**الورقة الختامية- اللغة الانجليزية**

**الفروع الأكاديمية -2020**

**The Final Sheet / English Course**

**All Academic Streams – 2020**

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* **Reading القراءة**
* **Vocabulary المفردات**
* **Derivation الإشتقاق**
* **Grammar القواعد**
* **Guided Writing الكتابة الموجهة**
* **Free Writing الكتابة الحرة**

**متوفرة في مكتبة أحمد أخوان بفروعها**

**الفرع الأول : مقابل سوبر ماركت أبو جمال – هاتف رقم 0796105253 – محمود**

**الفرع الثاني : مقابل حلويات القصر الشرقي – هاتف رقم 0796500319- أحمد**

**Section One : Reading Texts القسم الأول : النصوص**

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| **Text A : The Internet of Things**   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  |  | | **1** | **sat nav system** | **system of computers tells you where you are** | **نظام الملاحة الجوي** | | **2** | **communicate** | **speak to** | **يتواصل** | | **3** | **security setting** | **controls let you protect computer from viruses** | **اعدادات الحماية** |   Everyone knows that the internet connects people, but now **it**1 does more than that- **it**2 connects objects, too. **These**3 days, computers often communicate with each other, for example, **your4** TV automatically downloads your favourite TV show , or your “ sat nav “ system tells you where you are. This is known as the ‘ Internet of Things’, and there’s a lot more to come.  In just a few years’ time, experts say that billions of machines will be connected to each **other**5 and to the internet. As a consequence, computers will increasingly run **our**6 lives for **us**7. For example, your fridge will know when you need more milk and add **it**8 to your shopping list: your windows will close if **it9** is likely to rain ; your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor ; and your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise!  **Many**10 people are excited about the ’ Internet of Things’. For **them**11, a dream is coming true. **They**12 say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable. However, **others13** are not sure. **They**14 want to keep control on **their15** own lives and **their**16 own things. In addition, they wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access **their**17 passwords and security setting. The dream could easily become a nightmare !   |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | **word** | **refers to** |  | **word** | **refers to** | | **1** | **it** | **the internet** | **10** | **many** | **people / excited people** | | **2** | **it** | **the internet** | **11** | **them** | **people / excited people** | | **3** | **these** | **days** | **12** | **they** | **people / excited people** | | **4** | **your** | **reader / readers** | **13** | **others** | **worried people / not sure people** | | **5** | **other** | **billions of machines** | **14** | **they** | **worried people / not sure people** | | **6** | **our** | **people** | **15** | **their** | **worried people / not sure people** | | **7** | **us** | **people** | **16** | **their** | **worried people / not sure people** | | **8** | **it** | **milk** | **17** | **their** | **worried people / not sure people** | | **9** | **it** | **to rain** |  |  |  |   **Questions :**  **1** What does the ‘Internet of Things’ mean? Give an example from the text.  **2** Find a word in the first paragraph which has the same meaning as ‘speak to’.  **3** How will the ‘Internet of Things’ help you to keep fit, according to the text?  **4** What does the word **‘others’** in bold in the third paragraph refer to?  **5** According to the text, why are some people excited about the future? Why  are others worried?  **6** In your opinion, is the ‘Internet of Things’ exciting or worrying? Why?  **Answers :**  **1** It means the connections between different computers. Examples from the text are TV downloadsand sat nav.  **2** communicate  **3** The sofa will tell you when to get some exercise.  **4** other people with a different opinion  **5** Some people are excited because they think their lives will be made easier and more comfortable. Others are worried because they want to keep control of their own lives and their own things.  **6** Exciting because it : 1. Save time 2. Save money 3. Save efforts  OR worrying because it is : 1. Not secure 2. Exposed 3. Unlimited  **Text B : Using technology in Jordanian classrooms**   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | **Word** | **English** | **Arabic** | | **1** | **blog** | a regularly updated personal website / online diary | **مدونة** | | **2** | **email exchange** | series of emails between two or more people | **تبادل ايميلات** | | **3** | **social media** | Social interaction between people | **وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي** | | **4** | **tablet computer** | a mobile computer, with a touch screen | **التابلت** | | **5** | **whiteboard** | a touchscreen computer program that enables you to draw | **لوح لمسي** | | **6** | **share** | give ideas to others | **يشارك** | | **7** | **compare** | where ideas are different | **يقارن** | | **8** | **create** | construct | **ينشئ** | | **9** | **contribute** | offer work to a website | **يساهم** | | **10** | **research** | find out | **يبحث** | | **11** | **present** | give the results | **يقدّم** | | **12** | **monitor** | follow the developments | **يراقب** | | **13** | **find out** | want to discover | **يعرف** |   Young people love learning, but **they**1 like learning even more if **they**2 are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way. Today, I3 am going to give a talk about how **you** 4can use technology in Jordanian classrooms.  **Here are some5 ideas:**  **Many**6 classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen. **As a consequence,** teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then use the Internet to show educational programmes, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on.  In **some** 7countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class. Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams. Tablets are ideal for pair and group work.  Teachers can perhaps ask **their**8 students to start writing a blog (an online diary), either about **their** 9own lives or as if they were someone famous. **They**10 can also create a website for the classroom. Students can contribute to the website, so for example **they**11 can post work, photos and messages.  **Most12** young people communicate through social media, by which **they**13 send each **other**14 photos and messages via the Internet. **Some**15 students like to send messages  that are under 140 letters for anyone to read. Teachers can ask students to summarise information about what **they**16 have learnt in class in the same way. If students learn to summarise quickly, they 17will be able to use this18 skill in future.  **We**19 all like to send emails, don’t we? Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom. Teachers can ask students to email what **they**20 have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. **They21 could even email students in another country**. As a result, students can then share information and help each other with tasks.  Another way of communicating with other schools is through talking to people over the computer. Most computers have cameras, so you can also see the people you are talking to. In this way, students who are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while **they**22 are speaking to them. You can also use **this**23 system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer. For example, scientists or teachers from another Country could give a lesson to the class. If you had **this24** type of lesson, the students would be very excited.  Students often use computers at home if **they**25 have **Them26**. Students can use social media on **their**27 computers to help **them28** with **their**29 studies, including asking **other30**students to check and compare **their**31work, asking questions and sharing ideas. The teacher must be part of the group, too, to monitor what is happening. Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any questions?   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Word** | **Refers to** | **Word** | **Refers to** | | **they1** | Young people | **they 17** | Students / young people | | **they2** | Young people | **this18** | skill | | **I 3** | Speaker | **We**19 | people | | **you4** | reader | **they**20 | Students / young people | | **Some5** | ideas | **They21** | Students / young people | | **Many6** | Classrooms | **they**22 | Students in Jordan | | **Some7** | Countries | **this**23 | System | | **Their8** | Teachers | **This24** | Type | | **Their9** | Students | **they**25 | Students / young people | | **They10** | Students | **Them26** | computers | | **They11** | Students | **their**27 | Students / young people | | **Most12** | Students / young people | **them28** | Students / young people | | **They13** | Students / young people | **their29** | Students / young people | | **Other14** | Students / young people | **other30** | Students / young people | | **Some15** | Students / young people | **their**31 | Students / young people | | **They16** | Students / young people |  |  |   **Questions :**   1. **Teachers can use the internet in the class in many ways. Write down three of these ways.**   show educational programmes, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on.   1. **Tablets are ideal to do many tasks in the classroom. Mention three of these tasks.**   showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams.   1. **Students can write a blog about two items in particular. What are these two items.**   either about their own lives or as if they were someone famous   1. **Students can contribute in the website in many different ways. Write down two ways.**   they can post work, photos and messages.   1. **Students can use computers with their studies in many ways. Write down three.**   including asking other students to check and compare their31work, asking questions and sharing  ideas**.**   1. **Quote the sentence which states as an introduction sentence for the text.**   Today, I am going to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classrooms**.**   1. **Do you think that using such technology in Jordanian classrooms would be beneficial. Suggest three advantages of applying such technology in Jordanian classrooms.**   I think it would be beneficial for the following reasons:   1. Students could share ideas. 2. Post work. 3. Send emails. 4. Compare their ideas. 2. **Technology might have many disadvantages for young people. Think of this statement and then , in two sentences , write down your point of view.**   I think this is true, because   1. Many young people might misuse the technology. 2. Technology sometimes is not secure . 3. **Quote the sentence which states the end of this article.**   Does anyone have any questions? |

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| **Text C: Space Schools**   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Vocabulary المفردات المهمة في النص** | | | | |  | **Word** | **English** | **Arabic** | | **1** | **Astrophysics** | study **دراسة** of chemical **الكيميائية** structure **التركيبة** of the stars **للنجوم** | **الفيزياء الفلكية** | | **2** | **qualifications** | official **الرسمية** records **السجلات** of **من** achievement **الانجازات** | **مؤهلات** | | **3** | **pioneering** | introducing **تقديم**  new **جديدة** methods **طرق** | **رائدة - اول** | | **4** | **tutorial** | intensive  **مكثف**teaching  **تعليم** | **دروس** | | **5** | **undertake** | to commit **الالتزام** to do  **لفعل**something **شئ** | **مشاركة** | | **6** | **tailor - made** | course **مساق** to meet **ليواجه** specific **خاصة** needs **احتياجات** | **مناسب** |   Studio schools are pioneering schools which receive funding as well as support from private businesses, and which seek to encourage young people to undertake a less conventional form of secondary education. These schools often specialise in one specific area, whilst understanding that the same broad range of skills and qualifications should be made available to all young people.  One such school has recently opened to educate fourteen- to eighteen year- olds\* who have a special interest in working in the space industry. Students follow a tailor-made curriculum at the school, including subjects such as Astronomy and Astrophysics.  Lessons are a mixture of small-class tutorials, with projects supervised by leading companies in both the space and technology industries.  Prominent scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers, with students aiming to achieve top grades in their Maths and Science exams. When **they** leave school, they will be well-placed to take any  number of different career paths. ‘They don’t have to become astronauts!’ says a spokesperson for the school. ‘Excellent grades in science and technology subjects can open many doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities.’  **Questions :**   1. **The private business help space schools in two ways. Write these two ways down.**   receive funding as well as support from private businesses   1. **Quote the sentence which shows that space schools specialise in one specific area.**   These schools often specialise in one specific area, whilst understanding that the same broad range of skills and qualifications should be made available to all young people.   1. **Students follow a tailor made curriculum in this school of many subjects. Write down two of these subjects.**   Astronomy and Astrophysics.   1. **What does the underlined word " they " in the text refer to.**   Students   1. **Excellent grades have many benefits for the students. Write down two of these benefits.**   can open many doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities.   1. **Two certain types of people are brought in as guest lecturers. Write these two types down.**   Prominent scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers.   1. **Such school might have many advantages if it is available in Arab World. Suggest three of these advantages.** 2. improves country's technology. 3. Provides job chances. 4. build a very high tech. generation. 5. **Some young people like to attend such school. Think of this statement, and then, in two sentences. Write down your point of view.** 6. They have the suitable skills. 7. They are good in science and technology subjects. 8. **Live as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were to live forever. Think of this quotation and then in two sentences write down your point of view.** 9. Take advantage of every thing. 10. Have a better life. 11. Changing the world. |

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| **Text D: After School**   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | **Word** | **English** | **Arabic** | | **1** | **financial** | relating **مرتبط** to money **بالمال** | **مالي** | | **2** | **fees** | costs  **تكاليف**- charges **رسوم** | **رسوم** | | **3** | **debt** | money **نقود** you owe **تستدينها** | **ديون** | | **4** | **motive** | reason **السبب** for doing **لفعل** something **شيء ما** | **حافز – دافع** | | **5** | **halls of residence** | accommodation **السكن** provided **تزوده** by a university **الجامعة** | **سكن** | | **6** | **minority** | not many - the opposite of ‘majority | **الأقلّية** |   In England, almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education. The figure has not always been as high as this. Twenty years ago, **it1** was closer to 30%, and thirty years before that, **it**1 was only about 5%. Another huge changehas been financial. Before 1998 CE, higher education in the UK was completely free for UK citizens. Since then, tuition fees have been introduced. **Most2** students borrow this money from the government. **They2** don't have to repay **it3** immediately. Instead, **they2** pay **it3** back slowly out of future earnings.  Despite the high cost, most students choose to study away from home. A recent survey of 17,000 students revealed that only 7% wanted to stay at home while **they4** studied for **their4** degree. Of course for most young people, living away from home means borrowing even more money from the government. So why don’t students choose to avoid debt by staying at home, where **they2** don't have to pay rent?  Most of **them**5 say that **they5** want to move to the university of **their5** choice, rather than the nearest one. Another strong motive is the desire to live in a new culture. Where do these students live? Many have rooms in halls of  residence, especially in **their**5 first year; others rent flats or houses. A lucky minority live in property that **their**6 parents have bought for **them6**. Most of **them5** need to learn to cook, do **their5** own washing and manage their time and money.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | **word** | **refer to** | | 1 | **it** | The figure / 50% of school leavers go on to higher education. | | 2 | **most / they** | students | | 3 | **it** | money | | 4 | **they / their** | students | | 5 | **them / they / their** | young people / students | | 6 | **their / them** | lucky minority |   **Questions :**   1. **Many reasons are responsible for the increasing of higher education in the UK . Write down two reasons.**   Twenty years ago, it was closer to 30%, and thirty years before that, it was only about 5%. Another huge change has been financial.   1. **Most students choose to study away from home for many reasons. Write down two of these reasons.**   Most of them say that they want to move to the university of their choice, rather than the nearest one. Another strong motive is the desire to live in a new culture.   1. **Students live in many places if they choose to study away from home . What are these two places.**   Many have rooms in halls of residence, especially in their first year; others rent flats or houses.   1. **Quote the sentence which shows that higher education was free in the UK.**   Before 1998 CE, higher education in the UK was completely free for UK citizens.   1. **Students need to learn many skills when they choose to study away. Write down three of these skills.**   Most of them need to learn to cook, do their own washing and manage their time and money.   1. **The government should help poor students to complete their education. Suggest three ways that might help students.** 2. Employ poor students at university. 3. Reduce tuition fees. 4. Increase students' loans. |

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| **Section Two : Vocabulary القسم الثاني : المفردات**   |  | | --- | | **sustainability استمرارية , apparatus جهاز , physician طبيب , got حصل على , mortality وفيات ,**  **prosthetic صناعي** |   1. After our Science lesson in the laboratory, we always help the teacher to put the……… away.  2. The nature reserve uses recycled water, which helps the……………….. of the environment.  3. Athletes with …………………… legs can take part in the Paralympics.  4. Professor Badari, aged 67, is the hospital’s leading ………………. specialising in cancer care.  5. Adeeb ………… the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while he was with his family.  **Answers : 1. apparatus .2. sustainability 3. Prosthetic 4. physician 5. Got**   |  | | --- | | **decade عقد , ailments أمراض , artificial صناعي , equipment معدات , fund يموّل , complementary بديل** |   1. Before the boys go climbing, they’ll go to a special shop to buy all the ……. that they need.  2. Older people tend to suffer from more ……………………………. than younger people.  3. My parents have saved enough money to ………………………… our university courses.  4. From 1990 CE to 2000 CE was………………………...  **Answers: 1. equipment 2. ailments 3. fund 4. Decade**   |  | | --- | | **PCحاسوب , calculations حسابات , tablet تابلت , astronomers رواد فضاء , symptoms اعراض , disabilities اعاقات** |   1. If you don’t feel well, you should describe your ………………………….. to the doctor.  2. A telescope enables …………………………………. s to observe the stars.  3. It is often impossible for people with …………………………. to climb stairs.  4. In our Maths exam, we have to write down our …………………… as well as the answers.  **Answers: 1. symptoms 2. astronomers 3. disabilities 4. calculations**   |  | | --- | | **ailments مرض , dementia الخرف , acupuncture وخز بالإبر , irrigated يروي , fountain pen قلم سائل** |   1. My grandparents gave me a ……………… for my birthday, and I am learning calligraphy now.  2. Some ………………… can be treated effectively with homoeopathic remedies.  3. When there is not enough rainfall to grow crops, the ground must be ……………………  4. Elderly people often suffer from…………………………….. , which is difficult to treat.  **Answers: 1. fountain pen .2. ailments 3. irrigated 4.dementia**   |  | | --- | | **antibodies اجسام مضادة , artificially-created صناعي , blog مدونة , calculations , desalination تحلية المياه** |   1. ………………… plants are becoming a popular method of providing water for people 2. Many megaprojects consist of ……………………….. cities.  3. I came across a ………………………… post the other day. It was discussing traditional crafts  4. Homoeopathy cannot produce …………………. needed to protect against childhood diseases.  5. One of the earliest computers took as long as 25 minutes to do simple …………………………….  **Answers: 1. desalination .2. artificially-created 3. blog 4. antibodies 5. Calculation**   |  | | --- | | **dementia , biological waste , arithmetic , spend , conventional , catch** |   1. Ramzi is very good with numbers and calculations. He always scores high in………………  2. Doctors often treat infections with antibiotics; that is the……………………… approach.  3. Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of …………………………, and it should be carefully  4. Students usually ……………. a lot of time preparing for their final exams.  5. Problems with memory and personality changes are good example of …………………  **Answers 1. arithmetic .2. conventional 3. biological waste 4. spend 5. Dementia**   |  | | --- | | **solar powerطاقة شمسية , philosopher فيلسوف , symptoms أعراض , obese بدانة , optimistic متفائل** |   1. One reason that greatly influences health is an ……………….out look on life.  2. The word …………………… means extremely fat in a way that is dangerous on health.  3. Doctors look at the ………………illness before they decide how to treat the patient.  4. A……………is someone who thinks and writes about the meaning of life.  5. In hot countries , ……………….is an important source of energy.  **Answers 1. optimistic.2. obese 3. symptoms 4. philosopher 5. solar power**   |  | | --- | | **tailor-made مخصص , minerals معادن , compulsoryاجباري , contradictoryمعارض , offenceاهانة** |   1. the extraction industry in Jordan for potash ……….….. is one of the largest in the world.  2. I never told a joke, as this may not be translated correctly or could cause………....  3. You can either join a small group of other students of a similar level, or request a…. course.  4. The different sides of argument mean ………………………  **Answers :1. minerals 2.offence 3. tailor-made 4. Contradictory**   |  | | --- | | **get cold feetيتردد , optional اختياري , diet غذاء , optional اختياري , make يرتكب , joke نكتة** |   1. You don’t have to stay after school for the chess club – it’s………………..  2. I’m too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I’ll ………………..at the last minute.  3. I used to eat too much junk food, but now I have a much healthier. …………  4. Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to …………a mistake  5. In Jordan, children start school a year……………….. than English children.  6. I never told a …………, as this may not be translated correctly or could cause offence.  **Answers : 1. Optional 2. get cold feet 3.diet 4. make 5.earlier 6. Joke**   |  | | --- | | **tuition دراسي , lawقانون , minority أقلية , halls of residenceسكن جامعي , history تاريخ** |   1. I want to study ………… as I am very interested in studying ancient and modern civilizations.  2. In their first year, most students live in ……………… especially in their first year.  3. …………………. fees have been introduced in England since 1998.  4. A lucky ……. of British students live in property that their parents have bought for them.  **Answers : 1.history 2.halls of residence 3. tuition 4.minority**   |  | | --- | | **play it by ear يتركها للظروف , linguistic لغويات , keep your chin up تفاءل , track record سجل نجاح**  **negotiate يفاوض** |   1. Studying …………………….. lets me focus on my love of language in an analytical way.  2. You should study …………………. if you are interested in learning about the legal system.  3. ……………………I am sure everything will be fine in the end.  4. I am not sure if it will be warm enough to have a barbecue .We will have to ……………….  5. When you talk about business and try to do a deal , you ……………………………  6. When you prove that you have an experience, then you have a …………………… .  **ANSWER : 1.linguistic 2.law 3. keep your chin up 4. play it by ear 5. negotiate 6. track record**   |  | | --- | | **memoryذاكرة , do exercise يتدرّب , circulationدورة دموية , dehydration جفاف ,** |   1. It is important to drink a lot of water in order to avoid ……………………….  2. Do not sit still for too long-move around frequently to increase your blood ………………  3. Adnan never forgets anything !He has got an amazing……………………..  4. If you want to lose weight , you should …………………… every day.  **Answers : 1.dehydration 2.circulation 3.Memory 4.do exercise**   |  | | --- | | **vocational مهني , qualification مؤهل , diploma دبلوم , nutrition تغذية , undergraduate طالب جامعي** |   1. Many teachers hope to get a higher ………………….. in education.  2. My brother has just left school. Now he is a university ………………………..  3. If you want to be a translator ,you should have a language ……………………..  4. As ……………….. is very important ,children should eat fresh fruit and vegetables everyday.  **Answers : 1.diploma 2. undergraduate 3.qualification 4. nutrition**   |  | | --- | | **put her back into تبذل جهدها , take a break يأخذ استراحة , get it off your chest يفضفض , make يحدث** |   1. You look tired. Why don't you .................. ?.  2. Anita achieved high scores in the course because she ...........................it.  3. If you send money to a charity. You will ………..a difference to a lot of lives.  4. If you have a problem, talk to someone , it will make you ……………………. .  **ANSWER : 1.take a break 2. put her back into 3. make 4. Get it off your chest**   |  | | --- | | **global عالمي , make small talk حديث ودي , prospects فرص , have a head for موهوب** |   1. There are good job ……….if you travel abroad.  2. Before the discussion starts , we usually …………….about weather.  3. If you work for a ………company , you will get a good salary.  4. I don't think I would be a very good accountant . I really don't …………….figures.  **Answers : 1.prospects 2. make a small talk 3. global 4. have a head for**   |  | | --- | | **Ailments , artificial** , **equipment, fund , Arithmetic, astronomers, disabilities , symptoms** |   **1** Before the boys go climbing, they’ll go to a special shop to buy all the ………..that they need.  **2**Older people tend to suffer from more …………. than younger people.  **3** My parents have saved enough money to……….. our university courses. **4** If you don’t feel well, you should describe your…………. to the doctor.  **5** A telescope enables……………. s to observe the stars.  **6** It is often impossible for people with…………… to climb stairs.  **Answers :** **Answers : 2-equipment 3-aliments 4-fund 5. astronomers 5. disabilities**   |  | | --- | | **sustainability استمرارية, apparatus جهاز , physician طبيب , mortality وفيات , prosthetic صناعي** |   **1** After our Science lesson in the laboratory, we always help the teacher to put the…………… away.  **2** The nature reserve uses recycled water, which helps the……….. of the environment.  **3** Athletes with …………….legs can take part in the Paralympics.  **4** Professor Badari, aged 67, is the hospital’s…………. leading specialising in cancer care.  **Answers: 1. apparatus 2. sustainability 3.prosthetic 4.physician**   |  | | --- | | **inspire يلهم , sceptical يشكك , polymath مثقف , alien مرض , renewable متجدد , monitor يراقب** |   1- I don’t really believe that story – I’m very……………..  2- If something seems very strange, we sometimes say it is………….. .  3- The Olympic Games often …………….young people to take up a sport.  4- MrShahin is a true……………….. ,working in all kinds of creative and scientific fields  5- Wind farms are an example of ……………….energy  **Answers :1-Sceptical 2-alien3-inspire 4-polymath 5- renewable**   |  | | --- | | **viable فعال , alien غريب , conventional تقليدي , complementary بديل** |   **1.** Doctors often treat infections with antibiotics; that is the ……... approach.  **2.** Medicines that are not the normal, traditionally accepted treatments are known as ………… .  **3.** Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is ……. .  **4.** If something seems very strange, we sometimes say it is …………….. .  **Answers: 1. complementary 2. conventional 3. viable 4. Alien**   |  | | --- | | **helmet خوذة , inspire يلهم , monitor يراقب , reputation شهرة , risk يخاطر , seat belt حزام الأمان**  **self-confidence ثقة بالنفس , tiny صغير , waterproof ضد الماء** |   1- You can wear your watch when you go swimming if it’s …………….  2- It’s amazing how huge trees grow from …………….. seeds.  3- The Olympic Games often ………. Young people to take up sport.  4- Please hurry up. Let’s not ………… missing the bus.  5- You must always wear a …………. in a car, whether you’re the driver or a passenger.  6- When my grandfather had a heart attack, the doctors attached a special …………….. to his chest.  7- It’s important to encourage young people and help them develop ……………………..  8- Petra has a ……………… as a fascinating place to visit.  **Answers: 1- waterproof 2- tiny 3- inspire 4- risk 5- seat belt 6- monitor 7- self-confidence 8- reputation** |

