

English Grammar Revision

التفكير

الناقد

مراجعة قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية - 2021

الفصل الدراسي الثاني – Second Term

بدارين 0772898811

التوجيهي – الفروع الأكاديمية

Action Pack 12 – All Academic Streams

قواعد الفصل الثاني كاملة First Term Grammar

حلول تمارين القواعد Textbooks Answers

تمارين إضافية – نمط وزارى Extra Exercises

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	Short adjectives الصفة القصيرة	Long adjectives الصفة الطويلة
Comparison نستخدمها عند المقارنة بين طرفين فقط.	N.1 be – modal adj. (er) than N.2 1. She isthan her brother. (smart , <u>smarter</u> , the smartest) 2. Some books arethan others. (cheap , cheaper , the cheapest)	N.1 be – modal more / less adj. than N.2 1. She isthan her brother. (creative , <u>more creative</u> , most creative) 2. Some books arethan others. (boring , <u>more boring</u> , least boring)
* الصفة القصيرة هي الصفة التي تحتوي على حرف علة واحد / أو حرفين علة ، مثل : fast – slow – cheap – smart – hot – * الصفة الطويلة هي الصفة التي تحتوي على ثلاث حروف علة أو أكثر مثل : popular – expensive – beautiful – wonderful ** أي صفة تنتهي بـ (ing / ed) تعتبر صفة طويلة في اللغة الإنجليزية مثل : boring – bored – amazing – amazed		
Superlative نستخدمها لتفضيل طرف على مجموعة.	N. be – modal the adj. (est) C. 1. She is thein the class. (smart , smarter , <u>the smartest</u>) 2. bicycles are the.....among vehicles. (cheap , cheaper , <u>cheapest</u>)	N.1 be – modal the most / the least adj. C. 1. She is the.....pupil at class. (creative , more creative , <u>most creative</u>) 2. comics are the.....books. (boring , more boring , <u>least boring</u>)
Unequal comp. نستخدمها عندما لا يتساوى أو يتساوى طرفين في الصفة.	N.1 be – modal as adj. as N.2 1. She is notas her brother. (smart , smarter , the smartest , <u>as smart</u>) 2. History books are asas philosophy books. (<u>boring</u> , more boring , the most boring , less boring)	في هذا الشكل لا يتغير شكل الصفة بل تبقى كما هي .

ملاحظات مهمة:

1. الصفات القصيرة الشاذة في اللغة الإنجليزية هي :

Adjective asas	Comparisonthan	Superlative the
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
little	less	the least
much / many	more	the most
far	farther / further	the farthest / the furthest

1. She isthan me at Maths.
(good , better , the best , gooder)
2. They are theteam in soccer.
(bad , worse , worst , baddest)
3. She is asas her dad in Maths.
(good , better , the best)

2. نستخدم العبارات التالية في المقارنة وهي :

as many + اسم معدود جمع + as	1. Not asstudents study Maths as science. (much , more , less , <u>many</u>)
as much + اسم غير معدود + as	2. My sister always putsfood as mine in her plate. (<u>as much</u> , more , less , as many)

3. إذا انتهت الصفة القصيرة بحرف (y) قبله ساكن تقلب (y) الى (i) ثم تضاف (er / est) مثل :

Lazy = lazier = the laziest / crazy = crazier = the craziest

big = bigger = the biggest

slow = slower = the slowest

4. إذا انتهت الصفة بساكن علة ساكن يجب مضاعفة الحرف الأخير مثل :

لكن تذكر هذه الاحرف لاتضاعف ابدا وهي (w , r , x , b , c , q) مثل

A) more / less طويلة than ===== as طويلة as

1. English is more popular than physics in the UK.
Physics
2. City life is more expensive than village life in Jordan.
Village life
3. Working at day shifts is less boring than working at night shifts.
Working at night shifts.....
4. Studying law is more benefit than studying Biology in Europe.
Studying Biology

Answers : 1. is not as popular as English in the UK. 2. is not as expensive as city life in h=Jordan.
3. is not as boring as working at day shifts. 4. is not as benefit as studying law in Europe.

خطوات الحل :

(1) قم بنفي الفعل المساعد أو فعل المودال. (2) استبدل more / less بـ as (3) ضع الصفة كما هي
(4) استبدل as بـ than (5) اكمل ماتبقى من الجملة.

B) as طويلة as ===== more طويلة than

5. Maths is not as popular as Law in college.
Law
6. My new shoes are not as comfortable as my old ones.
My old shoes
7. Manar is not as active as Basma in chess.
Basma
8. Neither Maths nor Science is as popular as English.
English

Answers : 5. is more popular than Maths. 6. are more comfortable than my new shoes.
7. is more active than Manar in chess. 8. is more popular than Maths and Science.

خطوات الحل :

(1) قم بحذف النفي من الفعل المساعد او من المودال. (2) استبدل as بـ more (3) ضع الصفة كما هي
(4) استبدل as بـ than (5) اكمل ماتبقى من الجملة.

*** انتبه دوما في حالة وجود Neither -----nor قم بحذف Neither و استبدل and بـ nor

C) -er -----than ===== as قصيرة as

9. Planes are always faster than trains.
Trains
10. Tablets are cheaper than smartphones in this hyper shop.
Smartphones
11. Jordanian children start school a year later than English children.
English children
12. Private schools are better than public schools.
Public schools

Answers : 9. are not always as fast as planes. 10. are not as cheap as tablets in this hyper shop.
11. don't start school a year as late as Jordanian children. / start school a year earlier than Jordanian children.
12. are not as good as private schools. / are worse than private schools.

خطوات الحل :

(1) قم بنفي الفعل المساعد او فعل المودال . (2) ضع as قبل الصفة القصيرة مع حذف er من الصفة القصيرة.
(3) استبدل as بـ than (4) اكمل ماتبقى من الجملة.

*** عند عدم وجود فعل مساعد او مودال في الجملة ، نستخدم don't / doesn't

** معلومة مهمة : يجوز كذلك حل الجملة باستخدام عكس الصفة القصيرة ولكن من دون نفي ، والصفات القصيرة المهمة هي :

1) longer = shorter 2) later = earlier 3) better = worse 4) harder = easier 5) more = less

D) as صفة قصيرة as ===== --er than

13. Sara is not as tall as Manal.

Manal

14. Lions are not as fast as tigers in the wild.

Tigers

15. Working at lab is not as good as working at home.

Working at home

Answers : 13. is taller than Sara. 14. are faster than lions in the wild. 15. is better than working at lab.

خطوات الحل : (1) قم بحذف النفي من الفعل المساعد او المودال. (2) قم بحذف as و اضع er للصفة القصيرة.

(4) اكمل الجملة.

(3) استبدل as بـ than

تمارين الكتاب (حسب النمط الوزاري) ضع دائرة

Student Book (P.45) (Ex. 5)

1. English is studied subject.
(the most popular , more popular , less popular , as popular)
2.studied subjects are Music and Art.
(The least , As popular , More popular , Less popular)
3. There are students studying Science as Maths.
(as many , as much , more , least)
4. Maths is popular than Science, butpopular than English.
(more , the most , the least , as) (less , the least , the most , as)
5. Students don't like doing Music and Art..... they like doing Maths.
(as much as , as many as , more , most)
6. Neither Maths nor Science is English.
(as popular as , more popular , less popular , least popular)

Answers : 1. the most 2. The least 3. not as many 4. more / less 5. as much as 6. as popular as

Work Book (P.31) (Ex 4)

1. Portuguese and Turkish children have compulsory schooling.
(the least , more , less , as)
2. Portuguese children have to go to school forthan children in Japan.
(longer , as long , the longest , long as)
3. In Jordan, children start school a year than English children.
(as late as , the latest , later , latest)
4. Japanese and Jordanian children havecompulsory schooling.
(the least , most , least , less)
5. Jordanian children can leave school one year than English children.
(the earliest , earlier , as early as , early)

Answers : 1. the most 2. longer 3. later 4. the least 5. earlier

Work Book (P.32) (Ex 5)

1. Business Studies ispopular subject.
(the most , more , less , as)
2. people applied for Law in 2014 CE as in the previous year.
(Not as many , Not as much , more , the least)
3. Physics isn't Biology.
(as popular as , more popular , less popular , most popular)
4. Law is than Medicine and Dentistry.
(least popular , more popular , most popular , as popular)

5. growing subject is Computer Science.
(The fastest , faster , as fast , fastest)
6. Engineering is Visual Arts.
(less popular , the least popular , the most popular , as popular)
7. 11% applied for Engineering in 2014 CE than in 2013 CE.
(more people , the most people , as people , the least people)
8. The subject on the list is Computer Science.
(least popular , less popular , more popular , the most popular)

Answers :

1. the most
2. not as many
3. as popular as
4. more popular
5. The fastest
6. less popular
7. more people
8. least popular

Activity Book / P.54 / Ex. 5

- 2 I haven't got as much homeworkmy brother.
a so b than c as d like

Activity Book / P.55 / Ex. 6

- 2 There's less information on the website than there is in the book.
- A) There is as much information on the websites as there is in the book.
 - B) There is not as many information on the website as there is in the book.
 - C) There is not as much information on the website as there is in the book.
 - D) There is as many information on the websites as there is in the book.

Answer : C

Activity Book / P.55 / Ex. 9

1. My sister doesn't eat asas I do. She always putson her plate than I do.
(much , more , less , least) (less , as little , least , most)
2. I'm tired today because I went to bed.....than usual last night.
(latest , as late , later , earliest)
3. I didn't enjoy the book. In fact it was the.....interesting story I've ever read.
(least , most , more , less)
4. The bus is late. We'll have to wait a little
(longer , long , longest , as long)

Answers : 1. much / less 2. later 3. least 4. longer

دبلجة وزارية :

1. Maths is more popular than Science.
Science
2. Maths and science are not as popular as English in Britain.
English
3. Neither Maths nor Science is as popular as English.
English
4. Students don't like doing Music and Art as much as they like doing Maths.
They
5. Portuguese children have to go to school for longer than children in Japan.
Children in Japan
6. Jordanian children start school a year later than English children. **وزارية**
English children
7. Jordanian children can leave school one year earlier than English children.
English children
8. Physics is not as popular as Biology in British universities.
Biology

A. Indirect Questions الأسئلة المنقولة / Usage : ask politely السؤال بطريقة مهذبة

Keys : مفاتيح الحل (و هي البدايات الوزارية التي تدل على القاعدة المطلوب منك تطبيقها)

- Could you explain.....
- Could you tell me
- Do you know
- Do you mind telling me / Do you mind
- I wonder

القاعدة تستخدم مع الأسئلة ، والأسئلة في اللغة الإنجليزية تقسم الى نوعين هما :

مع الاسئلة الطويلة	مع الاسئلة القصيرة
عامة : Wh . <u>auxiliary / modal</u> S. V. O. C. ? الحل : Key wh. <u>S. auxiliary / modal</u> V. O. C.?	عامة : <u>Auxiliary / Modal</u> S. V. O. C. ? الحل : Key if / whether <u>S. auxiliary / modal</u> V. O. C. ?
1. Where will you take these old files ? Could you explain.....? 2. What time has he left this week to Dubai? Do you know.....? 3. How does he manage such a big project? I wonder? 4. How much time do they need to finish task? Do you know.....? 5. When did the doctor leave the hospital? Do you mind.....?	1. Does the school open at Fridays or not ? Do you know.....? 2. Do all the kids arrive the class early ? I wonder? 3. Did the wedding cost a lot of money? Could you tell me.....? 4. Are we allowed to navigate the internet at exams? Do you know.....? 5. Can you give me some advice about diet? Do you mind.....?

ملاحظات هامة : 1. حذف الفعل المساعد does والفعل يأخذ s / es . 2. حذف الفعل المساعد do و تنزل بقية الجملة كما هي.

3. حذف الفعل المساعد did والفعل يصبح V.2 . 4. يجب ان نضع telling me مع البداية Do you mind .

