



الأستاذ سائد دهيمش

GENERAL ENGLISH

المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية

امتحان شهادة الدراسة الثانوية العامة لعام 2020

DATE: Saturday/ of July, 2020

TIME: TWO HOURS.

مقترح مهم

السـ توجيـهـيـ سائـد 2020

الجدول الزمني لمراجعة القواعد – 3 أيام متتالية:

Days:	الفصل الأول		
1	TENSES:	ACTIVE + PASSIVE	
	CONDITIONALS: (If Clauses)	CAUSATIVES	REPORTED SPEECH
		+ MODALS	
2	CLEFT SENTENCES		
	الفصل الثاني		
3	Quantifiers to make COMPARISONS	USED TO & BE USED TO	INDIRECT QUESTIONS
	IMPERSONAL PASSIVE		WISH = If only

دوسية السائد 2020 والا متحانات المقترحة متوفرة على صفحتي الشخصية

FACEBOOK: Sa'ed Duhaimesh ورقم الواتساب فقط في اسفل الصفحة

English Tenses

1. Present Simple: المضارع البسيط

KEYS: often always usually sometimes **every** (each)... (Now/these days =.....)
as a habit/fact daily/monthly/weekly... scarcely seldom rarely
(If...the Sun/The Earth /Water/the brain/Geography/ temperature/ trees/plants... (at ...)

S. + **V1** (s/es/ies) **المفرد S**
S. + doesn't/don't + Base...
Does/Do + S. + Base...?

- **True in the present.**

- **Always true.**

- **Fixed events in the future.**

- **A routine in the present.**

حقائق علمية ومواعيد ثابتة وجمل الشرط

Be: is /are/am

Passive :

O. + is / are + V3

1. If you heat water to 100°C, it _____. (boil)

2. If you _____ the plants, they will die. (not , water)

3. She usually _____ to school on foot. (go)

4. Wood _____ on water. (float)

2. Present continuous: المضارع المستمر

KEYS: Now at the moment Hurry up! Look! Listen! Watch out! Nowadays
still Don't ...! Be quite! Sh! This/These + **time** Be careful!

S. + **is / are/ am** + Ving
S. + is/are/am + not + Ving
Are/Is/Am + S. + Ving...?

- **At the moment of speaking.**

- **Temporary. مؤقت**

- **repeatedly in the present + _____ always _____ بين فراغين**

- **The future, where something has been planned.**

مع الأفعال الجامدة (غير المستمرة) التي لا
تقبل -ing (نستخدم صيغة البسيط):

STATIVE VERBS:

like, love, see, have, know, be
think, understand

1. It _____ always _____ in Moscow. (snow)

2. Look! It _____ heavily. We can't go outside. (rain)

3. These Students _____ constantly _____
about everything. (complain)

4. I _____ a book now. (not , read)

5. I _____ dinner with my friends tonight. (have)

3. Present perfect: المضارع التام

KEYS: just recently already بين فراغين lately (yet) للسؤال والنفي so far never/ ever only

S. + has/ have + V3
S. + has /have + not + V3
Has/Have + S. + V3 ...?

- **Finished** but the consequences (results) are still in the present.

- **Was true in the past and continues to be true in the present.**

- **Discuss our experience up to the present. (achievements) انجازات**

1. The children _____ already _____ the sandcastle
on the beach. (build)

2. I _____ Abdullah since 2014 CE. (know)

3. I'm really tired. I _____ recently _____ very well. (not , sleep)

4. I _____ never _____ any one as cheerful as Amal. (meet)

5. I can't read properly because I've _____ my glasses. (lose)

Passive :

O. + has/have + been + V3

4. Present Perfect Continuous: المضارع التام المستمر

KEYS: for /since all + time How Long....? look/seem/appear + adj.
many/several times

S. + has/have + been + Ving
S. + has/have + not + been + Ving
Has/Have + S. + been + Ving...?

Unfinished actions.

Continuous and repeated from the past until the present.


1. I've _____ the house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes. (paint)
2. They're out of breath. They have _____ for a long time. (run)
3. My brother _____ at the university for three years. (study)

5. Simple Past: الماضي البسيط

KEYS: Yesterday in (1998) ago last + time ancient previous (V2+thus+V2)
in the past (when he was a child when they were 13 when I was younger)

S. + V2
S. + didn't + Base.
Did + S. + Base...?

- started and finished. بدأ وانتهى بدون أثر
- was true for an extended period of time in the past.
- A routine in the past.

V2  ed /ied / d
شاذ

1. After we had finished our dinner, we _____ into the garden. (go)
2. I wasn't surprised that he _____ asleep at the wheel of his car. He had driven nearly 1,000 kilometres without a break. (fall)
3. She always _____ me in the past. (confuse)
4. Kamal _____ French when he was a child. (not , study)

Passive:

O. + was/were + V3

6. Past Continuous: الماضي المستمر

KEYS: At this time last... Yesterday at

was/were+ing **when** + V2... suddenly V2 + **while(as)** + was/were+ing

S. + was/were + Ving
S. + was/were + not + Ving
Was/Were + S. + Ving...?

- happened for a long time in the past.
- was happening before and after another action in the past.

أحداث متقاطعة :
حدث قصير V2 قطع حدث كان مستمرا

1. Yesterday at 8 P.M. I _____. (watch)
2. The boy fell down while he _____. (run)
3. I was reading a newspaper when the programme _____. (begin)
4. I was writing an email when my laptop _____ itself off. (switch)

7. Past Perfect: الماضي التام

KEYS: [V2] + (After because by + مؤشر واضح في الماضي) + [had + V3]

..... (Before when by the time so)
 نفس دلائل المضارع التام ولكن مع ماضي
 until already later recently as soon as never

S. + had + V3

S. + had + not + V3

Had + S. + V3...?

- Actions that happened before a specific moment in the past.

1. By 1977, the government _____ two hospitals. (build)

2. When the results were published, she was delighted to learn that she _____. (pass)

3. By the end of 2011, my young sister _____ from the university. (graduate)

4. I _____ the medicine before I went to bed. (have)

5. They _____ everything by the time I arrived office. (arrange)

8. Past Perfect Continuous: الماضي التام المستمر

KEYS: How long? before because after since/for all + time

looked/appeared/seemed + adj. بوجود دليل واضح على الماضي مع نفس المؤشرات

S. + had + been + Ving.

S. + had + not + been + Ving.

Had + S. + been + Ving...?

- Actions that were happening up to a specific moment in the past.

1. Everything was wet. It had _____ for hours. (rain)

2. Suleiman had an accident because he _____ for more than fourteen hours. (drive)

3. I made my mother a cup of tea. She was hot and tired; she _____ all afternoon for a special family dinner. (cook)

9. Future [Will]:

KEYS: think hope maybe possible perhaps probably

next... likely later soon today tonight tomorrow in the future forever

the following I'm sure ...

S. + will + Base

S. + won't + Base

Will + S. + Base...?

- Predicting without evidence.

- Spontaneous decisions. ← قرارات سريعة بدون تخطيط او مجرد تنبؤ

1. If you need help to find a job, I _____ you. (help)2. Do you think you _____ your school friends when you go to university? (miss)3. Manal hopes that her sister _____ there on time tonight. (be)

4. Probably, Ahmad _____ the club next week. (not , attend)

عندما نتحدث الجملة عن :
 promise , help , offers , requests ,
 threat , refusal = **will**

10. Future [Going to]:

KEYS: plan (intentions) intend arranged decided because evidence
conclude proof forever deduce tomorrow next... tonight today night

S. + Be + going to + Base
S. + Be + not + going to + Base
Be + S. + going to + Base..?

-Future plans.

-Predictions with evidence.

تخطيط أو تنبؤ مع دليل

1. Fatima has decided to stay at home tonight, she _____ for her English exam. (study)
2. He rides that motorbike too much fast.
He is _____ an accident. (have)
3. Sara intends to visit Italy next year.
She is _____
4. The man doesn't intend to sell his car.
The man is _____
5. It _____ this **afternoon**. Look! It's cloudy. (rain)

11. Future Continuous: المستقبل المستمر

KEYS: This time... **At** ... a.m./p.m. (During ...and...) (Between...and...)

