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القواعد

الإشفاق

جديد 2005

Reading Texts

Vocabulary

النصوص

نمط الوزارة

الكتابة

Grammar

Writing

اكمل الفراغ

تلاقوها عند مكتبة أحمد –
شارع البلدية – جنب
الاتصالات

* تكون أسئلة النصوص حسب الأنماط التالية (بالعودة الى الدورات الوزارية - 2023 - 2021) النمط المقال :

(1) سؤال المعاني : حيث يطلب منك كتابة الكلمة و التي يتم تحديد معناها خلال السؤال ، و نمطه كالتالي :

- Find the word in the text which means تعني means التي في النص الكلمة the word جد Find
- What does the underlined word / phrase / idiom in the text mean ما هو معنى (الكلمة / العبارة / المصطلح) التي تحتها خط في النص
- Replace the underlined word / phrase / idiom in the text with the correct meaning. استبدل (الكلمة / العبارة / المصطلح) التي تحتها خط في النص بالمعنى الصحيح

(2) سؤال الضمير او العائد في النص ، و تكون صيغته كالتالي :

- What does the underlined wordin the text refer to? على ماذا تعود الكلمة التي تحتها خط في النص . (هذا الجدول يوضح اهم الضمانر و على ماذا تعود ، بشكل عام)

Word	refers to
1 they / them / their / others	اسم جمع (عاقل / غير عاقل)
2 it / its	اسم مفرد (غير عاقل)
3 who / which / where / when / whose	تعود على ما قبلها مباشرة
4 some / any / many / more / most / other / another	تعود على ما بعدها مباشرة
5 this / that / these / those	تعود على ما بعدها مباشرة
6 you / your	Reader / readers
7 we / us / our	People
8 he / his / him	اسم مفرد مذكر عاقل
9 she / her	اسم مفرد مؤنث عاقل
10 I / me / my	Speaker

(3) سؤال الاقتباس : يطلب منك كتابة الجملة التي تدل على فكرة معينة في النص ، الجملة يجب ان تكون موجودة بالنص.

Quote / Write down / Which the sentence which (shows / indicates / means / states) that اقتبس / اكتب / ماهي الجملة التي تظهر / تشير الى / تعني / تشدد أن (كلمات مفتاحية موجودة في السؤال والنص)
** انتبه : يجب عليك كتابة الجملة من بدايتها حتى نهايتها (نهاية الجملة تكون نقطة / علامة سؤال / علامة تعجب)

(4) الأسئلة المباشرة و التي تحتوي دلائل من النص ، و قد تكون من نوع الأسئلة الطويلة التي تبدأ بأحد الأدوات التالية:

لماذا Why / كيف How / ما هو Which / اين When / اين Where / ما هو What / من Who
كم عمر How old

(5) أسئلة الذكر او التعداد والتي يطلب منك في هذه الأسئلة تعداد النقاط التي تدل على شيء معين و قد تبدأ بأحد العبارات التالية :

There are many هناك العديد من / There are some هناك بعض
(الأمثلة / examples / الطرق / methods / المشاكل / problems / الاسباب / reasons / الطرق / ways)
(مظاهر / aspects / العوامل / factors / الامور / qualities / الأشياء / things / المسببات / causes) .

Text One :

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

I have always been fond of languages. My father worked in many different countries when I was young and we usually travelled with him. When we visited a country, I always wanted to learn the language. At school I was very good at English. Therefore, I decided on a career as an interpreter.

My job now involves going to important conferences and seminars around the world. When a person speaks in English at a conference, I listen to what they say through headphones. I then translate into Arabic while the speaker is talking. I give the translation through headphones to other people at the meeting. This means that anyone in the room who speaks Arabic can understand what people are saying.

Unless you have a language degree, you will not be able to become an interpreter. Provided that you have a postgraduate qualification, you will probably get a job as an interpreter quite quickly. If you get an interview for a job, you will need to show that you have good listening skills and a clear speaking voice. You will also need to show that you can think quickly and that you are able to concentrate for long periods of time. If you are successful, it is a secure and rewarding job.

It is a very responsible job. I am aware that if I translate things badly, it could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries. However, you get a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that people understand everything that you translate.

1. Fatima's job involves many things. Write down two of these things.
2. Why have many students emailed Fatima?
3. Quote the sentence which shows that Fatima feels a huge feeling of satisfaction when people understand her.
4. Fatima decided on a career as an interpreter for many reasons. Write down three of these reasons.
5. When a person speaks at a conference, Fatima follows many steps to translate. Write down three of these steps.
6. How long has Fatima worked as an interpreter ?
7. Find a word from the text which means " **translate spoken words**".

Answers:

1. going to important conferences and seminars around the world.
2. because they want to know what it would be like to do my job.
3. However, you get a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that people understand everything that you translate.
4. My father worked in many different countries when I was young we usually travelled with him. When we visited a country, I always wanted to learn the language.
At school I was very good at English.
5. I listen to what they say through headphones.
I then translate into Arabic while the speaker is talking.
I give the translation through headphones to other people at the meeting.
6. for five years.
7. interpreter

Text Two:

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

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 ' (Ziryab) (born 789 CE, died 857 CE)

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

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

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

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

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

1. How Jabir's scales changed the way chemists used to weigh items at a laboratory?
2. Why was Alin ibn Nafi' called Ziryab?
3. Write down three of Ali ibn Nafi' achievements.
4. Write down the sentence which shows that Al-Kindi was a polymath.
5. How did Fatima use her father's inheritance?
6. Al-Kindi was famous for two specific areas of knowledge. Write these two areas down.
7. Who was the supervisor of the building of the Great Al-andalus mosque?
8. Find a word in the text which means " **instrument used to measure weight**".

