

الحقبة الوزارية المنهاج الوحدة الرابعة

Success Stories

تحتوي الحقبة الرابعة على كل ما يشمل الوحدة
- اسئلة وزارية لقاعدة الوحدة
- مفردات- ضع دائرة
- قطع الوحدة – بشكل الخرائط الذهنية
بث الوحدة الرابعة – مجموعة فيس بوك
اللغة الانجليزية توجيهي مع الأستاذ حسين الصفدي
رابط المجموعة :

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تبدأ البثوث كالتالي
الوحدة الرابعة : الثلاثاء 21 \ 6 \ 2022
الساعة : 10 ليلا

اعداد المعلم حسين أحمد الصفدي – 0775289409

1	arithmetic	concerned	مرتبط	with	ب	numerical	الرقمية	/	numbers	الحساب
2	algebra	letters	الأحرف	and	و	symbols	الرموز	represent	تعبّر	عن
3	geometry	concerned	مرتبط	with	ب	the	الهندسة	properties	الاحتمالات	
4	mathematician	a	الشخص	who	الذي	studies	يدرس	Mathematics	عالم	رياضيات
5	philosopher	someone	الشخص	who	الذي	studies	يدرس	philosophy	فيلسوف	الفلسفة
6	physician	someone	شخص	qualified	مؤهل	to	practise	للممارسة	medicine	الطب
7	polymath	has	لديه	knowledge	المعرفة	/	expert	خبير	موسوعة	
8	founder	someone	الشخص	who	الذي	starts	يبدأ	something	new	ما شيء
9	scales	instrument	أداة	/	جهاز	to	measure	لقياس	weight	الوزن
10	laboratory	room	غرفة	for		scientific	العلمية	experiments	مختبر	التجارب
11	talent	special	خاصة	ability	قدرة	موهوب				
12	musical	harmony	a	pleasant	جميل	sound	صوت	in	في	music
13	composition	a	قطعة	of	موسيقية	music	that	التي	written	مقطوعة
14	revolutionised	to	completely	كامل	بشكل	change	يغير	the	way	أحدث
15	inheritance	after	بعد	they	die	موتهم	/	legacy	ميراث	after
16	ground-breaking	new	جديد	/	innovative	مبتكر	/	مبتكر	مذهل	

Jabir ibn Hayyan : (born 722 CE, died 815 CE)

The Arab world has **many**¹ famous chemists in **its**² history, but the person **who**³ is known as the founder of chemistry is probably Jabir ibn Hayyan. **He**⁴ is most well known for the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid. **He**⁵ also built a set of scales **which**⁶ changed the way in **which**⁷ chemists weighed items in a laboratory: **his**⁸ scales could weigh items over 6,000 times smaller than a kilogram.

Ali ibn Nafi ' (Ziryab): (born 789 CE, died 857 CE)

Ali ibn Nafi ' is also known as 'Ziryab' (or 'Blackbird', because of **his**⁹ beautiful voice). **He**¹⁰ was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad, and **it**¹¹ was **his**¹² talent for music that led **him**¹³ to Cordoba in the ninth century CE. **He**¹⁴ was the guest of the Umayyad ruler there. **He**¹⁵ is the person **who**¹⁶ established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, teaching musical harmony and composition. **He**¹⁶ revolutionised musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe.

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

Fatima al-Fihri was the daughter of a wealthy businessman. **She**¹⁷ used **her**¹⁸ father's inheritance to build a learning centre in Fez, Morocco. **This**¹⁹ learning centre became Morocco's top university, and **it**²⁰ is **where**²¹ **many**²² students from all

over the world come to study. Moreover, **it**²³ was Fatima's sister, Mariam, **who**²⁴ supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque, **which**²⁵ was not far from the learning centre.

Al-Kindi (born around : 801 CE, died 873 CE)

Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer – a true polymath. **He**²⁶ made ground- breaking discoveries in many of **these**²⁷ fields, but **it**²⁸ is probably **his**²⁹ work in arithmetic and geometry that has made **him**³⁰ most famous.