5. اذا بدأ السؤال القصير بـ (Can you / Please) وكانت البداية الوزارية هي Do you mind نحذف Can you / Please و يتم اضافة ing للفعل و تنزل بقية الجملة كما هي.

1. How much sleep does a teenager need ?

- A. Do you know how much sleep a teenager does need?
- B. Do you know how much sleep a teenager need?
- C. Do you know how much sleep a teenager needed?
- D. Do you know how much sleep a teenager needs?

2. Where should I revise for exams?

Could you tell me ----- ?

- A. where should revise I for exams?
- B. where I revise should for exams?
- C. where I should revise for exams?
- D. where for exams I revise should?

3. When do the kids usually come home?

- A. Could you explain when the kids do usually come home?
- B. Could you explain when the kids usually come home?
- C. Could you explain when usually do the kids come home?
- D. Could you explain when home come the kids usually do?

4. What kind of job does she often do for the office?

Could you tell me what kind of jobs she often-----for the office?

- A. do
- B. does
- C. did
- D. done

5. How can I get to Queen Alia airport by public transport?

- A. Could you tell me how can I get to Queen Alia airport by public transport?
- B. Could you tell me how I can get to Queen Alia airport by public transport?
- C. Could you tell me how I could get to Queen Alia airport by public transport?
- D. Could you tell me how I would get to Queen Alia airport by public transport?

6. Is there a connection between the amount of T.V people watch and how fit they are?

- A. Do you know if is there a connection between the amount of T.V people watch and how fit they are?
- B. Do you know if there is a connection between the amount of T.V people watch and how fit they are?
- C. Do you know if there was a connection between the amount of T.V people watch and how fit they are?
- D. Do you know if there are a connection between the amount of T.V people watch and how fit they are?

7. Are students allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam?

- A. Could you tell me whether are students allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam?
- B. Could you tell me whether students are allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam?
- C. Could you tell me whether students were allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam?
- D. Could you tell me whether students have been allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam?

8. Does the bell ring at eight or half past eight?

Do you know -----?

- A. if the bell does ring at eight or half past eight?
- B. if the bell ring at eight or half past eight?
- C. if the bell rings at eight or half past eight?
- D. if the bell rang at eight or half past eight?

9. Did she attend the meeting yesterday?

- A. I wonder if she had attended the meeting yesterday?
- B. I wonder if she attends the meeting yesterday?
- C. I wonder if she attended the meeting yesterday?
- D. I wonder she attended the meeting yesterday?

Activity Book / P.35 / Ex. 4 (ورد في امتحانات المنصة) تمرين مهم جدا على أدوات السؤال الطويل و القصير في اللغة الإنجليزية

كيف	كم	إذا	متى	أين	إذا	من	لماذا
how	how much	if	when	where	whether	who	why
عن الطريقة	عن السعر	مع القصيرة	عن الزمان	عن المكان	مع القصيرة	عن العاقل	عن السبب

1. Do you know ----- we can take water into the exam?
(how much , if , who , why)
2. Could you tell me this book costs, please?
(who , how much , where , when)
3. Do you know I've passed my exam or not?
(whether , how much , who , where)
4. Do you mind telling methe library is?
(where , when , how much , who)
5. Could you explainI can solve this Maths problem?
(how , who , how much , where)
6. Could you possibly tell methe Arabic teacher is?
(if , whether , how much , who)
7. Do you knowwe'll know our results?
(when , how much , if , whether)
8. Do you mind explaining the sky sometimes looks red?
(how much , if , whether , why)

Answers : 1. if 2. how much 3. whether 4. where 5. how 6. who 7. when 8. why

B. Impersonal Passive المجهول الرسمي / Usage : report ideas

Key : مفاتيح الحل لهذه القاعدة هي أفعال النقل الخاصة التالية (يجب حفظها) سؤال وزاري كل دورة.

	مضارع	ماضي	مضارع تام
	V.1/ V.1 ^s	V.2	has / have V.3
1	say	said	said
2	tell	told	told
3	think	thought	thought
4	know	knew	known
5	prove	proved	proved
6	expect	expected	expected
7	believe	believed	believed
8	consider	considered	considered
9	claim	claimed	claimed
10	assume	assumed	assumed
11	rumor	rumored	rumored

للقاعدة ثلاثة اشكال وهي :

الشكل الأول : وضع الضمير It في بداية الجملة و تكون قاعدته كالتالي :

S. V.1 / V1 s that S. V. O. C. = It is V.3 that S. V. O. C.

S. V.2 that S. V. O. C. = It was V.3 that S. V. O. C.

S. has / have V.3 that S. V. O. C. = It has been V.3 that S. V. O. C.

S. used to V.1 that S. V. O. C. = It used to be V.3 that S. V. O. C.

1. People believe that drinking too much coffee harms the liver.

It

خطوات الحل :

1. ضع فعل مساعد يتناسب مع زمن الجملة و مع البداية ، و يكون استخدام الفعل المساعد من عائلة be حسب زمن الجملة كالتالي :
 2. قم بتصريف فعل النقل الى تصريف ثالث .
 3. أكمل الجملة كما هي بدون تغيير ، يعني يهمننا فقط ما قبل that أما ما بعدها فلا تغيير عليه .
- خلاصة الحل هي :

تصريف فعل النقل	الفعل المساعد المناسب	فعل النقل يصبح دوما	that S. V. O. C.
V. 1 / V.1 s	is / are	V.3	
V.2	was / were		
has / have V.3	has been / have been		

الشكل الثاني: وضع الفاعل بعد that في بداية الجملة و تكون قاعدته :

1. ضع فعل مساعد يتناسب مع زمن الجملة و مع البداية ، و يكون استخدام الفعل المساعد من عائلة be حسب زمن الجملة كالتالي :
2. قم بتصريف فعل النقل الى تصريف ثالث .
3. نستبدل that بـ _____ to
4. يجب أن نعيد الفعل الى أصله لأن الفعل بعد to يجب أن يكون مجردا ، وهذه قائمة بكل الأفعال المهمة وهي :

الفعل بعد that	يصبح بعد to
that V.1 s	to V.1
that V.2	to have V.3
that is / are / am	to be
that was / were	to have been
that will V.1 / can V.1	to V.1

S. V.1 / V1 s that S. V1 s. O. C. = It is V.3 to V.1 O. C.

S. V.2 that S. V.2 O. C. = It was V.3 to have V.3 V. O. C.

S. has / have V.3 that S. is / are / am O. C. = It has been V.3 to be O. C.

S. used to V.1 that S. was / were O. C. = It used to be V.3 to have been O. C.

1. **People think that swimming strengthens the muscles.**
Swimming
2. **Some experts thought that drinking milk is helpful element for sleeping .**
Drinking milk
3. **Doctors have proved that solving puzzles was great way to develop brain.**
Solving puzzles
4. **People used to think that the match will finish early.**
The match

الشكل الثالث : التحويل العكسي (وزارة مرة واحدة)

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

People believe that

الخطوات :

1. نحذف من عند الفعل المساعد الى عند to .

2. الفعل الذي بعد to يعود كما كان بعد that يعني :

V.1 يصبح V.1 s / be / am / are / is تعود الى

1. **People believe that eating almonds reduces the risk of heart disease.**
 - A. Eating almonds is believed to reduces the risk of heart diseases.
 - B. Eating almonds is believed to reduced the risk of heart diseases.
 - C. Eating almonds is believed to reduce the risk of heart diseases.
 - D. Eating almonds is believed to will reduce the risk of heart diseases.
2. **Doing regular exercise is believed to reduce the risk of several diseases.**
 - A. People believe that doing regular exercise reduced the risk of several diseases.
 - B. People believe that doing regular exercise reduces the risk of several diseases.
 - C. People believe that doing regular exercise reduce the risk of several diseases.
 - D. People believe that doing regular exercise reducing the risk of several diseases.
3. **They assumed that the last Olympic games were a great success.**
 - A. It was assumed that the last Olympic games was a great success.
 - B. It was assumed that the last Olympic games were a great success.
 - C. It was assumed that the last Olympic games have been a great success.
 - D. It was assumed that the last Olympic games will be a great success.
4. **Experts have proved that eating fresh vegetables is good for the stomach.**
 - A. Eating fresh vegetables has been proved to is good for the stomach.
 - B. Eating fresh vegetables has been proved to was good for the stomach.
 - C. Eating fresh vegetables has been proved to be good for the stomach.
 - D. Eating fresh vegetables has been proved to are good for the stomach.
5. **Doctors used to say that eating fish strengthens the bones.**
 - A. Eating fish used to be said to strengthens the bones.
 - B. Eating fish used to be said to strengthen the bones.
 - C. Eating fish used to be said to strengthened the bones.
 - D. Eating fish used to be said to strengthening the bones.
6. **learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges.**
This sentence means the same as
 - A. It is thought that learning a new language also present the brain with unique challenges.
 - B. It is thought that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges.
 - C. It is thought that learning a new language also presented the brain with unique challenges.
 - D. It is thought that learning a new language also presenting the brain with unique challenges.

Unit Nine

A. Talking about present wishes التعبير عن التمني في الحاضر

نستخدم الشكل التالي للتعبير عن التمني في المضارع

S.	wish / wishes	S.	V.2	O.	C.
			didn't V.1	O.	C.
	If only	S.	V.2	O.	C.
			didn't V.1	O.	C.

خطوات الحل: (1) نضع الفاعل (2) إذا كانت الجملة اثبات ننفياها (3) إذا كانت الجملة منفية نثبتها (4) نكمل الجملة .
يتم تطبيق هذا الشكل مع الجدول التالي :

الجملة الوزارية	الحل (بعد wish / wishes / If only)
V.1	didn't V.1
will / can V.1	didn't V.1
is / am / are	wasn't / weren't
doesn't / don't V.1	V.2 / would V.1
won't / can't V.1	V.2 / would V.1
isn't / aren't / am not	was / were
would like to V.1	V.2 / would V.1
would love to V.1	V.2 / would V.1
need to V.1	V.2 / would V.1
want to V.1	V.2 / would V.1

B. Talking about past regrets التعبير عن الندم في الماضي

نستخدم الشكل التالي للتعبير عن التمني في الماضي

S.	wish / wishes	S.	had V.3	O.	C.
			hadn't V.3	O.	C.
	If only	S.	had V.3	O.	C.
			hadn't V.3	O.	C.

خطوات الحل: (1) نضع الفاعل (2) إذا كانت الجملة اثبات ننفياها (3) إذا كانت الجملة منفية نثبتها (4) نكمل الجملة .
يتم تطبيق هذا الشكل مع الجدول التالي :

الجملة الوزارية	الحل (بعد wish / wishes / If only)
V.2	hadn't V.3
didn't V.1	had V.3
wouldn't / couldn't V.1	had V.3
would / could V.1	hadn't V.3
has / have V.3	hadn't V.3
hasn't / haven't V.3	had V.3
was / were	hadn't been
wasn't / weren't	had been
should have V.3	had V.3
should V.1	had V.3
regret V.ing	hadn't V.3
needed to V.1	had V.3
wanted to V.1	had V.3

1. **She speaks English really slow.**
I wish
A. She didn't speak English really slow.
B. She spoke English really slow.
C. She hadn't spoken English really slow.
D. She would speak English really slow.
2. **The woman doesn't leave her kids play with other kids.**
A. If only the woman would leave her kids play with other kids.
B. If only the woman didn't leave her kids play with other kids.
C. If only the woman doesn't leave her kids play with other kids.
D. If only the woman had left her kids play with other kids.
3. **Mr. Hamdan will leave his hometown soon.**
A. I wish Mr. Hamdan will leave his hometown soon.
B. I wish Mr. Hamdan will not leave his hometown soon.
C. I wish Mr. Hamdan doesn't leave his hometown soon.
D. I wish Mr. Hamdan didn't leave his hometown soon.
4. **Salma is often late at the lab for long hours.**
A. If only Salma weren't often late at the lab for long hours.
B. If only Salma were often late at the lab for long hours.
C. If only Salma isn't often late at the lab for long hours.
D. If only Salma hadn't been often late at the lab for long hours.
5. **I would like to visit Paris this year.**
A. If only I didn't visit Paris this year.
B. If only I hadn't visited Paris this year.
C. If only I visit Paris this year.
D. If only I visited Paris this year.
6. **Lubna needs to get a new job soon.**
A. Lubna wishes she got a new job soon.
B. Lubna wishes she didn't get a new job soon.
C. Lubna wishes she hadn't got a new job soon.
D. Lubna wishes she will get a new job soon.
7. **I wish I would take my books with me.**
This means
A. I don't take my books with me.
B. I will take my books with me.
C. I can take my books with me.
D. I haven't taken my books with me.
8. Ziad is not very good at basketball. He wishes he..... taller!
(is , were , will be , has been)
9. I can't do this exercise. I wish I..... it.
(understood , didn't understand , is understanding , haven't understood)
10. Mr Haddad does not understand the Chinese businessman. If only heChinese.
(didn't speak , spoke , had spoken , hadn't spoken)
11. Jordan needs to import a lot of oil. If only it -----larger oil reserves.
(has , had , had had , didn't have)
12. Our flat is very small.
If only wein a bigger house.
(lives , will live , live , lived)
13. Jaber isn't old enough to drive a car. He wishes heolder enough .
(has been , have been , is , were)

14. She spoke English really slow.

- A. I wish she didn't speak English really slow.
- B. I wish she hadn't spoken English really slow.
- C. I wish she had spoken English really slow.
- D. I wish she have spoken English really slow.