Answers

1. his scales could weigh items over 6,000 times smaller than a kilogram.
2. because of his beautiful voice
3. He is the person who established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, teaching musical harmony and composition. He revolutionised musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe.
4. Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer – a true polymath.
5. She used her father's inheritance to build a learning centre in Fez, Morocco.
6. arithmetic and geometry
7. Fatima's sister / Mariam
8. scales

Text Three:

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

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

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

1. Give three examples from the text show that Ibn Bassal was a true polymath.
2. Where did Ibn Bassal live and when?
3. Where did his writing come from?
4. What was the name of the book he wrote?
5. How many chapters did the book consist of?
6. What was the most famous chapter?
7. Find a verb in the text which means " **to supply land with water**".
8. How did Ibn Bassal irrigate the land?
9. What did Ibn Bassal design?
10. What does the underlined word " **who**" in the text refer to?
11. Write down the sentence which shows that Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world has been great.
12. How was the influence of his book great?
13. What were the results of following Ibn Bassal instructions advice?

Answers

1. a writer, a scientist and an engineer.
2. in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE.
3. came from his own 'hands-on' experience of working the land.
4. A Book Of Agriculture
5. The book consisted of sixteen chapters.
6. was the one that described how to treat different types of soil .
7. irrigate
8. by finding underground water and digging wells.
9. water pumps and irrigation systems.
10. Al-Ma'mun
11. Although his name is not widely known, Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world has been great.
12. As farmers down the generations followed his instructions and advice
13. the land became wonderfully fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population.

Text Four

In this report, we will look at the countries that Jordan trades with and what goods it exports and imports. First, let's look at exports. Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the extraction industry for these minerals is one of the largest in the world.

Not surprisingly, two of Jordan's largest exports are chemicals and fertilisers. Pharmaceuticals and other industries represent 30% of Jordan's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and 75% of Jordan's pharmaceuticals are exported. However, the majority (65%) of the economy is dominated by services, mostly travel and tourism. Most of Jordan's exports go to Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia.

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

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

1. Jordan is rich in two minerals. Write these two minerals down.
2. Write down two of the largest exports of Jordan.
3. How much percentage of Jordanian pharmaceuticals and other industries represent?
4. Jordanian economy is dominated by services. Write down two examples show that.
5. Jordan's exports go to many countries. Write down four of these countries.
6. Find a word in the text which means " **goods sold to another country**".
7. Jordan has to import two things for its energy needs. What are these two things?
8. Quote the sentence which shows that Jordan imports cars and wheat.
9. What does the underlined word "**it**" in the text refer to?
10. Write down four countries that Jordan signed a free trade agreement with.
11. When did Jordan sign a free trade agreement with the EU?
12. Write down two countries that Jordan's imports come from.
13. Write down the sentence which shows that the EU supplied Jordan with 18% of its imports.

Answers :

1. potash and phosphate
2. chemicals and fertilisers.
3. 30%
4. mostly travel and tourism.
5. Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia.
6. exports
7. oil and gas
8. Its other main imports are cars, medicines and wheat.
9. Jordan
10. the EU, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia.
11. 1997 CE and 2011 CE
12. China and the United States.
13. This was followed by the EU, with 17.6% of its imports.

Vocabulary exercises in the book (الكلمات المفتاحية بالأحمر) تمارين أكمل الفراغ الموجودة المنهاج

1. Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to -----.
a) make a mistake b) cause offence c) make a small talk d) join the company
2. If you are polite, you won't -----or upset anybody.
a) make a mistake b) cause offence c) make a small talk d) join the company
3. Before the serious discussion starts, we always ----- ; it's often about the weather!
a) make a mistake b) cause offence c) make a small talk d) join the company
4. Nasser has applied to ----- where his father works.
a) make a mistake b) cause offence c) make a small talk d) join the company
5. In business, when you meet someone for the first time, it's polite to-----.
a) make a mistake b) cause offence c) shake hands d) join the company
6. After the talk, there will be a chance for you to----- about anything you don't understand.
a) make a mistake b) ask questions c) make a small talk d) join the company
7. By working hard, you will-----of your boss.
a) make a mistake b) cause offence c) make a small talk d) earn the respect
8. 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.
a) economic growth b) negative effects c) carbon footprint d) public transport
9. Pollution has some serious ----- on the environment, such as the death of wildlife and plant life.
a) economic growth b) negative effects c) carbon footprint d) public transport
10. We can all work hard to reduce our ----- by living a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle.
a) economic growth b) negative effects c) carbon footprint d) public transport
11. If we take ----- more often, there will be fewer cars on the roads, which will result in cleaner air in our cities.
a) economic growth b) negative effects c) carbon footprint d) public transport
12. Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of -----, and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous.
a) economic growth b) negative effects c) carbon footprint d) biological waste
13. The need for more effective ----- is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.
a) economic growth b) urban planning c) carbon footprint d) public transport
14. Wind ----- are an example of renewable energy.
a) farms b) benefit c) free d) waste
15. 'Green' projects are environmentally ----- .
a) farms b) benefit c) free d) waste
16. A place where no cars are allowed is a car----- zone, and it is pedestrian friendly.
a) farms b) benefit c) free d) waste
17. If a city recycles everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero-----.
a) farms b) benefit c) free d) waste
18. If we replace as much carbon as we burn, we are carbon- ----- .
a) farms b) neutral c) free d) waste