In ten years' time In an hour (I don't../I can't.. /Please!../Can I.. After? المستقبل مؤشر على المستقبل)

S + will + be + Ving
S + won't + be + Ving
Will + S. + be + Ving...?

- A continuous action in the future.

مستمر في المستقبل

1. What will we _____ in ten years' time?(do)
2. **Don't** phone me at seven. I'll _____ dinner with my family. (have)
3. Next Monday, I _____ in my new job. (be , work)
4. I can't call my dad right now. He _____ the plane.
It takes off **in** an hour. (be , board)
5. What do you think _____ in two years' time?
(you , do)

12. Future perfect:

KEYS: (By +V1 المضارع البسيط (مؤشر مستقبل) **for**) (when, before ,after ,so , because...+ V1

S + will + have + V3
S + won't + have + V3
Will + S. + have + V3...?

- completed by a particular time in the future. حدث سي يكتمل في وقت محدد

1. If they go to the movies on Saturday, she will _____ four movies this week. (see)
2. You can borrow this book tomorrow. I'll _____ it by then. (finish)
3. _____ you _____ all your homework by 8 o'clock?
(have , do)
4. Twenty minutes from now, the workers will _____ the bridge. (complete)

Active: S. + V. + O.

Passive: O. + (Be + V3) + by + S.

Active: He plays basketball every Sunday.

Passive: Basketball is played every Sunday by him.

1. The thief ----- last night **by** the police.
(is arrested , was arrested , were arrested , was arresting)
2. In the past, most letters ----- by hand, but these days they are usually typed.
(wrote , were written , are written , was written)
3. They ----- basketball **since** 2013 CE.
(have been playing , has been playing , have been played , has been played)
4. **For** several weeks, Hind's parents ----- a special weekend away to the Jerash Festival.
(had been planning , has been planning , have been planned)
5. My mother lost her purse yesterday.
She had ----- in the market; she must have put it down somewhere and left it there.
(been shopping , shopped , been shopped)
6. Next month, we will ----- in this house for a year. Let's celebrate!
(have lived , be living , have been living)
7. When the summer is over, he **will** ----- everything he learned last year.
(have forgotten , forget , be forgetting)
8. Did you ----- the film last night?
(enjoy / enjoyed / enjoys)
9. Have you ----- watching the film yet?
(finish / finishes / finishing / finished)
10. I ----- the house when she called suddenly.
(are cleaning , were cleaning , is cleaning , was cleaning)
11. Jane will ----- all the work before Liza starts.
(be doing , have done , do)

12. Will it still ----- this evening?
(be snowing , have snowed , snowing)
13. Before Huda went to the library, she ----- her mother to prepare lunch.
(has helped , have helped , had helped , was helping)
14. Next Monday, I will ----- in my new job.
(be working , work , have worked , have been working)
15. Will you ----- all your homework by eight o'clock?
(be doing , have done , have been doing , do)
16. Will you ----- us at the library this afternoon?
(be meeting , have met , meet , meets)
17. You can borrow this book tomorrow. I will ----- it by then.
(be finishing , have finished , finish , finishes)
18. Experts say that one day soon we ----- Smartphones to our skin!
(will attach , attaches , are attaching , attached)
19. This time next month, they will ----- for their final exams.
(be preparing , have prepared , prepare)
20. I had to go on a diet because I had ----- too much sugar.
(been eating , ate , eaten , eats)
21. Amer slept deeply last night after he ----- for five hundred kilometers without a break.
(has walked , have walked , had walked , had been walking)
22. How nice to sit down! I've ----- for three hours non-stop.
(been walking , walked , walking)
23. Suzan had ----- about the idea for a while when she made the suggestion.
(been thinking , think , been thought)
24. A new vocational school has ----- recently in my area.
(built , been built , been building , been being built)
25. In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer ----- .
(are produced , was produced , were produced , is produced)

26. **Now**, about one billion smartphones ----- around the world each year.
(sell , sold . are sold , were sold)

27. By the end of this school year, Mrs Nelson will ----- twenty years.
(has taught , have taught , be teaching)

28. He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 10 p.m. and he is still studying.
He ----- since 5 p.m.
(has been studying , is studying , had studied , had been studying)

29. It's three o'clock now, so Miriam's flight will ----- at Queen Alia International Airport.
(have arrived , be arriving , arrive , have been arriving)

30. Those clouds are very black, aren't they? I think it ----- .
(will rain , is going to rain , is raining , rains)

31. Huda told me that she ----- all the ingredients for a chocolate cake the day before.
(had bought , buy , has bought)

32. Which one of the following describes predictions without evidence?
It will be a nice day tomorrow.
Look at those black clouds! It's going to rain soon.
She always hated me in the past.

33. If I have enough time, I ----- to my parents every week.
wrote , will write , write , would write

34. By the end of this year, we ----- here for ten years.
will live / will be living / will have lived

35. A: I've decided to repaint this room.
B: Oh, have you? What colour ----- it?
(are you going to paint , you are going to paint , will you paint)

36. If you need to contact me next week, we'll ----- at a hotel in Aqaba.
(stay , be staying , have stayed)

37 In three years' time, my brother ----- graduated from university.
a. has b. will have c. is going to d. will

38. Soon we ----- packing for our holiday.
a. 're going to b. 'll be c. 're going d. will have

39. We're going to Aqaba again in the summer. I ----- been looking forward to it since last year.

(had / have / has)

40. A: What would you like to drink – tea or coffee?

B: I tea, please.

(will have / am going to have / am having)

41. Ahmad was working on his project and suddenly the phone rang. (while)

42. Ali checked his emails, and then he started work. (before)

Ali had _____

43. The students didn't write the answers in ink.

The answers _____

● Reported Speech:

الكلام المنقول: هو الرجوع في الزمن درجة للوراء بأجراء التغييرات وفقا للجداول التالية:

Subject		Object		Possessive	
I	→ he / she	me	→ him / her	my	→ his / her
you	→ he / she / they	you	→ him / her / them	your	→ his / her / their
we	→ they	us	→ them	our	→ their
Time and place expressions \ demonstratives					
today	that day	Ago		before	
next x	the x after	This		that	
last x	the x before	These		those	
yesterday	the day before	tomorrow		the day after	
here	there	now		then	
tonight	that night	at this moment		at that moment	

V1(s, es) / Base →	V2
had	had had
had+ V3	had + V3
don't / doesn't + Base.	didn't + Base.
has \ have	had
is\ are\ am	was \ were
V2	had + V3
didn't + Base	hadn't + V3
was \ were	had been
Will	would
Can	could
may	might
have to / has to	had to
must	had to
shall	should
Could لا تتغير	could

1. "I will do my best tomorrow to achieve my goals"

He said that _____
شرح توضيحي للجملة السابقة في نهاية الدرس المكثف

2. "I hadn't travelled by underground before I came to London."

He told me that _____

3. Mum, "I have been working in the garden all the morning."

Samir told _____

4. "I will give you the exam results tomorrow."

The teacher said that _____

5. "Tala was working on her application all evening."

She said that _____

6. "Extracting shale oil is not very expensive."

The experts informed that _____

7. "Thermal power strategy is being discussed."

The government announced that _____

8. "Nuclear plants can provide some of the country's power needs."

They said that _____

9. "Jordan decided to construct two nuclear reactors."

The government announced that _____

10. "On social media, you should only connect to people you know well."

He said that _____

11. "My favourite subject this year is English."

Hussein told me that _____

12. "Our teacher told us to read an outside novel this week"

Noor said that _____

13. "I have some questions for you, Muna."

Nour told _____

told تتبع بمفعول به – اذا وجد اسم اخر الجملة بعد فاصلة يكتب بعد الفعل told ونبدأ الحل بعد that

14. "Yesterday, I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake." ❄️

Huda told me _____

اذا وجدت الظروف الزمنية مثل Yesterday, tomorrow..... في بداية الجملة ____ عليك تحويلها ونقلها لآخر الجملة

15. "We will prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area."

The students said _____

16. "The engineers are going to design the new highway next month."

The manager said that _____

17. "My mother will celebrate her birthday next weekend."