الضمائر المهمة في النص

many¹ famous chemists **it**¹¹ his talent for music **where**²¹ University / learning centre **its**² The Arab world **his**¹² Ali ibn Nafi ' **many**²² students **who**³ the person **him**¹³ Ali ibn Nafi ' **it**²³ supervising the building **He**⁴ Jabir ibn Hayyan **He**¹⁴ Ali ibn Nafi ' **who**²⁴ Mariam **He**⁵ Jabir ibn Hayyan **He**¹⁵ Ali ibn Nafi ' **which**²⁵ the Andalus Mosque **which**⁶ a set of scales **who**¹⁶ the person **He**²⁶ Al-Kindi **which**⁷ chemists **She**¹⁷ Fatima al-Fihri **these**²⁷ fields **his**⁸ Jabir ibn Hayyan **her**¹⁸ Fatima al-Fihri **it**²⁸ being famous **his**⁹ Ali ibn Nafi ' **This**¹⁹ learning centre **his**²⁹ Al-Kindi **He**¹⁰ Ali ibn Nafi ' **it**²⁰ university / learning centre **him**³⁰ Al-Kindi

1 Megaprojects	a very large مشروع باهض , expensive كبير , project
2 vary	to differ يختلف
3 outweigh	to be more important شيء يفوق اكثر اهمية than من something
4 zero-waste	Producing no waste لا نفايات / reused استخدامها
5 sustainability	able to continue الاستمرار forever للأبد على قادر
6 artificially-created	not real حقيقي / not natural طبيعية things اشياء
7 grid	a system of wires ك الاسلاك شبكة من
8 desalination	removing salt إزالة الملح from من sea البحر water المياه
9 criticise	to judge يحكم / to evaluate يقيم / analyse ينتقد
10 carbon-neutral	not affecting لا يؤثر على the amount الكمية of carbon محايد من

Megaprojects are extremely large investment projects, **which**¹ are designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities. Although megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost, **they**² are all, by definition, expensive, public projects that attract a high level of interest and media coverage. Projects range from motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges, etc. to entire city complexes.

The concept of a megaproject is always based on the benefits **it**³ brings to a community. However, **many**⁴ megaprojects have been criticised because of **their**⁵ negative effects on a community or the environment. **This**⁶ essay will look at **these**⁷ issues with regard to Masdar City, a megaproject in Abu Dhabi.

Masdar City, **which**⁸ began **its**⁹ 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**¹⁰ is completed in 2025 CE, **it**¹¹ 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**¹² is built on an advanced energy grid **which**¹³ monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex. Furthermore, in order to reduce **its**¹⁴ carbon footprint, Masdar City will be a car-free zone, designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly. Electric, driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles, and the city will be connected to other locations by a network of roads and railways.

Energy will be provided by solar power and wind farms, and there are also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant. A desalination plant will be used to provide the city's water, with 80% of water used being recycled. Biological waste will be used as an energy source too, and industrial waste will be recycled.

The current residents of Masdar City are all students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology, a university whose students are fully committed to finding solutions to the world's energy problems. While the project has the support of many global, environmental and conservation organisations, there is some criticism of **it**¹⁵. **It**¹⁶ is felt that, instead of building an artificial sustainable city, sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities.

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

الضمائر المهمة

which¹ projects / megaprojects **its**⁹ Masdar City **they**² megaprojects **it**¹⁰ Masdar City **it**³ megaproject **it**¹¹ Masdar City **many**⁴ megaprojects **It**¹² The city **their**⁵ megaprojects **which**¹³ energy grid **This**⁶ essay **its**¹⁴ The city **these**⁷ issues **it**¹⁵ criticism **which**⁸ Masdar City **It**¹⁶ the project

Questions :

1. There are two reasons for megaprojects. Write them down..
2. There are many examples of megaprojects. Mention three.
3. Megaprojects vary according to many terms. Write two.
4. Why have megaprojects been criticised ?
5. Write down three advantages of Masdar city.
6. Quote the sentence which shows the benefit of the advanced energy grid.