19. In hot countries, solar ----- is an important source of energy.
 a) farms b) neutral c) power d) waste
20. We burn carbon whenever we use oil, coal or gas. This is known as our carbon -----.
 a) footprint b) neutral c) power d) waste
21. Wind farms are an example of ----- energy.
 a) footprint b) neutral c) power d) energy
22. A place where no cars are allowed is a car-free zone, and it is ----- friendly.
 a) pedestrians b) neutral c) power d) energy
23. Ali is thinking of ----- a course in Agriculture.
 a) having b) taking c) feeling of d) long
24. I get a feeling of ----- after a hard day's work.
 a) satisfaction b) secure c) taking d) responsible
25. Make sure your online passwords are -----.
 a) satisfaction b) secure c) rewarding d) responsible
26. In order to work in finance, you need to be a very ----- person.
 a) satisfaction b) secure c) successful d) responsible
27. My friend has just got ----- at our local bank.
 a) job b) work c) feeling of d) long
28. After a long -----, we managed to do a deal.
 a) agreement b) meeting c) feeling of d) long
29. Would you like to work ----- a teacher in a big school?
 a) on b) as c) at d) into
30. We need to decide ----- a place to meet.
 a) on b) as c) at d) into
31. Can you translate this Arabic -----English for me, please?
 a) on b) as c) at d) into
32. I'd like to talk ----- the fi lm I've just seen; it was brilliant!
 a) on b) about c) at d) into
33. The teacher asked us ----- our favourite books.
 a) on b) about c) at d) into
34. My sister is really good ----- drawing and painting.
 a) on b) about c) at d) into

Answers :

1 make a mistake 2 cause offense 3 make small talk 4 join , company
 5. shake hands 6. ask questions 7. earn, respect 8. economic growth
 9. negative effects 10. carbon footprint 11. public transport
 12. biological waste 13. urban planning
 14. farms 15. benefit 16. free 17. waste 18. neutral
 19. power 20. footprint
 21. energy 22. pedestrians 23. taking
 24. satisfaction
 25. secure 26. responsible 27. job
 28. meeting 29. as 30. on
 31. into 32. about 33. about 34. at

Derivation

*** نصائح للحل :** ** إذا كان قبل الفراغ صفة فالجواب اسم ** إذا كان بعد الفراغ اسم فالجواب صفة ** الاسم قبل الفراغ يأخذ فعل ** إذا كان بعد الفراغ صفة أو فعل فالجواب ظرف ** انظر قبل و بعد الفراغ دوما

Suffices التي تحدد نوع الكلمة	
Noun	ion , ment , ness , nce , ist , dom , th , age , er , or , ing , ism , hood , ity , y , ship, ice
Adjective	ful , ive , ent , ant , ish , less , ous , ic , al , ary , able , er , ed , ing , ist , est
Verb	ify , ise , ize , eed , en , ate
Adverb	ly
اللاحق التي تحدد نوع الكلمة	
Noun	يأتي الاسم في المواقع التالية
1. A/an/the ----- = اسم	1. Adjective + noun دائما قبل الاسماء صفات
2. of, on, for, from, with, without, up, down, in, at, between, among, through, during, out, into, about, by ----- = اسم	2. بعد (is, are, am, was, were, been, being, be)
3. his , her, my , its , our , your , their ('s / s') ----- = اسم	3. بعد (very , so , quite , too, really , the most , the least , such) ----- = صفة
4. Noun + Verb * قبل الأفعال في بداية الجملة	4. بعد (seem , look , appear , feel , get , become , find , found , smell , taste , sound)
5. this, that , these , those ----- = اسم	5. بين as -----as
6. Little /some/ many/few/much / most /other /anther /any/ enough / no / all	6. بين more / less ----- than
** دائما إذا كان بعد الفراغ اسم ضع الصفة	7. بعد الظروف التي تسبقها أحد دلالات الصفات
Verb	يقع الفعل في المواقع التالية
1. بعد (will , would , can , could , shall , should , may , might , must , does , do , did , did) ----- = فعل	1. بداية الجملة بشرط وجو فاصلة بعد الفراغ , -----
2. بعد (I , we , you , they) ----- = فعل	2. بين ----- ;
3. بعد الأسماء الجمع ----- = فعل	3. بين الأفعال المساعدة أو المودلز و الصفات و الأفعال
4. Noun اسم الفراغ أن يكون بعد الفراغ اسم ----- = فعل	ظرف = صفة / فعل ----- فعل مساعد / مودل
5. adverb ----- = فعل	بين الأسماء / الضمائر و الصفات أو الأفعال
	ظرف = فعل / صفة ----- اسم / ضمير
	في نهاية الجملة شرط أن يكون قبل الفراغ اسم

ملاحظات هامة جدا جدا ...