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| |  | | --- | | **comaغيبوبة , medical trials تجارب طبية , pills أقراص , symptoms أعراض** |   1- Doctors look at the ……… before they decide how to treat the patient.  2- Before doctors prescribe drugs to patients, scientists perform …………… to make sure the drugs are safe.  3- After Ali’s accident, he lay in a ………… for two weeks.  4- My grandfather has to take a lot of medicine – he takes six different ..….. every day.  **Answers: 1- symptoms 2- medical trials 3- coma 4- pills**  **Replace the underlined words and phrases with its meaning. تمرين آخر على نمط استبدال الكلمة و معناها .**   |  | | --- | | **comaغيبوبة , medical trials تجارب طبية , pills أقراص , symptoms أعراض** |   1- Doctors look at the **signs of illness** before they decide how to treat the patient.  2- Before doctors prescribe drugs to patients, scientists perform **special tests** to make sure the drugs are safe.  3- After Ali’s accident, he lay in **an unconscious state** for two weeks.  4- My grandfather has to take a lot of medicine – he takes six different **tablets** every day.  **Answers: 1- symptoms 2- medical trials 3- coma 4- pills**   |  | | --- | | **laptop لاب توب , allergies حساسية , out of the blue فجأة , carbon كربون , biological حيوية** |   1. A………… doesn’t need a keyboard.  2. ………….to nuts and milk are becoming more common.  3. I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely …………...  4. 3. We can all work hard to reduce our ………….…. footprint by living a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle.  5. Hospitals need to dispose a lot of ……………… waste, and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous.  **Answers: 1 laptop 2. allergies 3. out of the blue 4. Carbon 5. biological**   |  | | --- | | **philosopher فيلسوف , arithmetic حساب , polymath مثقف, chemist صيدلي , geometry الهندسة , mathematician عالم رياضيات, physician طبيب** |   1. My father teaches Maths. He’s a …………….  2. You must not take in medicine without consulting a …………………  3. We learn about shapes, lines and angles when we study …………………… .  4. MrShahin is a true ……………., working in all kinds of creative and scientific fields.  5. Ramzi is very good with numbers and calculations. He always scores high in……………….  6. A …………………..is someone who thinks and writes about the meaning of life.  **Answers : 1- mathematician 2- physician 3- geometry 4- polymath 5- arithmetic 6- philosopher**   |  | | --- | | **benefit نافع , farms مزارع , footprint آثار , free خالي من , friendly صديق , neutral محايد ,**  **pedestrian مشاة , power طاقة , renewable متجددة , waste مخلفات** |   1. In hot countries, solar …………. is an important source of energy.  2. ‘Green’ projects are environmentally………………….. .  3. Wind …………… are an example of ………………. energy.  4. If a city recycles everything and doesn’t throw anything away, it is zero- …………….  5. We burn carbon whenever we use oil, coal or gas. This is known as our carbon………….  6. If we replace as much carbon as we burn, we are carbon-…………………. .  7. A place where no cars are allowed is a car-…………. zone, and it is………… friendly.  **Answers :1 power 2 friendly 3 farms; renewable 4 waste 5 footprint 6 neutral 7 free; pedestrian**   |  | | --- | | **get started يبدأ , look around يتجوّل , meet upيتقابل , settle down يستقر ,**  **wake up يستيقظ , take place يحدث** |   **1** Tell me about the novel you’re reading. Where does the story ………………..?  **2** I’m sorry I’m late. I didn’t ……………………early enough.  **3** When I graduate from university, I would like to buy a house and …………………...  **4** If you’re free at the weekend, let’s ……………….and go shopping together.  **5** I’ve never visited that museum. I’d like to go in and …………………..  **6** I’ve got a lot of homework, so I think I should ……………………..right now!  **Answers: 1. Take place 2. wake up 3. Settle down 4. Meet up 5. Look around 6. Get started**   |  | | --- | | **energy طاقة , helmet خوذة , likely محتمل , lawyer محامي , grateful ممتن , headlines عناوين رئيسية** |   **1** I am studying hard because I want to be a …………….. .  **2** When you ride a bike, you should always wear a ……………… .  **3** Thank you so much! We are very ……………… .  **4** Do you think it is ………….. to rain tomorrow?  **5** I always look at the newspaper…………… , but I don’t always read the articles.  **6** Solar panels generate……………… from the sun  **Answers : 1** lawyer **2** helmet **3** grateful **4** likely **5** headlines **6** energy   |  | | --- | | **boil يغلي , mix يخلط , fry يغلي , slice يقطع لشرائح , sprinkle يرش , season يتبل , roast يحمّر** |   **1** When you heat cheese, it ……………s**.**  **2** Put some flour and sugar in a bowl and …………… them together.  **3** You need a sharp knife to……………the bread.  **4** Heat the water until it………….. s.  **5** Put the eggs in oil or butter to ……………them.  **6 ……………..** some salt and pepper over the potatoes to …………. .  **7……………..** the meat in the oven. **.**  **Answers : 1 melt 2 mix 3 slice 4 boil 5 fry 6 Sprinkle; season 7 Roast**   |  | | --- | | **laptop لاب توب , models نماذج , calculations حسابات , program برامج , smartphones هواتف ذكية** |   **1** Although they are pocket-sized, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_s are powerful computers as well as phones.  **2** My brother is learning how to write computer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_s.  **3** I need to make a few \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_s before I decide how much to spend.  **4** Mobile phones used to be huge. Early \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_s were as big as bricks!  **5** I can close the lid of my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and then put it in my bag.  **Answers** : **1 smartphone 2 program 3 calculation 4 model 5 laptop**   |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **مالية ومصرفية** | **اللغويات** | **الفنون الجميلة** | **التاريخ** | **الفيزياء** | **القانون** | | **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 |

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| **الجداول المهمة في المنهاج ( يجب حفظها )**  **1. Body Idioms جدول مصطلحات الجسم**  **هذا التمرين مهم جدا على مصطلحات الجسم والتي يجب حفظها بالعربي و الانجليزي .**   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | **Body idiom** | **English** | **Arabic** | | **1** | **get it off your chest** | tell  **تخبر**someone **شخصا** about  **عن**something **شئ**  that worrying **يقلقك** you | **يفضفض - يرتاح** | | **2** | **get cold feet** | to lose **يفقد** your confidence **الثقة** in **في** something **شئ ما** | **يتردد** | | **3** | **play it by ear** | decide**يقرر** how **كيف** to deal **يتعامل** with **مع** a situation **الموقف** | **يتركها للظروف** | | **4** | **keep your chin up** | remain **يبقى** cheerful **متفاءل** - encouragement **شجاعة** | **يتفاءل** | | **5** | **have a head for figures** | have **لديه** a natural **طبيعية** mental **ذهنية** ability **قدرة** for maths | **موهوب بالحساب** | | **6** | **put back into it** | put **يضع** effort  **جهده**into **في** something **شئ ما -** tried **يحاول** | **يبذل جهده** |  1. I’m too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I’ll …………….. at the last minute.   **انا اشعر بالتوتر حول قيامي بالقفز المظلي . اعتقد بأنني سوف .....................في اخر لحظة.**   1. If you’ve got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to ………………. .   **اذا كان لديك اي مشكلة , تحدث الى شخص ما , هذا يساعدك على ......................... .**   1. I don’t think I’d be a very good accountant. I don’t really……………….. .   **لا اعتقد انني سأكون محاسبا بارعا , انا لا املك ...........................**   1. ……………….! I’m sure everything will be fine in the end.   **............................ ! انا متأكد بأن كل شئ سيكون بخير في النهاية.**   1. I’m not sure if it’ll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We’ll have to …………………   **لست متأكدا فيما اذا سيكون الجو دافئا غدا لحفل الشواء . علينا أن .................................. .**  **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   |  | | --- | | **النمط الوزاري على مصطلحات الجسم يكون كالتالي :**   * **كتابة المعنى بالانجليزي :**   I’m too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I’ll **get cold feet** at the last minute.  **What does the underlined body idiom mean?**  **---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- .**   * **كتابة المصطلح :**   I’m not sure if it’ll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We’ll have to **decide how to deal with a situation .**  **Replace the underline phrase with the suitable body idiom.**  **-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- .**   * **نمط الاستبدال (حيث يكون وجود المصطلح في الجملة اصلا خاطئ و عليك استبداله بالمصطلح الصحيح )**   **Have a head for figures** ! I’m sure everything will be fine in the end.  **Replace the misused underlined body idiom with the correct one.**  **-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- .**   * **ضع دائرة :**   If you’ve got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to ……………….  **( keep your chin up , have a head for figures , get it off your chest )** |   **2. Collocation Phrases المتلازمات**  **تمرين مهم جدا على المتلازمات ( حفظ)**   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | **Collocating phrasal** | **English** | **Arabic** | | **1** | **draw up a timetable** | write a schedule | **يضع جدول مراجعة** | | **2** | **do exercise** | keep fit | **يتدرّب** | | **3** | **make a start** | begin | **يبدأ** | | **4** | **take a break** | relax | **يأخذ إستراحة** | | **5** | **do a subject** | study | **يدرس** | | **6** | **make a difference** | change something | **يغيّر – يحدث فرقا** |   **3 Use the collocations from exercise 2 to complete the sentences. The first one is done for you.**  **استخدم المتلازمات في التمرين الثاني لإكمال الجمل التالية .**   1. If you want to lose weight, you should …………………. every day.   اذا اردت أن تخسر الوزن , يجب أن ................ كل يوم.   1. The deadline is tomorrow, and you haven’t done anything yet! You really must ………… .   الموعد النهائي هو غدا , وانت لم تفعل اي شئ . يجب ان ......................... .   1. If you send money to charity, you will ...........................to a lot of lives.   اذا ارسلت المال للجمعيات الخيرية . سوف ...............للكثير من الناس.   1. You look tired. Why don’t you ...........................?   انت تبدو معبا . لماذا لا ................................. .   1. I need to organise my time better. I think I’ll .................................   انا احتاج لتنظيم وقتي بشكل افضل . اعتقد انني سوف ..................................... .  **Answers : 1** do exercise **2** make a start **3** make a difference **4** take a break **5** draw up a timetable |

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| **النمط الوزاري :**  **1. كتابة المعنى .**  You look tired. Why don’t you **take a break**?  **What does the underlined collocation phrase mean?**  **…………………………………………………………. .**  **2. استبدال المعنى بالمصلح المناسب.**  You look tired. Why don’t you **relax?**  **Replace the underlined phrase with the correct collocation.**  **……………………………………………………………….. .**  **3. استبدال المصطلح الخاطئ بالمصطلح الصحيح .**  You look tired. Why don’t you **make a difference ?**  **Replace the underlined misused collocation with the correct one.**  **………………………………………………………………….. .**  **4. ضع دائرة**  You look tired. Why don’t you ................?  ( take a break , do exercise , do a subject ) |

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| **3. collocation المتلازمات ( الوحدة التاسعة & الوحدة الثالثة )**   |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | **الوحدة التاسعة** | |  | **الوحدة الثالثة** | | |  | **Collocation** | **Meaning** |  | **Collocation** | **Meaning** | | **1** | **make a mistake** | **يرتكب خطأ** | **1** | **catch attention** | **يجذب انتباه** | | **2** | **shake hands** | **يصافح** | **2** | **Spend time** | **يقضي وقته** | | **3** | **ask questions** | **يسأل** | **3** | **get an idea** | **يحصل على فكرة** | | **4** | **join the company** | **ينضم لشركة** | **4** | **Attend a course** | **يحضر مساقا** | | **5** | **earn respect** | **يكسب إحترام** | **5** | **Take interest** | **يهتم** | | **6** | **cause offence** | **يسبّب إهانة** |  | **نمط الوزارة :**  **1. أكمل الفراغ / ضع دائرة**  **Adeeb .........the Sheik's attention.**  **( catch , get , take )**  **2. نمط تصحيح بالشكل التالي :**  **The boy will take a course at the BC.**  **Replace the underlined misused collocation with the correct one.**  **………………………………………… .** | | | **7** | **do a deal** | **يعقد صفقة** |  | | **8** | **make a small talk** | **يجري حديث عادي** |  | | **نمط الوزارة :**  **1. أكمل الفراغ / ضع دائرة**  **It is polite to ………hands when meeting him.**  **( make , shake , cause )**  **2. نمط تصحيح بالشكل التالي :**  **You will have the chance to make questions.**  **Replace the underlined misused collocation with the correct one.**  **………………………………………… .** | | |  | |  | | |
| **تمارين المتلازمات المهمة في الوحدة التاسعة**   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. **7.** By working hard, you will------------------------ the ----------------------------of your boss.   **Answers : 1 make a mistake 2 cause offense 3 make small talk 4 join , company 5. shake hands 6. ask questions 7. earn, respect** |

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| **4. Colour Idioms مصطلحات الالوان**   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | **Colour Idiom** | **English** | **Arabic** | | **1** | **feel blue** | **feel sad / sadness** | **يشعر بالحزن** | | **2** | **out of the blue** | **from nowhere / unexpectedly** | **بشكل مفاجئ** | | **3** | **see red** | **feel angry / anger** | **يغضب** | | **4** | **red handed** | **the act of doing something wrong** | **بالجرم المشهود** | | **5** | **white elephant** | **has no purpose / useless** | **عديم النفع** | | **6** | **green light** | **permission** | **يسمح** | | **النمط الوزاري :**  **1. كتابة المعنى :** The police arrived and the thief was caught **red-handed**.  **What does the underlined colour idiom mean?**  **…………………………………………………………. .**  **2. استبدال المعنى** The police arrived and the thief was caught **in the act of doing something wrong** .  **Replace the underlined phrase with the correct colour idiom.**  **……………………………………………………………….. .**  **3. استبدال المصطلح الخاطئ بالمصطلح الصحيح :** The police arrived and the thief was caught **green light**.  **Replace the underlined misused colour idiom with the correct one.**  **………………………………………………………………….. .**  **4. ضع دائرة : ( red , white , blue)** The police arrived and the thief was caught **………handed**. | | | | |