15. The woman didn't leave her kids play with other kids.

- A. If only the woman hadn't left her kids play with other kids.
- B. If only the woman had left her kids play with other kids.
- C. If only the woman hasn't left her kids play with other kids.
- D. If only the woman haven't left her kids play with other kids.

16. Mr. Hamdan would leave his hometown soon.

- A. I wish Mr. Hamdan had left his home soon.
- B. I wish Mr. Hamdan hadn't left his home soon.
- C. I wish Mr. Hamdan has left his home soon.
- D. I wish Mr. Hamdan hasn't left his home soon.

17. Mr. Haddad didn't speak English. He wishes heit.

(will speak , would speak , has spoken , had spoken)

18. I wish my dadhere with us. He worked in a far city.

(is , have been , has been , had been)

19. My younger brother wishes hehis science lessons, he found them difficult.

(understand , has understood , have understood , had understood)

20. I wish my cousinsso far away, but they didn't.

(didn't live , has lived , have lived , hadn't lived)

21. Ali did not pass his exams. If only he..... harder last year.

(studied , has studied , have studied , had studied)

22. Ziad did not know about Chinese culture when he went on a business trip to China. He wishes he a cultural awareness course.

(have taken , has taken , had taken , hadn't taken)

23. It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday. If only it.....cooler.

(was , wasn't , had been , hadn't been)

24. I couldn't understand anything. If I'd studied Chinese!

(wish , wishes , even , only)

25. Ibrahim was right and I was wrong. I wish I..... listened to him.

(had , hadn't , would , didn't)

26. I regret the deal now. I wish wedone it.

(has , had , hadn't , didn't)

27. Sultan forgot to do his Science homework.

- A. If only he had forgotten to do his science homework.
- B. If only he hadn't forgotten to do his science homework.
- C. If only he hasn't forgotten to do his science homework.
- D. If only he didn't forget to do his science homework.

28. I regret going to bed late last night.

- A. I wish I had gone to bed earlier last night.
- B. I wish I hadn't gone to bed earlier last night.
- C. I wish I have gone to bed earlier last night.
- D. I wish I didn't go to bed earlier last night.

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

- A. I wish I had concentrated properly in class today. This homework is really difficult.
- B. I wish I hadn't concentrated properly in class today. This homework is really difficult.
- C. I wish I have concentrated properly in class today. This homework is really difficult.
- D. I wish I haven't concentrated properly in class today. This homework is really difficult.

30. The man is late. I wish he.....earlier.

(has come , have come , would come)

31. Mr. Hamed doesn't speak Chinese.

He wishes heit.

(will speak , can speak , spoke)

32. I wish Imy work daily but I really don't.

(would do , had done , has done)

33. Marwa lives alone. I wish she.....with us.

(has lived , had lived , lived)

34. I wish Itake my puppy with me .

(will , had , would)

35. IfI would stay at my old school.

(wish , only , has)

36. I wish Ilost my office keys.

(didn't , hasn't , hadn't)

37. She was absent. She wishes she..... absent.

(had been , hadn't been , wasn't)

38. My cousin lived in a faraway city.

I wish he.....so far.

(isn't , wasn't , hadn't been)

39. Jabir is so young to drive a car.

If only heyounger enough.

(had been , were , has been)

40. He had arrived his destination late.

He wishes he.....earlier.

(has arrived , had arrived , hadn't arrived)

41. Ziad is not very good at basketball.

He wishes he..... taller!

(is , were , will be)

42. I can't do this exercise.

I wish I..... it.

(understood , understand , understanding)

43. Mr Haddad does not understand the Chinese businessman.

If only heChinese.

(speak , spoke , had spoken)

44. Jordan needed to import a lot of oil.

If only it..... larger oil reserves.

(has , had , had had)

45. I wish she hadn't moved to a far city.

This sentence means the same as

- A. She has moved to a far city.
- B. She hasn't moved to a far city.
- C. She will move to a far city.
- D. She is moving to a far city.

END OF GRAMMAR

EDITING : سؤال التحرير أو تصحيح الأخطاء وهو السؤال الذي يطلب منك وضع الأسئلة تصحيح الأخطاء في كلمات ، والتصحيح يكون في ثلاث مواضيع محددة ، و هي الإملاء / القواعد / الترقيم .

أولا : الإملاء

حيث يكون هناك بعض الكلمات التي تحتوي على أخطاء إملائية والمطلوب منك هو تصحيحها أو اختيار الكلمة الصحيحة ، وله نمطين :
*** ضع دائرة ، مثل الجملة التالية : (نمط الوزارة 2020 / 2021)

** Some students choose to studyat college because it is an interesting course.

A) linguistics B) linguistiks C) linguistics D) lenguistics

*** نمط الصندوق حيث يتم كتابة الكلمات الخاطئة بخط غامق و وضع خط تحتها . (وزارة 2018 / 2019)

Most doctors used to be sceptikal about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine.

و تصحيح الأخطاء الإملائية يعتمد على حفظك لمفردات المنهاج عزيزي الطالب ، الكلمات من داخل المنهاج.

ثانيا : الخطأ القواعدي

شامل لكل قواعد المنهاج .

** It isthat milk helped to sleep.

A) believe B) believes C) believed D) believing

** Some people are used totheir holiday by beach these days.

A) have B) has C) having D) had

ثالثا : علامات الترقيم ، و علامات الترقيم المهمة في منهاجك هي (الفاصلة - النقطة - علامة السؤال) و هذه هي استخداماتها :
1) الفاصلة : و تستخدم إذا كان الحرف الذي بعدها صغيرا .

Omar lives in a small town . he works for a small company there.

2) النقطة : و تستخدم في نهاية الجملة العادية (ليست جملة سؤال) .

My dad has been to many countries so far .

كذلك تستخدم النقطة قبل الكلمات التي تبدأ بحرف كبير .

The match was boring . We did not enjoy it at all.

3) علامة السؤال : تستخدم في نهاية جملة السؤال (الجملة التي تبدأ بـ Wh. / فعل مساعد / فعل مودال)

** Where does the train go across usually.

** Does the child arrive home late daily .

** could you tell me when we have done all this !

تدريب مقترح على تصحيح الأخطاء : Exercise

1. During that decade----- scientists in England developed the first computer----- .

A. ? / program B. , / brogram C. . / program D. , / program

2. In 1958 CE----- the computer----- was developed.

A. , / ship B. ? / chip C. ! / chip D. , / chip

3. -----computer program took 25 minutes to complete one ----- .

A. the / calculation B. The / calcalasion C. The / calculation D. the/ calcalasion

4. In 1971 CE, the floppy -----was invented----- which meant that information could be shared between computers for the first time.

A. disk / . B. disk / , C. disc / , D. disk/?

5. However----- it was not until 2007 CE that the first ----- appeared .

A. ? / smartphones B. . / smartphones C. , / smartphones D/ , / smartphones

6. The first -----was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home -----

A. PC / ? B. PS / . C. PC / . D. PC / ,

7. In 1990 CE----- the British scientist Tim Berners Lee developed the World Wide----- .

A. ? / Web B. , / Web C. , / Wib D. . / Web

8. In just a few years' time-----say that billions of machines will be connected to each other to the Internet-----

A. experts / ? B. exberts / . C. experts / . D. experts / ,

9. As a consequence-----will increasingly run our lives for us-----

A. computers / , B. computers / . C. komputers / . D. computers / ?

10. As a consequence----- teachers can show ----- on the board in front of the class.
A. , / websites B. ? / websites C. , / wepsites D. . / websites
11. Teachers can then use the Internet to show ----- programmes, play games, music----- recordings of languages, and so on.
A. educational / , B. educational / ? C. educational / . D. educasional / ,
12. Email ----- are very useful in the classroom-----
A. exchanges/ ? B. exchanges / . C. exchanges / , D. exshanges / .
13. ----- young people communicate through ----- media.
A. Most / sosial B. most / social C. Most / social D. most/ social
14. Students can ----- to the website, so for example they can post work-----photos and messages.
A. contribute / , B. contrebuter / , C. contribute/? D. contribute/.
15. -----doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, ----- and other forms of complementary medicine.
A. most / acupuncsure B. Most / acupuncsure C. most / acupuncture D. Most / acupuncture
16. Headaches and colds are common ----- especially in winter -----
A. ailments / . B. ailments / . C. ailments / ? D. ailments / ,
17. My grandfather has ----- in his fingers-----so he sometimes finds it difficult to write.
A. arthritis / ? B. arthrites / . C. arthritis / , D. arthrites / ,
18. She coughs so much----- she needs some herbal----- .
A. ? / remedy B. , / rimedy C. , / remedy D. . / remedy
19. Complementary medicine can never substitute for -----as it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases-----
A. immunisations / , B. immunisations / ? C. immunisations / . D. immunisations / .
20. I now consider ----- to be a viable option for many different conditions, including anxiety----- depression and certain allergies.
A. homoeopathy /? B. homoeobathy / , C. homoeopathy / . D. homoeopathy / ,
21. A mosquito has bitten me, I am afraid it has ----- and I'll suffer soon-----
A. malaria / ? B. malaria / , C. melaria / . D. malaria / .
22. If you have a ----- the best thing to do is take some medicine and rest somewhere quiet-----
A. migraine / . B. migraine / ? C. megraine / . D. migraine / ,
23. Do you have music ----- at the weekend-----
A. tuition / . B. tuision / ? C. tuition / ? D. tuition / ,
24. -----don't have to stay after school for the chess club- it's ----- .
A. you / optional B. You / obtional C. you / obtional D. You / optional
25. A developed ----- is country that's economically and socially advanced-----
A. nation / ? B. nasion / . C. nation / , D. nation / .
26. -----Maths -----?
A. is / compulsory B. Is / compulsory C. Is / compulsory D. is / compulsory
27. ----- statements are ----- .
A. Those / contradictory B. Those/ contradictory C. those / contradictory D. those / contradectory
28. Most students in Finland also speak at least two----- and often three languages ----- .
A. . / fluantly B. ? / fluently C. , fluantly D. , / fluently
29. According to a study by the -----for Economic Co-operation and Development students in Japan-----Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world.
A. Organisation/ ? B. Organisation/ . C. Organisations / , D. Organisation/ ,
30. Their high ----- achievements do suggest that the longer you study----- the better you do in final exams.
A. academic/ . B. acadamic/ , C. academic/ , D. academic/ ?

GUIDED WRITING

The advantages of technology in classrooms.....

- share emails with other schools.
- post work to other classes.
- ask questions about anything.
- send files to other schools.

The benefits of living with another family.....