1. إذا كان بعد الفراغ اسم لا يجوز أن نضع اسم انما نختار صفة. و عند عدم وجود صفة في الخيارات نضع اسم (يكون الاسم مركب)

- Thesystem in Jordan is well developed.

a. educate b. education c. educative d. educationally

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

- People love learning more if it is beautiful and way.

a. create b. creation c. creative d. creatively

3. إذا كانت الكلمة قبل الفراغ تنتهي بـ (ing / er) فهي صفة و الجواب اسم ، و لكن إذا كانت التي بعد الفراغ تنتهي بـ (ing / er) فهي اسم و الجواب يكون صفة .

- The developing -----in our area is a great progress.

a. organise b. organisation c. organisational d. organisationally

- The -----developing in our area is a great progress.

a. organise b. organisation c. organisational d. organisationally

Choose the suitable item from a, b, c or d to complete each of the following sentences.

1. The first -----took 25 minutes to be completed in the past century.
a) calculate b) calculation c) calculative d) calculatively
2. Nowadays, most people can find -----about anything on the web.
a) inform b) information c) informative d) informatively
3. As a student, you need to -----during the class to achieve top grades.
a) concentrate b) concentration c) concentrated d) concentratedly
4. As a -----in Jordan, most wedding parties were held on Fridays in the past.
a) tradify b) tradition c) traditional d) traditionally
5. The -----in our economical system becomes a necessity ever year.
a) develop b) development c) developmental d) developmentally
6. You need to -----your email in order to check the mail inbox.
a) access b) accessible c) accessibility d) accessibly
7. Scientists have also developed glasses that are ----- of doing even more than this.
a) capability b) capable c) capably d) caplify
8. Another way of -----with other schools is through using cameras on PCs.
a) communicate b) communication c) communicative d) communicatively
9. Teachers can then use the Internet to show ----- programmes, play games.
a) educate b) education c) educational d) educationally
10. In some countries, tablet computers are -----for students to use in class.
a) availability b) available c) availably d) availablify
11. Students can -----to the website, for example they can post work and share ideas.
a) contribute b) contribution c) contributive d) contributively
12. Students can use social media on their computers to check and -----their work.
a) compare b) comparison c) comparative d) comaparatively
13. The teacher must be part of the group, too, to -----what is happening.
a) monitor b) monitoring c) monitored d) monitoringly
14. Students usually use their tablet computers to -----their ideas to other students.
a) present b) presentation c) presented d) presentedly
15. It is necessary to encourage the -----in children to develop their confidence.
a) create b) creativity c) creative d) creatively
16. Most doctors used to be -----about the validity of homoeopathy in medicine.
a) sceptify b) scepticism c) sceptical d) sceptically
17. Many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside -----treatments.
a) convent b) convention c) conventional d) conventionally
18. Other factors influencing health included a -----network of family and friends.
a) support b) supportive c) supportively d) supportedly
19. The study that the university carried out was really -----for most people.
a) controversion b) controversial c) controvert d) controversially
20. The improvement in health services is largely due to the country's -----to making healthcare for all a top priority.
a) commit b) commitment c) committed d) committedly
21. -----on improving standard of living for all citizens becomes a need now.
a) prioritise b) priority c) prioritic d) prioritically
22. People had been without ----- access to electricity and safe water in remote areas.
a) consistence b) consistent c) consist d) consistently

23. The -----of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region for their amazing works.
a) **repute** b) **reputation** c) **reputed** d) **reputedly**
24. The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is ----- .
a) **succeed** b) **success** c) **successful** d) **successfully**
25. The tour for the young inventor has been -----and funded by Sheikh Hamdan.
a) **organise** b) **organisation** c) **organised** d) **organisngly**
26. People are attracted for the centre because of its -----reputation.
a) **excel** b) **excellence** c) **excellent** d) **excellently**
27. The nature reserve uses recycled water, which helps the ----- of the environment.
a) **sustain** b) **sustainability** c) **sustainable** d) **sustainably**
28. Many instruments that are still used today in ----- were designed by Arab scholars.
a) **operate** b) **operations** c) **operational** d) **operationally**
29. When do you ----- to receive your test results?
a) **expect** b) **expectancy** c) **expected** d) **expectedly**
30. He has written many books, but his -----book made him famous all over the world.
a) **finalise** b) **finalism** c) **final** d) **finally**
31. It is ----- to feel a bit blue from time to time according to many researches.
a) **normalise** b) **normalism** c) **normal** d) **normally**
32. Thank you so much! We are very -----for you support.
a) **grate** b) **grateness** c) **grateful** d) **gratefully**
33. These days, computers often -----with each other.
a) **communicate** b) **communication** c) **communicative** d) **communicatively**
34. The life -----figures shows that Jordan healthcare system is successful.
a) **expect** b) **expectancy** c) **expectedly** d) **expectingly**
35. The Middle East is famous for the -----of olive oil.
a) **produce** b) **production** c) **productive** d) **productively**
36. Fatima used her father's -----to build a learning centre in Morocco.
a) **inherit** b) **inherited** c) **inheritance** d) **inheritedly**
37. She has -----passed that test in speaking with her classmates at the end.
a) **succeed** b) **success** c) **successful** d) **successfully**
38. Health -----in Jordan are among the best in Middle East.
a) **conditify** b) **conditions** c) **conditional** d) **conditionally**
39. Rescue services and the driver's family will be -----connected with the driver.
a) **automise** b) **automatic** c) **automatical** d) **automatically**
40. This -----checking device is very important for people with heart problems.
a) **specify** b) **specialism** c) **special** d) **specially**
41. Doctors will be able to -----with people in a coma.
a) **communicate** b) **communication** c) **communicative** d) **communicatively**
42. A new drug will help to treat certain types of cancer almost----- .
a) **instant** b) **instance** c) **instantly** d) **instantify**