7. The city follows many steps to reduce its carbon footprint. Write down three of these steps.
8. Energy will be provided by many sources. Write down three of these sources.
9. Quote the sentence which shows that Biological waste will be used as an energy source.
10. The project of Masdar city has been criticised for one reason. Write it down.
11. What is the goal of the students at the university ?
12. How will the city be a blue print for the future of urban planning?
13. What examples of megaprojects are provided in the essay?
14. What are the advantages of the creation of Masdar City? What are the disadvantages?

Critical Thinking

15. Do you think that Masdar City is a beneficial project or not? Give your reasons.
16. Do you think that a similar project to Masdar City would be successful in Jordan? What advantages and disadvantages can you think of?

Activity Book (P. 22) A founding father of farming) مؤسس علم الزراعة

1	botany	the study	دراسة	of plants	علم النبات
2	irrigate	supply	يزود	land	الارض with water بالماء يسقي
3	fertile land	agriculturally	زراعيًا	productive	ارض منتجة خصبة
4	legacy	What	ما	someone	الشخص leaves يتركه after الموت / inheritance ميراث

Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer who lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE. He worked in the court of Al-Ma'mun, (1) **who was the king of Toledo**. His great passions were botany, (2) **which is the study of plants**, and agriculture. Although he was a great scholar, he was also a practical man and all of his writing came from his own "handson" experience of working the land.

One of the many things which Ibn Bassal achieved was *A Book of Agriculture*. The book consisted of sixteen chapters which explain how best to grow trees, fruit and vegetables, as well as herbs and sweet-smelling flowers; perhaps the most famous chapter of all was the one (3) **that described how to treat different types of soil**. Ibn Bassal also worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water and digging wells. He designed water pumps and irrigation systems. All of these things were passed on through his writing. The influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous. As farmers down the generations followed his instructions and advice, the land became wonderfully fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population. The irrigation systems (4) **that he and his followers put in place** are still in evidence in Spain. Although his name is not widely known, Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world has been great.

Questions :

1. Write three examples shows that Ibn Bassal was a polymath.
2. From where did he get his knowledge?
3. Many plants mentioned here. Write down three.
4. How did Ibn Bassal irrigate the land ?
5. What did he design?
6. Name two of Ibn Bassal's achievements?
7. How was the influence of Ibn Bassal enormous?
8. Why do you think the area around Toledo had a 'fast-growing population'?

Student Book (P.33 / Ex. 4/5)

متلازمات الصفات

- هذه المتلازمات موجودة في الوحدة الرابعة - مهمة جدا من الممكن ان تأتي في سؤال ضع دائرة او استبدال المتلازمة الخطأ بالصحيحة .
- 1 When people talk about, they can mean either an improvement in the average standard of living, or an increase in the **value of a country's products**
عندما يتحدث الناس عن يقصدوا بذلك تحسن في متوسط مستوى المعيشة او زيادة في قيمة منتجات الدولة
- 2 **Pollution** has some serious, on the environment, such as the death of wildlife and plant life.
التلوث له بعض السلبية على البيئة مثل موت الحياة البرية وحياة النباتات
- 3 We can all work hard to reduce our, by living a more **environmentally-friendly lifestyle**.
يمكننا جميعا العمل بجد من خلال العيش بحياة ونمط حياة صديق للبيئة
- 4 If we take, more often, there will be fewer **cars** on the **roads**, which will result in cleaner air in our cities
اذا اخذنا في كثير من الاحيان سيكون هنالك عدد اقل من السيارات على الطرق مما عنه هواء انظف في مدننا
- 5 **Hospitals** need to dispose of a lot of, and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous
تحتاج المستشفيات للتخلص من الكثير من ويجب ان تدار بعناية لانها يمكن ان تكون خطيرة
- 6 The need for more effective is evident when we consider modern day problems like **traffic**
الحاجة لمزيد من الفعالية يكون واضحا عندما نفكر في مشاكل العصر الحديث مثل الازمة (حركة المرور)

Answers : 1 economic growth 2 negative effects 3 carbon footprint 4 public transport 5 biological waste 6 urban planning

Activity Book (P.20 / Ex. 1 -2 - 3 - 4) Activity Book (P.20 / Ex. 1 -2 - 3 - 4)

Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you.