- students learn about other countries culture.
- students study at top universities .
- students build job skills.
- students learn a new language.

How to learn a new language successfully.....

- listen to radio programmes.
- learn the correct pronunciation .
- make friends at foreign countries.
- make conversations within your class.

Write two sentences about Petra .

Location : Jordanian desert.

Date of construction : 7th century.

Purpose of building : protection of the Roman Empire.

Description of the building : Al-siq , AL-Khazneh .

إجابات أسئلة التفكير الناقد في المنهاج

يطلب منك في سؤال التفكير الناقد إعطاء رأيك حول فكرة معينة في النص ، او اقتراح حلول لبعض المشاكل ، او إعطاء بعض النصائح حول مشكلة معينة ، و هذه بعض الكلمات المهمة في سؤال التفكير الناقد بنوعيه :

Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

فكر في هذه الجملة ثم في جملتين اكتب وجهة نظرك .
مثال من نص تاريخ الحواسيب للتوضيح .

Internet has become an important aspect in our lives. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

** I think this is true because internet can save time and save money. Also, save effort.

هذه الكلمات مهمة لأنك قد تجدها في تركيبية السؤال نفسه و هي :

دليل evidence / نصيحة piece of advice / أذكر mention / اقترح suggest / لا توافق disagree / توافق agree

فكر think / مجالات aspects / حلول solutions / مشكلة Problem

أجوبة أسئلة الاقتباسات في المنهاج Quotations

S.B (P.11)

Technology is just a tool. In terms of getting the kids working together and motivating them, the teacher is the most important.

Bill Gates (1955 CE-)

تبقى التكنولوجيا مجرد أداة ، يبقى المعلم هو العنصر الأهم لتجميع الطلاب على العمل الجماعي و تحفيزهم.

Technology is a useful and effective way of involving children. However, in terms of actually making sure children learn, or of ensuring children's social development, teachers cannot be replaced.

لتكنولوجيا طريقة مفيدة وفعالة في تعليم الأطفال. مع ذلك، لكي نتأكد فعلا أن الأطفال يتعلمون، أو لضمان تطوير الأطفال إجتماعيا، لا يمكن أن يتم استبدال المعلمين في العملية التعليمية.

S.B (P. 19)

ورد هذا الاقتباس وزارة.

He who has health has hope; and he who has hope, has everything. Thomas Carlyle (1795–1881 CE)

من يمتلك الصحة يمتلك الأمل، و من يمتلك الأمل يمتلك كل شيء.

it is possible to feel optimistic about the future when one is healthy. Hope for the future and a positive attitude are seen as, overall, the most important things in life.

الشعور بالتفاؤل تجاه المستقبل عندما يكون الشخص بصحة جيدة . الأمل تجاه المستقبل و المواقف الإيجابية جميعها من اهم الأشياء .

S.B (P. 21)

Wherever the art of Medicine is loved, there is also a love of Humanity.

Hippocrates (460 BC–370 BC)

حين يُعشَق الطبُ تُعشَق الإنسانية.

It means those who love medicine also love people because they want to help to make them better or keep them well.

تعني بأن أولئك اللذين يحبون الطب يحبون الناس كذلك لأنهم يريدون مساعدة الناس على جعل حياتهم أفضل و الحفاظ على صحتهم.

S.B (P. 31)

From India to Spain, the brilliant civilisation of Islam flourished.

Bertrand Russell (1872 CE–1970 CE)

ازدهرت الحضارة الإسلامية المشرقة في المنطقة الممتدة من الهند إلى إسبانيا.

The quotation shows that Islam was leading the way in the world, showing how great a civilisation it was at that time.

يُظهر هذا الاقتباس بأن الإسلام كان يقود العالم في تقدمه في تلك الفترة ، كما تعرض مدى عظمة الحضارة الإسلامية في ذلك الوقت.

S.B (P. 46)

Live as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were to live forever.

Mahatma Gandhi (1869 CE–1948 CE)

عش كأنك تموت غداً، وتعلم كأنك تعيش أبداً.

Elicit the idea that you should do as much as you can before you die.

التشديد على فكرة أن تبذل مافي وسعك في كل شيء قبل الموت.

S.B (P.55)

Anyone who stops learning is old, whether at twenty or eighty. Anyone who keeps learning stays young.

Henry Ford (1863 CE–1947 CE)

مَنْ يَتَوَقَّفَ عَنِ التَّعَلُّمِ يَهْرَمَ سِوَاءَ كَانِ فِي الْعَشْرِينَ أَمْ فِي الثَّمَانِينَ، وَأَيُّ شَخْصٍ يَسْتَمِرُّ فِي التَّعَلُّمِ يَبْقَى شَابًّا وَإِنْ كَانَ فِي سِنِّ الثَّمَانِينَ.

refers to the fact that the world is moving forwards, so people need to keep up with progress. It also refers to the brain being 'trainable'

يدل هذا الاقتباس على ان العالم يتقدّم ، لذلك يحتاج الناس للتطور والتقدم كذلك . كما يدل أيضا على ان العقل البشري قابل للتعلم دوما .

S.B (P. 67)

Unless the exchange be in love and kindly justice, it will but lead some to greed and others to hunger.

Gibran Khalil Gibran (1883 CE–1931 CE)

ما لم تتعاملوا بينكم بالمحبة والعدل، فإنّ الجشع سيسيطر على بعضكم بينما الآخرون يتصوّرون جوعاً.

commenting on the emergence of capitalism and urging people to continue thinking about the human side of it.

التعليق على ظهور الرأسمالية و الجدل الذي يثيره الناس باستمرار حول الجانب الإنساني فيها.

أسئلة الاقتراح حول وحدات المنهاج

Unit One :

1) Do you think that computers will replace books one day? Why/Why not?

هل تعتقد بأن الحواسيب سوف تحل مكان الكتب يوما ما ؟ لماذا نعم ؟ لماذا لا ؟

Yes , because computers are : 1) faster 2) more secure 3) convenient

2) Which form of modern technology do you think is the most useful? Why?

ما هو شكل التكنولوجيا الذي تعتقد بأنه الأكثر نفعاً ؟ لماذا ؟

Laptops / smartphones / tablets , because they help people to :

1) share their ideas 2) save time 3) reduce effort

3) What are the advantages and disadvantages of having laptop computers, tablet computers or smartphones?

ما هي حسنات و مساوئ استخدام اللب توب / التابلت / الهواتف الذكية ؟

The advantages are : 1) save time 2) save effort 3) save money

The disadvantages are : 1) time-waste 2) cause addiction 3) not totally secure

Unit Two :

Do you think that feeling angry is bad for you? Why/Why not? ؟ لماذا نعم ؟ لماذا لا ؟

Angry is bad because it leads to : 1) headache 2) blood pressure 3) insomnia

Unit Three :

What do you think the consequences will be for the world if people live longer?

ما الذي سوف يحدث اذا عاش الناس لفترة أطول ؟

1) over population 2) poor services 3) increase crimes

Unit Four :

Do you think that a similar project to Masdar City would be successful in Jordan?

هل تعتقد أن مشروعا ضخما مثل مشروع مدينة مصدر قد يكون ناجحا في الأردن ؟

No, because Jordan : 1) is poor 2) has high rates of unemployment 3) has a lot of old cities.

Unit Six:

Many students choose to go on an exchange to study in another country. Why do you think they do this?

العديد من الطلاب يختارون الدراسة بالتبادل في بلد آخر . لماذا يفعلون ذلك؟

They want to : 1) build job skills 2) study at top universities 3) be independent

Unit Seven

Some students find it difficult to fall asleep the night before exams. Suggest three pieces of advice.

بعض الطلاب يجدون صعوبة في النوم في الليلة التي تسبق الامتحان. اقترح ثلاث نصائح .

1) avoid drinking coffee 2) listen to Quran to relax 3) sleep at quiet room

الإجابات النموذجية Model Answers

Page	Sentence	Answer	Page	Sentence	Answer
6	1	D	11	31	spoke
	2	C		32	would do
	3	B		33	lived
	4	B		34	would
	5	B		35	only
	6	B		36	hadn't
	7	B		37	hadn't been
	8	C		38	wasn't
	9	C		39	were
9	1	C		40	had arrived
	2	B		41	were
	3	A		42	understood
	4	C		43	spoke
	5	B		44	had had
	6	B		45	A
11	1	A	14	1	D
	2	A	15	2	D
	3	D		3	C
	4	A		4	B
	5	D		5	C
	6	A		6	C
	7	A		7	B
	8	were		8	C
	9	understood		9	B
	10	spoke		10	A
	11	had		11	C
	12	lived		12	B
	13	were		13	B
	14	B		14	D
	15	B		15	D
	16	B		16	A
	17	had spoken		17	C
	18	had been		18	C
	19	had understood		19	D
	20	hadn't lived		20	D
	21	had studied		21	D
	22	had taken		22	A
	23	had been		23	C
	24	only		24	D
	25	had		25	D
	26	hadn't		26	B
	27	B		27	A
	28	A		28	D
	29	A		29	D
	30	would come		30	A

MODEL EXAMS

ملف الامتحانات الشاملة على المادة

➤ امتحان السادسة والثانية

➤ امتحان السابعة والثالثة

➤ امتحان التاسعة والرابعة

➤ امتحان الوحدة الأولى

➤ امتحان الوحدة الثانية

➤ امتحان الوحدة الثالثة

➤ امتحان الوحدة الرابعة

➤ امتحان الوحدة السادسة

➤ امتحان الوحدة السابعة



NAME: DATE : / / 2021 . TIME : 1:00 ONLY

ملحوظات هامة : (1) يتكوّن هذا الامتحان من (30) فقرة من نمط الاختيار من متعدد. (2) الاجابة على نفس الورقة

READING : For sentences from (1-6) Choose the suitable item from A, B, C or D .

1. My name is Anita , last summer I spent five months studying Arabic at the German-Jordanian University near Madaba. As my father is originally from Jordan, I grew up 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.

Anita spoke two languages

- A) Spanish and Arabic. C) German and French.
B) Arabic and German. D) Arabic and English.

2. Students don't have to become astronauts!' says a spokesperson for the school. ' If they achieve excellent grades in science and technology subjects can open many doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities.'

The underlined word "they" in the paragraph refers to

- A) Students. B) Spokesperson C) the school D) subjects

3. However, complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. It can never substitute for immunisations as it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. It also cannot be used to protect against malaria.

One of the following sentences is true about complementary medicine is

- A) Complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments
B) Complementary medicine can be used for all medical treatments
C) It will produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases
D) It also can be used to protect against malaria.

4. The researchers appreciate that not everyone's personal circumstances and environment make it possible to live without worry. However, they believe that if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to 'bounce back' after a setback, these qualities will improve their overall health in the future.

The word in the paragraph which means "start to be successful again" is

- A) Setback B) bounce back C) rely on D) know about

5. 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 best heading for the paragraph above is

- A) Hospitals B) Life expectancy C) Healthcare Centres D) Introduction

6. Health experts have been warning about this trend for years, and their advice is clear. Adults should aim to exercise for at least two and a half hours every week; for children and teenagers the target should be at least an hour a day. This might not sound very much. However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this.

One of the following sentences is not true

- A) School children are less physically active than they used to be.
B) Another big factor is lack of exercise.
C) On the other hand, it can be fun.
D) It doesn't have to take much extra time.

Answers	1	2	3	4	5	6
	B	A	A	B	B	C

VOCABUALRY : For sentences from (7 - 16) Choose the suitable item from A, B, C or D to complete each of the following .