Answers :

1	b	6	a	11	a	16	c	21	b	26	c	31	c	36	c	41	a		
2	b	7	b	12	a	17	c	22	b	27	b	32	c	37	d	42	c		
3	a	8	b	13	a	18	b	23	b	28	b	33	a	38	b				
4	b	9	c	14	a	19	b	24	c	29	a	34	b	39	d				
5	b	10	b	15	b	20	b	25	c	30	c	35	b	40	c				

Relative Clauses الجمل الموصولة

** هي الجمل التي نستخدم بها احد الضمائر الموصولة و مهمتها تحديد الاسم الذي نتحدث عنه ، و الضمائر الموصولة هي :

	Relative Pronoun	الضمير الموصول	Usage	الاستخدام
1	who		يستخدم مع الاسم العاقل (الجمع و المفرد)	
2	which		يستخدم مع الاسم غير العاقل (الجمع و المفرد) / و قد تستخدم مع اسم المكان	
3	where		يستخدم مع اسم المكان	
4	when		يستخدم مع اسم الزمان	
5	whose		يستخدم مع اسم الملكية	
6	that		يحل مكان أي ضمير موصول	

معلومات مهمة :

1. إذا جاء بعد الاسم فاصلة لا يجوز استخدام **that** بل نستخدم ضمير الوصل المناسب .

* I bought the car, -----Mr. Hadi painted last week, for 3000 JD.

a) who b) which c) where d) that

* I bought the car-----Mr. Hadi painted last week, for 3000 JD.

a) who b) which c) where d) that

2. يوجد نوعين من الجمل الموصولة ، و لكل نوع وظيفة محددة ، و هي :

- **الجمل الموصولة المعرفة defining relative clause** و تستخدم لاعطاء معلومات أساسية عن الاسم essential details و في هذا النوع لا نستخدم الفواصل مع الضمير .

* The person who is known as the founder of chemistry is Jabir ibn Hayyan.

- **الجمل الموصولة غير المعرفة non-defining relative clause** و تستخدم لاعطاء معلومات إضافية عن الاسم additional و يجب فصل الاسم عن الضمير باستخدام الفواصل .

* The Sahara desert, which is in Africa, is very hot.

3. قد نستخدم **which / where** مع اسم المكان و لكن حسب الضوابط التالية :

- إذا جاء بعد اسم المكان اسم / ضمير نستخدم **where** مثل : Amman where I worked at past is a crowded city.
- لكن إذا جاء بعد اسم المكان فعل نستخدم **which** مثل : Amman which is a crowded city , has a cold winter.
4. ضمير الملكية **whose** يستخدم إذا كان محصورا بين اسمين مثل :

- The woman, whose daughter in my class, comes from the UK.

- The woman who comes from the UK is nice to all.

B. Cleft Sentences

الجمل المنقسمة / الجزئية / المشددة

* هي الجمل التي نستخدمها للتشديد / التأكيد على اسم معين في الجملة
، و يكون لهذه القاعدة ثلاث بدايات / أنماط (مفاتيح حل) و هي:

البداية الأولى	It is It was + It
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بقية الجملة + ضمير موصول مناسب + الاسم المشدد

1. Queen Rania opened the gallery in 2012CE.

It was -----.

*خطوات الحل:

1. نعتبر الاسم الموجود قبل الفعل في الجملة الاصلية هو الاسم الرئيسي / المشدد و نضعه بعد البداية.

2. نضع ضمير موصول مناسب او يجوز استخدام **that** في هذه الحالة مع جميع الأسماء.

3. نكمل بقية الجملة كما هي بدون تغيير.

** معلومة مهمة: يجوز اعتبار أي اسم في الجملة اسم مشدد، و في هذه الحالة قد يكون للجملة أكثر من حل.

** معلومة مهمة جدا : في النمط الوزاري ، تقوم الوزارة بوضع خط تحت الاسم المشدد أو تضع الاسم المشدد بالغامق (يعني يكون واضح)

- It was Queen Rania who / that opened the gallery in 2012 CE.

- It was the gallery which / that Queen Rania opened in 2012 CE.

- It was in 2012 CE when / that Queen Rania opened the gallery.

البداية الثانية	الاسم المشدد حسب البداية الوزارية + is / was + ضمير موصول مناسب + البداية الوزارية
The person الشخص	who
The place المكان	where / which
The country البلد	where / which
The year السنة	when / in which
The time الوقت	when / in which
The century القرن	when / in which
The period الفترة	when / in which
The subject الموضوع / المادة	which
The event الحدث	which
The thing الشيء	which
The way الطريقة	which

2. Queen Rania opened the gallery in 2012 CE.

The person -----.