Philosopher arithmetic polymath chemist geometry mathematician physician

1. My father teaches Maths والدي يعلم He's هو a mathematician.
2. You must not take in medicine without consulting a
انت يجب ان لا تتناول العلاج باستشارة
3. We learn about shapes , lines and angles when we study
نحن نتعلم عن الاشكال , الخطوط و الزوايا عندما ندرس
4. Mr Shahin السيد is a true , working in all kinds of creative and scientific fields.
شاهين حقيقي , يعمل في جميع انواع المجالات / الميادين / الحقول . العلمية والابداعية
5. Ramzi رامي is very good with numbers and calculations . He هو جيد مع الارقام و الحسابات .
always scores high / يحقق / يحرز / عالية علامات in في
6. A is someone who thinks and writes about the meaning of life .
هو شخص الذي يفكر و يكتب عن معنى الحياة

Answers : 1 mathematician 2 physician 3 geometry 4 polymath 5 arithmetic 6 philosopher

2 Match the words with the correct definitions. One definition is not needed. The first one is done .

Word	Definition
1. talent _g_.	a. an expert in many subjects
2. founder ____	b. a room for scientific experiments
3. scales ____	c. the person who starts something new, such as an organisation
4. polymath ____	d. an instrument to measure weight
5. arithmetic ____	e. an engineer
6. laboratory ____	f. the study of numbers
	g. special ability

Answers : 1 g 2 c 3 d 4 a 5 f 6 b

10 Complete the sentences with words from the box. One word is not needed.

benefit farms footprint free friendly neutral pedestrian power
renewable waste

- 1 In hot countries , solar is an important source of energy .
البلدان الحارة في hot , solar الشمسية مصدر مهم source of energy . الطاقة
- 2 'Green' projects are environmentally
الخضراء / النظيفة / المشاريع projects are environmentally البيئية
- 3 Wind are an example of energy.
الرياح Wind تكون an example على energy.
- 4 If a city recycles everything and doesn't throw anything away , it is zero-
إذا a city المدينة recycles تدوير everything كل شيء and و doesn't لا throw ترمي anything اي شيء away بعيدا , it تكون is فاتها zero- ..
- 5 We burn carbon whenever we use oil , coal or gas . This is known as our carbon ..
نحن burn الكربون carbon whenever متى we use النفط oil , coal الفحم or او gas الغاز . This هذه is known يعرف as our الكربون ..
- 6 If we replace as much carbon as we burn , we are carbon-
إذا we replace استبدلنا as much ما carbon الكربون as كلما we burn احرقنا , we نحن are carbon- للكربون ..
- 7 A place where no cars are allowed is a car- zone
المكان where لا cars سيارات are allowed مسموحة is يكون a car- سيارات zone منطقة , zone
- and it is friendly
و it is يكون friendly مناسب .

Answers : 1 power 2 friendly 3 farms / renewable 4 waste 5 footprint 6 neutral 7 free / pedestrian

TEXT A

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

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

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

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

Questions

- 1) Why was the set of scales which was invented by Jabir ibn Hayyan significant?
- 2) Ali ibn Nafi' was a famous musician. Write down two of his achievements in music.
- 3) Quote the sentence which indicates that "Ziryab" is the musician who introduced a musical instrument to the west.
- 4) Why was Fatima's learning center significant?
- 5) Who supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque?
- 6) The text states two subjects that made Al-Kindi most famous. Write them down.
- 7) Quote the sentence which states that Al-Kindi has a vast knowledge in many different areas.
- 8) What does the underlined pronoun (which) refer to?
- 9) Success is being very good at something you care. Suggest three possible ways that may help you succeed at something you care.

Text A الاجابة النموذجية

- 1) Because his scales could weigh items over 6,000 times smaller than a kilogram. 2) He revolutionized musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe. 3) He revolutionized musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe. 4) Because it became Morocco's top university, and it is where many students from all over the world come to study. 5) it was Fatima's sister, Mariam 6) arithmetic and geometry 7) **Al-Kindi** was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer – a true polymath. 8) the Andalus Mosque 9) determination - hardworking - self-confident

Text B

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

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

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

Questions

- 1) Ibn Bassal's achievements were various. Write down two of his achievements.
- 2) Ibn Bassal was a polymath. Write down two examples of his areas of knowledge.
- 3) What are the two great interests of Ibn Bassal?
- 4) What does the underlined pronoun "which" refer to?
- 5) Quote the sentence which contains the title of Ibn Bassal's book.
- 6) Which is the most famous chapter of Ibn Bassal's book?
- 7) Quote the sentence which states the two things that were designed by Ibn Bassal.
- 8) Quote the sentence which states the country where Ibn Bassal set up his irrigation systems.
- 9) How could Ibn Bassal solve the problem of irrigating the land?
- 10) Find a word in the text which means "what someone leaves to the world after his death".