7. Headaches and colds are common, especially in winter.
 A) ailments B) aelments C) ailmintns D) ealmintns
8. I don't really believe that story – I'm very.....
 A) sceptical B) scepitcel C) sceptocal D) scaptical
9. Thesystem in Jordan has shown its proficiency.
 A) educational B) education C) educationally D) educate
10. Don't talk to the driver. He must.....
 A) concentration B) concentrate C) concentrated D) concentratively
11. Have you heard the good news ? We'veto go ahead with our project !
 A) see red B) feel a bit blue C) the green light D) red-handed
12. I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll ----- at the last moment.
 A) get it off your chest B) get cold feet C) play it by ear D) keep your chin up
13. There be so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.
 A) are not used to B) was not used to C) did not use to D) use to
14. You don't have to stay after school for the chess club – it's **your choice**.
 The word that should replace the underlined phrase is
 A) optional B) compulsory C) required D) developed nation
15. One of the following sentences is true about colour idioms :
 A) Luckily the police arrived and the thief was caught red – handed .
 B) It is normal to feel green light from time to time.
 C) We have got the see red to go ahead with our project.
 D) The new sport centre is really out of the blue.
16. If you've got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to **keep your chin up** !
 The correct body idiom that should replace the underlined one is
 A) get it off your chest B) get cold feet C) play by ear D) have a head for figures

GRAMMAR : For sentences from (17 - 26) Choose the suitable item from A, B, C or D to complete each of the following .

17. Iunderstand English but now I do .
 A) are not used to B) use to C) did not used to D) did not use to
18. It is normal for my child now to learn online .
 The sentence which has a similar meaning for the sentence above is
 A) My child is not used to learning online now.
 B) My child is used to learn online now.
 C) My child is used to learning online now.
 D) My child used to learn online now.
19. English is more popular than Maths in Britain.
 A) Maths is less popular than English in Britain.
 B) Maths is as popular as English in Britain.
 C) Msths is not as popular as English in Britain.
 D) English is more popular than Maths in Britain.
20. The cheapest item on the menu is lemon juice.
 A) The most expensive thing on the menu is lemon juice.
 B) The least expensive item on the menu is lemon juice.
 C) The expensive thing on the menu is lemon juice.
 D) The more expensive thing on the menu is lemon juice.
21. Neither law nor Biology is as popular as Visual Art.
 Visual Art

- A) is more popular than neither Law nor Biology.
- B) is more popular than Law and Biology.
- C) is not as popular as Law and Biology.
- D) is not as popular as Law or Biology.

22. My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year. He says heliving there now.
 A) is used to B) are used to C) used to D) didn't use to
23. My family and I go camping once a month, but we stopped doing that when we moved to the city.
 A) are used to B) use to C) used to D) didn't used to
24. There are notpupils in the class B as you need for the play.
 A) as much B) as many C) more D) less
25. Law is..... than Medicine and Dentistry in some of the British universities.
 A) more popular B) most popular C) the least popular D) much popular
26. growing subject is Computer Science according to a recent survey.
 A) The fastest B) Fastest C) Slowest D) More

WRITING : For sentences from (27 -) Choose the suitable item from A, B, C or D to complete each of the following .

27. The low infant rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system, have been contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth.....
 A) mortality / , B) mortality / , C) mortality / . D) mortality / ?
28. If you do a degree in Medicine or Law..... you will find that your job are better than if you do a more general degree.
 A) , / prospekts B) , / prospects C) . / prospeketz D) , / prospects
29. **The sentence that has been written correctly is :**
 A) I don't think I'd be a very good accountant. I don't really have a head for figures ,
 B) I don't think I'd be a very good accountant. I don't really have a head for figures .
 C) I don't think I'd be a have a head for figures very. I don't really good accountant ?
 D) I don't really have a head for figures I don't think I'd be a very good accountant .
30. **The correct punctuated sentence is :**
 A) it is normal to feel a bit blue from time to time .
 B) It is normal to feel a bit blue from time to time .
 C) It is normal to feel a bit blue from time to time ?
 D) It is normal to feel a bit blue from time to time !

THE END

Answers

7	A	11	C	15	A	19	C	23	C	27	C
8	A	12	B	16	A	20	B	24	B	28	B
9	A	13	C	17	C	21	B	25	A	29	B
10	B	14	A	18	C	22	A	26	A	30	B



THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN – MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
 GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION – 2021
 الطلاب النظاميين / GENERAL ENGLISH

DATE: / / 2021 FORM (37) TIME : ONE HOUR ONLY
 NAME BDAREEN 0772898811 / FB

37

**** READING :** (60 points)

Question Number One (60 points)

Read the following two texts carefully and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text.

TEXT A: (30 Points)

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 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.

1. The sheik has taken interest in the boy for two reasons. Write them down. (6 points)

2. Adeeb is going to visit many countries. Write down four of them. (8 points)

3. Find a word in the text which means " leg or hand of a person ". (5 points)

4. What does the underlined word " he " in the text refer to ? (5 points)

5. Quote the sentence which shows that how Adeeb caught the sheik’s attention. (6 points)

SEE PAGE TWO ^_^

TEXT B (30 Points)

Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways. Learning new vocabulary and grammar rules provides the brain with beneficial ‘exercise’, which improves memory.

As well as exercising the brain, it is thought that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges. These include recognising different language systems and ways to communicate within these systems. These skills improve your chances of success in other problem-solving tasks as well. It is said that students **who** study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests in maths, reading and vocabulary than students who have only mastered their mother tongue.

According to a study carried out by Pennsylvania State University, USA, multilingual people are able to switch between two systems of speech, writing, and structure quite easily. It has been proved that they are also able to switch easily between completely different tasks.

1. Quote the sentence which shows that speaking a foreign language improves memory.
-----**(6 points)**

2. Learning a new language provides us with many challenges. Write down two. **(6 points)**

3. The experiment showed two results. Write down them down. **(8 points)**

4. Find a word in the text which means " **speaking more than two languages**" . **(5 points)**

5. What does the underlined word " **who** " in the text refer to? **(5 points)**

VOCABULARY: (40 points)

Question Number Two : (40 Points)

A. Choose the suitable item from those given in the box below to complete each of the following sentences. Write the answers in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (20 Points)

tiny , make a difference , circulation , waterproof , reputation , do exercise

1. If you send money to charity, you will ----- to a lot of lives.
2. Don't sit still for too long – move around frequently to increase your ----- .
3. You can wear your watch when you go swimming if it's ----- .
4. Petra has a ----- as a fascinating place to visit.
5. It's amazing how huge trees grow from -----seeds.

SEE PAGE THREE ^ _ ^

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

(20 Points)

1. The -----between the past and the present habits is vast.
(differ , difference , different , differently)
2. Some people find it difficult to -----the European habits among their society.
(accept , acceptance , acceptable , acceptably)
3. -----, some of our old friends meet at the Faculty of Art each year.
(Tradify , Tradition , Traditional , Traditionally)
4. The good -----of the essay pleased the new editor.
(correct , correction , corrective , correctively)

GRAMMAR: (60 points)

Question Number Three : (60 Points)

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

(30 Points)

1. This time next year, I -----with my aunt at the countryside.
B) will have lived B) will be live C) will be living D) will be lived
2. My cousin -----his degree at Neurology from the UK by the end of 2026 CE.
A) will have got B) will have get C) has got D) got
3. Next month, we -----packing our luggage for the summer school trip.
A) will B) will have C) will be D) is
4. Could you tell me -----these books cost, please ?
E) why B) how much C) when D) where
5. Drinking too much tea is -----to affect the amount of iron in our bodies.
A) believe B) believes C) believed D) believing
6. If you want to lose weight, you should -----.
A) make a start B) do a subject C) do exercise D) take a break

B. Complete each of the following item so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (30 Points)

1. People considered that the invention of printing was a bless for the rich in the past.
The invention of printing ----- .
2. We used to think that The Earth was a flat once.
It ----- .
3. What kind of job does the new comer often do for people here ?
Could you tell me ----- .
4. Please send these flowers to the manager's room.
Do you mind ----- .
5. Did the child attend all his lessons lately ?
Do you mind ----- ?
6. Eating fish is claimed to keep our bones strong.
People claim that ----- .

Question Number Four : (10 Points)

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

1. Does the student attend the classes ?
A) Could you explain if the student did attend the classes?
B) Could you explain if the student attends the classes?
C) Could you explain the students attends the classes?
D) Could you explain if the student attend the classes?
2. Can you pass these red files for me ?
A) Do you mind passing these red files for me?
B) Do you mind pass these red files for me?
C) Do you mind passed these red files for me?
D) Do you mind to pass these red files for me?
3. Drinking much coffee harms us.
- **The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is ----- .**
A) It is believed that drinking much coffee harmed us.
B) It is believed that drinking much coffee harm us.
C) It is believed that drinking much coffee harms us.
D) It is believed that drinking much coffee harming us.

WRITING : (20 Points)

Question Number Five :

A. EDITING (10 Points)

Imagine that you are an editor in The Jordan Times, and you asked to edit the following lines which have five underlined mistakes. Correct these mistakes.

Scientists have successfully invent a prosthetic 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, similar artificiel arms and legs will has taken the place of today's prosthetic limbz.

1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----

B. GUIDED WRITING (10 Points)

Read the following table below and then write two sentences about the advantages of learning a foreign language. Use the appropriate linking words.

The advantages of learning a foreign language
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• connect different people.• study at top universities.• build job skills.• be self confident.

**** THE END ****

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN – THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS -2021
GENERAL ENGLISH

49

DATE: / / 2022

TIME: TWO HOURS

READING : (60 POINTS)

Read the following text carefully and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text.

TEXT A:

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

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

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

Question Number One (30 points)

1. The article states that Masdar City is expected to house three groups of people when it is completed in 2025. Write down these three groups of people. **(9 points)**

2. By definition , all megaprojects attract a high level of interest and media coverage due to two qualities. Write these two qualities down. **(4 points)**

3. Quote the sentence which states the examples of megaprojects. **(4 points)**

4. Find a word in the text which means (**someone who is walking , along a street**).
-----**(4 points)**
5. What does the underlined pronoun (**which**) refer to? **(4 points)**

6. Masdar city will reduce its carbon footprint in two ways. Write these ways down. **(5 points)**

SEE PAGE TWO////...

TEXT B:

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 ... How to make a sales pitch. First , do your research. It is essential to know everything about your product. 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! Second, Prepare and practice : Plan your presentation carefully, not just what you will say, but how you tes or memorize it? Whatever you decide, it is always a . Will you read it word by word, use noitwill say 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. Third, be professional : Keep your presentation short and simple. Start with some friendly comments. For example, thank your hosts for allowing you to speak to them, and compliment their company. Remember to speak slowly and clearly. **It** is important to appear confident (even if you're nervous!). While you're speaking, don't keep your head down.

Question Number One: (30 points)

1. According to the text, there are several points that should be researched about the product you are selling before making a sales pitch. Mention two of these points. (6 points)

2. Quote the sentence which indicates the best way for showing your belief in what you are selling. (4 points)

3. What does the underlined word " **It** " in the text refer to? (4 points)

4. The writer mentioned some tips for effective presentation. Write down two of these tips. (6 points)

5. The writer states one thing that must be avoided while speaking at a presentation. Write it down. (4 points)

6. Two aspects should be taken into consideration when discussing competition. Write down these two aspects. (6 points)

VOCABULARY (40 Points)

Question Number Two (40 points)

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

biological waste , mathematician, revolutionised, arithmetic, sustainability, legacy

1. The person who ----- the musical theory is Ali ibn Nafi.
2. Experts believe that ----- should be made a priority of existing cities.
3. Although his name is not widely known, Ibn Bassal's ----- to the world has been great.
4. Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of -----, and it should be carefully managed.
5. Ramzi is very good with numbers and calculations. He always scores high in -----

B. Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (20 points)

1. The Middle East is famous for the ----- of olive oil.
(produce, production , productive , produced)
2. Ibn Sina wrote ----- textbooks.
(medicine , medically , medical , medicate)
3. My father bought our house with an ----- from his grandfather.
(inherit , inheritance , inherited , inheriting)
4. Scholars have discovered an ----- document from the twelfth century.
(origin , originate , original , originally)

GRAMMAR (70 Points)

Question Number Three (30 points)

A. Choose the correct answer and then write your answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (40 points)

1. Ali didn't pass his exams . If only he ----- harder last year .
(studied , had studied , studies , studying)
2. Majed has applied to----- the company where his father works.
(join , make , earn, do)
3. When two sides disagree and argue, there is -----.
(compromise , offence, conflict, competition)
4. Jordan needs to import a lot of oil. If only it ----- larger oil reserve.
(had , had had , have , has)
5. I wish there ----- more jobs when I was young.
(be , are , had been , is)
6. It was queen Rania ----- opened the children's Museum of Jordan in 2007CE.
(who , which , when , whose)
7. The year ----- Petra was made a World heritage Site was 1985.
(where , why , when , which)
8. The book ----- has influenced me most is the holy Quran .
(which , who , when , whose)

SEE PAGE FOUR///....