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| **تمارين مصطلحات الالوان في المنهاج**  1**.** It is normal to **feel a bit blue** from time to time.  2. When you **see red** , you can suffer from headache and blood pressure.  3**.** Have you heard the good news? We’ve got the **green light** to go ahead with our project!  4**.** Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught **red-handed**.  5**.** I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely **out of the blue**.  6**.** Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a **white elephant**.  **5. synonyms المترادفات and antonyms المتضادات**   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Synonyms المترادفات ( كلمات لها نفس المعنى )** | | | | **Antonyms المتضادات ( كلمات عكس بعضها بالمعنى)** | | | | | **1** | **artificial** | **Prosthetic** | **صناعي** | **1** | **artificial** | **natural** | **صناعي / طبيعي** | | **2** | **apparatus** | **equipment** | **جهاز** | **2** | **majority** | **minority** | **اقلية / اغلبية** | | **3** | **fund** | **sponsor** | **يموّل** |  |  |  |  | | **4** | **appendage** | **limb** | **طرف صناعي** |  |  |  |  | | **النمط الوزاري هو نمط الاستبدال لكل كلمة بما يوافقها في المعنى / او بما يكون عكسها في المعنى كالتالي:**  **The new company will sponsor the building of a new bridge.**  **Replace the underlined word with a word that is similar in meaning.**  **……………………………………………………………………. .**  **The majority of the students will attend the final test.**  **Replace the underlined word with its opposite.**  **…………………………………………………………………….. .** | | | | | | | |   **6. Phrasal Verbsالذي مع الفعل ) الافعال الظرفية ( و هي الافعال التي يأتي معها حرف جر , و يجب معرفة حرف الجر المناسب**   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | **Phrasal Verb** | **English** | **Arabic** | | **1** | **know about** |  | **يعرف عن** | | **2** | **connect with** |  | **يتصل مع** | | **3** | **turn on** |  | **يشغّل** | | **4** | **give out** |  | **يقدّم** | | **5** | **fill in** |  | **يملأ** | | **6** | **speak to** |  | **يتواصل مع** | | **7** | **rely on** | **trust / confidence** | **يعتمد على** | | **8** | **cope with** | **deal with / handle** | **يتعامل مع** | | **9** | **focus on** | **direct attention** | **يركز على** | | **10** | **setback** | **a problem delays progress** | **فشل / انتكاسة** | | **11** | **bounceback** | **To be successful again** | **يسترد نشاطه** | | **12** | **pay for** | **Sponsor / fund** | **يموّل** | | **13** | **Proof** | **Provide protection against** | **ضد** | | **النمط المحتمل :**  **1. ضع دائرة كالتالي / أكمل فراغ**  **people should know……….the dangers about the web.**  **( with , out , on)**  **2. الاستبدال : You have to fill out the form for that job.**  **Replace the underlined misused preposition with the correct one.**  **………………………………………………………………………. .**  **3. كتابة المعنى**  **You can wear your watch if it is water proof.**  **What does the underlined suffix mean.**  **………………………………………………………………………… .** | | | | |

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| **7. Collocation متلازمات الوحدة الرابعة**   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Public transport** | **نقل عام** | **Wind farms** | **مزارع الرياح** | | **Urban planning** | **تخطيط حضري** | **Carbon neutral** | **محايد للكربون** | | **Economic growth** | **نمو اقتصادي** | **Pedestrian friendly** | **مناسب للمشاة** | | **Biological waste** | **مخلفات حيوية** |  |  | | **Carbon footprint** | **اثار الكربون** |  |  | | **Negative effect** | **اثار سلبية** |  |  | | **Zero waste** | **صفر نفايات** |  |  | | **Car free zone** | **منطقة بلا سيارات** |  |  | | **Industrial waste** | **مخلفات صناعية** |  |  | | **True polymath** | **مثقف حقيقي** |  |  | | **Solar power** | **طاقة شمسية** |  |  |  |  | | --- | | **Public transport - Urban planning - Negative effect - Economic growth - Carbon footprint –**  **Biological waste** |   1. When people talk about ----------------, they can mean either an improvement in the average standard of living, or an increase in the value of a country’s products.  2. Pollution has some serious ------------ on the environment, such as the death of wildlife and plant life.  3. We can all work hard to reduce our ----------------- by living a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle.  4. If we take ------ more often, there will be fewer cars on the roads, which will result in cleaner air in our cities.  5. Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of -------, and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous.  6. The need for more effective ----------- is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.  **Answers: 1. economic growth 2. negative effects 3. carbon footprint 4. public transport 5. biological waste 6. urban planning** |

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| **Derivation الاشتقاق** |

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|  | **Suffixes اللواحق التي تحدّد نوع الكلمة** |
| **Noun** | ion , ment , ness , nce , ist , dom , th , age , er , or , ing , ism , hood , ity , ess |
| **Adjective** | ful , ive , ent , ant , ish , less , ous , ic , al , ary , able , er , ed , ing |
| **Verb** | ify , ise , ize , eed , en , ate |
| **Adverb** | ly |

**ننظر الى ما قبل الفراغ وما بعده ... تذكّر السلسلة التالية في الحل Noun Verb Adverb Adjective Noun**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Noun ( الاسم )** | **Examples ( أمثلة )** |
| 1. A/an/the 2. of, on, for, from, with, without, up, down, in, at, between, among, through, during, out, into, about, by 3. his , her, my , its , our , your , their ( ‘s / s’( 4. Noun + Verb   اذا كان بعد الفراغ فعل نضع اسم   1. ( most / more )   بعد الكلمات السابقة نضع اسم شرط ان لا تسبق بأفعال ( is / are / am / was / were )   1. this, that , these , those 2. Little /some/ many/few/much / most /other /anther /any/ enough , no, all 3. Adjective + Noun   **ملاحظة مهمة : دائما اذا كان بعد الفراغ اسم ضع الصفة و لاتتردد OK** | 1.He takes **the** ……………….. to travel tomorrow .  **(decide, decision, decided)**  2**.** . They must depend **on** ……………..to finish this task .  **(patient, patience, patiently)**  **3.** Education is our country’**s** ……………….. in the future .  **(investment, invest, invested)**  4.……………….. **must** be encouraged at all levels .  **(Educate, education, educational)**  5. we need **more** ……………………….. in the school.  **( educate , education , educational )**  be ولم تسبق بأحد افعال more وجود  6.I am really interested in **that** …….. ,it was actually great .  **(civilize, civilization, civilized)**  7.**This** ……………….. has been made by an earthquake  **(destroy, destruction, destructive )**  8. Women need **much** ……………….. in their working hours .  **(flexibility, flexible, flexible)**  9. Is there **any**……………….. between them ?  **(differ, difference, different)**  10.We were completely amazed by his **fantastic** ……………..  **(succeed, successful, success)** |

1. Many instruments that are still used today in…………………. were designed by Arab scholars.

**(operate, operative, operations)**

1. Another craft practised in Madaba is the …………………… of ceramic items.

**(creative, creatively, creation )**

1. I will be going to university to continue my ………….

**(educate, educative, education)**

1. Have you seen Nasser’s……………… of postcards? He’s got hundreds!

**(collection, collect, collective )**

1. The Middle East is famous for the……….of olive oil.

**( production, product, productive)**

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

**(inherit, inherited, inheritance )**

**الجواب في التمرين لكل الجمل هو اسماء .**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Adjective ( الصفة )** | **Example ( أمثلة )** |
| 1. Adjective + noun   **دائما قبل الاسماء صفات** | 1.It was a ……………. **attempt** to climb Mount Everest.  **(succeed, successful, success)**  2.The ……………..**success** of the 1960s and 1960s was funded by oil.  **(economy, economic, economically)**  3.Prices in some hyper markets **are not** …………………. .  **( negotiate, negotiable, negotiation )**  4.The graduation ceremony was a **very** ……….occasion .  **(memory, memorable, memorize )**  5.He is **so**………………... in anything he acts .  **(reliability, reliable, rely )**  6. Education has **become** …………….. for all ages .  **(necessity, necessary, necessitate)**  7.Amani is **as** ……………….. **as** Ali .  **(care, careful, carefully** |
| 1. بعد ( is, are, am, was, were, been, being, be) |
| 1. **بعد** ( very , so , quite , too, really , quite , the most , the least , such ) |
| 1. **بعد** seem , look , appear , feel , get , become , find ,found , smell ,taste ,sound |
| 1. as …….. as , |
| **6**. more / less…….than |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Verb ( فعل )** | **Examples ( أمثلة )** |
| 1. to ….. | 1.The teacher is going to……….…. us in this question.  **(helpful, help, helped)**  2. Parents try to …………..their children from danger .  **(protection, protective, protect)**  3.If you work hard, I’m sure you will…………………….  **(success, successful, succeed)**  4.They are identical .Do they ……….. from each other ?  **(difference, differ, different)**  5.Rooms at some schools ……….in size and cost.  **(different, differ, difference)** |
| 1. will , would , shall , should ,can ,could ,may , might , must, do ,does , did |
| 1. Noun + verb   **بعد الاسماء الجمع نضع فعل**  **بعد الضمائر التالية ( ضمائر الجمع )**  you , I , we , they |
| 1. **بعد الظروف التي لم يسبقها اسم جمع**   او **ضمير جمع أو أحد افعال Do او افعال المودالز** | 6. She will increasingly…………..her finals.  **( success , successful , succeed )** |

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| **Adverb ( الظرف )** | **Examples ( أمثلة )** |
| 1. …………… ,   وجود فاصلة بعد الفراغ في بداية الجملة  ; ……………….. , بين  . ……………….. , بين | 1……………….., people bet married at the weekends .  **(Traditional, Traditionally, Tradition)**  1.My friend ……………….. drove along the narrow road .  **(careful, care, carefully )**  2.The boys…………….. responded to the teacher's order .  **( polite, politely )**  3. Omar has ……………passed his driving test.  **(success, successfully, succeed)**  4. They will ……………..move all of them.  **(peace, peacefully, peaceful)**  5. Ali drives so ………in the city centre.  **(care, careful, carefully)**  6. The wind was blowing ………………..  **(violence, violent, violently)** |
| 1. Noun …………. Verb   وجود قبل الفراغ اسم وبعد الفراغ فعل |
| 1. is - are – am – was – were – do - did – does – have – has – had – will – would – can – could – shall – should – may – might   **اذا جاء قبل الفراغ فعل مساعد او فعل مودال وكان بعد الفراغ فعل نضع ظرف** |
| 4. Verb + adverb  بعد الأفعال دائما ظروف |

**ملاحظات هامة جدا جدا جدا ...**

**1.**  اذا كان بعد الفراع اسم لا يجوز ان نضع اسم انما نختار صفة. و عند عدم وجود صفة في الخيارات نضع اسم ( يكون الاسم مركب )

The …………..system in Jordan is well developed. **( educate , education , educative )**

And / as well as / or / but / nor 2. هذه الكلمات اذا كان قبلها اسم يكون بعدها اسم / قبلها فعل بعدها فعل / قبلها صفة بعدها صفة .

People love learning more if it is beatutiful **and** ………… way.  **( create , creation , creative )**

**تمارين اضافية على الاشتقاق**

**Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in the box below and write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.**

1. On some old villages in Jordan , the local people bring back an ancient …………………..

**( tradition , traditional , traditionally )**

1. When do you …………………….to receive test results .

**( expectancy , expectantly , expect**)

1. My father has bought our house from his ………………. .

**(inherit , inheritance , inherited )**

1. Who was the most ………………… writer of the twentieth century?  **( influence , influential , influentially )**
2. Thank you for your help, I really ………………………… it.

**( appreciation , appreciate , appreciative )**

1. The music was written by a new young composer, so it was………………....

**( contemporisation , contemporary , contemporise )**

1. King Hussein was a ………………… world figure in the twentieth century.

**( major , majority , majorly )**

1. Ali has done a ………………….. and decided that he can buy his mother the larger bunch of flowers .

**( calculate , calculation , calculative )**

1. There is an interesting new video ………………… at the gallery in the city.

**( install , installation , )**

1. Jordan’s infant …………………….. rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world.

**(mortality , mortal , mortally )**

1. ………………… man proposes to a woman, not the other way round.

**( Traditional - Tradition - Traditionally)**

1. Photography and painting are two examples of the ………………... arts.

**( vision - visual - visually )**

1. Many candy advertisements are usually presented in an ……………. Manner in the TV .  **…………………… ( attract , attraction , attractive )**
2. Markets have different types of food which are ……………… prepared from products.

**( artificial , artificially , artifice)**

1. The …………………. system must be linked with the requirement of social development for any country and economic.

(**educational education , , educate** )

1. Jordan has a ……………………… of being a friendly and welcoming country It is one of the safest places to visit in the Middle East .

( **repute , reputation , reputational** )

1. The newly constructed project use recycled water which helps the…….of the environment

**(sustainability , sustainable , sustain )**

1. Taha Hussein is one if the most …………….. writers of the twentieth century

**( influence , influential , influentially )**

1. Imagination is the source of ………………………

( **create , creation , creative** )

1. Bank customers can …….. their checking accounts instantly through the electronic system

( **accessible , access , accessibility**  )

1. Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say ti is …………………..

**(viable , viably , viability )**

1. Most doctors used to be ………………… about the validity of homoeopathy.

**( skeptical , skeptic , skeptically )**

1. 20. Complementary medicine can never substitute for ………………. as it will not produce the antibodies.

**( immunization , immune , immunize )**

1. Athletes with …………………… legs can take part in the Paralympics.

**( prosthetic, prosthesis , prosthetically )**

1. ……………………… plants are becoming a popular method of providing water for people living in areas that have little fresh water.

**( Desalinate , Desalination , Desalinated )**

1. There is a particular Bedouin style of weaving that buyers find very…..…….

**( attraction , attractive , attract )**

1. Scholars have discovered an ………………………… document from the twelfth century**.**

**( origin , originally , original )**

1. Adeeb rightly deserves his ………….…….. as one of the youngest inventors in the world.

**( repute , reputation , reputed )**

1. Many people expect instant cures, and prefer to get a …………………………

**( prescribe , prescription , prescriptive )**

1. Artists usually meet to discuss ideas and …………….. each other's work.

**( criticize ,criticism , critic )**

1. Beethoven classified as a symbol of art, unfortunately he is not a……... artist.

**( contemporary , contemporize )**

1. I think the hybrid car is the most important …………………. in this decade.

**( invent , invention , inventor )**

1. The Jordan Valley can…………….sufficient food for Jordan.

**(production, produce , productive)**

1. By some …………….s, the population in Jordan will reach 12 million soon.

**(calculate, calculation , calculated)**

1. It is widely believed that new technology is going to ……… everything we do in our life.

**(revolution, revolutionise, revolutional )**

1. Farmers use …………. Fertilizers so that they can harvest their crops earlier.

**(artifice , artificial , artificially)**

1. The fast ……….... of cities can cause social and economic problems.

**(expand, expansion, expandable )**

1. Some people are ………….to penicillin. It is very important to tell your doctor.

**(allergy, allergic, allergies)**

1. Most of the clinics of the Ministry of Health…………….children against many dangerous diseases.

**(inoculation, inoculate , inoculated)**

1. One of the options to solve shortage of water is the…………..of sea water.

**(desalinate, desalination, desalinated)**

1. Ibn Hiayan is................supposed to be the father of Chemistry.

**(tradition, traditional, traditionally)**

1. The construction of a new dam is hoped that it will..............the area.

**(irrigation , irrigate)**

1. Al-Khwarizmi was a famous Arab.............. .

**(mathematics, mathematician, mathematical)**

1. Unemployment, which is increasing year after year, needs a ......... solution.

**(viability, viable, viably)**

1. Eating wisely and taking regular exercise is very ……………. method of keeping fit and healthy.

**(rely, reliable , reliance )**

**ANSWER :**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **Tradition** | **21** | **viable** | **41** | **traditionally** |
| **2** | **expect** | **22** | **skeptical** | **42** | **irrigate** |
| **3** | **inheritance** | **23** | **immunization** | **43** | **mathematician** |
| **4** | **influential** | **24** | **prosthetic** | **44** | **viable** |
| **5** | **appreciate** | **25** | **Desalinated** | **45** | **reliable** |
| **6** | **contemporary** | **26** | **attractive** |  | |
| **7** | **mortal** | **27** | **original** |  | |
| **8** | **calculation** | **28** | **reputation** |  | |
| **9** | **install** | **29** | **prescription** |  | |
| **10** | **mortality** | **30** | **criticize** |  | |
| **11** | **Traditional** | **31** | **contemporary** |  | |
| **12** | **visual** | **32** | **invention** |  | |
| **13** | **attractive** | **33** | **produce** |  | |
| **14** | **artificially** | **34** | **calculation** |  | |
| **15** | **educational** | **35** | **revolutionise** |  | |
| **16** | **reputation** | **36** | **artificial** |  | |
| **17** | **sustainability** | **37** | **expansion** |  | |
| **18** | **influential** | **38** | **allergic** |  | |
| **19** | **creation** | **39** | **inoculate** |  | |
| **20** | **access** | **40** | **desalination** |  | |

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| **Grammar القواعــــــــــــد** |

**A. Tenses الأزمنــــــــــــــــــــــة**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tenses الأزمنة** | **Form الشكل** |
| **Present simple المضارع البسيط**  **Always, often , sometimes ,usually , every / per/ a +وقت , rarely , hardly , still , these days, nowadays, currently , occasionally , never , on +يوم , in+شهر , at + ساعة , frequently , repeatedly**  **انتبه للكلمات التي تدل على الحقائق العلمية و المناسبات مثل :**  **The Earth , The Sun , Eid Alfitr …………..** | **S. V.1 s/es المفرد O. C.**  **S. V.1 للجمع O. C.**  **S. doesn't مفرد / don't جمع V.1 O. C.**  **Does مفرد / Do جمع S. V.1 O. C ?**  **مهم :**  **1. صيغة المضارع من الفعل ( BE ) هي is , are , am**  **2. صيغة المضارع من الفعل ( have) هي has , have** |
| **1. She usually ………to school by bus. ( will go , goes , go , went )**  **2. Usually, the new chief ……..late. ( is , will be , are )**  **3. They ………. The class frequently. ( didn't attend , don't attend , doesn't attend )** | |
| **Present perfectالمضارع التام**  **Since , for , just , yet , never , ever , already , recently , so far , almost , lately ,this + زمن** | **S. has مفرد / have جمع V.3 O. C.**  **S. hasn't مفرد / haven't جمع V.3 O. C.**  **HAS / HAVE S. V.3 O. C. ?** |
| **4. The children ………….a sandcastle recently. ( builds , has built , have built )** | |
| **Present continuous المضارع المستمر**  **Now , at present , the time being , at the moment still , always , currently , these days , nowadays, don't +V.1 , be … , listen! , look! , watch out! ,**  **Hurry up! , slow down! , stop! , hush!**  **الظروف المشتركة مع المضارع البسيط هي always , still , currently , these days , nowadays**  **يتم تمييزها كالتالي :**  **\* عند وجود فراغ واحد الحل مضارع بسيط**  **She always …………home late. ( come )**  **\* عند وجود فراغين يكون الحل مضارع مستمر**  **She …….always ………..home late. ( come )** | **S. is مفرد / are جمع / am V.ing O. C.**  **S. isn't مفرد / aren't جمع / am not V.ing O. C.**  **is مفرد / are جمع / am S. V.ing O. C. ?** | |
| **5. Look! The man ……………..the old fence. ( is fixing , are fixing , fix )**  **6. The secretary ………………..names at the moment. ( are calling , is calling , have called )** | | |
| **Present Perfect Continuous المضارع التام المستمر**  **up to now , till now , up today , till today , up tonight , till tonight , all زمن , How long..? ,** | **S. has مفرد / have جمع been V.ing O. C.**  **S. hasn't مفرد / haven't جمع been V.ing O. C.**  **has مفرد / have جمع S. been V.ing O. C.** | |
| **7. The government ……………..hard to raise the citizens awareness about corona.**  **( has been working , have been working , are working )**  **8. Nada has …………….for her finals . ( revise , been revising , revises )** | | |