Rami said that _____

18. "I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning."

Tareq said that _____

Present Simple I'm a teacher.	Past Simple He said he was a teacher.
Present Continuous I'm having lunch with my parents.	Past Continuous She said she was having lunch with her parents.
Present Perfect Simple I've been to France three times.	Past Perfect Simple He said he had been
Present Perfect Continuous I've been working very hard.	Past Perfect Continuous He said he had been
Past Simple I bought a new car.	Past Perfect He said he had bought a new car.
Past Continuous It was raining earlier.	Past Perfect Continuous She said it had been raining earlier.
Past Perfect The play had started when I arrived.	Past Perfect NO CHANGE POSSIBLE
Past Perfect Continuous I'd already been living in London for five years.	Past Perfect Continuous NO CHANGE POSSIBLE

Samira: "We are going to visit our cousin in Amman next week."

Samira said that

"We are going to visit our cousin in Amman next week."

Samira said that they were going to visit their cousin in Amman the following week.

شرح مبسط للقاعدة

"I will do my best tomorrow to achieve my goals"

He promised that

I	→	he
will	→	would
my	→	his
tomorrow	→	the day after
my	→	his

لتصبح الجملة كالتالي:

He promised that he would do his best the day after to achieve his goals.

Report the following quote into indirect speech.

(6 points)

Professor: "I've looked at the results of your work this year and you'll be pleased to know that I'm recommending you for a scholarship next year."

The professor told me that

.....

.....

● Causatives:

القاعدة السببية تشبه المبني للمجهول (Passive) وفيها يتم طلب خدمة من شخص آخر.

الزمن المطلوب هو الماضي البسيط V2 لتصبح had

Subject + Have/Get + Object + V3

it them

1. I asked someone to fix my computer. (had)

I

I (asked someone to) **fix** my computer.

شرح توضيحي :

I had my computer fixed

2. Did you plant the trees in your garden yourselves?

No, we had them ----- . (plant , planted , plants)

3. I didn't deliver the flowers by myself. I had ----- delivered. (it , them , him)

4. Maher didn't edit the article. He had it _____. (edit)

Zero : Always happens.	If + S. + V1 -----, S. + V1 -----.
First : Future outcomes.	If + S. + V1 -----, S. + will Base -----.

● Conditionals:

1. If you **get** an interview for a job in pharmaceuticals, you -----to show real enthusiasm for the industry.
(will need , would need , would have needed)
 2. If you **don't have** a language degree, you **will not be able to become** an interpreter.
Unless
 3. Unless it rains, we will have a picnic.
If.....
 4. Even if it, we will have a tour next month. (snow)
 5. Plants die if they enough sunlight. (not, get)■
 6. If a city everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero waste. (recycle)■
 7. If it we will have a picnic next week. (not, rain)■
 8. The bus is late. If it soon, we will get a taxi. (not, arrive)■
- ✕
9. I'll buy the book if it **isn't** too expensive. ●
I'll buy the book **unless** it's expensive.
جملة Unless = if + not تفيد النفي .. عند اعادة الكتابة يجب حذف النفي واحيانا يكون بـ nobody or never
 10. If you are successful, it ----- a secure and rewarding job.
a. is b. are c. will be d. would be
 11. Your new computer will last a long time ----- you are careful with it.
a. if b. as long as c. unless d. when

12. Water turns to ice **if** the temperature below zero. (**fall**)

13. If I were not in debt, I my job. (**quit**)

14. If I ----- free after school, I will go to the library for revision.
(**was** , **were** , **am**)

15. Unless Maha follows a strict diet, she ----- much weight soon.
(**gains** , **will gain** , **would gain**)

16. Provided that the weather gets worse, they----- the competition.
(**postpone** , **would postpone** , **will postpone**)

17. Majeda will pass the exam if she ----- scared.
(**doesn't feel** , **didn't feel** , **hadn't felt**)

18. Complete the following mini-dialogue by giving Advice:

A: I want to learn Chinese, but they don't teach it in my school.

B: _____?

A: I would like to get a job as a teacher of English.

B: _____ study English at university?

A: I don't understand what we have to do for homework.

B: _____, I would ask the teacher.

● Modals:

not necessary to: don't have to / doesn't have to

Necessary to = have to

1. It **isn't necessary** to switch off the screen.

You switch off the screen.
(don't have to , doesn't have to , didn't have to)

not allowed to: mustn't

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

You

recommendation / advice: should

If I were you, I would

3. I think you **should** send a text message.

If

perhaps / possible: might

4. **Perhaps** Issa's phone is broken. ☹️

Issa's phone

passive with modals :

Modals + be + V3 (present)

Modals + have + V3 (past)

● Used to / Be Used to:

To describe **things that are familiar** or customary:

+ (S. + Be + used to + noun/pronoun/V-ing)

? Be + S + used to + noun/ pronoun/ V-ing + ?

- S + Be + not + used to + noun/ pronoun/ V-ing..... .

Keys: now/normal/customary/accustomed/familiar/regularly...

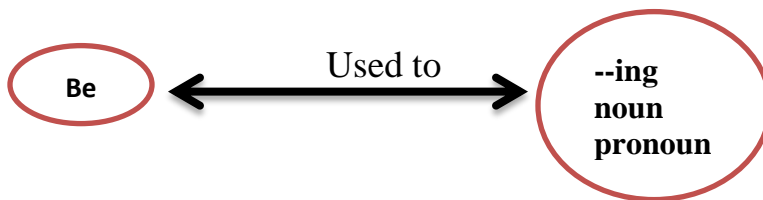
To describe **past habits** or past states that have now changed:

+ (S. + used to + Base)

? Did + S + use to + Base + ?

- S + didn't + use to + Base

Keys: but now/in the past/when I was.../stopped/changed ...



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

I **am** used to **getting up** early to study now.

2. We've lived in the city a long time, so we ----- the traffic.

(used to , were used to , are used to)

3. I ----- like cartoon films when I was younger. These days I prefer action films.

(was used to , am used to , used to)

4. We needed warm clothes when we went to London.

We ----- the cold weather.

(weren't used to , were used to , are used to , aren't used to)

5. Correct the mistake in the following sentence.

When you were younger, did you **used to play** in the park?

.....

6. Complete the sentence using the verb between brackets.

Are you ----- in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months. (used , live)

7. I just got glasses this week, and I'm not _____ them yet, so I'm still having difficulty. (used, wear)

8. What is the function of using be used to in the following sentence?

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

.....

9. It was not normal for me in the past to get up early to study.

I

I

10. Our grandmother is us stories at bedtime. (used, tell)

11. The School has changed since I was a student. We ----- school uniform and I didn't like that very much.

(used to wear , used to wearing , are used to wearing)

12. I stories very quickly when I was young.

(used to write , are used to writing , used to writing)

13. He money to the poor these days.

(was used to giving , is used to giving , used to give)

14. Is Salma to going to school early?

(used , use , not used)

15. There ----- be a lot more wild animals in the past, but they are becoming rare nowadays.

(was used to , used to , is used to)

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

(were used to / use to / used to)

17. Where did they ----- to school?

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

18. What new activities ----- now that you did not do in the past?

(are you used to doing , are you used to do , aren't you used to doing)

● Cleft Sentences:

Function: To emphasise certain pieces of information

The thing which/ that ...

The person who/that ...

The time when/ (which... at ...)

The place where/ (which... in ...)

+ + Be + **Focus.**

الطريقة العامة

It + Be + Focus + **that** +

1. Al-Kindi contributed to the invention of the Oud.

The person _____

It _____

The thing _____

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

Abd al-Rahman I _____

Answer: was the person who built the Great Mosque in Cordoba in 784 CE.

في هذه الجملة علينا تحويل صيغة المجهول للمبني للمعلوم

3. Omar spends all his money on books.

It was.....