B. Complete Each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it, and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

(20 points)

1. People shouldn't have consumed too much fats.
I wish ----- .
2. I regret speaking aloud during the science class.
If only ----- .
3. Ali Ibn Nafi contributed to the invention of the oud.
The person who ----- .
4. Jabir Ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory in Iraq.
The country ----- .
5. The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784CE by Abd al-Rahman I.
Abd al-Rahman I was the person ----- .

WRITING (30 Points)

Question Number Four (30 points)

A. EDITING (10 points)

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that has five mistakes. Find out these five mistakes and correct them. (10 points)

Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, <u>mathematitian</u> , chemist, musician and astronomer – a true <u>polimath</u> . He <u>makes</u> ground-breaking discoveries in many of these fields .but it is probably his work in arithmetic and <u>jeometry</u> that has made him most famous.

1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----

B. GUIDED WRITING (6 points)

Read the information in the table below , and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about advantages of advantages of Masdar City.

Advantages of Masdar City
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encourage economic growth. • bring new benefits to community . • reduce pollution. • recycle biological and industrial wastes .

C. FREE EWRITING (14 points)

In your ANSDWER BOOKLET , write a composition of about 120 words on the following topic .

1. There are a lot of skills that a person should have in order to be successful in the world today .Write an essay describing some of these skills and how they can make a person successful.
2. Think of some simple ways you and other people know could increase your physical activity. Write two or three ideas.

THE END

READING :

For items (1- 20), read the following texts carefully and then choose the correct option from A, B ,C or D to complete the sentences below each text .

1. 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.

- Students in ----- spend the most time away from school.

A) the USA B) Japan C) Jordan D) South Korea

- Japanese school year is ----- in the world .

A) the shortest B) the longest C) the least D) the lowest

2. 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.

- The underlined word **They** refers to :

A) students in Indonesia
B) students in Japan
C) students in South Korea
D) students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea

- It is to do after-school activities in Japan and South Korea.

A) compulsory
B) optional
C) obligatory
D) required

- The underlined word " **tuition** " means :

A) teaching in small groups
B) teaching in huge groups
C) teaching in large groups
D) teaching in big groups

3. In Finland, however, students are usually given less than half an hour of homework per night, and they attend school for fewer and shorter days than 85% of other developed nations. Despite this, they achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science. In addition, most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently. The contradictory views of the study suggest that the number and length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not.

- Finland's fewer and shorter school days is interesting because :

A) students are usually given less than half an hour of homework per night.

B) students attend school for fewer and shorter days than 85% of other developed nations.

C) students achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science. In addition, most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently.

D) the number and length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not.

- The underlined word "contradictory" means :

A) two ideas are completely similar

B) two ideas are slightly different

C) two ideas are completely different

D) two ideas are slightly similar.

4. 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.

- The main purpose of space schools is :

A) receiving funding as well as support from private businesses.

B) encouraging young people to undertake a less conventional form of secondary education.

C) specialising in one specific area.

D) understanding that the same broad range of skills and qualifications should be made available to all young people.

5. 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.

- The phrase which means "**a course designed to meet the specific needs of the students**" is :

A) space industry

B) small - class tutorials

C) tailor- made

D) fourteen –to eighteen – year- olds

6. 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.'

- One of the following options is not true according to the text :

- A) Prominent scientists and engineers are involved in as guest lecturers.
- B) Students will be well-placed to take any number of different career paths when they leave school.
- C) excellent grades lead to a variety of career opportunities.'
- D) Space schools graduate astronauts

7. Two summers ago, I spent five months studying Arabic at the German-Jordanian University near Madaba. As my father is originally from Jordan, I grew up 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.

- When the opportunity came up for Anita to spend a year in Jordan studying Arabic, she :

- A) hesitated
- B) disagreed
- C) refused
- D) didn't hesitate

8. 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.

- One of the following options about Anita is true :

- A) she doesn't have relatives in Jordan .
- B) living with a family didn't help to improve her Arabic language skills
- C) She is used to informal Arabic .
- D) she is used to formal Arabic.

- The underlined body idiom means :

- A) put a lot of effort into something .
- B) lost confidence in something at the last minute.
- C) remained cheerful in difficult situation.
- D) decided how to deal with a situation.

9. 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.

- **The underlined word " it " refers to :**

- A) students' attitude of studying
 B) university education
 C) country's prosperity
 D) students' behavior

10. 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.

- **Several factors made Anita considered studying in Jordan as one of the best decisions in her life like :**

- A) delicious food and making new friends
 B) friendly hospitable people and making new friends
 C) beautiful places and improving her language skills
 D) delicious food, beautiful places and friendly, hospitable people.

11. 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.

- **One of the following option about higher education in England is false :**

- A) The number of school leavers who go to university in England has greatly increased in the past 30 years.
 B) It's cheaper to go to university than it used to be.
 C) University students don't have to pay before they study.
 D) Students pay the money back slowly out of future earnings.

- The word in the text that has the same meaning as ' costs or charges ' is :

- A) fees
 B) debts
 C) financial
 D) earnings

Sentence	Answer	Sentence	Answer
1	A / B	8	C / A
2	B / B / A	9	B
3	C / C	10	D
4	B	11	B
5	C		
6	D		
7	D		

VOCABULARY :

For items (21- 39),choose the correct option form from (A, B ,C or D) to complete each of the following sentences.

1. If you do a degree in Medicine or Law, you will find that your job ----- are better than if you do a more general degree.
A) tuition B) pioneering C) prospects D) lifelong
2. Language ----- is becoming important for anyone who wants to travel or work abroad for a large global company or organisation.
A) proficiency B) tailor –made C) colloquial D) optional
3. Studying is a ----- activity – you’re never too old to start!
A) compulsory B) tutorial C) contradictory D) lifelong
4. A ----- country is a country that’s economically and socially advanced.
A) developed nation B) contradictory C) tutorial D) linguistics
5. Maths is a subject that you have to do because it is -----.
A) compulsory B) optional C) academic D) tailor – made
6. You don’t have to stay after school for the chess club – it’s ----- .
A) compulsory B) tuition C) optional D) pioneering
7. Do you have music ----- at the weekend?
A) tuition B) debts C) minority D) motive
8. Those statements are on different sides of the argument so they are -----.
A) fluently B) tutorial C) contradictory D) financial
9. You should study ----- if you’re interested in learning about the legal system.
A) Physics B) History C) Fine Arts D) Law
10. Studying ----- let me focus on my love of language in an analytical way.
A) Physics B) History C) Linguistics D) Maths
11. Maths has always been my strongest subject, and I feel that by studying-----.
I can use my strengths to solve practical problems.
A) Physics B) Astrophysics C) Fine Arts D) Maths
12. ----- is a subject that I’ve always been interested in. Learning about ancient and modern civilisations is fascinating.
A) Banking and Finance B) History C) Geography D) Translation
13. Economics and the global market have always interested me, but I wanted to study a subject with a clear career path, so I chose -----
A) Maths B) History C) Banking and Finance D) Biology
14. I’m too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I’ll----- at the last minute.
A) get cold feet B) keep my chin up
C) put my back into it D) have a head for figures
15. If you’ve got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to ----- .
A) play it by ear B) keep your chin up
C) put your back into it D) get it off your chest
16. I don’t think I’d be a very good accountant. I don’t really ----- .
A) get cold feet B) play it by ear
C) put my back into it D) have a head for figures

GRAMMAR / PART TWO :

For items (52- 56),choose the correct sentence from (A, B ,C and D) which has A similar meaning to the one above :

1. Online distance learning is less practical than face to face learning .

This means :

- A) Online distance learning is more practical than face to face learning.
- B) Face to face learning is less practical than online distance learning.
- C) Online distance learning is as practical as face to face learning.
- D) Online distance learning isn't as practical as face to face learning.

2. Neither Yara nor Yaz is as hardworking as Farah.

This means :

- A) Yara and Yaz are more hardworking than Farah.
- B) Yara and Yaz are less hardworking than Farah.
- C) Farah is less hardworking than Yara and Yaz.
- D) Farah isn't as hardworking as Yara and Yaz.

3. French and English are less difficult than Chinese .

This means :

- A) Chinese is as difficult as French and English .
- B) Neither French nor English is as difficult as Chinese.
- C) French and English are more difficult than Chinese.
- D) French and English are as difficult as Chinese.

4. A living dog is better than a dead lion.

This means :

- A) A dead lion is as good as a living lion .
- B) A living dog is worse than a dead lion.
- C) A dead lion is worse than a living dog .
- D) A dead lion is as bad as a living dog .

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

This means :

- A) There are less people in our class as in yours.
- B) There are fewer people in our class than in yours.
- C) There are as many people in our class as in yours.
- D) There are fewer people in your class than in mine

Answers	1	2	3	4	5
	A	D	B	C	B

WRITING :

For items (57- 60), choose the correct item form of those given to complete each of the following sentences.

1. Studying/ you're / activity- / a lifelong / never / is / too / old / start ! / to

- The sentence that has the correct order of phrases and words above is :

A) Studying is a start activity – you're lifelong to l too old never!

B) Studying to start! is a lifelong you're never too old activity –

C) Studying is a lifelong activity – you're never too old to start!

D) You're never studying is a lifelong activity –too old to start!

2. Studio schools are ----- schools which receive funding as ----- as support from private businesses.

A) bioneering / better

B) pioneering / well

C) piuneering / well

D) pioneering / better

3. Do you have music ----- at the weekend-----

A) tuision / .

B) tuition / ?

C) tuesion/ ?

D) tuition / .

4. We are faced with two apparently ----- statements.

A) contradictory

B) cantradictory

C) contradutory

D) contradictory

Answers	
1	C
2	D
3	D
4	D

THE END

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN –MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION 2021
GENERAL ENGLISH

السابعة / ضع دائرة

UNIT SEVEN

DATE: / / 2021

TIME: 2HOURS

READING :

For items (1- 18), read the following texts carefully and then choose the correct option from (A, B ,C or D) to complete the sentences below each text .

1. It's never too late to start revising! The first thing I would do is to draw up a revision timetable. Look at all the subjects you have to do, and work out when you are going to work on each one. It's a good idea to change the order of the subjects in your timetable for each day. Try doing a little English, followed by some Maths, then Biology, and so on. This way, by changing the focus of your revision, you keep your mind fresh.

- **The benefit is changing the order of the subjects in your timetable is :**

- A) working out when you are going to work on each subject.
- B) doing a little English, followed by some Maths, then Biology, and so on.
- C) keeping your mind fresh .
- D) looking at all the subjects you have to do

2. The earlier you start in the morning, the more beneficial your revision will be, because that's when you feel most awake and your memory is at its best. I'd also recommend studying for 30-minute periods, and then taking a break. It's been proved that concentration starts to decrease after half an hour, so frequent breaks will help the brain to recover and concentration to return.

By a break, I mean any change of activity from studying. It could be something as simple as just getting up from your desk and listening to some music, or walking around for ten minutes.

- **Studying in the early morning makes your revision beneficial because :**

- A) you study for 30- minutes periods.
- B) you can take frequent breaks .
- C) concentration starts to decrease after half an hour .
- D) that's when you feel most awake and your memory is at its best .

3. Physical activity is very important, of course, especially when you are studying. Exercise will make a huge difference to the way you feel. The physical activity will increase your heart rate and, in turn, **that** will increase your blood circulation. It also sends more oxygen to the brain, which makes you revise more efficiently! Nutrition is very important. You should try to eat as much fresh fruit and vegetables as you can. It's essential not to become dehydrated, so drink lots of water.