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| **past simple الماضي البسيط**  **in the past , those days , last زمن , in سنة ماضية ,**  **yesterday , once , before زمن** | **S. V.2 O. C.**  **S. didn't V.1 O. C.**  **did S. V.1 o. c. ?**  **انتبه : التصريف الثاني من الفعل المساعد (be ) هو was / were**  **التصريف الثاني من الفعل المساعد have هو had** | |
| **9. My sister ………….her college last year. ( will finish , finishes , finished )**  **10. Rania ………..the winner of the competition in 2019. ( is , are , was , were )** | | |
| **Past perfect الماضي التام**  **بعد الكلمات التالية نضع جملة ماضي تام :**  **After , because , although , that , by ظرف ماضي**  **ركّز: اذا كان لدينا جملتين احداهما ماضي تام , تكون الثانية ماضي بسيط , مثل :**  **She had left the hall then she ………me. ( call )** | **S. had V.3 O. C.**  **S. hadn't V.3 O. C.**  **had S. V.3 O. C. ?** | |
| **11. Because she ………….a new job, she bought a newer car. (had got , get , have got )** | | |
| **Past continuous الماضي المستمر**  **بعد الكلمات التالية نستخدم الماضي المستمر:**  **while , as**  **عند وجود جملتين احدهما ماضي مستمر الثانية ماضي بسيط**  **She was sleeping when you……home. ( come)** | | **S. was مفرد / were جمع V.ing O. C.**  **S. wasn't مفرد / weren't جمع V.ing O. C.**  **was مفرد / were جمع S. V.ing O. C.?** |
| **12. While I ……….a novel, the phone rang. ( am reading , was reading , read )**  **13. The teacher was explaining the lesson when she ………. The class. ( enter , enters , entered )** | | |

|  |  |
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| **Simple Future المستقبل البسيط**  **today , tonight , tomorrow , next زمن , soon**  **later , one day , in the future , in سنة مستقبلية**  **think , possible , probable , know** | **S. will V.1 O. C.**  **S. will not ( won't) V.1 O. C.**  **Will S. V.1 O. C. ?** |
| **14. She ………….the new course next week. ( will take , take , has taken )** | |
| **Future Perfect المستقبل التام**  **By سنة مستقبل , by ظرف مستقبل , by the end of this زمن , by the time V.1 , by this time زمن** | **S. will have V.3 O. C.**  **S. will not ( won't) have V.3 O. C.**  **Will S. have V.3 O. C. ?** |
| **14. By 2030, we …………….here for ten years. ( live , will live , will have lived )** | |
| **Future Continuous المستقبل المستمر**  **this time ظرف مستقبل , at ساعة + ظرف مستقبل**  **don't , still , be…. , can + ظرف مستقبل , will** | **S. will be V.ing O. C.**  **S. will not ( won't) be V.ing O. C.**  **Will S. be V.ing O. C. ?** |
| **15. This time tomorrow , she ………………the house. ( will paint , will be painting , painted )** | |
| **Be going to**  **ظروف هذا الشكل هي نفسها ظروف المستقبل البسيط و لكن بشرط وجود جملتين بحيث احداهما السبب و الثانية النتيجة.** | **S. is , are , am going to V.1 O. C.** |
| **16. Nada is tired . I think she ………………a doctor soon. ( will see , is going to see , will have seen )**  **17. Rasha ……………..a doctor soon. ( will see , is going to see , will have seen )** | |

**B. Verbs followed by ( to V.1 / V.ing ) الافعال التي يتبعها فعل مجرد أو اسم فاعل**

**الافعال التالية يتبعها دوما فعل مجرّد و هي : stop , afford , start , intend , plan , hope , want بغض النظر عن ظرف الجملة. She hopes ………..a famous singer one day. ( will become , becomes , to become )**

**بينما الافعال التالية يجوز ان يأتي بعدها to V.1 او Ving و هي : stop , start , afford علما انه اذا كان الزمن ماضي فمن الافضل Ving اما اذا كان مستقبل او مضارع to V.1**

**She stopped …………at the local shop last week. ( working , to work , worked )**

**C. Modals for obligation and prohibition افعال المودالز للنهي و الوجوب**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Modal** | **Indicator** |
| **must** | **allowed** |
| **mustn't** | **not allowed** |
| **have to / has to** | **necessary** |
| **don't have to** | **not necessary** |
| **might** | **perhaps** |
| 1. **It is allowed to read the old books here.**   **You must read old books here.**   1. **It is not allowed to touch the red button .**   **You mustn't touch the red button .**   1. **It is necessary to wear the helmet while riding a bike.**   **You have to wear the helmet while riding a bike.** | |

**D. Passive المبني للمجهول**

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| **خطوات تحويل الجملة للمجهول هي :**   1. **حذف الفاعل و وضع الفاعل في بداية الجملة ( حركة وزارة )** 2. **ضع فعل مساعد مناسب من عائلة الفعل be** 3. **الفعل الاصلي في الجملة يصبح تصريف ثالث** 4. **يجوز وضع الفاعل المحذوف بعد by في نهاية الجملة.**  * **Salma writes three articles for the local newspaper.**   **Three articles are written for the local newspaper by Salma.** | |
| **Passive المجهول** | **Tense الزمن** |
| **الشكل Form**  **was / were + V3**  **wasn’t / weren’t + V3** | **الماضي البسيط past Simple**  **ed / V2**  **didn’t** |
| **1. Alkindi invented a set of scales hundreds of years ago.**  **A set of scales were invented hundreds of years ago by Al.Kindi.**  **2. We didn't take the exams on their schedule .**  **The exams weren't taken on their schedule by us.** | |
| **الشكل Form**  **is / are + V3**  **isn’t / aren’t + V3** | **المضارع البسيط present Simple**  **V. 1**  **doesn't / don't V.1** |
| **3. Asma speaks three languages fluently .**  **Three languages are spoken fluently by Asma.**  **4. He doesn't post the email for the new worker.**  **The email isn't posted for the new worker by him.** | |
| **الشكل Form**  **have / has + been + V3**  **haven’t / hasn’t + been + V3** | **المضارع التام Present perfect**  **have/ has + V3** |
| **5. Some parents have saved enough money to fund their children.**  **Enough money has been saved to fund their children by some parents.** | |
| **is / are / am being V.3** | **Present Continuous المضارع المستمر**  **is / are / am V.ing** |
| **6. She is drawing a picture for the competition.**  **A picture is being drawn for the competition by her.** | |

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| **F. linking between past simple and past perfect الربط بين الماضي البسيط و الماضي التام**  **\* Sally revised hard for her final exam and then she got a good grade in her tests.**  **Before Sally got a good grade in her test, she had revised hard for her final exam.**  **المعطيات : وجود جملتين يفصلهما فقط and then / وجود before في بداية الجملة الوزارية .**  **الحل : نزل الجملة الثانية كما هي بدون تغيير و لكن بدون الضمير . / حذف and then و نضع فاصلة / الجملة الاولى تصبح ماضي تام** |
| **G. Causative السببية**  **S. had O. V.3 C.**  **يجب ان يكون المفعول به فاصل بين had و الفراغ مثل : She had some new trees …………….yesterday. ( plant ) الفعل في السببية يكون دوما V.3 و الظرف ليس مهما في هذه الحالة.**  **Miss Tahani had the old room ……………last week. ( had painted , painting , painted )**  **في حالة اعادة الكتابة الدالة الوحيدة ( حسب منهاجك ) هي وجود الفعل asked في الجملة :**   * **She asked the builder to rebuild the old garage yesterday.**   **She had the old garage rebuilt yesterday.**  **خطوات الحل :**  **1. نحذف to و ماقبلها من الجملة . 2. ضع فعل السببية had . 3. ضع المفعول به . 4. الفعل الموجود بعد to يصبح V.3** |
| **H. Conditionals الجمل الشرطيــــــــة**   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Type النوع** | **If clause فعل الشرط** | | **Main clause جواب الشرط** | | **Zero الصفري** | **S. V.1 s/es O. C.**  **S. doesn't / don't V.1 O. C.** | | **S. V.1 s/es O. C.**  **S. doesn't / don't V.1 O. C.** | | **1. If she cooks a good dish , she always ……….her brother. ( invited , invites , invited )**  **2. The doctor checks his patients if he ………….early to the hospital. ( came , will come , comes )**  **نمط اعادة الكتابة على الشرط الصفري ( يجب وجود جملتين يفصلهما فقط to make )**  **الحل : 1. على نفس الترتيب تكون الجملة الاولى هي فعل الشرط ( مضارع بسيط ) و الثانية هي جواب الشرط ( مضارع بسيط ).**  **2. نحذف to make و نضع مكانها فاصلة .**  **\* Heat water till 70 C to make it boil correctly.**  **If you heat water till 70 C , it boils correctly.** | | | | | **First الاول** | **S. V.1 s/es O. C.**  **S. doesn't / don't V.1 O. C.** | | **S. will V.1 O. C.**  **S. will not ( won't) V.1 O. C.** | | **3. If she …………..her medicine , she will feel better soon. ( take , takes , will take )**  **4. If the man visits a doctor tomorrow, he ……………better. ( gets , will get , got )** | | | | | **Second الثاني** | | **S. V.2 O. C.**  **S. didn't V.1 O. C.** | **S. would / could V.1 O. C.** | | **5. If the man ………….that hill , he would tell his grandchildren. ( climb , will climb , climbed )**  **6. She …………that lesson if she caught the bus earlier. ( will take , took , would take )**  **اعادة الكتابة على الشرط الثاني ( نمط النصيحة ) الدالة الوحيدة هي ( I think you should) والتي تستبدل فقط بـــــ**  **If I were you , I would …………………………………………………………………………**  **7. I think you should find a new job.**  **If I were you , I would find a new job.** | | | | |

**I. Reported Speech الكلام المنقول**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I | **He or she (المتكلم)** |
| we | **They** |
| me | **Him or her ((المتكلم** |
| us | **Them** |
| my | **His , her (المتكلم)** |
| our | **Their** |
| your | **Her, his, their** |
| You فاعل | **She, he, they,** |
| You مفعول به | **Her, him, them** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| will | **would** |
| can | **could** |
| shall | **should** |
| may | **might** |
| must | **Had to** |
| Has/have | **Had** |
| Does/do | **did** |
| did | **Had done** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| is / am | **was** |
| are | **were** |
| was/were | **had been** |
| don’t/doesn’t | **didn’t** |
| didn’t + V1 | **hadn’t + V3** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| yesterday | **The day before** |
| Last time | **The time before** |
| Tomorrow | **The following day** |
| Next time | **The following time** |
| Now | **then** |
| This | **that** |
| These | **those** |
| here | **there** |
| today | **That day** |
| Tonight | **That night** |
| At the moment | **At that moment** |

1. “I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning.”

**Tariq said ………………………………………………..……….…...**

1. "I love this town."

**John said ………………………………………………………………**

1. "I can't drive a lorry."

**He said …………………………………………………………………**

1. "I always wake up early,"

**He said …………………………………………………………………….**

1. "I saw Amy at the bank on Monday." **Manal said that…………………………………………………………**

**Answer**

1. he really had enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning.
2. he loved that town.
3. he couldn’t drive a lorry.
4. he always woke up early,
5. she had seen Amy at the bank on Monday.

**Unit Two**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Used to العادات في الماضي** | **Be used to العادات في الحاضر** |
| **S. used to V.1 O. C.**  **S. didn't use to V.1 O. C.**  **Did S. use to V.1 O. C. ?** | **S. is/ are/am/was/were used to V.ing O. C.**  **S. isn't/aren't/amn't/wasn't/weren't used to V.ing O. C.**  **is/ are/am/was/were S. used to V.ing O. C.** |
| **1. Mr Ali …………..his articles by himself.**  **( use to write , used to write )**  **2. When I was a child , I …………….my time at the beach.**  **( am used to spending , used to spend)**  **3. She …………..take her bag with her.**  **( used to , is used to , use to )**  **ركّز عندما يكون زمن الجملة ماضي , ممنوع استخدام صيغة be used to .** | **1. My cousin ………………in Lebanon with us .**  **( is used to living, use to live , are used to living )**  **2. We are …………………fresh fruits and vegetables.**  **( used to eat , used to eating , use to eat )**  **3. Ahmed ………….working for long hours with dad.**  **( used to , are used to , was used to )** |
| **اعادة الكتابة على هذا النمط و الدالة الوحيدة هي :**  **normal = is / are / am used to V.ing**  **not normal = isn't / aren't / am not used to V.ing**  **1. It is normal for my dad now to stay at home for hours.**  **My dad is used to staying at home for hours now.**  **2. It is not normal for my kids to use the old PC.**  **My kids are not used to using the old PC.**  **خطوات الحل :**   1. **ضع is / are / am used to** 2. **حذف to و ماقبلها في الجملة الاصلية** 3. **اضف للفعل بعد to بحيث يصبح Ving ثم اكمل .** |
| **Unit Four**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A. Relative Clauses الجمل الموصولة** | **B. Cleft Sentences الجمل المنقسمة ( الجزئية )** | | **Who = تستخدم مع الاسم العاقل**  **The man ……….lives next door is nice.**  **( who , which , where , that )** | **It is …………………………………………….. .**  **It was ………………………………………….. .**  **1. Ziryab introduced the oud to Europe.**  **It was Ziryab who / that introduced the oud to Europe.**  **في هذا النمط نعتبر الاسم الموجود قبل الفعل هو الاسم المشدّد.**  **ننزل الاسم المشدد / ضمير وصل مناسب او that / نكمل الجملة** | | **Which = تستخدم مع الاسم غير العاقل**  **The book …………you bought me was good.**  **( which , where , when , who )** | | **Where = مع اسم المكان**  **The village ………. I was born , was peaceful.**  **( which , where , when , who )** | **The person ………………………………………**  **The country………………………………………**  **The place …………………………………………**  **The year…………………………………………..**  **The time/The period…………………………….**  **The century………………………………………**  **The event…………………………………………**  **The thing………………………………………….**  **Queen Rania opened the gallery in 2012CE.**  **The person who / that opened the gallery in 2012 CE was Queen Rania.**  **The year when / that Queen Rania opened the gallery was 2012 CE.**  **الخطوات : 1. الاسم المشدد حسب معنى البداية الوزارية .**  **2. ضع ضمير وصل مناسب او that للكل .**  **3. نزّل كل الجملة عدا الاسم المشدد . 4. ضع is / was**  **5. ضع المشدد في نهاية الجملة .** | | **When = مع اسم الزمان**  **The year ………we met was stormy.**  **( when , where , which , who )** | | **Whose = تستخدم بين اسمين للدلالة على الملكية**  **The woman ……….daughter in my class, is nice**  **( who , where , when , whose )** | | **تذكّر : الضمير that يحل مكان اي ضمير بشرط عدم وجود فاصلة قبل الفراغ .**  **The ring , ……..you bought is too cheap.**  **( who , which , where , that )**  **مع اسماء المكان التي يتبعها فاعل نستخدم where**  **مع اسماء المكان التي يتبعها فعل نستخدم which**  **The hospital ……….treats the poor is global.**  **( who , which , where , when )**  **The hospital ………my dad treats the poor .**  **( who , which , where , when )** | | **London is a huge city. It is the capital of the UK.**  **London, which is the capital of the UK, is a huge city.** | | |

**Unit Six : Comparison & Superlative المقارنة و التفضيل**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Comparison المقارنة** | | **Superlative التفضيل** |
| **Short adj.**  **الصفة القصيرة هي التي فيها حرف علة أو حرفين** | **N.1 be / modal Adj.( er) than N.2**  **1. She is ………….than her sister.**  **( smart , smarter , smartest )**  **2. Bikes are ……………than motorbikes.**  **( cheaper , cheapest , cheap )** | | **N. be/ modal the adj.( est) C.**  **1. She is the……………at class.**  **( smartest , smart , smarter )**  **2. He was the…….in his family.**  **( tallest , taller , tall )** |
| **Long adj.**  **الصفة الطويلة فيها اكثر من حرفين علة.**  **اي صفة تنتهي بing / ed تعتبر طويلة** | **N.1 be / modal more/less Adj. كما هي than N.2**  **1. Japan is …………than Syria in economy.**  **( creative , more creative , most creative )**  **2. This book is ………..than the old one.**  **( less boring , boring , most boring )** | | **N.1 be / modal the most / the least Adj.**  **1. China is the …………country .**  **( more creative , most creative )**  **2. This book is the …………… .**  **( boring , least boring , less boring )** |
| **Equal**  **في هذا النمط شكل الصفة لايتغير** | **N.1 be / modal as Adj. as N.2**  **1. She is as ………as her dad.**  **( tall , taller , tallest )**  **2. Women are as ………as men.**  **( more creative , most creative , creative )** | |  |
| **as many اسم جمع as** | | **There are not as ……….kids here as in the other class.**  **( more , less , as many )** | |
| **as much اسم غ معدود as** | | **She needs ………..help as you can offer.**  **( as much , more , most )** | |

**شرح نمط اعادة الكتابة على المقارنة**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **more / less …….. than = as ………….as** | **er ……….than = as ……………as** |
| **1. Physics is more difficult than Biology in the UK.**  **Biology is not as difficult as Physics in the UK.**  **Biology is less difficult than Physics in the UK.**  **خطوات الحل :**  **1) نفي المساعد او المودال. 2) استبدل more / less بــــas**  **3) ضع الصفة كما هي 4) استبدل than بــــas 4) أكمل**  **\* يجوز حل الجملة فقط بإستبدال more بــــ less و العكس و لكن بدون نفي للجملة .** | **1. Rashed is smarter than Amjad in Maths.**  **Amjad is not as smart as Rashed in Maths.**  **خطوات الحل :**  **1) نفي المساعد او المودال. 2|) وضع as قبل الصفة القصيرة . 3) نحذف er من الصفة 4 ) استبدل than بــ as**  **يجوز كذلك حل الجملة فقط بعكس الصفة القصيرة بدون نفي مثل**  **2. Randa comes to work later than Sami .**  **Sami doesn't come to work as late as Randa.**  **Sami comes to work earlier than Randa.** |
| **as صفـــة طويلة as = more ………..than** | **as صفة قصيرة as = ..er …….than** |
| **1. Maths is not as amusing as Physics.**  **Physics is more amusing than Maths.**  **الخطوات :**  **1) نحذف النفي من المساعد او المودال**  **2) استبدل as بـــــ more 3) الصفة 4 ) استبدل than بـ as** | **1. Asma is not as short as Amani .**  **Amani is shorter than Asma.**  **الخطوات :**  **1) نحذف النفي . 2) نحذف as و يضاف للصفة القصيرة er**  **3) نستبدل as بـــــ than 4) نكمل** |