Text B الاجابة النموذجية

- 1) A Book of Agriculture - working out how to irrigate the land
- 2) writing – science
- 3) plants - agriculture
- 4) sixteen chapters
- 5) One of the many things which Ibn Bassal achieved was *A Book of Agriculture*. post
- 6) the one that describes how to treat different types of soil.
- 7) He designed water pumps and irrigation systems.
- 8) The irrigation systems that he and his followers put in place are still in evidence in Spain.
- 9) by finding underground water and digging wells.
- 10) Legacy

Unit Four / مفردات

- 1) We learn about shapes, lines and angels when we study -----.
A) chemist B) arithmetic C) geometry D) philosophy
- 2) A ----- is someone who thinks and writes about the meaning of life.
A) philosopher B) polymath C) physician D) mathematician
- 3) Geometry and ----- are subjects which are studied by mathematicians.
A) talent B) arithmetic C) scale D) polymath
- 4) Green" projects are environmentally -----.
A) neutral B) free C) friendly D) renewable
- 5) If a city recycles everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is -----
A) artificially –created B) solar power C) carbon-neutral D) zero -waste
- 6) A place where no cars are allowed is a car - free zone, and it is ----- friendly.
A) farms B) waste C) power D) pedestrian
- 7) We burn carbon whenever we use oil, coal or gas. This is known as our carbon.....
A) neutral B) footprint C) waste D) friendly
- 8) Marwan is a true -----, working in all kinds of creative and scientific fields.
A) polymath B) philosopher C) physician D) mathematician
- 9) When people talk about ----- they can mean an improvement in the average of standard living.
A) economic growth B) public transport C) negative effects D) urban planning
- 10) Pollution has some serious ----- on the environment, such as the death of wildlife and plant life.
A) biological waste B) economic growth C) negative effects D) urban planning
- 11) Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of -----, and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous.
A) biological waste B) negative effects C) public transport D) carbon footprint
- 12) The need for more effective ----- is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.
A) economic growth B) public transport C) negative effects D) urban planning
- 13) The park is a series of pools and fountains made from ----- shaped concrete.
A) geometry B) geometrically C) geometric D) geometrical
- 14) All the buildings on the campus are architecturally-----.
A) harmonise B) harmony C) harmonious D) harmoniously
- 15) Marketing plays a key role in a company's plan for ----- business development.
A) sustain B) sustainability C) sustainable D) sustained
- 16) Some people give a regular monthly donation while others ----- the amount they give.
A) variable B) variation C) vary D) varied
- 17) In Jordan, there is an increase in the number of projects which ----- water.
A) desalination B) desalinated C) desalinate D) desalinating
- 18) The newly constructed projects use recycled water which helps the of the environment.
A) sustain B) sustainability C) sustainable D) sustained
- 19) Wind farms are an example of energy.
A) waste B) neutral C) biological C) renewable
- 20) Although Ibn Bassal's name is not widely used, his to the world has been great
A) inheritance B) legacy C) arithmetic D) philosophy
- 21) My lawyer is going to ----- a letter of complaint.
A) composed B) composing C) compose D) composition
- 22) Economists say that raising the sales tax will ----- the tax cut.
A) neutral B) neutralise C) neutrality D) neutralised
- 23) Abeer teaches Maths. She is a brilliantin my school.
A) mathematician B) mathematical C) mathematics D) mathematically
- 24) The thing which Ali ibn Nafi'.....in the world was the musical theory.
A) revelutionised B) neutralised C) created D) sustained
- 25) The company is certain to reinvest its profits
A) produce B) productively C) production D) productive
- 26) Many megaprojects consist of Cities, which will be built according to principle of sustainable living.
A) artificially – created B) public transport C) biological waste D) negative effects
- 27) We are carbon -if we replace as much carbon as we burn.
A) waste B) footprint C) power D) neutral
- 28) Wind farms are quickly becoming the world's fastest growing source.