4. Most students do the examinations in January.

January is the month

5. The English teacher took our class to the museum on Wednesday.

The place

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

He has written many books, but **it** _____

7. I like Geography most of all.

The subject _____

8. The Egyptians built the pyramids.

It _____

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

The year _____

● Relative Clauses:

Defining جمل وصل محددة
Essential information
No commas



Non-defining جمل وصل غير محددة
Extra information
Has commas

ضمائر الوصل

Who : مع الفاعل العاقل → + verb

that : للعاقل وغير العاقل

Where: للمكان

N. + Whose + N. : تستعمل للملكية (العاقل/غير العاقل)

When: للزمان

Which: لغير العاقل → + noun or verb

الذين...الذي...اللواتي ... التي

*ضمائر الوصل لها نفس المعنى.

* London is a huge city. It's the capital of the U.K.

London, _____.

1. A mathematician is **someone** works with numbers.
2. Geometry and arithmetic are **subjects** are studied by mathematicians.
3. 'Physician' is an old-fashioned **word** means 'doctor'.
4. A chemist is a **person** works in a laboratory.
5. The stars and planets are **things** astronomers study.
6. The **person** is believed to be responsible for the design of the **tower**, was originally a minaret, is the mathematician and astronomer Jabir Ibn Aflah.
7. It was the month of **Ramadan** Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE.
8. What did you do with the **money** your mother lent you?
9. The **man**, father is a professor, forgot his umbrella.
10. She could beat adults in memory games ----- involved numbers .
(**where , when , which**)
11. He is now a PhD student in India ----- he is doing high level research .
(**when , whose , where**)
12. My students, ----- are all adults, are learning English to get better jobs.
(**who , which , where**)

■ QUANTIFIERS TO MAKE COMPARISONS:

Comparisons:	Adj.	Comparative	Superlative
One syllable: مقطع واحد -er... than the...est.	small hot safe	smaller (than) hotter (than) safer (than)	the smallest... (of/in) the hottest... (of/in) the safest... (of/in)
Two or more syllables: مقطعين وأكثر (more/less)... than the(most/least)... of/in	serious amazing	more serious (than) more amazing (than)	the most serious (of/in) the most amazing (of/in)

- The kitten is _____ than the puppy. (**cute**)
- The first comedian was the _____ of all. (**funny**)
- Old teachers are _____ than new teachers. (**crabby**)
- My sister sang _____ than Amanda did. (**beautifully**)
- Yesterday was _____ day of the year so far. (**cold**)
- She's _____ person I know. (**lucky**)
- _____ football team in Europe is Juventus F.C.
the more successful the most successful more successful than
- The North is _____ South.
the richest richer than richer that
- In a football match there are more players than in a basketball match.
In a basketball match there aren't _____
- Ali eats Chocolate more than his brother.
Ali's brother _____
- Climbing is a more dangerous sport than swimming.
Swimming is not _____
- Amman is more peaceful than Milan.
Milan _____
- Fatima's new flat isn't as nice as her old one.
Fatima's new flat _____

14. The cheapest thing in the shop is Chips.

The least _____

15. Sandy does not study as diligently as she did in the past.

Sandy _____

16. His father is the most capable man in the office.

He is _____

17. No one else in the team plays better than he does.

He plays _____

18. Losing weight is not as easy as putting on weight.

Losing weight is _____

19. Maths is the most studied subject.

Chemistry and Computer _____

20. Students don't like doing Music and Art as much as they like doing Maths.

Students like doing Maths _____

21. Neither Biology nor Chemistry is as popular as Physics.

Physics _____

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

English children _____

23. Nothing is more important than making notes in lectures.

Making notes in lectures _____

24. Hybrid cars are more economic than fuel cars.

Fuel cars aren't _____

as.....as إذا كانت الجملة منفية نستخدم

25. My watch is less attractive than yours.

My watch _____

26. Football is more popular than Basketball.

Basketball

27. The tomato soup was not as delicious as the mushroom soup.

The tomato soup _____

Indirect questions ?

To ask politely.

Could you tell me ...?

Do you know...?

Do you mind telling me ...?

Could you explain...?

Wh- / if + S.+V. ...?

Whether orI wonder ifMind + V_{ing}

1- Has your best friend sent you an email recently?

Could you possibly explain.....?

2- Will you open the door?

Do you mind.....?

3- Can you carry this bag for me?

Do you mind.....?

4- What kind of music does your sister like?

Could you tell me.....?

5- What time does the garage open?

Do you know?

6- How much do two tickets cost?

Have you any idea.....?

7- Why can't you come in to work?

Would you mind telling me.....?

8- Are students allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam?

Do you know.....?

9- Did Amanda call John yesterday?

Can you tell me

10- Please help me to plan my revision?

Do you mind.....

11- How can I relax?

Could you explain.....

12- Please tell me where you found that information?

Do you mind.....?

13- Does the exam start at ten or half past ten?

Do you know

14- Do you mind explaining why the sky sometimes looks red?

Why?

15- Who is the Arabic teacher?

Could you possibly tell me.....?

16. What should I do on the day before the exam?

Could you explain.....?

17. How did you draw up this timetable?

Could?

18. How can I get to Queen Alia Airport by public transport?

Could you tell me.....?

19. Is there a connection between the amount of TV people watch and how fit they are?

Do you know.....?

20. Have I passed my exam **or** not?

Do you know.....?

وجود **or** في الجملة يحتم علينا استخدام **whether** بدلا من **if** - للتخيير

21. Does the exam start at ten **or** half past ten?

Do you know.....?

22. Could you explain the best way to revise? ♦

I wonder

بوجود **I wonder** نستخدم نقطة بدلا من علامة السؤال



23-?

ارجاع الجملة للأصل مقترح

Can you tell me if he will have finished the report by tonight?

Impersonal passive

Function: A formal way of reporting thoughts, sayings, beliefs and opinions.

ACTIVE: S. + V. (1) + **that** + S. + V. (2)

IMPERSONAL: **It** + Be + V3 + **that** + No CHANGE

O. + Be + V3 + **to** + Base

People **say** that children are afraid of ghosts.

الطريقة الأولى → **It is said that** children are afraid of ghosts.

الطريقة الثانية → **Children are said to** be afraid of ghosts.

ما يميز القاعدة : say/think/believe/claim/report..... that

1- People **think** that they first move to the UK.

It _____

They _____

2- We **believe** that John can beat illness.

It _____

John _____

ارجاع الجملة لحالتها الأصلية (التحويل العكسي)

أهم خطوات التحويل بالعكس :

1- وجود كلمة جديدة (الفاعل) أول الجملة

2- نعكس (Be+V3) الى Active حسب زمن الجملة كما درست سابقا انتبه جيدا لزمن الجملة

believe ← is believed

believed ← was believed

3- that ترجع to

O. = S. (2)

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

They

نقوم بارجاع المفعول به لمكانه الطبيعي بعد that

They claim that we remember things we hear in our sleep.

4. English is believed to be the most widely spoken language.

People.....

5. It has been reported that it was Peter who caused the accident.

Police.....

انتبه عزيزي الطالب عليك اولا تمييز التحويل هل هو من المعلوم للمجهول او بالعكس؟ ثم ابدأ بالحل

6- The lady is claimed to be the landlord.

People

7- The thief is claimed to be a boy.

The police

8- It has been thought that he will be alive.

He.....

9. Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.

It

Exercise

10. Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.

People

11. Mr Brown is believed to own a lot of lands in the north.

People believe that

انتبه للفاعل اذا كان مفرداً نضع لنهاية الفعل s/es/ies في زمن المضارع البسيط

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

Eating almonds.....?

13. Doing regular exercise is believed to reduce the risk of several diseases.

People believe that.....

14. They assumed that the last Olympic Games were a great success.

It.....

15. People claim that **education** will change our behaviour.

Education.....

16. Teachers believe that working in groups improves students' awareness.

Working in groups

Wish = If only

Impossible to happen → →

Regrets → →

Present = **V2** / didn't + Base.Past = **had+V3** / hadn't+V3

نصيحة ندم شعور

✓ **Feelings** / (regret, advice: [should have+V3], ill, hungry, sad, late, cold, lost, etc.) = had +V3

1. I don't have a camera, so I can't take any pictures.

I wish.....

2. I regret not getting up earlier.

If only.....

3. I couldn't understand anything. I wish I ----- French.

(had studied , hadn't studied , have studied , haven't studied)

4. I don't have much money. I wish I ----- a rich man.

(are , aren't , weren't , were)

5. The doctor advised me not to eat so many sweets.

I wish.....