**Unit Seven :**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A. Indirect Questions الاسئلة المنقولة** | **B. Impersonal Passive المجهول الرسمي** |
| **Could you tell me ……………………………..**  **Could you explain ……………………………**  **Do you know…………………………………..**  **I wonder……………………………………….**  **Do you mind telling me……………………….**  **Do you mind…………………………………..** | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **V.1** | **V.2** | **V.3** | | **say** | **said** | **said** | | **tell** | **told** | **told** | | **think** | **thought** | **thought** | | **know** | **knew** | **known** | | **believe** | **believed** | **believed** | | **consider** | **considered** | **considered** | | **expect** | **expected** | **expected** | | **claim** | **claimed** | **claimed** | | **prove** | **proved** | **proved** | | **assume** | **assumed** | **assumed** |   **الشكل الأول : وضع الضمير It في بداية الجملـــــة :**  **It ………………………………………………… .**  **1. People say that fish is good for the brain.**  **It is said that fish is good for the brain.**  **2. People said that fish is good for the brain.**  **It was said that fish is good for the brain.**  **3. People have said that fish is good for the brain.**  **It has been said that fish is good for the brain.**  **4. People used to say that fish is good for brain.**  **It used to be said that fish is good for brain.** |
| **Wh – Questions مع الاسئلة الطويلة** |
| **Wh modal / auxiliary V. O. C. ?**  **البداية الوزارية Wh S. modal / auxiliary V. O. C. ?**   1. **What time will the train leave today?**   **Could you tell me what time the train will leave today?**   1. **What are we allowed to take with us?**   **I wonder what we are allowed to take with us?**   1. **When does the teacher come to class ?**   **Do you know when the teacher comes to class?**   1. **What time do you usually leave?**   **Could you explain what time you usually come ?**   1. **Where did she stay last year ?**   **Do you mind telling me where she stayed last year ?** |
| **الشكل الثاني : وضع الفاعل بعد that في بداية الجملة .**  **5. People say that fish is good for the brain.**  **Fish is said to be good for the brain.**  **6. People said that fish was good for brain.**  **Fish was said to have been good for brain.**  **7. People have said that fish keeps us healthy.**  **Fish has been proved to keep us healthy.**  **8. People used to say that fish is good for us.**  **Fish used to be said to be good for us.** |
| **مع القصيرة Modal / Auxiliary S. V. O. C. ?**  **البداية if/whether S. modal / auxiliary S. V. O. C.?** |
| 1. **Does the bell ring at seven or eight?**   **Do you know if the bell rings at seven or at eight ?**   1. **Do the boys arrive early to the class?**   **Do you mind telling me if the boys arrive early to the class?**   1. **Can you give me some advice ?**   **Do you mind giving me some advice .** |
| **الشكل الثالث : التحويل العكسي**  **9. Eating fish is believed to be good for us.**  **People believe that eating fish is good for us.** |

**Unit Nine :**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A. Present wishes التمني في المضارع**  **S. wish / wishes S. V.2 O. C.**  **S. wish / wishes S. didn't V.1 O. C.**  **If only S. V.2 O. C.**  **If only S. didn't V.1 O. C.** | | **B. Past regrets الندم في الماضي**  **S. wish / wishes S. had V.3 O. C.**  **S. wish / wishes S. hadn't V.3 O. C.**  **If only S. had V.3 O. C.**  **If only S. hadn't V.3 O. C.** | |
| **خطوات الحل تكون كالتالي : 1) ضع الفاعل . 2) اذا كانت الجملة اثبات ننفيها و اذا كانت منفية نثبتها 3) نكمل** | | | |
| **الفعل ( الوزاري )** | **الحل ( الطالب )** | **الفعل ( الوزاري )** | **الحل ( الطالب )** |
| **V.1 / will V.1 / can V.1** | **didn't V.1** | **V.2 / would V.1 / could V.1** | **hadn't V.3** |
| **1. She speaks English really slow.**  **I wish she didn't speak English really slow.** | | **1. She spoke English really slow.**  **I wish she hadn't spoken English really slow.** | |
| **doesn't / don't V.1**  **won't / can't V.1** | **V.2 / would V.1** | **didn't V.1 / couldn't V.1**  **wouldn't V.1** | **had V.3** |
| **2. He doesn't live in our city.**  **I wish he lived / would live in our city.** | | **2. He didn't live in our city.**  **I wish he had lived in our city.** | |
| **is / are / am** | **wasn't / weren't** | **has / have V.3** | **hadn't V.3** |
| **3. She is in the other team.**  **If only she wasn't in the other team.** | | **3. She was in the other team.**  **If only she hadn't been in the other team.** | |
| **isn't / aren't / am not** | **was / were** | **hasn't / haven't V.3** | **had V.3** |
| **4. She is not in our team.**  **I wish she was / were in our team.** | | **4. She hasn't taken the medicine.**  **I wish she had taken the medicine.** | |
| **would like to V.1**  **would love to V.1** | **V.2 / would V.1** | **was / were** | **hadn't been** |
| **5. I would like to live in London.**  **If only I lived / would live in London.** | | **5. She was in a very small company.**  **If only she hadn't been in a very small company.** | |
| **needs to / need to V.1** | **V.2 / would V.1** | **wasn't / weren't** | **had been** |
| **6. Omar needs to improve his accent.**  **Omar wishes he improved / would improve** | | **6. Omar wasn't in his class yesterday.**  **Omar wishes he had been in his class yesterday.** | |
| **wants to / want to V.1** | **V.2 / would V.1** | **should have V.3** | **had V.3** |
| **7. Sami wants to build a new tree house.**  **I wish Sami built / would build a tree ….** | | **7. He should have done more work.**  **I wish he had done more work.** | |
| **مهم**  **1. نستبدل very well / very good بـــــــ better**  **2. كلمة never تفيد النفي بالتالي الحل يكون اثبات .**  **3. الكلمات التالية تحذف نهائيا من الجملة و هي :**  **regret / feel صفة / felt صفة / sorry / Oh no !**  **4. يجوز حل اي جملة باستخدام عكس الصفة بدون نفي**  **5. عند وجود جملتين نحل جملة واحدة و نحذف الاخرى.**  **1. She can't sleep very well.**  **I wish she slept / would sleep better.**  **2. Adnan never walks by the beach.**  **I wish Adnan walked / would walk by the beach.**  **3. The weather was hot .**  **If only the weather had been cooler.** | | **Should V.1** | **had V.3** |
| **8. Rami should be more careful.**  **I wish Rami had been more careful.** | |
| **regret V.ing** | **hadn't V.3** |
| **9. I regret speaking aloud in the class.**  **If only I hadn't spoken aloud in the class.** | |
| **wanted to / needed to V.1** | **had V.3** |
| **10. I wanted to grow more trees.**  **I wish I had grown more trees.** | |

**عزيزي الطالب / عزيزتي الطالبة هذه تمارين تطبيقية على قواعد المنهاج , حسب نمط الوزارة ضع دائرة / اعادة كتابة , اكمل الفراغ .**

**Unit One الوحدة الاولى**

**A. Choose the correct forms of the verbs from those given below to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.**

1) You **won’t have** time to study if you play computer games all day.

**(won’t have, wouldn’t have, didn’t have)**

2) You might try **reading** a work of fiction.

**(reads, read, reading)**

3) Would you consider **moving** to another country?

**(move, to move, moving)**

4) When I graduate from university, I would like to buy a house and **settle down.**

**(settled down, had settled down, settle down)**

5) When he was 12, Charles was no longer able **to attend** school regularly.

**(attend, to attend, attending)**

6) We’re going to Aqaba again in the summer. I **have been looking** forward to it since last year.

**(have been looking, looked, will look)**

7) We had the computer repaired because it had stopped **working**.

**(to work, working, worked)**

8) These days, millions of families **have** at least one computer at home.

**(had, had had, have)**

9) The television **was invented** by John Logie Baird.

**(invents, was inventing, was invented)**

10) Tell me about the novel you’re reading. Where does the story **take place?**

**(take place, took place, has taken place)**

11) Since 1943 CE, there **has been** a technological revolution.

**(was, has been, will have been)**

12) She decided **to study** Law at university.

**(study, to study, studying)**

13) People **have been using** smartphones since they were invented in the early 2000s.

**(is using, used, have been using)**

14) People have been using smartphones since they **were invented** in the early 2000s.

**(was inventing, were invented, had invented)**

15) Now, about one billion smartphones **are sold** around the world each year.

**(had sold, are sold, are selling)**

16) Nadia **has been doing** her homework for two hours!

**(are doing, has been doing, were doing)**

17) My brother likes **playing** the guitar.

**(play, played, playing)**

18) Many people **carry** smartphones and tablets with them everywhere.

**(carry, has carried, will have carried)**

19) Mahmoud was walking home when the rain **started**.

**(started, starting, have started)**

20) Look at the black sky! It’s **going to rain** soon!

**(will rain, going to rain, rains)**

21) It is probable that this market **will expand** in the future.

**(expand, will expand, expanded)**

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

**(wrote, were written, has written)**

23) In the near future, it **is estimated** that over 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smartphone. **(estimates, estimated, is estimated)**

24) In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer **was produced**.

**(was produced, has produced, are producing)**

25) In 1943 CE, the chairman **was** wrong when he said that the world only needed two or three computers.

**(was, has been, will have been)**

26) In 1943 CE, the chairman of a ‘business machines’ company **said** that the world only needed two or three computers.

**(said, says, have said)**

27) If you’re free at the weekend, let’s **meet up** and go shopping together.

**(meet up, met up, have met up)**

28) If you **press** that button, the picture moves.

**(press, is pressing, will press)**

29) If you **play** computer games all day, you won’t have time to study.

**(is playing, play, will play)**

30) If Ali **had** his own computer, he wouldn’t need to use his friend’s computer.

**(has, had, had had)**

31) I’ve never visited that museum. I’d like to go in and **look around.**

**(look around, looked around, is looking around)**

32) I’ve got a lot of homework, so I think I should **get** started right now!

**(got, get, gets)**

33) I’m sorry I’m late. I didn’t **wake up** early enough.

**(will wake up, woke up, wake up)**

**تمارين اعادة الكتابة في الوحدة الاولى :**

**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) You are not allowed to touch this machine.

**You mustn’t touch this machine.**

2) “Yesterday I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake.”

**Huda told me she had bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake the day before**

3) Somebody has found my missing laptop.

**My missing laptop has been found (by somebody).**

4) Press that button to make the picture move.

**If you press that button, the picture moves.**

5) Perhaps Issa’s phone is broken.

**Issa’s phone might be broken.**

6) “My favourite subject this year is Chemistry.”

**Hussein told me his favourite subject that year was Chemistry**

7) Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work.

**Mohammad had checked his emails before he started work.**

8) It isn’t necessary to switch off the screen.

**You don’t have to switch off the screen.**

9) “I’ve lived in Amman for six years.”

**Sami said he had lived in Amman for six years**

10) I think you should send a text message.

**If I were you, I would send a text message.**

11) “I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning.”

**Tareq said he had really enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning**

12) “I have some questions for you, Muna.”

**Ahmed told Muna he had some questions for her.**

13) I asked someone to fix my computer.

I **had my computer fixed (by someone).**

14) “We have to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet next week, so I’ll need to prepare it this week.”

**Salwa said she had to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet the following week, so she would need to prepare it that week.**

15) “Our teacher told us about the dangers of the Internet yesterday. I have to write an essay about it tonight. I think I’m going to need some help.”

**Ahmed and Ibrahim said that their teacher had told them about the dangers of the Internet the day before. They had to write an essay about it that night. They thought they were going to need some help.**

16) **“**On social media, you should only connect to people you know well.”

**The teacher told us on social media, we should only connect to people we know well**

17) “Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites.”

**Our teacher told us many computers had filters which stop people seeing certain websites.**

18) **“**Later we will give you, our dear listeners, information about websites where you can find more advice on Internet safety.”

**The TV presenter said that later he would give us, his dear listeners, information about websites where we could find more advice on Internet safety.**

19) “If they share information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too.”

**Our teacher said if they shared information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too.**

**Unit Two الوحدة الثانية**

**Choose the correct forms of the verbs from those given below to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.**

1) **A:** When I saw you yesterday, you looked really tired. **B:** Yes, I **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** for half an hour.

**(has been running, had been running, are running)**

2) After the results had been published, she **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** her parents from the college.

**(is phoning, phoned, will phone)**

3) Are you **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in Jordan yet? You’ve only been here for two months.

**(used to live, used to living, use to live)**

4) For several weeks, her parents **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** a special weekend away to the Jerash Festival. **(had been planning, was planning, has been planning)**

5) Hind **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** very hard for several weeks before she did her final exams.

(**had been working, is working, has been working)**

6) I **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** English, but now I do.

**(isn’t used to understanding, didn’t use to understand, not used to understand)**

7) I didn't like getting up early, but I **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** it now.

**(used to, am used to, use to)**

8) I just got glasses this week, and I’m not **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** them yet, so I’m still having difficulty.

**(used to wearing, used to wear, use to wear)**

9) I made my mother a cup of tea. She was hot and tired; she **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** all afternoon for a special family dinner.

**(had been cooking, were cooking, have been cooking)**

10) I think television **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** better than it is now. Most of the programmes these days are just reality TV.

**(used to be, is used to being, use to be)**

11) I **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** shopping in the local supermarket, but it closed two years ago, so now I have to drive into town to shop

. **(used to go, used to going, use to go)**

12) I **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** cartoon films when I was younger. These days I prefer action films.

**(use to like, used to like, is used to liking)**

13) Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if you **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** much exercise.

**(aren’t used to doing, used to do, isn’t used to doing)**

14) Most Jordanians **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** the hot weather that we have in summer.

**(used to, is used to, use to)**

15) My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year. He says he **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** there now.

**(is used to living, used to live, use to live)**

16) My family and I **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** camping once a month, but we stopped doing that when we moved to the city.

**(used to going, used to go, is used to going)**

17) My grandfather retired a month ago. He isn’t **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** nothing to do all day. He says he needs a project to concentrate on.

**(used to have, used to having, used to had)**

18) My grandparents didn’t **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** emails when they were my age.

**(used to send, use to send, using to sending)**

19) My mother lost her purse yesterday. She **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in the market; she must have put it down somewhere and left it there.

**(were shopping, have been shopping, had been shopping)**

20) My mother **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** my clothes, but now I choose my own.

**(is used to buying, used to buy, are used to buying)**

21) Please slow down. I **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** so fast!

**(am not used to walking, not used to walk, didn’t use to walk)**

22) Rashed **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** swimming every morning, but now he doesn’t.

**( is used to going, used to go, used to going)**

**Complete each of the following sentences ………………..اعادة الكتابة**

1) I just got glasses this week, and it isn’t normal for me to wear them yet, so I’m still having difficulty.

**I just got glasses this week, and I am not used to wearing them yet, so I’m still having difficulty.**

2) I think it was normal for television to be better than it is now. Most of the programmes these days are just reality TV.

**I think television used to be better than it is now. Most of the programmes these days are just reality TV.**

3) Is it normal for you to live in Jordan yet? You’ve only been here for two months.

**Are you used to living in Jordan yet? You’ve only been here for two months.**

4) It is normal for my cousin now to live in Lebanon.

**My cousin is now used to living in Lebanon.**

**Unit Three الوحدة الثالثة**

1) A lot of hospitals plan **to use** robots to help nurses in the future.

**(uses, using, to use)**

2) Ali has broken his leg. It is **going to take** a long time to get better.

**(takes, going to take, took)**

3) By next year, will you **have visited** England?

**(have visited, has visited, has been visiting)**

4) Can I call you tonight after 6 p.m., or will you **be having** dinner with your family then?

**(will have, be having, going to have)**

5) Do you **intend** to buy tickets for the play?

**(intend, intends, is intending)**

6) Do you think you **will miss** your school friends when you go to university?

**(misses, will miss, is missing)**

7) Don’t phone me at seven. I **will be having** dinner with my family.

**(will be having, will be had, was having)**

8) He **hopes** to become a teacher one day.

**(hope, hopes, is hoping)**

9) He intends **to apply** for a job when he finishes university.

**(applies, applying, to apply)**

10) How do you **intend** to solve the problem?

**(intend, intends, is intending)**

11) I can’t call my dad right now. He **will be boarding** the plane. It takes off in an hour.

**(will board, will be boarding, will have boarded)**

12) I certainly **won’t be working** in two years’ time because I want to do a degree in Medicine.

**(won’t be working, hasn’t been working, hadn’t been working)**

13) I **intend** to apply for a job when I finish university.

**(intend, intends, is intending)**

14) I think I **will be living** in Karak in two years’ time, and I will be studying Geography.

**(going to live, has been living, will be living)**

15) I **will not be having** dinner at that time.

**(will not be having, will be had, been having)**

16) If you need help to find a job, I **will help** you.

**(will help, helps, has helped)**

17) If you need to contact me next week, we **will be staying** at a hotel in Aqaba.

**(stays, will be staying, is staying)**

18) It’s three o’clock now, so Miriam’s flight **will have arrived** at Queen Alia International Airport.

**(have arrived, will have arrived, is going to arrive)**

19) Look at the sky! It is cloudy! It **is going to rain.**

**(is going to rain, rained, was raining)**

20) Many hospitals **plan** to use robots to help nurses in the future.

**(plan, plans, are planning)**

**Rewrite ………………………..**

**Ali intends to complete his science project tonight.**

**Ali is planning to complete his science project tonight.**

**Unit Four الوحدة الرابعة**

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

1) ‘Physician’ is an old-fashioned word **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** means ‘doctor’.

**(who, which, when, where)**

2) A chemist is a person **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** works in a laboratory.

**(who, which, when, where)**

3) A mathematician is someone **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** works with numbers.

**(who, which, when, where)**

4) Geometry and arithmetic are subjects **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** are studied by mathematicians.

**(who, which, when, where)**

5) He also wrote Al Qanun fi -Tibb, the book **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** became the most famous medical textbook ever. **(who, which, when, where)**

6) He wrote on early Islamic philosophy **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** included many subjects, especially logic and ethics. **(who, which, when, where)**

7) He's the writer **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** daughter I met in Jordan.

**(who, which, when, whose)**

8) His friends **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** were worried about his health advised him to relax.

**(who, which, when, where)**

9) Ibn Sina **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is also known as Avicenna was a polymath.

**(who, which, when, where)**

10) It was 11 p.m. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** I stopped working.

**(who, which, when, where)**

11) It was I **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** stopped working at 11 p.m. **(who, which, when, where)**

12) It was Queen Rania **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** opened the Children’s Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

**(who, which, when, where)**

13) It was the heat **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** made the journey unpleasant.

**(who, which, when, where)**

14) It was the month of Ramadan **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE.

**(who, which, when, where)**

15) The person **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** has influenced me most is my father.

**(who, which, when, where)**

16) The Sahara desert, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is in Africa, is very hot.

**(who, which, when, whose)**

17) The stars and planets are things **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** astronomers study.

**(who, which, when, where)**

18) The subject **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** I like most of all is Geography.

**(who, which, when, where)**

19) The year **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE.

**(who, which, when, where)**

**اعادة الكتابة على قواعد الوحدة الرابعــــــــــــــــــــــة**

**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) Ali ibn Nafi ’ established the first music school in the world.

**It was Ali ibn Nafi ’ who established the first music school in the world.**

2) Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

**Al-Jazari was the person who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.**

3) Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

**It was Al-Jazari who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.**

4) Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

**The mechanical clock was the thing / invention which Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century.**

5) Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

**The twelfth century was the time / century when Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock.**

6) Al-Kindi contributed to the invention of the oud.