The year -----.

The thing -----.

* خطوات الحل لهذه البداية هي :

1. نضع ضمير موصول مناسب حسب البداية و يجوز وضع **that** لجميع البدايات.
2. ننزل كل الجملة ماعدا الاسم المشدد الذي نقوم بتمييزه من خلال البداية الوزارية .
3. نضع الفعل المساعد (is) اذا كان زمن الجملة مضارع والفعل المساعد (was) اذا كان زمن الجملة ماضي .
4. نضع الاسم المشدد في نهاية الجملة.

- The person who / that opened the gallery in 2012 CE was Queen Rania.
- The year when / in which / that Queen Rania opened the gallery was 2012 CE.
- The thing which / that Queen Rania opened in 2012 CE was the gallery.

البداية الثالثة	What -----.
-----------------	-------------

3. I would like to visit Petra next month.

What ----- .

* خطوات الحل لهذا النمط هي :

1. ننزل الجملة لعند **to** كما هي .
2. نضع الفعل المساعد **do** بعد **to**
3. نعتبر الفعل و الاسم الموجودين بعد **to** في الجملة الاصلية هما الاسم المشدد .
4. نضع الفعل المساعد (is) فقط
5. نضع الاسم المشدد في نهاية الجملة .

- What I would like to do next month is visit Petra.

الجملة الوزارية على قواعد الوحدة الرابعة

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

- a) The year where The first athletic event for the disabled athletes took place in was 1948 CE.
- b) The year when The first athletic event for the disabled athletes took place in was 1948 CE.
- c) The year when The first athletic event for the disabled athletes took place in is 1948 CE.
- d) The year which The first athletic event for the disabled athletes took place in was 1948 CE.

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

- a. where
- b. which
- c. where
- d. who

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

- a) It is Taha Hussein who is especially famous for his work in literature.
- b) It was Taha Hussein who is especially famous for his work in literature.
- c) It is Taha Hussein when is especially famous for his work in literature.
- d) It was Taha Hussein which is especially famous for his work in literature.

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

- a) The thing that impresses me most more than anything else is my neighbours' generosity.
- b) The thing that impresses me most more than anything else was my neighbours' generosity.
- c) The thing that impresses me most more than anything else has my neighbours' generosity.
- d) The thing that impresses me most more than anything else will my neighbours' generosity.

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

- a) The year where Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE.
- b) The year when Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE.
- c) The year when Petra was made a World Heritage Site is 1985 CE.
- d) The year which Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE.

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

- a. who
- b. where
- c. which
- d. when

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

- a) The year when the Second World War ended in Europe was 1945 CE.
- b) The person when the Second World War ended in Europe was 1945 CE.
- c) The place where the Second World War ended in Europe was 1945 CE.
- d) The subject the Second World War ended in Europe was 1945 CE.

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

- a) when
- b) where
- c) which
- d) whose

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

- a) What I would like to do next month is Petra.
- b) What I would like to do next month was Petra.
- c) What I would like to do next month has been Petra.
- d) What I would like to do next month would be Petra.

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

- a) who
- b) which
- c) where
- d) when

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

- a) who
- b) which
- c) where
- d) when

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

- a) The thing which makes travelling an exciting experience is meeting new people.
- b) The thing which makes travelling an exciting experience was meeting new people.
- c) The thing when makes travelling an exciting experience is meeting new people.
- d) The thing where makes travelling an exciting experience is meeting new people.

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

- a) who
- b) which
- c) where
- d) when

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

- a) The person who wrote the most famous medical book is Ibn Sina.

b) The person who wrote the most famous medical book was Ibn Sina.

c) The place where wrote the most famous medical book is Ibn Sina.

d) The year when wrote the most famous medical book is Ibn Sina.

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

a) which b) where c) when d) whose

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

a) which b) who c) when d) whose

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

a) which b) who c) when d) whose

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

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' revloutionised the musical theory in the world. (2020)

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

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

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

D) The thing which revloutionised 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 :

Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Answer	a	b	a	a	b	c	a	c	a	a
Number	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Answer	b	a	b	b	b	b	b	A	B	A
Number	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Answer	A	C	B	A	D	D	A	A	C	A
Number	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Answer	A	B	B	A	B	D	C	C	D	C
Number	41	42	43	44	45	46	47			
Answer	B	C	D	B	D	D	D			

A. Talking about present wishes التعبير عن التمني في الحاضر

- unlikely or impossible to happen in the present

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 ننفيها (3) إذا كانت الجملة منفية نثبتها (4) نكمل الجملة .

يتم تطبيق هذا الشكل مع الجدول التالي :

الجملة الوزارية	الحل (بعد wish / wishes / If only)
الجملة المثبتة	الحل المنفي
V.1 / V1 s/es	didn't V.1
will / can V.1	didn't V.1
is / am / are	wasn't / weren't
الجملة منفية	الحل المثبت
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
الجملة المثبتة	تبقى مثبتة
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

- unlikely or impossible to happen in the past.