A) solar power B) pedestrian-friendly C) renewable energy D) carbon footprint

الإجابة النموذجية

1) C 2) A 3) B 4) C 5) D 6) D 7) B 8) A 9) A 10) C 11) A 12) D 13) B 14) C 15) C 16) C 17) C 18) B
19) C 20) B 21) C 22) B 23) A 24) A 25) B 26) A 27) D 28) C

جمل الوزارية على قواعد الوحدة الرابعة

1. The first athletic event for the disabled athletes took place in 1948 CE. (2016)

The year -----.

2. Most Jordanians are used to the hot weather where we have in summer. (2016)

3. Taha Hussein is especially famous for his work in literature. (2016)

It is -----.

4. My neighbours' generosity impresses me more than anything else. (2017)

The thing that -----.

5. Petra was made a World Heritage Site in 1985 CE. (2017)

The year -----.

6. Qasr Bashir is an extremely well preserved Roman castle who is situated in Jordanian desert, and is about eighty kilometers south Amman. (2017)

7. The Second World War ended in Europe in 1945 CE. (2018)

The year -----.

8. The prize -----Huda won last year was for Art. (2018)

(when , where , which , who)

9. I would like to visit Petra next month. (2018)

What -----.

10. The students, -----cleaned the street, are from our school. (2018)

(which , when , who , whose)

11. I work in a farm -----sells fresh fruits and vegetables. (2018)

(which , where , when , whose)

12. Meeting new people makes travelling an exciting experience. (2019)

The thing -----.

13. Plastic is the material -----causes a lot of pollution. (2019)

(whose , who , where , which)

14. Ibn Sina wrote the most famous medical book. (2019)

The person -----.

15. Greece was the place -----the Olympic games took place in 2004 CE. (2019)

(where , who , when)

16. A chemist is the person -----works in a laboratory. (2019)

(who , which , where)

17. The person -----has influenced me most is my father. (2019)

(which , when , who , whose)

18. The heat made the journey unpleasant. (2020)

40 The thing -----.

A) which made the journey unpleasant was the heat.

B) where made the journey unpleasant was the heat.

C) who made the journey unpleasant was the heat.

D) when made the journey unpleasant was the heat.

19. The person ----- . (2020)

A) who invented Al-Jazari the mechanical clock was in the twelfth century.

B) who invented in the twelfth century the mechanical clock was Al-Jazari.

C) who invented the twelfth century in the mechanical clock was Al-Jazari.

D) who invented in the twelfth century Al-Jazari was the mechanical clock.

20. I would like to take you to a café -----serves excellent coffee. (2020)

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

21. The year -----the great mosque in Cordoba was built was 784 CE. (2020)

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

22. It was Jabir ibn Hayyan -----invented ink that can be seen in the dark. (2020)

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

23. The heat made the journey unpleasant. (2020)

A) The journey which I made was unpleasant.

B) It was the heat which made the journey unpleasant.

C) The journey which I made was unpleasant because of the heat.

D) It was the unpleasant journey which made the heat.

24. Ali ibn Nafi' revolutionised the musical theory in the world. (2020)

A) The thing that Ali ibn Nafi' revolutionised in the world was the musical theory.

B) The person who revolutionised the musical theory in the world is Ali ibn Nafi'.

C) It was Ali ibn Nafi' who revolutionised the musical theory in the world.

D) The thing which revolutionised Ali ibn Nafi' was the musical theory in the world.

25. The person -----my brother bought a new mobile from was his friend. (2020)

A) where B) when C) whose D) who

26. The Aqaba beach is the place -----I enjoy watching the sunset. (2020)

A) who B) when C) whose D) where

27. The year when Petra was made a World Heritage Site ----- 1985 CE. (2020)

A) was B) be C) are D) been

28. Huda won the prize for Art last year. (2020)

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

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

C) It was last year that Huda won the prize for Art.