**The person who contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi.**

7) Al-Kindi is especially famous for his work in geometry.

**It is Al-Kindi who is especially famous for his work in geometry.**

8) Huda won the prize for Art last year.

**The person who won the prize for Art last year was Huda.**

9) I like Geography most of all.

**The subject which I like most of all is Geography.**

10) I stopped working at 11 p.m.

**It was 11 p.m. when I stopped working.**

11) I would like to go to London next year.

**What I would like to do next year is go to London**.

12) Jabir ibn Hayyan also invented ink that can be read in the dark.

**It was Jabir ibn Hayyan who also invented ink that can be read in the dark.**

13) Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory in Iraq.

**The country where Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.**

14) My father has influenced me most.

**The person who has influenced me most is my father.**

15) Petra was made a World Heritage Site in 1985 CE.

**The year when Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE.**

16) Queen Rania opened the Children’s Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

**It was Queen Rania who opened the Children’s Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.**

17) The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I.

**The year when the Great Mosque in Cordoba was built was 784 CE.**

18) The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I.

**Abd al-Rahman I was the person who built the Great Mosque in Cordoba in 784 CE.**

19) The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I.

**The mosque which was built by Abd al-Rahman I in 784 CE was the Great Mosque in Cordoba.**

20) The heat made the journey unpleasant.

**It was the heat which made the journey unpleasant.**

21) The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.

**It was 2012 CE when the Olympic Games were held in London.**

22) The prize that Huda won last year was for Art.

**It was last year when Huda won the prize for Art.**

**Unit Six الوحدة السادسة**

**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) Maths is more popular than Science, but less popular than English.**

\* Science **isn’t as popular as** Maths, but English is **more popular than** Maths.

\* Maths and Science are **less popular than** English.

**2) Neither Maths nor Science are as popular as English.**

\* English is **more popular** than Maths and Science.

**3) Students don’t like doing Music and Art as much as they like doing Maths.**

\* Students like doing Maths **more than** they like doing Music and Art.

\* Students like doing Music and Art **less than** they like doing Maths.

**4) There are not as many students studying Science as Maths.**

\* There are **less** students studying science **than Maths.**

\* There are **more** students studying Maths **than science**.

**5) Portuguese children have to go to school for longer than children in Japan.**

\* Children in Japan have to go to school for **shorter** than Portuguese children

\* Portuguese children **don’t** have to go to school for **shorter** than children in Japan.

**6) In Jordan, children start school a year later than English children.**

\* In Jordan, children **don’t** start school a year **as early as** English children.

\* English children start school a year **earlier** than children in Jordan.

**7) Jordanian children can leave school one year earlier than English children.**

\* Jordanian children **can** leave school one year **later** than English children.

\* Jordanian children **can’t** leave school one year **as late as** English children.

**8) Physics isn’t as popular as Biology.**

\* Biology is **more popular than** physics.

**9) Law is more popular than Medicine and Dentistry.**

\* Medicine and Dentistry **are less popular** than Law.

**10) Engineering is less popular than Visual Arts.**

\* Visual Arts **is more popular** than Engineering.

**نمط ضع دائرة على قواعد السادســــــــــــــــــــة**

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

**1)** 11% **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** applied for Engineering in 2014 CE than in 2013 CE.

**(many people, much people, more people, as many people as)**

**2)** Business Studies is **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** subject.

**(as many, as much, more, the most popular )**

**3)** Engineering is **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** than Visual Arts.

**(less popular, least popular, popular, as popular as)**

**4)** English is **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** than Maths and Science.

**(more popular, most popular, popular, as popular as)**

**5)** English is **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** studied subject.

**(many, much, more, the most)**

**6)** In Jordan, children start school a year **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** than English children.

**(late, later, the latest, as late as)**

**7)** Japanese and Jordanian children have **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** compulsory schooling.

**(little, less, the least, as little as)**

**8)** Jordanian children can leave school one year **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** than English children.

**(early, earlier, earliest, as early as)**

**9)** Law is **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** than Medicine and Dentistry.

**(more popular, most popular, popular, as popular as)**

**10)** Maths is more popular than Science, but **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** popular than English.

**(little, less, least, as little as)**

**11)** Neither Maths nor Science are **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** English.

**(more popular, most popular, popular, as popular as)**

**12)** Not **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** people applied for Law in 2014 CE as in the previous year.

**(as many, as much, more, the most)**

**13)** Physics isn’t **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Biology.

**(more popular, most popular, popular, as popular as)**

**14)** Portuguese and Turkish children have **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** compulsory schooling.

**(as many as, as much as, more, the most)**

**15)** Portuguese children have to go to school for **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** than children in Japan.

**(long, longer, the longest, as long as)**

**16)** Students don’t like doing Music and Art **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** they like doing Maths.

**(as many as, as much as, more, the most)**

**17)** The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** growing subject is Computer Science.

**(fast, faster, fastest, as fast as)**

**18)** The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** subject on the list is Computer Science.

**(less popular, least popular, popular, as popular as)**

**19)** The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** studied subjects are Music and Art.

**(little, less, least, as little as)**

**20)** There are not **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** students studying Science as Maths.

**(as many, as much, more, the most)**

**Unit Seven الوحدة السابعــــــــــــــــــــــة**

**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) Are we allowed to eat sweets during the exam?**

Do you know **if we are allowed to eat sweets during the exam?**

**2) Can we take water into the exam?**

Do you know **if we can take water into the exam?**

**3) Can you suggest a healthy breakfast?**

Do you mind **suggesting a healthy breakfast?**

**4) Could you explain the best way to revise?**

I wonder **if you could exaplain the best way to revise.**

**5) Could you give me some advice about diet?**

Do you mind **giving me some advice about diet?**

**6) Could you give me some advice, please?**

I wonder **if you could give me some advice.**

**7) Does the exam start at ten or half past ten?**

Do you know **if the exam starts at ten or half past ten?**

**8) Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.**

It **has been proved that exercise is good for concentration.**

Exercise **has been proved to be good for concentration.**

**9) Please give me a glass of water, please.**

Do you mind **giving me a glass of water?**

**10) Have I passed my exam or not?**

Do you mind telling me **if I have passed my exam or not?**

**11) How can I relax?**

Could you explain **how I can relax?**

**12) How can I solve this Maths problem?**

Could you explain **how I can solve this Maths problem?**

**13) How much does this book costs, please?**

Could you tell me **how much this book costs?**

**14) How much exercise do I need?**

Could you tell me **how much exercise I need?**

**15) How much revision should I do?**

Could you tell me **how much revision I should do?**

**16) How much sleep do teenagers of our age need?**

Do you know **how much sleep teenagers of our age need?**

**17) How much sleep does a teenager need?**

Do you know **how much sleep a teenager needs?**

**18) How quickly does blood circulate round the body?**

Do you know **how quickly blood circulates round the body?**

**19) How should I draw up a timetable?**

Do you mind telling me **how I should draw up a timetable?**

**20) Is exercise better in the morning or in the evening?**

Do you know **if exercise is better in the morning or in the evening?**

**21) Is it best to get up early, or to revise late at night?**

Do you know **if it is best to get up early, or to revise late at night?**

**22) Is it possible to improve my memory?**

Do you mind telling me **if it is possible to improve my memory?**

**23) Is it too late to start revising now?**

Do you know **if it is too late to start revising now?**

**24) People think that learning a new language presents the brain with unique challenges.**

It **is thought that learning a new language presents the brain with unique challenges.**

Learning a new language **is thought to present the brain with unique challenges.**

**25) People think that we only use a small percentage of our brain power.**

It **is thought that we only use a small percentage of our brain power.**

We **are thought to only use a small percentage of our brain power.**

**26) Please help me to plan my revision.**

Do you mind **helping me to plan my revision?**

**27) Please tell me where you found that information.**

Do you mind **telling me where you found that information?**

**28) The experiment showed that multilingual participants were less distracted by the other tasks and therefore made fewer driving errors.**

It **was shown that multilingual participants were less distracted by the other tasks and therefore made fewer driving errors.**

Multilingual participants **were shown to be less distracted by the other tasks and therefore made fewer driving errors.**

**29) They believe that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills.** It **is believed that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills.**

Language learning **is believed to also improve your decision-making skills.**

**30) They believe that people only remember 10% of what they read, but they remember 90% of what**

**they see, hear and do.**

It **is believed that people only remember 10% of what they read, but they remember 90% of what they see, hear and do.**

People **are believed to only remember 10% of what they read, but they remember 90% of what they see, hear and do.**

**31)** They believe that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.

It **is believed that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.**

Solving puzzles **is believed to keep the brain active.**

**32) They claim that speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.**

It **is claimed that speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.**

Speaking a foreign language **is claimed to improve the functionality of your brain in several different ways.**

**33) They claim that we remember things we hear in our sleep.** It **is claimed that we remember things we hear in our sleep.**

We **are claimed to remember things we hear in our sleep.**

**34) They have proved that multilingual people are also able to switch easily between completely different tasks.**

Multilingual people **have been proved to be also able to switch easily between completely different tasks.**

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

1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you know whether exercise is better in the morning or in the evening?

**(Do, Could, I wonder)**

2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you tell me how much revision I should do?

**(Could, Do you mind, Would you mind)**

3) Could you explain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I can solve this Maths problem?

**(when, who, how, how many)**

4) Could you explain how I can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**(relax, to relax, relaxing)**

5) Could you possibly tell me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the Arabic teacher is?

**(when, who, how, where)**

6) Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_this book costs, please?

**(when, who, how, how much)**

7) Do you know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I’ve passed my exam or not?

**(whether, unless, even if, wish)**

8) Do you know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_we can take water into the exam?

**(if, unless, even if, wish)**

9) Do you know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_we’ll know our results?

**(when, who, how, how much)**

**Unit Nine الوحدة التاسعــــــــــــــــة**

**Choose the correct forms of the verbs from those given below to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.**

1) Ali did not pass his exams. If only he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ harder last year.

**(study, studied, had studied)**

2) Fadi has lost his wallet. He wishes he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more careful.

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

3) Huda was too busy to visit us yesterday. If only she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_able to come.

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

4) I am very hungry! I wish I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_before I went to the conference.

**(eats, ate, had eaten, eating)**

5) I can’t do this exercise. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

**(understood, understand, understanding)**

6) I couldn’t understand anything. If only I ………..Chinese!

**(studies, studying, had studied)**

7) I feel ill. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so many sweets.

**(didn’t eat, hadn’t eaten, doesn’t eat)**

8) I felt ill. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so many sweets!

**(don’t eat, didn’t eat, hadn’t eaten)**

9) I regret the deal now. I wish we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

**(hadn’t done, do, does)**

10) I want to go out this afternoon, but I don’t feel well. If only I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a headache.

**(don’t have, didn’t have, hadn’t had)**

11) I wish I’d known more about the company. If only I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some research!

**(do, did, had done)**

12) I’m cold. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a coat.

**(bring, had brought, will bring)**

13) I’m looking at a beautiful view, and I’d love to take a photo. If only I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a camera with me.

**(have, has, had)**

14) I’ve broken my watch. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_it.

**(don’t drop, hadn’t dropped, won’t drop)**

15) Ibrahim was right and I was wrong. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to him.

**(listens, listened, had listened)**

16) It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday. If only it\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cooler.

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

17) Jaber isn’t old enough to drive a car. He wishes he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ older.

**(are, was, is)**

18) Jordan **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** goods to the EU in 2011 CE.

**(exported, has exported, will export)**

19) Jordan **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** many products to the EU even before the 1997 CE trade agreement was made.

**(export, had exported, will export)**

20) Jordan needs to import a lot of oil. If only it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_larger oil reserves.

**(has, had, had had)**

21) Mr Haddad does not understand the Chinese businessman. If only he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Chinese.

**(speak, spoke, had spoken)**

22) My brother and I never want to watch the same TV programme. I wish we \_\_\_\_\_ the same things.

**(likes, liked, had liked)**

23) My cousins don’t live near here. I wish they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so far away.

**(aren’t, isn’t, weren’t)**

24) Our flat is very small. If only we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a big house.

**(live, lived, had lived)**

25) Smaller amounts of food, live animals and machinery **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to the EU.

**(were exported, exported, has been exporting)**

26) We’re late. If only we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_up earlier.

**(get, had gotten, gets)**

27) Ziad did not know about Chinese culture when he went on a business trip to China. He wishes he

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a cultural awareness course.

**(do, did, had done)**

28) Ziad is not very good at basketball. He wishes he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ taller!

**(is , were , was)**

**Rewrite اعادة الكتابة**

1) I feel ill. I ate so many sweets.

I wish I **hadn’t eaten so many sweets.**

2) I regret going to bed late last night.

I wish I **hadn’t gone to bed late last night.**

3) I wish I had learnt English better when I was younger.

If only I **had learnt English better when I was younger.**

4) I’m cold. I didn’t bring a coat.

I wish I **had brought a coat.**

5) I’ve broken my watch.

I wish I **hadn’t broken my watch.**

6) If only I had concentrated properly in class today. This homework is really difficult.

I wish **I had concentrated properly in class today.**

7) Nader should have been more careful with his essay. He didn’t get a good mark.

He wishes **had been more careful with his essay.**

8) Nahla could not find her way round the city very easily.

If only she **could find her way round the city very easily.**

9) Oh no! I’ve forgotten my library book. I left it at home.

I wish I **hadn’t forgotten my library book.**

10) Our holiday was not enjoyable.

We wish our holiday **had been enjoyable.**

11) Our team didn’t play very well yesterday.

If only they **had played very well yesterday.**

12) Samia regrets being angry at breakfast time.

If only Samia **hadn’t been angry at breakfast time.**

13) Sultan forgot to do his Science homework.

If only he **hadn’t forgotten to do his science homework.**

**الكلمات التالية هي كلمات الوظائف اللغوية ( حفظ )**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Function الوظيفة** | **Words الكلمات التي يجب حفظها** |
| **Consequence**  **التتابع** | **In this way**, technology makes communication more convenient.  **As a consequence**, family members who are away from home can communicate well with their loved ones.  **Therefore**, people can communicate more quickly and conveniently. |
| **Opposition التضاد** | **However**, social media is time-consuming. / **Whereas**, the more quickly and conveniently we communicate, the more likely it is that there will be misunderstandings.  **Despite** the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient. |
| **Introduction التقديم** | **The aim of this report is to … / This report examines … / In this report, / will be examined** |
| **Reporting information تقديم معلومات** | **There are more than / well-equipped health centres in**  **Almost three-quarters of the population are regular users of**  **The number of / has declined/increased since** |
| **Conclusion / recommendation الخلاصة / التوصيات** | **It appears that … / This results in … / It is recommended that … / The best course of action would be to …** |
| **Simile التشبيه** | Some robots will **look and sound very like** humans, because technology will have advanced a great deal.  Treatment and medicines will **taste as** delicious as real food. |
| **Metaphor الاستعارة** | The world will be **at your fingertips** |
| **Onomatopoeia**  **المحاكاة الصوتية** | Everywhere we go we will hear the constant **buzz and hum** of technology. |
| **Personification التشخيص** | Our computers and mobile phones will **take care of us**, by **telling us** when to wake up, eat and sleep. |
| **Writing informally كتابة غير رسمية** | **Dear / hello / Hi / best wishes / see you soon / looking forward to hearing from you** |
| **Link paragraph or ideas ربط الافكار** | **He / many of them / this / that** |
| **نمط الوزارة**  **Despite** the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient.  **What is the function of using the underlined word in the sentence above ?**  **ماهي وظيفة استخدام الكلمة التي تحتها خط في الجملة في الاعلى.**  **……………………………………………………………………………….. .**  **ضع دائرة**  **Despite** the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient.  **The function of the underlined word is**  **( consequence , opposition , linking ideas )** | |

|  |
| --- |
| **Writing الكتابـــــــــــــــــــــــــة** |

**A. EDITING تصحيح الاخطاء ( كلمات المنهاج التي ترد في تصحيح الاخطاء )**

**Unit One**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | English | | | |
| 1 | **access يصل الى** | to find information | | | |
| 2 | **blogمذكرات الانترنت** | updated personal website | | | |
| 3 | **Calculation عملية حسابية** | - a way of using numbers / maths to find out an amount. | | | |
| 4 | **computer chip شريحة كمبيوتر** | - a very small piece found inside every computer | | | |
| 5 | **email exchange تبادل الايميلات** | a series of emails between two or more people | | | |
| 6 | **filterبرنامج التصفية** | a program that checks whether certain content on a web page | | | |
| 7 | **floppy disk القرص المرن** | - a small square piece of plastic to store information | | | |
| 8 | **ICTتكنولوجيا المعلومات والإتصالات** | Information and Communication Technolog | | | |
| 9 | **identity fraud إنتحال الشخصية** | illegal actions using the identity of someone else | | | |
| 10 | **PC (personal computer ) حاسوب** | - a computer that is used by one person at a time | | | |
| 11 | **post ينشر** | to put a message on the Internet | | | |
| 12 | **privacy settings إعدادات الخصوصية** | controls available on social networking sites | | | |
| 13 | **Programبرنامج حاسوبي** | a set of instructions enabling a computer to function; | | | |
| 14 | **Programme برنامج تلفزيوني** | content which is intended to be listened to on radio | | | |
| 15 | **rely onيعتمد على** | to have trust or confidence in something or someone | | | |
| 16 | **satellite navigation system**  **نظام الملاحة العالمي** | a system of computers tells you where something is | | | |
| 17 | **security settingsإعدادات الحماية** | controls available on computer protect your computer | | | |
| 18 | **Smartphones الهواتف الذكية** | - a mobile phone that connects to the Internet | | | |
| 19 | **social media وسائل التواصل الإجتماعي** | social interaction between people on websites | | | |
| 20 | **tablet computer الحاسوب اللوحي** | - a mobile computer, with a touch screen | | | |
| 21 | **Userالمستخدم** | a person who uses a product or service | | | |
| 22 | **web-building program تصميم المواقع** | a software that helps you to create a website | | | |
| 23 | **web hosting إستضافة المواقع** | the business of housing websites | | | |
| 24 | **Whiteboard اللوح الأبيض** | a touch screen computer program that enables you to draw | | | |
| 25 | **World Wide Web الشبكة العنكبوتية** | - all the information shared by computers | | | |
| 26 | **trackحلبة سباق** | 46 | **windرياح** | 65 | **sliceيقطّع لشرائح** |
| 27 | **Rugby الرغبي** | 48 | **gasغاز** | 66 | **sprinkleيرش** |
| 28 | **courtملعب تنس** | 47 | **coalفحم** | 67 | **wake upيستيقظ** |
| 29 | **pitchملعب كرة قدم** | 49 | **paperورق** | 68 | **look around يلقي نظرة** |
| 30 | **Journalist صحفي** | 50 | **Invention اختراع** | 69 | **get started يبدأ** |
| 31 | **clerkكاتب** | 51 | **energyطاقة** | 70 | **meet up يتقابل** |
| 32 | **Playwright مسرحي كاتب** | 52 | **grateful ممتن – شاكر** | 71 | **settle down يستقر** |
| 33 | **rink حلبة تزلج صناعية** | 53 | **headlinesعناوين رئيسية** | 72 | **take placeيحدث** |
| 34 | **confident واثق** | **54** | **helmetخوذة** | **73** | **fossil fuels وقود احفوري** |
| 35 | **tenseمتوتر** | **55** | **lawyerمحامي** | **74** | **Wind الرياح** |
| 36 | **upsetمنزعج** | **56** | **likely ممكن – محتمل** | **75** | **Water الماء** |
| 37 | **worriedقلق** | **57** | **navy بحري** | **76** | **Waves الأمواج** |
| 39 | **poetشاعر** | **58** | **boil يغلي** | **77** | **wood الخشب** |
| 40 | **batمضرب بيسبول** | **59** | **fry يقلي** | **78** | **solar energy الطاقة الشمسية** |
| 41 | **gogglesنظارات سباحة** | **60** | **grill يشوي** | **79** | **laptop لاب توب** |
| 42 | **muscle عضلات** | **61** | **meltيذوب** | **80** | **model نموذج** |
| 43 | **eyelidsجفون** | **62** | **mixيخلط** | **81** | **navy بحري** |
| 44 | **skatesحذاء تزلج** | **63** | **roastيحمّص** | **82** | **know about يعرف عن** |
| 45 | **heartbeat نبض القلب** | **64** | **seasonيتبّل الطعام** | **83** | **connect with يتواصل مع** |