نستخدم الشكل التالي للتعبير عن الندم 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 ننفيها (3) إذا كانت الجملة منفية نثبتها (4) نكمل الجملة .

يتم تطبيق هذا الشكل مع الجدول التالي :

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

1. Nader should have been more careful with his essay. He didn't get a good mark. (2016)
 a) Nader wishes he hadn't been more careful with his essay.
 b) Nader wishes he had been more careful with his essay.
 c) Nader wishes he has been more careful with his essay.
 d) Nader wishes he hasn't been more careful with his essay.
2. I regret living abroad for a long time . (2016)
 a) I wish I had lived abroad for a long time.
 b) I wish I hadn't lived abroad for a long time.
 c) I wish I have lived abroad for a long time.
 d) I wish I haven't lived abroad for a long time.
3. I regret speaking aloud in my class. (2016)
 a) If only I had spoken aloud in my class.
 b) If only I hadn't spoken aloud in my class.
 c) If only I have spoken aloud in my class.
 d) If only I haven't spoken aloud in my class.
4. Mahmoud didn't consult his career advisor , so he felt sorry . (2017)
 a) Mahmoud wishes he consulted his career advisor.
 b) Mahmoud wishes he didn't consult his career advisor.
 c) Mahmoud wishes he had consulted his career advisor.
 d) Mahmoud wishes he hadn't consulted his career advisor.
5. I always have to get home early, I wish my parents ----- me stay out later . (2018)
 a. lets b. won't let c. would let d. will let
6. I didn't wake up early and I missed my bus . I wish I ----- early . (2018)
 a. wakes up b. wake up c. had waken up d. have waken up
7. Fareed feels sorry that he didn't take a holiday for a long time. (2019)
 a) Fareed wishes he hadn't taken a holiday for a long time.
 b) Fareed wishes he had taken a holiday for a long time.
 c) Fareed wishes he hasn't taken a holiday for a long time.
 d) Fareed wishes he has taken a holiday for a long time.
8. Faris has lost his wallet. -----he had been more careful. (2019)
 a. Even if b. Unless c. If only d. only
9. I'm very hungry. I wish I -----before I went to the conference. (2019)
 a. has eaten b. had eaten c. hadn't eaten d. have eaten
- 10.I wish I -----my pencil case ; I had to borrow pens all day. (2019)
 a. hadn't forgotten b. hasn't forgotten c. haven't forgotten d. had forgotten
- 11.I am sorry that I didn't do my homework. (2019)
 a) I wish I have done my homework. c) I wish I haven't done my homework.
 b) I wish I hadn't done my homework. d) I wish I had done my homework.
12. I ate too much and now I have stomachache. I wish ----- . (2020)
 A) I hadn't eaten so much. C) I had eaten so much.
 B) I has eaten so much. D) I have eaten so much.

13. Maha regrets being angry at breakfast time. (2020)

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

- A) If only Maha had been angry at breakfast time.
- B) If only Maha hasn't been angry at breakfast time.
- C) If only Maha hadn't been angry at breakfast time.
- D) If only Maha has been angry at breakfast time.

14. I wish I had brought my coat. (2020)

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

- A) I wish I had brought my T- shirt.
- B) If only I hadn't brought my coat.
- C) If only I had brought my coat.
- D) I wish I hadn't brought my coat.

15. Mum was right and I was wrong. I wish I -----to her. (2020)

- a) hasn't listened
- b) has listened
- c) had listened
- d) hadn't listened

16. I wish I -----my pen; I had to buy one from the library. (2020)

- a) has forgotten
- b) hasn't forgotten
- c) had forgotten
- d) hadn't forgotten

17. My father doesn't drink much water. He wishes he -----much water. (2020)

- a) drunk
- b) drinks
- c) have drunk
- d) drank

18. It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday. If only it ----- cooler. (2021)

- a) have been
- b) has been
- c) had been
- d) have

19. My brother didn't carry out much research for his final project. (2021)

- A) If only he had carried more research for his final project.
- B) If only he hadn't carried more research for his final project.
- C) If only he hasn't carried more research for his final project.
- D) If only he has carried more research for his final project.

20. I have a stomachache. I wish I ----- so many sweets. (2021)

- a) has eaten
- b) hasn't eaten
- c) had eaten
- d) hadn't eaten

21. The students wish they had known more about Petra. If -----they had done more research.

- a) wish
- b) only
- c) had
- d) hadn't

22. I didn't bring my coat, and now I am cold. I wish I ----- . (2021)

- a) had brought a coat
- b) didn't bring a coat
- c) hadn't brought a coat
- d) brought a coat

23. Sally regrets being angry at the breakfast time. (2021)

- A) If only Sally hasn't been angry at the breakfast time.
- B) If only Sally had been angry at the breakfast time.
- C) If only Sally hadn't been angry at the breakfast time.
- D) If only Sally has been angry at the breakfast time.

24. If only Sultan hadn't forgotten to feed the animals. (2021)

- The above sentence means ----- .

- A) Sultan didn't forget to feed the animals.
- B) Sultan forgot to feed the animals.
- C) Sultan's mother reminded him to feed the animals.
- D) Sultan fed the animals.