6. I feel ill. I wish I ----- so many sweets!

(had not eaten , did not eat , do not eat)

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

I.....

8. I wish I had learnt English better when I was younger.

If

9. Ali is not good at PlayStation games. If only he.....

10. I regret not going to the stadium with my friends. (wish)

.....

11. I don't know the answer.

..... (wish)

12. We aren't old enough.

If only

13. It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday.

If only itbeen cooler.

(is / has / had / were)

14. Jordan needs to import a lot of oil.

If only it larger oil reserves.

a. has b. have c. had d. had had

15. Ziad is not very good at basketball.

He wishes he taller!

a. is b. were c. was d. had been

16. Ibrahim was right and I was wrong. ☘

I wish listened to him.

17. Nahla could not find her way round the city very easily. If only she ----- a map.

○had ○had had ○has had ○have had

18. Sultan forgot to do his Science homework. If only he ----- to do it.

○haven't forgotten ○hasn't forgotten ○hadn't forgotten ○didn't forget

19. Our team didn't play **very well** yesterday.

If only Very well → better

Answer: If only they had played better.

الجملة التالية تتكون من جزئين – الحل يكون على جزء التمني فقط وحذف الآخر من الحل !

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

I wish I

Answer: hadn't forgotten it / hadn't left it at home.

21. I am very hungry! (eat)

I wish I before I went to the conference.

اختبار شامل لقواعد المادة

1. You should study hard in order to pass your exams.

If _____

2. You can borrow this book tomorrow. I'll _____ it by then.

(have finished / be finishing / finish)

3. Somebody has found my missing watch.

My _____

4. Khadija prepared herself well, and then she went to the party.

After Khadija _____

5. Ibn Bassal achieved many things such as A Book of Agriculture.

One of the many things _____

6. Nothing can hide the truth forever.

The truth _____

7. People have been using smartphones since they..... in the early 2000s.

(invented / was invented / were invented / are invented)

8. Laila regrets not going to school when she was young.

She wishes.....

9. They claim that a difficult experience makes you stronger.

A difficult experience

10. Do I have to add some herbs to the soup?

Do you mind

11. A form of sign language by de l'Épée.

(developed , was developed , developing) *❶

12. Are they going to visit Turkey next Sunday?

Do you know?

13. I didn't have a phone, so I wasn't able to type any messages.

..... (wish)

14. We will have a tour next month unless it-----.

(snow , snows , doesn't snow)

15. A new bridge has ----- recently in Amman.
(established , been established , establishes)

16. Khaled is not good at chess. He wishes he ----- smarter!
(were , wasn't , weren't)

17. If only I ----- English better when I was younger.
(learn , learned , had learned)

18. Do you mind ----- me in the homework?
(help , helped , helping)

19. Staying at home is more comfortable than going on holiday abroad.

Going on holiday abroad isn't more comfortable than staying at home.

Going on holiday abroad isn't as comfortable as staying at home.

Going on holiday abroad is the most comfortable of staying at home.

Going on holiday abroad is the less comfortable than staying at home.

GUIDED WRITING

Name: Ali Bin Nafi'

Date: (born- died) Iraq, 789 CE - Spain, 857 CE.

Occupation: gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad.

Achievements: established the first music school in the world.
the person who introduced the oud to Europe.

Name: Jabir ibn Hayyan

Date of Birth: 722 CE.

Date of Death: 815 CE.

Occupation: Famous chemist.

Achievements: The founder of chemistry and built a set of scales.

Biography: السيرة الغيرية

..... مكان الولادة... in تاريخ الولادة..... who was born in الاسم...
..... انجاز 1..... are الانجازات..... and his / her الشهرة/المهنة.....
..... تاريخ الوفاة..... Also, he/she died in انجاز 2..... as well as.....

	Advantages	disadvantages
Mobile	carry with you small and light	Expensive noisy

إذا كان الموضوع على شكل سلبيات وإيجابيات .

____ (العنوان) has / have many advantages **such as** ____ (الإيجابية 1) and ____ (الإيجابية 2), **too**.
On the other hand, ____ (العنوان) has / have many disadvantages **such as** ____ (السلبية 1) as well as ____ (السلبية 2) ____.

OR

----- has /have both of ----- and ----- .

----- is / are -----, **whereas/but** ----- is / are----- .

Why people should read more books?

- to develop verbal abilities
- to increase focus and concentration
- to refresh memory
- to improve imagination skills.

Necessities to be a qualified person

- computer skills
- modern languages
- communication skills
- hobbies
- experiences

Read the information below, and then in your Answer Booklet, write two sentences using the given notes about how to communicate effectively. Use the appropriate linking words.

- You have to listen carefully to others.
- You have to build on others' ideas.
- You have to pay attention to non-verbal cues.
- You have to think before responding.

Read the information in the table below, and then write two sentences about how to be an ideal student in your school.

- respecting your teachers and classmates.
- keeping your class clean.
- doing your homework.
- paying attention when your teacher is talking.

Notes: استخدم مهاراتك في الكتابة

Such as → Ving
→ S. + V.

Being + adjectives

Having + N.

أفكار الكتابة الحرة + التفكير الناقد _ الاقتراحات :

العنوان

The following subject that **I intend to write** about is considered one of the most important matters to talk about **in details** because it has strong relation and effect with our life. **In fact**, no one can deny that _____ ما يتكلم عنه المقال _____.

There are many examples of _____ الموضوع

First, I _____

Next, I _____

Then, I _____

Finally, we should do every possible effort to raise the awareness about

_____ ما يتكلم عنه المقال and I hope I've given useful information that expresses my ideas and views in this subject.

Critical Thinking: سؤال التفكير الناقد

اكتب جملتين من وجهة نظرك _____ لا يتم التصحيح على الأخطاء الإملائية أو القواعدية { اكتب وابدع }

From my point of view, there are some such as **Ving** as well as **Ving**

Suggest: سؤال الاقتراح

يجب ان يقترح الطالب 3 حلول لمشكلة معينة حسب المطلوب من السؤال:-

1. Using social media to
2. Increasing the awareness of people about
3. Learning new experience
4. Sharing information
5. Having friends

Introduction **Functions** مهم لسؤال الوظيفة اللغوية

The aim of this report is to ... / This report examines ... / In this report, [...] will be examined.

Reporting information

There are more than [...] well-equipped health centers in [name of town].

Almost three-quarters of the population are regular users of ...

The number of [...] has declined/increased since [date].

Conclusion/Recommendations

It appears that ... / This results in ... / 2017 ■ It is recommended that ... / The best course of action would be to ...

✓ Editing: سؤال تحرير الأخطاء

الأخطاء الإملائية (كلمات الـ Glossary فقط) من الكتاب حرفياً ... وغالباً ماتكون:

. → , , → . o → u u → o a → e e → a ? → . . → ?
i → e e → i c → k k → ch ; → , l → ll p → b
j → g ch → sh : → . ph → f i → y

COLOUR IDIOMS

red-handed	in the act of doing something wrong.
see red	to be angry.
white elephant	a useless possession.
feel blue	to feel sad.
have the green light	permission.
out of the blue	unexpectedly.

SYNONYMS

artificial	prosthetic
apparatus	equipment
fund	Sponsor
arithmetic	calculations

COLLOCATIONS

catch	someone's attention
get	an idea
take	an interest in ..
spend	time
attend	a course

COLLOCATIONS

urban planning	carbon footprint
public transport	negative effect
biological waste	economic growth

PHRASAL VERBS ARABIC

know about	يَعْرِفَ عَنْ
connect with	يَتَّصِلُ مَعَ
turn on	يَشْغُلُ
give out	يَعْرِفُ
fill in	يُعْطِي مَعْلُومَات
take place	يَحْدُثُ
wake up	يَسْتَيْقِظُ
settle down	يَسْتَقِرُّ
meet up	يَقَابِلُ
look around	يَتَجَوَّلُ
get started	يَبْدَأُ

Mathematician:

arithmetic/calculations/geometry

Medical matters:

disabilities/symptoms/allergies

People:

astronomer/polymath/physicist

FUNCTIONS

Consequence	in this way... as a consequence... therefore ...
Opposition or Contrasting	however, ... whereas... despite .. although, ... on one hand, ... on the other hand, ... in spite of this, ... on the contrary, ... conversely, ...
Addition or Continuation	Furthermore... likewise, one reason for this is .. in addition,

Difference in meaning?