**Unit Two :**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Word** | English | Arabic |
| 1 | **acupuncture** | a system of complementary medicine in which fine needles | **الوخز بالإبر** |
| 2 | **ailment** | illness | **المرض** |
| 3 | **allergy** | a reaction of the immune system | **الحساسية** |
| 4 | **arthritis** | a disease causing painful inflammation of the joints | **روماتيزم** |
| 5 | **herbal remedy** | an extract or mixture of a plant used to cure disease | **العلاج العشبي** |
| 6 | **homoeopathy** | medicine in which illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs | **الطبّ البديلِ** |
| 7 | **immunisation** | the process by which an immune system becomes protected | **التلقيح** |
| 8 | **malaria** | a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes | **الملاريا** |
| 9 | **migraine** | a very bad headache | **صداع الشقيقة** |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 10 | antibody | a substance produced by the body to fight disease | | الاجسام المضادة |
| 11 | **complementary medicine** | medical treatment which provides an alternative to scientific medical practices | | **الطبّ البديل** |
| 12 | **conventional** | having been used for a long time / considered usual | | **تقليدي** |
| 13 | **sceptical** | having doubts / not easily convinced | | **مشكوك به** |
| 14 | **viable** | effective / successful | | **فعّال** |
| 15 | **commitment** | a promise to do something / to behave in a particular way | | **التزام** |
| 16 | **cope with** | to deal successfully with / handle a situation | | **يتعامل مع** |
| 17 | **dementia** | a mental illness includes problems with memory | | **الخرف** |
| 18 | **option** | something may be chosen | | **خيار** |
| 19 | **feel blue** | to feel sad | | **يشعر بالحزن** |
| 20 | **focus on** | to direct your attention at something | | **يركّز على** |
| 21 | **optimistic** | believing that good things will happen in the future | | **متفائل** |
| 22 | **bounce back** | to start to be successful again | | **يسترّد نشاطه** |
| 23 | **see red** | to be angry | | **يغضب** |
| 24 | **setback** | a problem delays progress/ makes a situation worse. | | **إنتكاسة** |
| 25 | **red-handed** | In the act of doing something wrong | | **مشغول ب** |
| 26 | **white elephant** | something has no useful purpose / useless possession | | **عديم النفع** |
| 27 | **sanitation** | systems which supply water | | **نظام التصريف** |
| 28 | **dental** | relating to teeth | **متعلق بالأسنان** | | |
| 29 | **infant mortality** | deaths amongst babies | **وفيات الأطفال** | | |
| 30 | **work force** | the people who are able to work | **القوى العاملة** | | |
| 31 | **healthcare** | the prevention or treatment of illness by doctors, | **العناية الطبّية** | | |
| 32 | **life expectancy** | the length of time that a person is expected to live | **متوسط العمر** | | |
| 33 | **mortality** | Death / the rate of deaths that occur | **الوفيات** | | |
| 34 | **reputation** | common opinion | **شهرة / صيت** | | |
| 35 | **obese** | extremely fat | **البدانة** | | |
| 36 | **strenuous** | requires effort | **مجهد / مرهق** | | |
| 37 |  |  |  | | |

**Unit Three**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Word** | **English** | | **Meaning** |
| 1 | **apparatus** | equipment or machinery | | **جهاز / آلة** |
| 2 | **appendage** | a body part connected to the main trunk of the body | | **ملحق /زائد** |
| 3 | **artificial** | made or produced by human beings | | **صناعي** |
| 4 | **bionic** | describing a limb part that is electronically powered | | **حيوي** |
| 5 | **bounce back** | to start to be successful | | **ينهض / يرتّد** |
| 6 | **cancerous** | something that has or can cause cancer | | **سرطاني** |
| 7 | **career** | a job undertaken for a significant period | | **المهنة** |
| 8 | **coma** | a state of unconsciousness | | **الغيبوبة** |
| 9 | **commitment** | a promise to do something / to behave in a particular way | | **الإلتزام** |
| 10 | **cross** | angry / annoyed | | **غاضب** |
| 11 | **decline** | to decrease | | **يقّل** |
| 12 | **dementia** | a mental illness of which there are problems with memory | | **الخَرَف** |
| 13 | **drug** | a medicine or a substance used for making medicines | | **علاج** |
| 14 | **expansion** | the act of making something bigger | | **التوسّع** |
| 15 | **education** |  | | **التعليم** |
| 16 | **family and friends** | |  | **العائلة والأصدقاء** |
| 17 | **home** |  | | **البيت** |
| 18 | **implant** | a piece of tissue implanted in the body | | **زراعة الأنسجة** |
| 19 | **limb** | arm or leg of a person | | **أطراف الإنسان** |
| 20 | **medical trial** | trial to evaluate the safety of medications | | **تجارب علاجية** |
| 21 | **outpatient** | someone who goes to a hospital for treatment | | **مراجع** |
| 22 | **MRI** | a scan that uses strong magnetic fields to make a picture | | **رّنين مغناطيسي** |
| 23 | **paediatric** | the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses | | **أخصائي الأطفال** |
| 24 | **pill** | a small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole / tablets | | **أقراص العلاج** |
| 25 | **practitioner** | someone who is qualified in a particular occupation | | **المتمرس** |
| 26 | **prosthetic** | an artificial body part; | | **طرف صناعي** |
| 27 | **publicise** | give information about something to public | | **ينشرْ** |
| 28 | **radiotherapy** | the use of controlled amounts of radiation to treat disease | | **العلاج بالأشعة** |
| 29 | **raise** | a question to bring up a problem or cast doubt on something | | **يتساءل** |
| 29 | **scanner** | a medical instrument uses radiography to produce images | | **الناسخ الضوئي** |
| 30 | **side effect** | effects of medicine on your body | | **الآثار الجانبية** |
| 31 | **sponsor (v)** | to financially support a person | | **يرعى ماليا** |
| 32 | **stroke** | an illness when a blood tube in your brain bursts or is blocked, | | **السكتة الدماغية** |
| 33 | **symptom** | a physical problem that indicate a disease / signs of illness | | **أعراض** |
| 34 | **transport** |  | | **نقل** |
| 35 | **ward** | a room in a hospital | | **قسم في مشفى** |
| 36 | **helmet** |  | | **خوذة** |
| 37 | **inspire** |  | | **يلهم** |
| 38 | **monitor** |  | | **يراقب** |
| 39 | **risk** |  | | **يخاطر** |
| 40 | **reputation** | common opinion | | **سمعة** |
| 41 | **seat belt** |  | | **حزام الأمان** |
| 42 | **self confidence** |  | | **ثقة بالنفس** |
| 43 | **tiny** |  | | **صغير جداً** |
| 44 | **water proof** |  | | **ضد الماء** |
| 45 | **-proof** | provide protection against | | **ضد** |
| 46 | **catch attention** |  | | **يجذب إنتباه شخص ما** |
| 47 | **get an idea** |  | | **لديه فكرة** |
| 48 | **take an interest** |  | | **يهتم بشئ / بشخص** |
| 49 | **spend time** |  | | **يمضي الوقت** |
| 50 | **attend a course** |  | | **يحضر مساق** |
| 51 | **spend money** |  | | **ينفق المال** |
| 52 | **fund** | pay for / sponsor | | **يموّل** |
| 53 | **pay for** | fund / sponsor | | **يموّل** |
| 54 | **tablets** | pills | | **أقراص علاج** |

**Unit Four الوحدة الرابعة**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Word** | **English** | | | **Arabic** |
| 1 | **algebra** | mathematics system where letters represent numbers | | | **علم الجبر** |
| 2 | **arithmetic** | the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical | | | **الحساب** |
| 3 | **artificially-created** | | not real / not made of natural things | | **صناعي** |
| 4 | **breathtaking** | Wonderful / awe-inspiring | | | **رائع** |
| 5 | **camera obscura** | ‘dark room’; an optical device | | **عدسة معتمة** | |
| 6 | **carbon-neutral** | not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide | | | **مسالم للبيئة** |
| 7 | **ceramics** | the art of producing something made from clay | | | **السيراميك** |
| 8 | **composition** | a piece of music | | | **مقطوعة** |
| 9 | **conservatory** | a school where people are trained in music or acting | | | **معهد فني** |
| 10 | **craftsman** | someone who is very skilled at a particular craft | | | **صاحب حرفة** |
| 11 | **criticise** | to judge / to evaluate / analyse | | | **ينتقد** |
| 12 | **demonstration** | an act of explaining how to do something | | | **يشرح** |
| 13 | **desalination** | the process of removing salt from sea water | | | **تحلية المياه** |
| 14 | **fountain pen** | a pen which needs ink cartridge refills | | | **قلم سائل** |
| 15 | **furnishings** | the furniture | | | **الأثاث** |
| 16 | **geometry** | the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties | | | **الهندسة** |
| 17 | **philosopher** | someone who studies and writes philosophy | | | **فيلسوف** |
| 18 | **grid** | a system of wires which electricity is connected | | | **شبكة قضبان** |
| 19 | **ground-breaking** | | new / innovative | | **جديد** |
| 20 | **physician** | someone qualified to practise medicine | | | **الطبيب** |
| 21 | **inheritance** | money that you get from someone after they die | | | **الميراث** |
| 22 | **inoculation** | an injection you can have to protect you from a disease | | | **التلقيح** |
| 23 | **qualify** | to be entitled to a particular benefit | | | **مؤهل** |
| 24 | **irrigate** | to supply land with water | | | **يسقي** |
| 25 | **lifelike** | very similar to the person or thing represented | | | **حي** |
| 26 | **mathematician** | a person who studies Mathematics | | | **عالم رياضيات** |
| 27 | **megaproject** | a very large business project | | | **مشروع ضخم** |
| 28 | **minaret** | the tall, thin tower of a mosque | | | **مئذنة** |
| 29 | **musical harmony** | a pleasant sound in music | | | **عزفموسيقي** |
| 30 | **outweigh** | more important | | | **ألأهم** |
| 31 | **pedestrian** | Someone who is walking along a street | | | **المشاة** |
| 32 | **restore** | to repair or renovate a building | | | **يرمّم** |
| 33 | **underline** | to emphasise / to highlight | | | **يؤكد - يؤشر** |
| 34 | **vary** | to differ | | | **يتنوع** |
| 35 | **revolutionise** | to completely change the way people do something | | | **يثور** |
| 36 | **sustainability** | the state of being able to continue forever | | | **استمرارية** |
| 37 | **zero-waste** | producing no waste / or having parts that can be reused | | | **صفرالنفايات** |

**Unit Six**

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| **المفردات المهمة في النصVocabulary** | | | |
| **Word** | | **English** | **Arabic** |
| **1** | **academic** | connected **مرتبط**  with education **بالتعليم** | **أكاديمي** |
| **2** | **compulsory** | obligatory **الزامي** - required **مطلوب** | **إجباري** |
| **3** | **contradictory** | if **اذا** ideas **الافكار** are **تكون** different **مختلفة** | **معارض** |
| **4** | **developed nation** | a rich **غني** country **بلد** - a wealthy country | **دولة متقدمة** |
| **5** | **fluently** | speaking **تحدث** a language **اللغة** very well **يشكل جيد** | **بطلاقة** |
| **6** | **optional** | choice **إختيار** | **إختياري** |
| **7** | **tuition** | teaching **تعليم** – lessons **دروس** | **دروس** |

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| **Vocabulary المفردات المهمة في النص** | | | |
|  | **Word** | **English** | **Arabic** |
| **1** | **Astrophysics** | study **دراسة** of chemical **الكيميائية** structure **التركيبة** of the stars **للنجوم** | **الفيزياء الفلكية** |
| **2** | **qualifications** | official **الرسمية** records **السجلات** of **من** achievement **الانجازات** | **مؤهلات** |
| **3** | **pioneering** | introducing **تقديم**  new **جديدة** methods **طرق** | **رائدة - اول** |
| **4** | **tutorial** | intensive  **مكثف**teaching  **تعليم** | **دروس** |
| **5** | **undertake** | to commit **الالتزام** to do  **لفعل**something **شئ** | **مشاركة** |
| **6** | **tailor - made** | course **مساق** to meet **ليواجه** specific **خاصة** needs **احتياجات** | **مناسب** |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Word** | **Meaning** |  | **Word** | **Meaning** |
| **1** | **Maths** | **رياضيات** | **9** | **Geology** | **جيولوجيا** |
| **2** | **Dentistry** | **طب الاسنان** | **10** | **Visual Arts** | **فنون بصرية** |
| **3** | **Arabic language** | **اللغة العربية** | **11** | **Chemistry** | **الكيمياء** |
| **4** | **literature** | **الأدب** | **12** | **Banking and finance** | **مالية و مصرفية** |
| **5** | **Pharmacy** | **الصيدلة** | **13** | **History** | **التاريخ** |
| **6** | **Geography** | **الجغرافيا** | **14** | **Nursing** | **التمريض** |
| **7** | **Biology** | **الاحياء** | **15** | **Agriculture** | **الزراعة** |
| **8** | **Medicine** | **الطب** | **16** | **Physics** | **الفيزياء** |
| **17** | **Sociology** | study of **دراسة**societies **المجتمعات** and behavior **و السلوك** | | | **علم الاجتماع** |
| **18** | **Engineering** | study of **دراسة** how كيف roads **الطرق** builtتبنى | | | **الهندسة** |
| **19** | **Linguistics** | study of **دراسة** history **تاريخ** of languages **اللغات** | | | **اللغويات** |
| **20** | **Economics** | study of **دراسة** the way **طريقة** in which **حيث**money **المال** usedيستخدم | | | **الإقتصاد** |
| **21** | **Business management** | learning **تعلم** about **حول** running **ادارة** a company **الشركة** | | | **ادارة الاعمال** |
| **22** | **Psychology** | study of **دراسة** the human **البشري** mind **العقل** | | | **علم النفس** |
| **23** | **Translation** | converting **تحويل** documents **الوثائق** from **من** one language **لغة** to **الى** another **اخرى** | | | **الترجمة** |
| **24** | **Marketing** | the study **دراسة** of selling **بيع** products **السلع** | | | **التسويق** |
| **25** | **Proficiency** | a good **جيد** standard of **مستوى** ability **القدرة** | | | **كفاءة** |
| **26** | **agriculture** | practice **التدرب** of **على**farming **الزراعة** | | | **الزراعة** |

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| **Vocabulary المفردات المهمة في النص** | | | |
|  | **Word** | **English** | **Arabic** |
| **1** | **colloquial** | used in **تستخدم في** informal **غير الرسمية**conversations **الحوارات** | **عاميّة** |
| **2** | **put back into it** | put **يضع** effort **الجهد** into **في** something **شئ ما** – tried  **يحاول**hard **بجد** | **يبذل جهده** |
| **3** | **public university** | a university **جامعة** funded by **تمولها** public  **العامة**means **المؤسسات** | **جامعة حكومية** |
| **4** | **grow up** | spend **يقضي** childhood **طفولته** | **ينشأ / يكبر** |
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|  | **Word** | **English** | **Arabic** |
| **1** | **financial** | relating **مرتبط** to money **بالمال** | **مالي** |
| **2** | **fees** | costs  **تكاليف**- charges **رسوم** | **رسوم** |
| **3** | **debt** | money **نقود** you owe **تستدينها** | **ديون** |
| **4** | **motive** | reason **السبب** for doing **لفعل** something **شيء ما** | **حافز – دافع** |
| **5** | **halls of residence** | accommodation **السكن** provided **تزوده** by a university **الجامعة** | **سكن** |
| **6** | **minority** | not many - the opposite of ‘majority | **الأقلّية** |

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|  | **Body idiom** | **English** | **Arabic** |
| **1** | **get it off your chest** | tell  **تخبر**someone **شخصا** about  **عن**something **شئ**  that worrying **يقلقك** you | **يفضفض - يرتاح** |
| **2** | **get cold feet** | to lose **يفقد** your confidence **الثقة** in **في** something **شئ ما** | **يتردد** |
| **3** | **play it by ear** | decide**يقرر** how **كيف** to deal **يتعامل** with **مع** a situation **الموقف** | **يتركها للظروف** |
| **4** | **keep your chin up** | remain **يبقى** cheerful **متفاءل** - encouragement **شجاعة** | **يتفاءل** |
| **5** | **have a head for figures** | have **لديه** a natural **طبيعية** mental **ذهنية** ability **قدرة** for maths | **موهوب بالحساب** |
| **6** | **put back into it** | put **يضع** effort  **جهده**into **في** something **شئ ما -** tried **يحاول** | **يبذل جهده** |

**Unit Seven**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Word** | **English** | **Arabic** |
| **1** | **circulation** | the movement **حركة** of blood **الدم** around **حول** the body **الجسم** | **دورة دموية** |
| **2** | **concentration** | attention **انتباه** | **تركيز** |
| **3** | **dehydration** | the state of **حالة** drunk **شرب** too little **القليل جدا** water **الماء** | **جفاف** |
| **4** | **diet** | the kind **نوع** of food **الطعام** that **الذي** a person **الشخص** eats **يأكله** | **نظام غذائي** |
| **5** | **memory** | ability **القدرة** to **على** remember **التذكر** | **ذاكرة** |
| **6** | **nutrition** | the process **عملية** of getting **الحصول على** the right **المناسب** food **الطعام** | **تغذية** |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Word** | **English** | **Arabic** |
| **1** | **memory** | ability **القدرة** to **على** remember **التذكر** | **ذاكرة** |
| **2** | **multilingual** | speaking **تحدث** more **أكثر** than **من** two languages **لغتين** | **متعدد اللغات** |
| **3** | **multitask** | do فعل several عديدة things أشياء | **مهام عديدة** |
| **4** | **simulator** | system **أنظمة** that simulates **تحاكي** conditions **ظروف** | **محاكاة** |
| **5** | **utterance** | something  **شئ** said **يقال** | **النطق** |
| **6** | **carry out** | do **يفعل** | **يفعل** |
| **7** | **mother tongue** | the first **الأولى** and main **الرئيسية** language  **اللغة**that **التي** you learnt **تعلمتها** | **اللغة الأم** |

