students emailed Fatima Musa?

- a) My name is Fatima Musa
- b) they want to know what it would be like to do my job.
- c) I have worked as an interpreter for five years.
- d) Many students have emailed me about my work.

It was a company that provides financial products –savings and pensions, mostly. At first I just ‘shadowed’ different people, watching what they were doing. Then I did quite a lot of checking for them – you know, checking their calculations. When I went back in the summer, I was in the sales department. My job was to follow up web enquiries, but they weren’t in the same year. I enjoyed it, and I wouldn’t have had that opportunity if I hadn’t done the work experience first.

What kind of company did Ricky Miles work for last summer?

- a) a company that provides financial products
- b) a company that follows up web enquiries
- c) a company that checks people's calculations.
- d) a company that watches different people.

Yes! I wish I had researched Chinese culture before I visited the country. In order to be successful in China, you need to earn their respect. Chinese business people will always ask about a company’s successes in the past.

However, because I worked for a new company, I could not talk about its track record. We did not do any business deals on that first trip.’ ‘I joined a larger company and they sent me on a cultural awareness course. On my next visit to China, it felt as if I hadn’t known anything on my first visit!’

How did the writer learn about the Chinese culture?

- a) I had researched Chinese culture.
- b) I worked for a new company.
- c) I visited the country.
- d) I joined a larger company and they sent me on a cultural awareness course.