- <u>Share ideas</u> :	يشارك	giving ideas to others
- <u>Compare ideas</u> :	يقارن	discussing ideas are similar or different.
- <u>Create a website</u> :	ينشأ موقع	constructing a website
- <u>Contribute to a website</u> :	يساهم بموقع	offering your writing to a website.
- <u>Research information</u> :	بحث معلومات	using many sources to find the information.
- <u>Present information</u> :	تقديم معلومات	giving the results of your research.
- <u>Monitor what is happening</u> :	يوكب	you know and following the developments.
- <u>Find out what is happening</u> :	يكتشف	you don't know and you want to discover.
- <u>Give a talk to people</u> :	خطاب	you prepared a speech
- <u>Talk to people</u> :	حديث	an informal discussion.
- <u>Show photos</u> :	يعرض صور	you show people photos in person.
- <u>Send photos</u> :	يرسل صور	you send photos over the Internet or by post.

definition	collocating phrases
write a schedule	draw up a timetable
keep fit	do exercise
begin	make a start
relax	take a break
study	do a subject
change something	make a difference

WORD	Meaning
halls of residence سكن جامعي	accommodation.
motive حافز	reason for doing something.
minority أقلية	not many.
fees رسوم	costs/ charges
debt دين	money you owe
financial مالي	relating to money

Body Idioms:

get cold feet	to lose your confidence in something at the last minute .
get it off (your) chest	to tell someone about something that has been worrying you.
have a head for figures	to have a natural mental ability for Maths/numbers.
keep your chin up	to remain cheerful in difficult situations.
put (my) back into it	to put a lot of effort into something.
play it by ear	to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops.

الوظائف اللغوية Functions

Showing <u>cause</u>	Showing <u>result</u>	To link ideas	Giving <u>Advice</u>
because because of as since due to	therefore so as a result because of that consequently	he them This It that	Why don't you...? You could..... Have you thought about ...? You should ..., no doubt about it. If I were....., I would ... My main recommendation is that you ...

1. make	a mistake
2. ask	questions
3. shake	hands
4. earn	respect
5. join	a company
6. cause	offence
7. Make	small talk
8. do	business
9. taking	a course
10. feeling	satisfaction
11. passwords	secure
12. finance	responsible person
13. got	a job
14. a long	meeting

work	as
decide	on
ask + talk	about
translate	into
good	at

MAKE	DO
mistake	business
Small talk	exercise
start	subject
difference	

#نمط أسئلة القطعة

According to the text/writer/article.....?

حسب النص \ الكاتب \ المقالة.....؟

الإجابة تكون في النص : حاول البحث عن كلمات في السؤال موجودة في الفقرة.

Quote (Write down) the sentence which indicates/shows/tells that...

اقتبس الجملة / اكتب الجملة التي تشير/تبين/تخبر بأن.....

في هذا السؤال البحث يكون عن جملة لها نفس المعنى داخل النص.

• من النقطة إلى النقطة •

What does the underlined word “.....” mean?

Or find the word that means E - E

يطلب منك السؤال أن تجد الكلمة ذات المعنى المطلوب في النص أو العكس

Mention / write down....

There are many Write them down or two of them.....

هنالك العديد من..... أذكرهم أو اذكر اثنين- ثلاثة -أربعة من / عدد

What does the underlined “word” ... refer to?

على ماذا تعود الكلمة التي تحتها خط في الفقرة.

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 artificial 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 in Germany, 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 fireproof helmet. This special equipment, which has a built-in camera system, will help rescue workers in emergencies. It is for these reasons that Adeeb rightly deserves his reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world.

1. The Sheikh has sponsored Adeeb's tour for two reasons. Write down these reasons.
2. The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention. Write down this invention.
3. Adeeb has invented several devices. Write down two of these devices.
4. What does the suffix -proof mean in the text?
5. Some people encourage the skilled young people for different reasons. **Mention** three of these reasons according to your point of view.
6. What does the underlined pronoun "who" refer to?
7. What is the purpose of the in-car heart monitor? Why do you think that it is built into the seat belt?

Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, where the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult. For this reason, there are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan. In the near future, King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines, so that cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.

1. Where is King Abdullah University Hospital located?
2. What does the acronym **KHCC** stand for?
3. Find a word in the text that means “**the use of controlled amounts of radiation to treat disease.**”
4. What does the underlined relative pronoun ‘where’ refer to?
5. According to the text, there are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan for a reason. Write down this reason.

Model Answers: الإجابة النموذجية

1. Irbid.
2. The King Hussein Cancer Centre.
3. Radiotherapy.
4. Amman
5. The journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.

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

1. Mention two of Ibn Bassal’s achievements.
2. Find a verb in the paragraph that means ‘**supply land with water**’.
3. The chapters of Ibn Bassal’s book explain how several agricultural products are best grown. Write down three of these products.
4. What is the most famous chapter of Ibn Bassal’s book?
5. Ibn Bassal worked out two techniques of irrigation. Write them down.

Fatima al-Fihri (born early 9th century, died 880 CE)

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

1. How did Fatima al-Fihri use her father's inheritance?
2. What did Fatima's sister, Mariam, work?
3. What does the underlined word '**which**' refer to?

It's normal to feel a bit blue from time to time. However, studies show that negative emotions can harm the body.

Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When you see red, your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems. However, what about positive feelings and attitudes? Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health.

Then, in a study that had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74 for 20 years, researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease. Other factors influencing health included a supportive network of family and friends, and an optimistic outlook on life.

1. What are the possible effects of anger and stress on someone's health?
2. What does the underlined colour idiom mean?
3. Quote the sentence which tells that being positive is healthier.
4. Find a linking word that indicates opposition?
5. Lately, scientists have found that there is a strong link between happiness and health condition. Is this right? Justifying your answer?

Dennis Sorensen, a 39-year-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention. After losing his left hand in an accident, he had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years. The new hand, which was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists, was a huge improvement. With it, Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects, but he could also feel them. 'When I held an object, I could feel if it was soft or hard, round or square,' he explained. He said that the sensations were almost the same as the ones he felt with his other hand. Unfortunately, Sorensen was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet. He was only allowed to wear it for a month, for safety reasons. So now he has his old artificial hand back. However, he hopes that soon he will be wearing the new type of hand again.

1. Quote the sentence that shows that Dennis was the only one who had the new prosthetic hand.
2. Quote the sentence that shows that Sorensen's prosthetic hand was temporary.
3. Who invented the new prosthetic hand?
4. What is special about the new artificial limb?

تطبيق على السؤال الوزاري الأول

Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. This is largely due to the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority. Advances in education, economic conditions, sanitation, clean water, diet and housing have made our community healthier.

Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving its primary healthcare facilities, it has not neglected its advanced medical facilities. The reputation of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region, and now many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery. In Jordan, the open heart surgery programme started in 1970 CE in Amman.

The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful. In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2017 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 74.6 According to UNICEF statistics, between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan's infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world – from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 15 deaths per 1,000 births in 2017 CE.

The low infant mortality rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system, have been contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth, which will result in a strong work force with economic benefits for the whole country.

1. According to the report, Jordan's healthy population growth has many advantages. Write down two advantages.
2. Find a word that means “**the rate of deaths**”.
3. Quote the sentence which shows that the open heart surgery has been done in Amman for a long time.
4. Many factors have made Jordanian community healthier. Mention four factors.
5. What does the underlined word ‘**its**’ refer to?
6. What can be done to help Jordan cope with this increase in population? Suggest three solutions.
7. It is expected that the population will keep on increasing. How do you think this increase in population will affect Jordan's health facilities? In two sentences, write down your point of view.

Young people love learning, but they like learning even more if they are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way. Many 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 languages, and so on.

In some countries, 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 students to start writing a blog either about their own lives or as if they were someone famous. They can also create a website for the classroom. Students can contribute to the website, so for example they can **post** work, photos and messages.