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|  | **Word** | **English** | | **Arabic** | |
| **1** | **academic** | connected **مرتبط** to education **بالتعليم** | | **أكاديمي** | |
| **2** | **degree** | a qualification **مؤهل** given **يمنح** when**عند**  completed  **اكمال** a course **مساق** | | **شهادة جامعية** | |
| **3** | **diploma** | a document **وثيقة** given **تمنحها** by educational **تعليمية** institution **مؤسسة** | | | **الدبلوم** |
| **4** | **Master's degree** | study **الدراسة** after **بعد** a Bachelor’s **البكالوريس** degree **شهادة** | | **الماجستير** | |
| **5** | **online distance learning** | | teaching **تعليم** system **نظام** carried out **يتم** remotely **عن بعد** | **التعلم عن بعد** | |
| **6** | **PHD** | a doctorate **الدكتوراة** - the highest **الأعلى** degree **الشهادة** | | **الدكتوراة** | |
| **7** | **postgraduate** | someone **شخص** finished **أكمل** first **الاولى** degree **الشهادة** | | **دراسات عليا** | |
| **8** | **undergraduate** | someone **شخص** not **لم** completed **يكمل** first **الاولى** degree **الشهادة** | | **طالب بكالوريس** | |
| **9** | **private university** | a university **جامعة** not **لا** operated **تديرها** a government **الحكومة** | | **جامعة خاصة** | |
| **10** | **public university** | a university **جامعة**  funded by **تمولها** public **العامة** means **الوسائل** | | **جامعة حكومية** | |
| **11** | **vocational** | Providing **تزويد** skills **المهارات** for **ل** a particular **محدد** job **عمل** | | **مهني** | |
| **12** | **enrol** | arrange **يرتب**  to join **الانضمام** university **لجامعة** | | **يلتحق** | |

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|  | **Word** | **English** | **Arabic** |
| **1** | **immerse** | deeply **بعمق** involved **ينهمك** in **في** something **شئ ما** | **يندمج** |
| **2** | **academic** | connected **مرتبط**  to education **بالتعليم** | **أكاديمي** |
| **3** | **postgraduate** | someone **شخص** finished **أكمل** first **الاولى** degree **الشهادة** | **دراسات عليا** |
| **4** | **undergraduate** | someone **شخص** not **لم** completed **يكمل** first **الاولى** degree **الشهادة** | **طالب بكالوريس** |
| **5** | **tuition** | teaching **التعليم** | **دروس** |
| **6** | **vocational** | Providing **تزويد** skills **المهارات** for **ل** a particular **محدد** job **عمل** | **مهني** |
| **7** | **tailor-made** | course **مساق** to meet **ليواجه** specific **خاصة** needs **احتياجات** | **مناسب** |

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|  | **Collocating phrasal** | **English** | **Arabic** |
| **1** | **draw up a timetable** | write a schedule | **يضع جدول مراجعة** |
| **2** | **do exercise** | keep fit | **يتدرّب** |
| **3** | **make a start** | begin | **يبدأ** |
| **4** | **take a break** | relax | **يأخذ إستراحة** |
| **5** | **do a subject** | study | **يدرس** |
| **6** | **make a difference** | change something | **يغيّر – يحدث فرقا** |

**Unit Nine :**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Word** | **English** | **Arabic** |
| **1** | **prepared for detailed questions** | be ready **مستعد** to understand **لفهم** complicated **الصعبة** questions **الاسئلة** and **و** respond **الاستجابة** | **يفهم الاسئلة بالتفصيل** |
| **2** | **do a deal** | arrange **ترتيب** an agreement **اتفاقية** in business **عمل** | **يعقد صفقة** |
| **3** | **give a business card** | give **اعطاء** someone a card shows a business details | **يعطي بطاقة عمل** |
| **4** | **make small talk** | informal **غير رسمية** chat **دردشة** | **حديث عادي** |
| **5** | **negotiate** | to discuss **يناقش**  something **شئ ما** | **يفاوض** |
| **6** | **shake hands** | move **يحرك** someone’s  **شخص**hand **يد**in a greeting **بالتحية** | **يصافح** |
| **7** | **tell a joke** | make **يجعل** people **الناس** laugh **تضحك** | **يخبر نكتة** |
| **8** | **track record** | past  **الماضية**achievements **الإنجازات** | **سجل نجاح** |
| **9** | **qualifications** | Official **الرسمية** records **السجلات** of achievement **للإنجازات** | **مؤهلات** |
| **10** | **compromise** |  | **يساوم / يفاصل** |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Word** | **English** | **Arabic** |
| **1** | **package holiday** | an organised **منظمة** trip **رحلة** | **رحلة منظمة** |
| **2** | **sales pitch** | a presentation **محاضرة** made**تتم** trying**لمحاولة** to sell **البيع** | **عملية تسويق** |
| **3** | **target market** | possible**زبائن** customers**محتملين** | **فئة مستهدفة** |
| **4** | **age group** | a set **مجموعة** of **من** people **الاشخاص** of **من** similar**مماثل** age**عمر** | **فئة عمرية** |
| **5** | **department store** | a large**كبير** shop **محل** sells **يبيع** different **مختلفة** things **اشياء** | **محل تجاري** |

**GUIDED WRITING الكتابة الموجهة**

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| **النمط الأول : العنوان بدون وجود فاعل**   |  | | --- | | **The advantages of megaprojects…** | | * encourage economic growth. * bring new benefits to the city. * employ young people. * attract global companies. |   **خطوات الحل :**   1. **ضع العبارة التالية في البداية :**   **There are many العنوان such as :**   1. **قم بإضافة –ing الى نهاية أول كلمة في كل سطر.** 2. **نربط الجملة الأولى مع الجملة الثانية بإستخدام and** 3. **نضع قبل الجملة الثالثة Also, أو In addition** 4. **نربط الجملة الثالثة والرابعة باستخدام as well as**   ………………………………………………………  ………………………………………………………  ……………………………………………………… | **النمط الثاني : العنوان مع وجود فاعل**   |  | | --- | | **The advantages of megaprojects…** | | * people encourage economic growth. * people bring new benefits to the city. * people employ young people. * people attract global companies. |   **خطوات الحل :**   1. **ضع العبارة التالية في البداية :**   **There are many العنوان such as :**   1. **لا تقم بإضافة –ing ( لأن الجملة أصلا بها فاعل ) .** 2. **نربط الجملة الأولى مع الجملة الثانية بإستخدام and** 3. **نضع قبل الجملة الثالثة Also, أو In addition** 4. **نربط الجملة الثالثة والرابعة باستخدام as well as**   …………………………………………………  ……………………………………………………  …………………………………………………… |
| **النمط الثالث : العنوان على شكل سؤال**   |  | | --- | | **What are the advantages of megaprojects…** | | * encourage economic growth. * bring new benefits to the city. * employ young people. * attract global companies. |   **خطوات الحل :**   1. **ضع العبارة التالية في البداية :**   **There are many العنوان such as :**   1. **قم بإضافة –ing الى نهاية أول كلمة في كل سطر.**   **ولكن عند وجود الفاعل لا نضيف ing .**   1. **إذا كان السؤال يبدا بـــ**   **What are the نحذفها وماتبقى هو العنوان .**  **How نحذفها ونضع مكانها ways**  **Why do / what should نضع مكانها reasons make**   1. **نربط الجملة الأولى مع الجملة الثانية بإستخدام and** 2. **نضع قبل الجملة الثالثة Also, أو In addition** 3. **نربط الجملة الثالثة والرابعة باستخدام as well as**   ……………………………………………………  …………………………………………………… | **النمط الرابع : جدول الحسنات والمساوئ**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **creating Masdar City** | | | **advantages** | **disadvantages** | | * help economy. * employ people. | * cost a lot of money. * affect old cities. |   **خطوات الحل :**   1. **نضع العبارة التالية في البداية :**   **There are many advantages of العنوان such as :**   1. **نربط الجملتين في عمود الحسنات باستخدام and** 2. **في سطر جديد , نضع العبارة التالية :**   **Whereas, there are many disadvantages of العنوان such as :**   1. **نربط الجملتين في عمود المساوئ بإستخدام as well as**   ……………………………………………………  ……………………………………………………  ……………………………………………………  ……………………………………………………. |
| **النمط الخامس : كتابة سيرة غيرية**  **Name الإسم :** Fatima Al.Fihri  **Date (born and died)التاريخ ( ولادة – وفاة) :** 800 – 865  **Profession المهنة :** scholar , writer.  **Achievements الإنجازات** :  build the Great Mosque.  establish the learning centre. | **نمط الحل لهذا الشكل يكون دوما كالتالي :**  **الإسم who was born in الولادة and died in الوفاة .**  **He / She was المهنة . Some of his / her achievements were الجملة الأولى and الجملة الثانية .**  ……………………………………………………  …………………………………………………  …………………………………………………… |

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| **النمط الخامس : وصف مكان**  **Write two sentences اكتب جملتين about عن ……………….. . The Giralda tower**  **Location الموقع :** Seville, Spain  **Date of construction تاريخ البناء :** 1198 CE  **Purpose of building هدف البناء :** architectural  **Description of the building وصف البناء :** 104 meters tall tower , minaret  **نمط الحل يكون كالتالي :**  **إسم المكان which is located in الموقع was built in تاريخ البناء for هدف البناء . It includes وصف البناء 1 and 2 .**  ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………. | |
| **نمــــــــــــاذج تدريبية** | |
| |  | | --- | | **The achievements of Ali Ibn Nafi'…** | | * build the first musical school in the world. * introduce the oud into Europe. * compose musical compositions. * teach music. |   ……………………………………………………….  …………………………………………………..…...  …………………………………………………..…...  …………………………………………………….… | |  | | --- | | **Why do people sell goods ….** | | * earn money. * market products. * strengthen economy . * encourage investment. |   ......................................................................................  ………………………………………………………..  ………………………………………………………..  ……………………………………………………….. |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **working as an interpreter …** | | | **advantages** | **disadvantages** | | * get a good job. * improve skills. | * travel a lot. * work long hours. |   ...................................................................................  ………………………………………………………  ………………………………………………………  ……………………………………………………… | **Write two sentences about the Great Mosque .**  **Location :** Fez, Morocco.  **Date of construction :** 784 CE.  **Purpose of building :** spread Islamic religion.  **Description of the building :** long minaret , towers  ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………… |

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| **FREE WRITING الكتابــــــــــــــة الحرّة** |

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| **Key words : الكلمات المفتاحية في السؤال**  **Technology التكنولوجيا / Internet الانترنت / Shopping online التسوق الالكتروني** |
| **Using technology and its all aspects is considered one of the biggest advantages of our life. Despite that, technology has a lot of advantages and disadvantages.**  **On the one hand , let us take a look on some of its advantages:**  **First , saving time in many ways, what used to take a long time in the past , now is much faster.**  **Then , reducing the effort needed to do any activity whether is simple or complicated one.**  **Finally, as people used to say, it makes the world looks like a small village.**  **On the other hand, nothing is perfect, so it is natural to have some disadvantages such as :**  **It makes people dependable on technology in every sides of life. Then , it might shortened social relation among society and even among the one family.**  **Finally, people are the main factor which decides how to deal with anything, so I think we should use it wisely and just for necessity.** |

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| **Keywords : Education التعليم / Online distance learning التعلم عن بعد** |
| **Education, which is believed to be the main reason for the development of any nation, and the main factor to build anyone personality and thoughts.**  **Nowadays, most countries depend on online learning in all levels from primary till university. So what are the benefits of online distance learning .**  **There are many benefits of it such as : being more interesting than old methods of teaching and also being more desirable from learners. Then, it allows students to share their ideas and interact with other by encouraging them to take advantage of available technology tools which they for sure are capable to use it.**  **At last, modern generation are internet generation, and online learning motivate them so our role is to motivate them and support teachers to use it.** |

|  |
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| **Keywords : medicine الطب / fatal diseases الامراض القاتلة / Covid-19 / Corona** |
| **When you take a fast look to compare medicine in the past with present days, what will you find out? You will discover that medicine has improved greatly. Even if a sudden fatal disease appears,**  **You will find that doctors and scientists try to find the cure for it. For example, Covid-19 which is considered to be the killer of the 21st century, but my question is , what is the role of people to help the doctors to deal with this issue.**  **No doubt that if we follow the instructions and the advice of doctors, we avoid to infect other and even to be infected such as social distance , using tissues and wearing gloves when dealing with others.**  **Simple steps to keep ourselves and keeping others safe , and helping doctors who deal directly with such diseases, they put their lives on the edge and we should appreciate their efforts.**  **Till a cure is made, we have to cooperate together to defeat it, and pray to Allah to release it form our lives , and to keep the infection away from those whom we love.** |

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| **الموضوع الشامل**  **The aim of this essay is to discuss about اسم الموضوع from its all sides. I think thatاسم الموضوع is a very important subject to talk about in detail. because it has a strong relation and effect with our life. However, no one can deny that اسم الموضوع has a great. influence on our society and needs interest. As a consequence, we should be aware of using. اسم الموضوع It can lead to good results if we work hard.and cooperate with each other. ز**  **Finally, I'd like to say that I hope I have given enough and useful information about اسم الموضوعsuggesting good ideas and views that help to take it into consideration to find the best effective solution for it** . |

**مع خالص أمنياتي لكم بالنجاح الباهر و التفوّق**

**الاستاذ: أكــــــــرم البدارين 0772898811**

**The Hashemite Kingdom Of Jordan – Ministry Of Education – General Secondary Certificate -2020**

**Name :……………………………………………………. Date : / / 2020**

**ملحوظات هامة : 1) أجب عن جميع الاسئلة التالية . 2) عدد الاسئلة (5 ) 3) عدد الصفحات ( )**

**Read the following text carefully, and then answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text.**

Ten-year-old Adeeb al-Balooshi, from Dubai, is going to travel to seven countries on a tour which has been organised and funded by Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai.

The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan’s attention with his invention – a prosthetic limb for his father. The

Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy, and hopes the tour that **he** is sponsoring for Adeeb will

give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors.

Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while he was at the beach with his family. His father, who wears an artifi cial leg, could not swim in the sea as he could not risk getting his leg wet. This inspired Adeeb to invent a waterproof prosthetic leg.

Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, where he will

be staying with relatives. However, while he is inGermany, Adeeb will not be spending all his time sightseeing. He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage. He will also be

attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.

Adeeb has invented several other devices, including a tiny cleaning robot and a heart monitor, which

is attached to a car seat belt. In the case of an emergency, rescue services and the driver’s family will be automatically connected with the driver through this special checking device.

He has also invented a fi reproof helmet. This special equipment, which has a built-in camera system, will

help rescue workers in emergencies.

**Question Number One ( 60 points )**

**A.**

**1. Adeeb is going to visit several countries in his tour. Write down three of them. (12 points )**

**…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………. .**

**2. Adeeb has invented several devices. Write down two of these devices. ( 8 points )**

**…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………. .**

**3. Quote the sentence which shows how Adeeb caught Sheik Hamdan's attention. ( 8 points )**

**…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………. .**

**4. What does the underlined word " he " in the text refer to. ( 8 points )**

**………………………………………………………………………………………………………………. .**

**5. What does the suffix "- proof " in the text mean. ( 8 points )**

**……………………………………………………………………………………………………………….. .**

**6. What will Adeeb be doing in Germany. Write down two things. (6 points )**

**……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………. .**

**7. Technology can be very beneficial in medicine field. Think of this statement and then in two sentences, write down your point of view. ( 6 points )**

**…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….. .**

**8. Government should support young inventors in many ways. Explain this statement. Suggesting three ways to support young inventors. (6 points )**

**…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….. .**

**SEE PAGE TWO….////**

**PAGE TWO**

**Question Number Two ( 40 points )**

1. **Choose the suitable item from those given in brackets to complete each of the following sentences. There are more words than you need. (20 points )**

|  |
| --- |
| **dehydration , immunisation , viable , reputation , red-handed , seeds** |

1. Many serious diseases can be prevented by…………. , which helps the body to build antibodies.
2. Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is......................... .
3. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught………………….. .
4. Petra has a ………………….. as a fascinating place to visit.
5. It’s important to drink a lot of water in order to avoid …………….. .
6. **Choose the suitable form of the word derived from those given in brackets to complete each of the following sentences. ( 20 points )**
7. The ……………system in Jordan has proved its capacity to overcome all challenges.

( educate , education , educational , educationally )

1. If you are a driver, you should ………………..in traffics.

( concentrate , concentration , concentrative , concentratively )

1. ………………for the old is considered a necessity in some cultures.

( polite , politeness , politeless , politelessly )

1. Amanda has ………………..passed her driving test after long shots.

( succeed , success , successful , successfully )

1. Mr. Haddad is really…………….in his field in medicine.

( create , creation , creative , creatively )

**Question Number Three ( 40 points )**

1. **Choose the suitable verb form from those given in brackets to complete each of the following sentences. (20 points )**
2. We always go to the market across the street, so we………………… eating fresh vegetables.

( used to , use to , are used to , am used to )

1. I ……………. shopping in the local supermarket, but it closed two years ago.

( are used to going , used to go , use to go , is used to going )

1. Don’t phone me at seven. I’ll …………………… dinner with my family.

( has , am having , be having , had )

1. My dad ………………..in the new hyper mall for three hours.

( have been shopping , had been shopping , have shopped , will shop )

1. By the end of 2030, some people …………….our new house.

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

1. **Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it. ( 20 points )**
2. It is not normal for me now to wear the new glasses. They are really annoying.

I am……………………………………………………………………………………………. .

1. My sister intends to complete her science task with her mates tonight.

My sister is ……………………………………………………………………………………… .

1. My new room is more comfortable than the old one in our farm house.

The old room ……………………………………………………………………………………. .

1. What kind of books does the old man establish for the local site ?

Could you explain ………………………………………………………………………………… ?

1. Some doctors have proved that eating marine food sometimes treats difficult diseases.

Eating marine food………………………………………………………………………………… .

**SEE PAGE THREE…//////**

**PAGE THREE**

**Question Number Four ( 30 points )**

**Choose the suitable item from those given in brackets to complete each of the following sentences.**

**( 30 points )**

1. You look tired. Why don't you ……………….. ?

( do exercise , shake hands , take a break , feel blue )

1. There is not …………..information in books as there is on websites.

( as much , as many , more , less )

1. Could you tell me ……….the Arabic teacher is ?

( who , how much , when , why )

1. Do you mind…………me some advice about diet ?

( give , giving , to give , gave )

1. Drink water is………..to avoid us dehydration.

( believes , believed , believe , believing )

1. We have got the ………….to go ahead with our project.

( green light , red-handed , feel blue , see red )

**Question Number Five ( 30 points )**

1. **EDITING ( 10 points )**

**Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines which have five underlined mistakes. Correct these mistakes.**

|  |
| --- |
| The researchers appreciate that not everyone’s personal circumstances and environment make it possible to live without worry**,**  However, they **beliefe** that if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to ‘**bounse** back’ after a **sitback**, these qualities will **improves** their overall health in the future. |

Answers : 1………………2…………………..3…………………….4…………………5……………………

1. **GUIDED WRITING ( 6 points )**

**Read the following information in the table below, and then write two sentences about the benefits of living with a native family.**

|  |
| --- |
| **The benefits of living with a native family** |
| * obtain new skills. * make new friends. * know new culture. * develop our personality. |

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….. .

1. **FREE WRITING ( 14 points )**

**Write on ONE of the following :**

1. The development of medicine among past decades.
2. How should we protect our children from the misusing of technology tools such as the internet.

**…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………**

**THE END**