- The underlined word **that** refers to :

- A) physical activity B) blood circulation C) oxygen D) heart rate

- The underlined collocation " **make a difference**" means :

- A) keep fit B) write a schedule C) change something D) relax

Answers	1	2	3
	C	D	A / C

4. Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways. Learning new vocabulary and grammar rules provides the brain with beneficial 'exercise', which improves memory. As well as exercising the brain, it is thought that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges.

These include recognising different language systems and ways to communicate within these systems. These skills improve your chances of success in other problem-solving tasks as well. It is said that students who study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests in maths, reading and vocabulary than students who have only mastered their mother tongue.

- learning a new language presents the brain with unique challenges like :

- A) doing better in general tests .
- B) improving your chances of success in other problem solving tasks
- C) recognising different language systems and ways to communicate within these systems.
- D) learning new vocabulary and grammar rules

5. According to a study carried out by Pennsylvania State University, USA, multilingual people are able to switch between two systems of speech, writing, and structure quite easily. It has been proved that they are also able to switch easily between completely different tasks. One experiment required participants to operate a driving simulator while carrying out separate tasks at the same time. The experiment showed that multilingual participants were less distracted by the other tasks and therefore made fewer driving errors.

- The underlined word multilingual means :

- A) speaking, reading or writing in only one language.
- B) speaking, reading or writing in two languages.
- C) speaking, reading or writing in more than two languages.
- D) speaking, reading or writing in more than one language.

- One of the following options about multilingual people is not true :

- A) multilingual people are able to switch between two systems of speech easily .
- B) multilingual people are able to switch easily between completely different tasks.
- C) multilingual people have more concentration
- D) multilingual people have more distraction .

6. It is believed that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills. When you speak a foreign language, you are constantly weighing up subtle differences in meaning of a word or the way that an utterance is made. This process is then transferred subconsciously to other situations in which judgment is called for, and decisions have to be made.

- The word in the text above which means " something that is said " is :

- A) subtle B) judgment C) utterance D) constantly

Answers	4	5	6
	C	C / D	C

7. Finally, learning a foreign language can also improve your ability to use your mother-tongue more effectively. As you become more aware of the way that a language works, you begin to apply **it** to the language that you use every day. The skills you obtain from learning a foreign language, therefore, can make you a better speaker and writer in your own language.

- **The underlined word " it " refers to :**

- A) mother tongue
B) foreign language
C) the way that a language works
D) own language

8. 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.

- **Jordan has a high standard of education because :**

- A) Pre-school and kindergarten education is optional.
B) all schools are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education.
C) students enter university, either for academic or vocational courses.
D) the government considers education as an essential requirement.

- The ten years of basic education in Jordan are :

- A) non-paid and obligatory
B) paid and elective
C) non-paid and elective
D) paid and obligatory

9. Students can attend one of ten public universities, or one of nineteen private universities. 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 two main classifications of university studying are :**

- A) the public and private universities
B) the first degree and Master's
C) the undergraduates and postgraduates studying
D) the Master's and PhD

10. 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.

- **The common factor among the three universities with the most undergraduates is :**

- A) they are all public universities.
B) they are all private universities .
C) they are all located in Amman
D) they are all located in Irbid

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

- **The word in the text which means " to officially arrange to join a school, university or course" is :**

- A) option
B) enrol
c) online
D) available

VOCABULARY :

For items (15- 33),choose the correct option form from (A, B ,C or D) to complete each of the following sentences.

15. I used to eat too much junk food, but now I have a much healthier -----.
A) tuition B) diet C) dehydration D) concentration
16. It's ----- to take regular breaks when revising.
A) obligatory B) beneficial C) vocational D) multilingual
16. It's important to drink a lot of water in order to avoid ----- .
A) concentration B) circulation C) dehydration D) nutrition
16. Don't sit still for too long – move around frequently to increase your -----.
A) tuition B) multitask C) circulation D) diet
17. Zainab listens to music while she's working. It helps her -----.
A) circulation B) nutrition C) concentration D) utterance
18. Adnan never forgets anything! He's got an amazing ----- .
A) memory B) mother tongue C) diet D) simulator
19. If you want to lose weight, you should do ----- every day.
A) make a start B) take a break C) do a subject D) do exercise
20. The deadline is tomorrow, and you haven't done anything yet! You really must----- .
A) make a start B) draw up a timetable C) do a subject D) take a break
21. If you send money to charity, you will ----- to a lot of lives.
A) make a difference B) do exercise C) do a subject D) make a start
22. You look tired. Why don't you -----?
A) take a break B) do exercise C) do a subject D) make a start
23. I need to organise my time better. I think I'll ----- .
A) make a difference B) do exercise C) do a subject D) draw up a timetable
24. After Nasser completes his first degree, he's hoping to do a ----- degree.
A) postgraduate B) undergraduate C) academic D) vocational
25. Mariam is an excellent student. She gets top marks in ----- subjects like History, Arabic and Maths.
A) postgraduate B) tuition C) academic D) vocational
26. My brother has just left school. Now he's a university ----- .
A) postgraduate B) undergraduate C) multilingual D) vocational
27. My cousin is an electrician. Instead of going to university, he did a ----- course at a local training college.
A) simulator B) career advisor C) academic D) vocational
28. After doing an ----- degree, a number of students decide to continue their studies and do a Master's degree or a PhD.
A) postgraduate B) undergraduate C) multilingual D) vocational
29. Keen university students who are doing their first degree can go on to study -----degrees.
A) simulator B) undergraduate C) academic D) postgraduate
30. Exercise will -----to the way you feel.
A) take break B) make difference C) do subject D) make start

31. Students who wish to complete their university studies while working at the same time, can enrol onto ----- learning programmes.

- A) vocational B) academic C) multitask D) online distance

32. It is said that the best way to acquire a language is to ----- yourself in it.

- A) enrol B) draw up C) immerse D) look at

33. The deadline is tomorrow, and you haven't done! You really must **make a start** .

The underlined collocation **make a start** means :

- A) relax B) study C) begin D) write a schedule

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
B	B	C	A	D	A	A	A	D	B	C	B	D	B	D	B	D	C	C

GRAMMAR / PART ONE :

For items (34- 44),choose the correct option from (A, B ,C or D) to complete each of the following sentences.

34. Could you tell me----- this book costs, please?

- A) where B) when C) how much D) how many

35. Do you know -----I've passed my exam or not?

- A) whether B) when C) how D) who

36. Do you mind telling me----- the library is?

- A) when B) where C) who D) which

37. Could you explain----- I can solve this Maths problem?

- A) which B) how C) how much D) who

38. Could you possibly tell me -----the Arabic teacher is?

- A) who B) how C) when D) how many

39. Do you know----- we'll know our results?

- A) when B) which C) how long D) who

40. Do you mind explaining -----the sky sometimes looks red?

- A) where B) why C) what D) who

41. Do you mind ----- the door ?

- A) open B) opens C) opened D) opening

42. It is ----- that the brain is like a computer.

- A) think B) thinks C) thought D) thinking

43. Solving puzzles is believed ----- the brain active.

- A) keeps B) keep C) to keep D) kept

44. Speaking a foreign languages----- to improve the functionality of your brain.

- A) are claimed B) is claimed C) were claimed D) have been claimed

34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
C	A	B	B	A	A	B	D	C	C	B

GRAMMAR / PART TWO :

For items (45 - 52),choose the correct sentence from (A, B ,C and D) which has A similar meaning to the one above :

45. How much does the cotton shirt cost ?

- **The correct indirect question of the one above is :**

- A) Could you tell me how much the cotton shirt cost?
- B) Could you tell me how much the cotton shirt costs?
- C) Could you tell me how much does the cotton shirt costs ?
- D) Could you tell me how much cost the cotton shirt ?

46. Did your friend come to the party yesterday ?

- **The correct indirect question of the one above is :**

- A) Do you know if your friend came to the party yesterday ?
- B) Do you know your friend has come to the party yesterday ?
- C) Do you know if your friend come to the party yesterday ?
- D) Do you know if your friend comes to the party yesterday ?

47. Is there a post box here?

- **The correct indirect question of the one above is :**

- A) Do you mind telling me if is there a post box here ?
- B) Do you mind telling me if there is a post box here ?
- C) Do you mind telling me if there a post box is here ?
- D) Do you mind telling me if a post box there is here ?

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

- **The correct impersonal passive to the sentence above is :**

- A) It has been proved that exercise is good for concentration.
- B) It has proved that exercise is good for concentration.
- C) It have been proved that exercise is good for concentration.
- D) It have proved that exercise is good for concentration.

49. People thought that the earth was flat.

- **The correct impersonal passive to the sentence above is :**

- A) The earth is thought to be flat.
- B) The earth was thought to be flat.
- C) The earth was thought to have been flat.
- D) The earth is thought to have been flat.

50. **Eating almonds is believed to reduce the risk of heart diseases.**

- A) People believe that eating almonds reduces the risk of heart diseases.
- B) People believe that eating almonds reduced the risk of heart diseases.
- C) People believe that eating almonds to reduces the risk of heart diseases.
- D) People believe that eating almonds reduced the risk of heart diseases.

51. **It's been proved that concentration starts to decrease after half an hour.**

- A) Scientists has proved that concentration starts to decrease after half an hour.
- B) Scientists have proved that concentration starts to decrease after half an hour.
- C) Scientists has been proved that concentration starts to decrease after half an hour.
- D) Scientists proved that concentration starts to decrease after half an hour.

45	46	47	48	49	50	51
B	A	B	A	A	A	B

WRITING :

For items (52- 55), choose the correct item form of those given to complete each of the following sentences.

52. should / much / I / do / could / you /revision / me / tell / how / ?

- A) Could you should tell me how much revision I do ?
- B) How much revision could you tell me how should do I ?
- C) Could you tell me how much revision I should do ?
- D) Could you tell how much revision me do should I ?

53. It is-----that the best way to acquire a language is to ----- yourself in it

- A) say / emmirse B) says / immerse C) said / immerse D) said / immirse

54. After Nasser completes his first degree----- he's hoping to do a----- degree.

- A) . / bostgradute B) , / postgraduate C) ? / postgraduate D) , / postgradjuate

55. -----is very important-----You should try to eat as much fresh fruit and vegetables as you can.

- A) nutretion / . B) nutrition/? C) Nutrition / . D) Nutrision / ,

52	53	54	55
C	C	B	C

THE END

=====

READING :

For items (1- 17), read the following texts carefully and then choose the correct option from (A, B ,C or D) to complete the sentences below each text .

1.Today, we talk to Mr Ghanem, a businessman based in Amman who often visits China. We asked him when he first started doing business with China. ‘I’ve been doing business with China for many years. My first trip there was in 2004 CE, and **it** was not very successful.’ Why was it not successful?

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

- The underlined word " it " refers to :

- A) China B) a small computer company C) Amman D) first trip

- Mr Ghanem's first trip to china was not successful because :

- A) he has been doing business with China for many years . B) he made it in 2004 CE.
C) the company had realised that the Chinese respect age and experience more than youth!
D) he worked for a small computer company in Amman and went to China when he was young.

2. Did you make any mistakes on that visit?

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

-The sentence which shows Mr Ghanem's regret that he didn't research Chinese culture before visiting China is :

- A) In order to be successful in China, you need to earn their respect.
B) Chinese business people will always ask about a company’s successes in the past.
C) We did not do any business deals on that first trip.’
D) I wish I had researched Chinese culture before I visited the country.

3. When did you learn how to be successful in China?

‘I joined a larger company and they sent me on a cultural awareness course. On my next visit to China, it felt as if I hadn’t known anything on my first visit!’ What advice can you give to people wanting to do business in China? ‘Before I visit a company, I send recommendations from previous clients. I also send my business card with my job position and qualifications translated into Chinese.’