Most young people communicate through social media, by which they send each other photos and messages via the Internet. Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read. Teachers can ask students to summarise Information about what they have learnt in class in the same way. If students learn to summarise quickly, they will be able to use this skill in future.

Students often use computers at home if they have **them**. Students can use social media on their computers to help them with their studies, including asking other students to check and compare their work, asking questions and sharing ideas. The teacher must be part of the group, too, to monitor what is happening.

1. According to the text, students can use tablets to do many things, mention three of them.
2. What does the underlined word “**post**” mean?
3. The article mentioned many inventions could be used by students within classroom, write down two of them.
4. Quote the sentence that indicates teachers have to monitor and follow while students use social media in classroom.
5. What does the underlined word “**them**” refer to?
6. "Using information technology in education has some disadvantages", think of this statement and mention two of them.
7. How do you think the teacher should have a role while students use the social media into classroom? How far do you agree with the writer?

Text A

A few years ago, as many as 1,000 schools across the USA started making school years longer by adding up to ten extra days to the school year or by making each school day longer by half an hour. This was because it was found that secondary school students in the USA and the UK were spending the least time at school, with an average school year of 187 days. The typical Jordanian school year is longer than this. However, none of these are nearly as long as the school year in countries like Japan and South Korea. South Koreans attend school for 220 days per year, and in Japan, the school year numbers 243 days. According to a study by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world. They want to learn as much as they can to ensure excellent exam grades. They go to school for about nine hours, although this includes optional after-school tuition and activities. They also spend about three hours on homework every day, which is three times as much as many other countries. Their high academic achievements do suggest that the longer you study, the better you do in final exams.

Text B

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, it was closer to 30%, and thirty years before that, it was only about 5%. Another huge change has been financial. Before 1998 CE, higher education in the UK was completely free for UK citizens. Since then, tuition fees have been introduced. Most students borrow this money from the government. They don't have to repay it immediately. Instead, they pay it 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 they studied for their 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 they don't have to pay rent? Most of them say that they want to move to the University their 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 first year; others rent flats or houses. A lucky minority live in property that their parents have bought for them. Most of them need to learn to cook, do their own washing and manage their time and money.

Questions

1. When was higher education in the UK free for citizens?
2. Why do Japanese, Indonesian and South Korean students spend the most time Studying?
3. According to the text, the writer states that there are two major changes that took place to higher education in the U.K. Write them down.
4. Replace the underlined word 'do' with the correct phrasal verb.
5. What does the underlined pronoun "this" refer to?
6. Quote the sentence which shows that the after school activities in Japan and South Korea aren't compulsory.
7. a. The longer school day would result in better grades for most students. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.
b. Suggest three ways helping the students to adapt with the longest time at school.

Two summers ago, I spent five months studying Arabic at the German-Jordanian University near Madaba. As my father is originally from Jordan, I spent my childhood speaking Arabic as well as German. However, I had never studied Arabic formally, and when the opportunity came up for me to spend a year in Jordan studying Arabic, I didn't hesitate for one moment.

I have relatives in Jordan and they arranged for me to stay with a wonderful family who live just outside Madaba. I was amazed by the number of international students there, who were not only from Germany, but from all over the world. Most of them had studied Arabic to a high level. I'm very familiar with colloquial Arabic, which is what my family speaks and understands. The Arabic class, in Modern Standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar. Every week, we had to learn a vocabulary list of around 50 words. We covered many topics. Living with a family helped to improve my Arabic-speaking skills because, while all the students heard Arabic in the classroom and streets, I could also practise it at home. I really put my back into it, and I earned an A on the course.

What impressed me most about students in Jordan was their behaviour and their attitude to studying. All the students who I met appreciated the importance of their university education and the opportunities it would give them to contribute to their country's prosperity. They also showed extremely positive values. Everybody was honest and people discussed problems rather than getting angry if they disagreed with each other.

As someone who enjoys delicious food, beautiful places and friendly, hospitable people, studying in Jordan was one of the best decisions I have made in my life. I made many new friends. I also improved my Arabic speaking, writing and reading skills. My dream is to be fluent in Arabic one day - and as I intend to return to Jordan as often as I can, I know I'm going to make this dream a reality.

Question Number One: (17 points)

1. Replace the underlined words "spent my childhood" with correct phrasal verb.
2. The writer is bilingual. Write down the two languages that she can speak.
3. Quote the sentence that shows the writer has no problem with speaking the informal form of Arabic.
4. The writer states that she was happy that she came and studied in Jordan. Write down three things she liked about Jordan.
5. The writer thinks that getting university education can contribute to your country's prosperity. Think about this statement and write down your point of view in two sentences.
6. What does the underlined body idiom 'put my back into it' mean?
7. What does the underlined word 'it' refer to?
8. Write down the sentence which indicates that many students from all over the world come to study in German-Jordanian University
9. The writer's dream is to be fluent in Arabic one day. Suggest three things for Anita to help her make this dream a reality.
10. Many students choose to go on an exchange program to study in another country. Think of this statement and in two sentence write down your point of view.
11. What is the function of using 'because' in the text?

Whether you're selling a new type of toothpaste to a chain of pharmacies, the latest computer software to a school or a new kind of package holiday to a travel agency – you need to know ... Don't come away from a sales pitch wishing you had been better prepared. It is essential to know everything about your product. Do you know when it was developed, and where it is produced? You also need to know who the target market is – for example, the age group or income of the people who might buy it. Not only that, you should know all about the competition – that is, similar products on the market. Why is your product superior to others and why does it have better value? In addition, you should know exactly which people you are speaking to, and what their needs are. For example, if they represent a middle-class department store in a humble neighbourhood, be ready to explain why your particular product would suit customers who do not have lots of money. What makes your product perfect for them? Most of all, you need to believe in what you're selling, and the best way to do that is to use it!

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

Then practise it, if possible in front of colleagues. Make changes and practise it again.

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

I wish I had known all this when I started out in business! Good luck!

Questions

- 1- What information do you need to know about your customers?
- 2- You need to know two things about your product if compared with other products. Write down these two things.
- 3- You should do two things in advance to avoid the happening of unexpected things during your presentation. Write down these two things
- 4- What should you do if you don't know an answer for a question?
- 5- What's the function of using wish in the underlined statements in the last paragraph?
- 6- What does the underlined word who refer to?
- 7- According to the article, write down three things that you should do to appear confident.
- 8- A successful sales person needs to have certain qualities. Suggest three qualities for a successful sales person.

Our country has a high standard of education. This is mainly due to the fact that the government considers education a necessity. All schools, from kindergarten to secondary, are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education (MOE). Pre-school and kindergarten education is optional, followed by ten years of free, compulsory education. For higher education, students enter university, either for academic or vocational courses.

A large number of Jordanian students choose to study at these institutions, as well as foreign students from all over the world. These are undergraduates studying for a first degree, or postgraduates studying for a Master's degree, a PhD or a higher diploma.

The three universities with the most undergraduates are the University of Jordan in Amman, Yarmouk University in Irbid and Al Balqa Applied University in Salt. These are all public universities. An example of a newer university is the German-Jordanian University in Amman, which was set up in 2005 CE. It is a collaboration between the MOHE and Germany's Federal Ministry of Education and Research, and it follows Germany's model of education in Applied Sciences.

For students who wish to complete their university studies while working at the same time, it is also possible in some Jordanian universities to enroll onto online distance learning programmes. In the future, this option will become available in many other universities.

1. According to the text, what is the best type of course for someone who wants a degree from a non-fee-paying university?
2. What is the main advantage of online distance learning programmes for students?
3. Find a word in the text that means "Used to describe a particular job and the skills involved."
4. What does the underlined word "it" refer to?

Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (8 points)

**benefit, farms, footprint, free friendly, neutral,
Pedestrian, power, renewable, waste**

- 1 In hot countries, solar.....is an important source of energy.
- 2 'Green' projects are environmentally
- 3 Wind..... are an example ofenergy.
- 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.

polymath, transparent, prosthetic, ailments, transport, arthritis

1. Somecan be treated effectively with homoeopathy remedies.
2. The word.....means: someone who has a lot of knowledge about different subjects.
3. You cannot treatby using the complementary medicine.
4. Electric, driverless cars will be used as public.....in Masdar City.

websites, floppy disk, programmes, whiteboard, Internet

Many classrooms now use a (1)as a computer screen. As a consequence, teachers can show (2) on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then use the (3) to show educational (4), play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on.

obesity, viable, cope with, strenuous, complementary, alien

- 1- A diet that is high in fat can lead to _____
- 2- His doctor advised him not to take any _____ exercise.
- 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 _____

irrigated , dementia , fountain pen , ailments , fine arts

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. I enjoy painting and sculpture so I decided to do a degree in _____.
5. Elderly people often suffer from _____, which is difficult to treat .

a bit blue, urban planning, radiotherapy, digestive, see red

The need for more effective (1)..... is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.

When you (2)....., your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and (3)..... problems.

In the near future, King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up (4)..... machines.

Fill in the gaps.

artificial , limbs , prosthetic , appendage

Scientists have successfully invented a hand with a sense of touch. It is an exciting new invention, which they plan to develop. It is possible that, in the not-too-distant future, similararms and legs will have taken the place of today's prosthetic..... .

legacy . irrigation . fertile , irrigate

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

do, got cold feet, nutrition, make

1. To keep fit and healthy, you need to get good.....and moderate exercise.
2. The fact that I now follow a clear plan will.....a big difference.
3. The new actor.....when he stepped on the stage; he forgot his lines.

vocational, agreement, interpreter

- 1- I give the translation through the headphones to other people at the meeting, so I decided to work as an
- 2- Jordan signed a free trade with Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia in 2004 CE.

seminars, proficiency, postgraduate, internship, optional

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

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--|
| 1. nutrition | 2. make | 3. got cold feet |
| 1. interpreter | 2. agreement | |
| 1. internship | 2. proficiency | 3 postgraduate 4. Optional 5. seminars |

Study the following sentences and answer the question that follows Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

- The climber was sick **due to** lack of oxygen.
- We had to stop our movement **because** it was very stormy.
What is the function of using due to/because in the above sentences?
- Thank you for listening to me. I have just needed to **get this my chest**.
There is a missing word in the above body idiom, rewrite the sentence including the missing word?
- I've worked for different **academic** institutes.
How many syllables does the word \academic\ have?
- He** should know – as he has taken so **many of them** in his life! He said, 'It is not a good idea to study late at night.'
What do the underlined items refer to?

Answer the question that follows.

I wish I had researched about American culture.
What is the function of the above sentence?

DERIVATIONS

يعتمد حل هذا السؤال (ويكون عادة! الفرع الاول من السؤال الوزاري الثاني) على حفظ المفردات بالإضافة لقواعد الاشتقاق! حاول ترجمة السؤال ولا تتسرع:

90%:

ADV. → ADJ. → N. → V.

استخدم المهارة في حل سؤال الاشتقاق

وفقاً لـ تركيب الجملة العادية في اللغة: S. + V. + O. ومحاولة ترجمة الجملة مثلاً:-

يلحق الصفة اسم

ويتبع الاسم (فاعل) فعل

ويأتي بعد الفعل اسم (م. به)



غالباً مفتاح الحل **قبل** أو بعد **الفراغ** مباشرة



Amazing **MEDICINE** advances are constantly taking place in these days of technological and scientific **DISCOVER** Many people expect instant cures, and prefer to get a **PRESCRIBE** but it is worth remembering that our immune systems can fight **INFECT** and diseases on their own, too.

- Children usually enjoy, never mind if it is of any use.
(create , creative , creation)
- They used to have to consult a privatewho was likely not to have a medical degree.
(practise, practitioner , practical)
- The combination is hard to at first.
(harmonise , harmonious , harmony)
- Fatima al-Fihri was born in thecentury.
(nine , ninth , ninthly)
- Scholars have discovered an.....document from the twelfth century.
(origin , originate , original)
- My father bought our house with an..... from his grandfather.
(inherit , inheritance inherent)
- Have you seen Nasser's..... of postcards? He's got hundreds!
(collect , collection , collective , collectively)
- Theof oil made some countries rich.
(discover , discovery , discovered)
- Al-Kindi is a true polymath, working in all kinds of..... and scientific fields. (create)
- The music was written by a new young composer, so it was (contemporarily)
- Who was the most writer of the twentieth century? (influence)
- Al Qanun fi-Tibb became the most famous textbook ever . (medicine)
- The of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous. (influential)
- Look at an that has been set up in a public space. (install)

15. Heritage is the culture, such as art, architecture, customs and beliefs. (tradition)
 16. There is a good gallery for art across the street. (contemporise)
 17. King Hussein was a world figure in the twentieth century. (majority)
 18. Photography and painting are two examples of the arts. (visual)
 19. Art, music and literature are all part of our life. (culture)
 20. What is the most useful for human beings ? (inventive)
 21. Those trees usually a lot of quantities of fruit every year . (production)
 22. Some types of soil are more than others . (produce)
 23. The invention of penicillin has been an important advance in..... science .(medicine)
 24. Al-Kindi made many important mathematical (discover)

25. Many instruments that are still used today in ----- were designed by Arab scholars.

operational / operate / operations

26. When do you..... to receive your test results?

expect / expectancy / expectantly

الفصل الثاني

27. The graduation ceremony was a very----- occasion for everyone.
(memory / memorise / memorable)
 28. Nuts contain useful----- such as oils and fats.
(nutrients / nutrition / nutritious)
 29. We should raise ----- of the possible dangers of the new technology in computer.
(aware / awareness / warning)
 30. There are a few ----- schools in Jordan which train students some for practical jobs.
(vocation / vocational / vocationally)
 31. In order to work in finance, you need to be a very ----- person.
(responsibility / responsibility / responsible)
 32. Before an exam, you must ----- everything you've learnt.
(revision / revise / revised)
 33. In hot weather our bodies are in danger of ----- **(dehydrate / dehydration)**
 34. The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a_____
(recommend / recommendation / recommended)
 35. Students in Finland attend school for fewer and shorter days than 85% of other -----
 nations. **(development / develop / developed)**
 36. Congratulations! Not many people _____ such high marks.
(achievement / achieve / achieved)
 37. I have just read a ----- of a book by a Japanese author.
 (translate , translation , translated)
 38. Facebook's accounts have to be _____ by their users. (security)
 39. If you work hard, I'm sure you will _____. (success)
 40. Salma has done her best to be _____ in Spanish. (fluently)
 41. It's amazing to watch the _____ of a baby in the first year of life. (develop)
 42. The Gross _____ Product has risen to 75% in 2016. (domesticity)
 43. Ali is often able to _____ for us during conversations with foreigners. (interpretation)

44. The physical activity will increase your blood _____. (circulate)
 45. I'm confused. Could you give me some _____, please? (advise)
 46. The English teacher has many _____ in Literature Spot. (achieve)

Rules

NOUNs

- adj. + _____.
- adj. + adj. + _____
- _____ + V. + O.
- S. + V. + _____
- a, an , the + _____
- the + adj. + _____
- on, from, with, of,.....+ _____.
- my, your, our, their, his, her, its/ s' , 's + _____
- called, defined as, like, as... + _____
- this, that, these, those... + _____
- N. + N.

ADJECTIVEs

- _____ + N.
- get/feel/look/find.... + _____.
- is/are/ am/ was/ were/ being...+ _____
- is/was... + (Ly) + _____.
- so/more/very/too/... + _____.
- more/less ... than/ as ... as /the most, the least ../the.....est + _____
- _____ + adv.

ADVERBs

- ,+ _____
- (Helping) V1+ _____+ V2 (Main)
- S. + V. + O. + _____.
- S. + _____ + V. + O.
- is/was/am/were.... + _____ + Adj

VERBs

- (to) / (not to) + _____.
- must/will/can/may/shall/going to/have to...+ _____.
- S. + _____ + O.
- do, does, don't, doesn't, didn't + _____.
- let, make, help + O. + _____.
- who, which, that ...+ _____.
- _____! +.....
- Don't + _____ ... 2020...