D) The prize which was won by Huda last year was for Art.

29. Ibn Sina -----is also known as Avicenna was a polymath. (2021)

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

30. Thank you very much for your email -----was interesting. (2021)

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

31. Ali, -----mother is a professor, forgot his umbrella. (2021)

A) whose B) when C) where D) who

32. The old hotel -----we stayed in last week was really big. (2021)

A) when B) where C) who D) whose

33. It was at night -----the rescue team arrived at the scene of the accident. (2021)

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

34. -----to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi. (2021)

A) The person who contributed

B) The person who contributing

C) It is the person who contributed

D) It is Al-Kindi who

35. I like English most of all. (2021)

A) The person that I liked most of all has been English.

B) The subject that I like most of all is English.

C) The subject which I like most of all was English.

D) The person which I liked most of all has been English.

36. -----Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory in Iraq. (2021)

A) The country when

B) The year where

C) The place when

D) The country where

37. I saw the shoes -----you bought last week on sale for less this week. (2021)
 A) whose B) when C) which D) where
38. My boss sent the signed contract to his colleague on Tuesday. (2021)
 A) It was Tuesday my boss who sent the signed contract to his colleague .
 B) It was his colleague that my boss sent the signed contract to on Tuesday.
 C) It was my boss who sent the signed contract to his colleague on Tuesday.
 D) It was the signed contract that my boss sent to his colleague on Tuesday.
39. My father -----loves exploring the Roman ruins will certainly find a visit to Qasr Bashir very interesting. (2021)
 A) where B) when C) which D) who
40. The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.
 A) in 2012 CE that the Olympic Games were held in London.
 B) It is in 2012 CE that The Olympic Games were held in London.
 C) It was in 2012 CE that The Olympic Games were held in London.
 D) It in 2012 CE that The Olympic Games were held in London.
41. The cake -----my mother made tasted really great.
 A) who B) that C) when D) where
42. It ----- 11 p.m. when I stopped working. (2021)
 A) be B) is C) was D) been
43. " Physician" is an old fashioned word -----means doctor. (2021)
 A) when B) who C) where D) which
44. It is for his work in geometry -----Al-Kindi is especially famous. (2021)
 A) who B) that C) where D) when
45. The person who won Nobel Prize for literature in 1988 was Naguib Mahfouz.
 A) The year when Naguib Mahfouz won Nobel Prize for literature was 1988.
 B) The person who won Nobel Prize for literature in 1988 was Naguib Mahfouz.
 C) It was Naguib Mahfouz who won Nobel Prize for literature in 1988.
 D) The thing that Naguib Mahfouz won in 1988 was Nobel Prize for literature.
46. I think there'd be a lot of children -----would love to have a climbing wall in their school. (2021)
 A) which B) when C) where D) who
47. Maher found studying Maths the most difficult at school.
 A) It is studying Maths that Maher finds the most difficult at school.
 B) It was the most difficult at school studying Maths that Maher found.
 C) It is studying Maths that Maher found the most difficult at school.
 D) It was studying Maths that Maher found the most difficult at school

Answers :

1. The year when / in which / that The first athletic event for the disabled athletes took place was 1948 CE. 2. where = which 3. It is Taha Hussein who / that is especially famous for his work in literature - It is his work in literature which / that Taha Hussein is especially famous for . 4. The thing that impresses me more than anything else is my neighbours' generosity. - The thing that impresses me more than anything else about my neighbours' is generosity.
5. The year when / in which / that Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE
6. who = which 7. The year when / in which / that the Second World War ended in Europe was 1945 CE.
8. which 9. What I would like to do next month is visit Petra. 10. who 11. which 12. The thing which / that makes travelling an exciting experience is meeting new people 13. which 14. The person who / that wrote the most famous medical book was Ibn Sina. 15. which 16. who 17. who 18. A 19. B 20. A 21. A 22. C 23. B 24. A 25. D 26. D 27. A 28. A 29. C 30. A 31. A 32. B 33. B 34. A 35. B 36. D 37. C 38. C 39. D 40. C 41. B 42. C 43. D 44. B 45. D 46. D 47. D