- Mr Ghanem's next trip to China was successful because due to :

- A) sending recommendations from previous clients .
B) sending business card , business position and qualifications translated into Chinese.
C) joining a larger company and attending a cultural awareness course.
D) giving advice to people wanting to do business in China.

4. Can you tell us about your last meeting in China?

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

- **The sentence which shows arriving the meeting on time shows admiration is :**

- A) I never told a joke, as this may not be translated correctly or could cause offence.’
- B) During the meeting, I made sure that my voice and body language were calm and controlled.
- C) Then, when I met the company director, I shook hands with him gently.
- D) You must not arrive late, as this shows disrespect.

5. Was it a successful meeting?

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

- **The underlined word " negotiating " means :**

- A) arranging an agreement in business.
- B) moving someone’s hand up and down .
- C) saying something to make people laugh.
- D) discussing something to reach an agreement.

6. In this report, we will look at the countries that Jordan trades with and what goods it exports and imports. First, let’s look at exports. Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the extraction industry for these minerals is one of the largest in the world. Not surprisingly, two of Jordan’s largest exports are chemicals and fertilisers. Pharmaceuticals and other industries represent 30% of Jordan’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and 75% of Jordan’s pharmaceuticals are exported. However, the majority (65%) of the economy is dominated by services, mostly travel and tourism. Most of Jordan’s exports go to Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia.

- **Many of Jordan’s fertilisers are made from :**

- A) potash and pharmaceuticals .
- B) chemicals and phosphate
- C) chemicals and pharmaceuticals
- D) potash and phosphate

- **The countries that import most of Jordan's goods are :**

- A) Iraq and the USA.
- B) India and Saudi Arabia.
- C) Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia.
- D) Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

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

- **The country which provided Jordan with nearly a quarter of its imports in 2013CE was:**

- A) China
- B) Saudi Arabia
- C) the USA
- D) India

- **Jordan has to import a lot of -----for its energy needs.**

- A) medicine
- B) cars
- C) oil and gas
- D) wheat

- Nearly 18% of Jordan's imports came from :

- A) China B) Saudi Arabia C) the USA D) the EU

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

- Jordan signed two trade agreements with ----- .

- A) the USA, Canada and Malaysia. B) the EU, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia
C) the USA Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia D) the EU , the USA, Canada and Malaysia.

9. 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 ... Do your research.

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

- Knowing everything about similar products on the market refers to :

- A) target market B) competition C) age group D) package holiday

- The expression in the text that has the same meaning as " a presentation made by someone who is trying to sell a product" is :

- A) target market B) department store C) age group D) sales pitch

-The underlined word " they" refers to :

- A) products B) people C) others D) sales pitch

10. Prepare and practice .

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.

-The sentence which shows the benefit of having a list of main points of the presentation is

- A) Plan your presentation carefully, not just what you will say, but how you will say it.
B) Will you read it word by word, use notes or memorise it?

- C) Then practise it, if possible in front of colleagues. Make changes and practise it again.
 D) 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!).

11. Be professional.

Keep your presentation short and simple. Start with some friendly comments. For example, thank your hosts for allowing you to speak to them, and compliment their company. Remember to speak slowly and clearly. It is important to appear confident (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!

- One of the following options about the text above is not true :

- A) Invite questions when you have finished speaking.
 B) Don't keep your head down when you're speaking.
 C) Pretend if you don't know the answer of a question.
 D) Start with some friendly comments.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	-----
D/D	D	C	D	D	D/C	B/C/D	B	B/D/B	D	C	

VOCABULARY :

** For items (18- 36),choose the correct option form from (A, B ,C or D) to complete each of the following sentences.

18. Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to ----- a mistake
 A) ask B) cause C) make D) earn
19. If you are polite, you won't-----or upset anybody.
 A) ask a question B) cause offence C) make a small talk D) earn respect
20. Before the serious discussion starts, we always-----; it's often about the weather!
 A) ask a question B) cause offence C) make a small talk D) earn respect
21. Nasser has applied to----- the -----where his father works .
 A) shake / hands B) make / mistake C) join / company D) earn / respect
22. In business, when you meet someone for the first time, it's polite to-----
 A) shake hands B) make a mistake C) join a company D) earn respect
23. After the talk, there will be a chance for you to -----about anything you miss .
 A) ask a question B) cause offence C) make a small talk D) earn respect
24. By working hard , you will -----the -----of your boss.
 A) shake / hands B) make / mistake C) join / company D) earn / respect
25. When you talk about business and try to do a deal, you -----
 A) compromise B) track record C) conflict D) negotiate
26. When you are ready for something, you are ----- for it.
 A) patient B) track record C) prepared D) compromise

27. When you can prove that you have experience, you have a -----
 A) conflict B) track record C) negotiate D) patient
28. When two sides disagree and argue, there is -----
 A) compromise B) track record C) conflict D) prepared
29. When each side changes their position to agree, they have managed to-----
 A) compromise B) track record C) conflict D) negotiate
30. When you stay calm and take your time, you are being -----
 A) patient B) track record C) prepared D) compromise
31. Ahmed's -----indicates that he has the needed experience for the job.
 A) patient B) track record C) prepared D) compromise
32. The customer wanted to -----about the high cost of shipping.
 A) cause B) qualify C) shake D) negotiate
33. The Gulf countries contain most of the world's oil -----
 A) reserves B) pharmaceuticals C) imports D) fertilisers
34. Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the -----industry for these minerals is one of the largest in the world
 A) department store B) extraction C) age group D) machinery
35. Jordan has more free trade -----than any other Arab country, and it trades freely with many countries.
 A) knitwear B) track record C) target market D) agreements
36. Don't come away from a -----wishing you had been better prepared.
 A) age group B) sales pitch C) conflict D) machinery

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
C	B	C	C	A	A	D	C	C	B	C	A	A	B	D	A	B	D	B	

GRAMMAR / PART ONE :

**** For items (37- 69),choose the correct option from (A, B ,C or D) to complete each of the following sentences.**

37. Ali did not pass his exams. If only he -----harder last year.
 A) studied B) has studied C) had studied D) hasn't studied
38. Zaid did not know about Chinese culture when he went on a business trip to China. He wishes he-----a cultural awareness course.
 A) did B) has done C) had done D) didn't do
39. It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday. If only it-----cooler.
 A) was B) is C) has been D) had been
40. I feel ill. I wish I -----so many sweets!
 A) had eaten B) hadn't eaten C) have eaten D) haven't eaten
41. Ziad is not very good at basketball. He wishes he-----taller.
 A) was B) is C) were D) wasn't
42. I can't do this exercise. I wish I-----It.
 A) understand B) understood C) understanding D) had understood
43. Mr Haddad does not understand the Chinese businessman. If only he-----Chinese.
 A) speak B) spoke C)had spoken D) speaks

44. Jordan needs to import a lot of oil. If only it-----larger oil reserves.
A) has B) had C) had had D) have
- 45 . I couldn't understand anything. If only I ----- Chinese!
A) have studied B) studied C) had studied D) study
46. Ibrahim was right and I was wrong. I wish I ----- listened to him.
A) have B) had C) hadn't D) haven't
47. I am very hungry! I wish I----- eaten before I went to the conference.
A) have B) had C) hadn't D) haven't
48. I regret the deal now. I wish we ----- done it.
A) have B) had C) hadn't D) haven't
49. Sultan forgot to do his Science homework. If only he-----to do it.
A) hasn't forgotten B) had forgotten C) hadn't forgotten D) haven't forgotten
50. I regret going to bed late last night. I wish I-----earlier.
A) didn't go B) had gone C) hadn't gone D) haven't gone
51. Nahla could not find her way round the city very easily. If only she-----a map.
A) didn't find B) had found C) hadn't found D) hasn't found
52. Oh no! I've forgotten my library book. I left it at home. I wish I-----it .
A) hasn't forgotten B) had forgotten C) hadn't forgotten D) haven't forgotten
53. Our team didn't play very well yesterday. If only they-----better.
A) had played B) have played C) played D) haven't played
54. Our flat is very small. If only we -----in a big house.
A) live B) had lived C) lived D) have lived
55. Jaber isn't old enough to drive a car. He wishes he -----older
A) was B) were C) is D) wasn't
56. My brother and I never want to watch the same TV programme. I wish we-----
the same things .
A) like B) liked C) have liked D) haven't liked
57. I'm looking at a beautiful view, and I'd love to take a photo. If only I ----- a camera.
A) have B) have had C) had D) has
58. My cousins don't live near here. I wish they -----so far away .
A) are B) weren't C) aren't D) were
59. I want to go out this afternoon, but I don't feel well. If only I -----a headache.
A) didn't have B) had had C) don't have D) haven't had
60. I ate too much and now I have stomachache . I wish I -----so much
A) hadn't eaten B) had eaten C) has eaten D) have eaten
61. We were late . If only we -----the earlier bus .
A) had caught B) have caught C) hadn't caught D) has caught
62. I am very hungry ! If only I -----eaten before I went to the conference.
A) had B) has C) hadn't D) hasn't
63. My father doesn't drink much water . He wishes he -----much water.
A) drunk B) drinks C) drank D) have drunk
64. I lifted a heavy table on my own . I wish I -----to lift it
A) try B) tried C) have tried D) hadn't tried

65. I didn't bring a coat, and now I'm cold. If only I -----a coat.
 A) bring B) had brought C) have brought D) haven't brought
66. We didn't get up earlier, and now we're late . If only we -----earlier.
 A) had got up B) hadn't got up C) have got up D) haven't got up
67. I feel ill because I ate so many sweets. I wish I -----so many sweets.
 A) had eaten B) hadn't eaten C) ate D) have eaten
68. Fadi has lost his wallet. He should be more careful.
 Fadi wishes he -----more careful.
 A) has been B) had been C) were D) was
69. Huda was too busy yesterday. She wasn't able to come.
 Huda wishes she -----able to come
 A) has been B) had been C) were D) was

37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
C	C	D	B	A/C	B	B	B	C	B	B	C	C	B	B	C
53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
A	C	B	B	C	B	A	A	A	A	C	D	B	A	B	B
69	B														

GRAMMAR / PART TWO :

**** For items (70- 74),choose the correct sentence from (A, B ,C and D) which has A similar meaning to the one above :**

70. I regret speaking aloud in my class.

- The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is :

- A) If only I had spoken a loud in my class. B) If only I hadn't spoken a loud in my class.
 C) If only I have spoken a loud in my class. D) If only I spoke a loud in my class.

71. I wish I had done more revision.

- The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is :

- A) If only I hadn't done more revision. B) If only I had done more revision.
 C) I wish I had done more revision. D) I wish I hadn't done more revision.

72. I wish we had got up earlier .

This means

- A) We didn't get up earlier and now we are not late
 B) We don't get up earlier and now we were late
 C) We didn't get up earlier and now we are late
 D) We don't get up earlier and now we are not late

73. I wish I hadn't dropped my watch.

This means

- A) I've broken my watch because I didn't drop it.
 B) I've broken my watch because I dropped it.
 C) I've broken my watch because I drop it.
 D) I've broken my watch because I don't drop it.

74. Sara made a terrible accident . She should have driven the car carefully.

- **The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is :**

A) Sara wishes she hadn't driven the car carefully .

B) Sara wishes she hasn't driven the car carefully .

C) Sara wishes she had driven the car carefully .

D) Sara wishes she drove the car carefully .

WRITING :

**** For items (75- 78), choose the correct item form of those given to complete each of the following sentences.**

75. When I began -----I started with the important issues-----

A) negotiating / ? B) negotiating / . C) negotiating / : D) negotiating / ,

76. Unlike some other countries in the Middle East, Jordan does not have large oil or gas -----.

A) riserves B) resirves C) reserves D) risirves

77. Two of Jordan`s largest exports -----chemicals and -----

A) is / fertalisers B) are / fertilisers C) was / furtalisers D) are / furtalisers

78. However----- because I worked for a new company, I could not talk about its -----

A) : / truck record B) ! / trick record C) , / track record D) ? / track ricord

70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
B	C	C	C	C	B	C	B	C

THE END