25. I regret going to bed late last night. (2021)

- A) I wish I had gone earlier.
- B) I wish I hadn't gone earlier.
- C) I wish I had gone late.
- D) I wish I haven't gone earlier.

26. I can't do this exercise. I wish I ----- it. (2021)

a) understood b) understand c) didn't understand d) don't understand

27. Mr Sami doesn't understand the Chinese businessman. If only he -----Chinese. (2021)

a) speak b) spoke c) spoken d) had spoken

28. If only I had brought an umbrella, it rained heavily. (2021)

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

A) I brought an umbrella, and now I'm not wet.

B) I won't bring an umbrella because I'm not wet.

C) I didn't bring an umbrella, and now I'm wet.

D) I have brought an umbrella, and now I'm not wet.

29. If only we lived in a bigger house. (2021)

A) I wish we live in a bigger house.

B) I wish we lived in a bigger house.

C) I wish we had lived in a bigger house.

D) I wish we have lived in a bigger house.

30. Rami likes football very much. He wishes he ----- a professional football player. (2022)

a) becomes b) has become c) had become d) became

31. I stayed late at work and missed the last bus. I wish I ----- at work late. (2022)

a) had stayed b) stayed c) hadn't stayed d) hasn't stayed

32. Rashed was running very fast when he had a heart attack. If only he -----so fast. (2022)

a) has run b) runs c) hasn't run d) hadn't run

33. The drivers had a bad accident because they were careless. I wish they -----more careful.

a) had been b) were c) have been d) be 2022

34. Nahla could not find her way round the city very easily. (2022)

A) If only Nahla hadn't brought a map.

B) If only Nahla brought a map.

C) If only Nahla had brought a map.

D) If only Nahla brings a map.

Sentence	Answer	Sentence	Answer	Sentence	Answer
1	b	13	C	25	A
2	b	14	C	26	a
3	b	15	c	27	b
4	c	16	d	28	C
5	c	17	d	29	B
6	c	18	c	30	d
7	b	19	A	31	c
8	c	20	D	32	d
9	b	21	b	33	a
10	a	22	a	34	C
11	b	23	C		
12	a	24	B		

Unit Ten : Conditionals

الوحدة العاشرة : الجمل الشرطية

Zero cond. الشرط الصفري	If clause (present simple)	Main clause (present simple)
	S. <u>V.1</u> / V.1 ^{s/es} O. C.	S. <u>V.1</u> / V.1 ^{s/es} O. C.
First cond. الشرط الأول	If clause (present simple)	Main clause (simple future)
	S. <u>V.1</u> / V.1 ^{s/es} O. C.	S. <u>will</u> / 'll V.1 O. C.
Second cond. الشرط الثاني	If clause (past simple)	Main clause (modal V.1)
	S. <u>V.2</u> O. C.	S. <u>would</u> / <u>could</u> V.1 O. C.
	S. <u>did not</u> / <u>didn't</u> V.1 O. C.	S. <u>would not</u> / <u>could not</u> V.1 O. C.

انماط النصيحة في الانجليزية Advice in English

دليل النصيحة (حركة الوزارة)		نمط النصيحة (نمط الوزارة)	
I think you should		If I were you, I would	
You have to		Why don't you?	
You ought to		I would	
You must		You could	
It would be a good idea for you to			
Third cond. الشرط الثالث	If clause (past perfect)	Main clause (modal have V.3)	
	S. <u>had</u> V.3 O. C.	S. <u>would</u> / <u>could</u> / <u>might</u> have <u>V.1</u> O. C.	
	S. <u>had not</u> V.3 O. C.	S. <u>would not</u> / <u>could not</u> / <u>might not</u> have V.3 O. C.	

إعادة الكتابة على الشرط الثالث :

- (1) وجود جملتين يفصلهما أحد الروابط التالية (and , but , so , that's how , that's why) نقطة او فاصلة .
 (2) الحل يكون بترك الجمل على نفس الترتيب بحيث (3) الجملة الاولى هي جواب الشرط (ماضي تام) و الجملة الثانية هي جواب الشرط (modal have V.3) (4) اذا كانت الجملة اثبات نجعلها منفية (5) اذا كانت الجملة نفي نجعلها اثبات

1. Before you find a full-time job, ----- consider doing voluntary work?

- a) If I were you b) you could c) I would d) why don't you

2. ----- , I'd find out about training courses.

- a) If I were you b) you could c) I would d) why don't you

3. As you have a Geology degree, ----- do a course Surveying and become a surveyor.

- a) If I were you b) you could c) I would d) why don't you

4. ----- study English Literature at university?

- a) You could b) I will c) If I were you d) Why don't you

5. I want to learn Chinese. You ----- do a Chinese course online.

- a) would b) could c) why don't you d) if I were you

6. I don't understand what we have to do for homework. -----, I would ask the teacher.

- a) If I were you b) you could c) I would d) why don't you

7. You should practise the presentation several times.

- a) If I were you, I will practise the presentation several times.
 b) If I were you, I would practise the presentation several times.
 c) If I am you, I will practise the presentation several times.
 d) If I have been you, I would practise the presentation several times.

8. It would be a good idea for you to make a list of questions.

- a) Why don't you make a list of questions? b) Why don't you making a list of questions?
 c) Why don't you makes a list of questions? d) Why don't you to make a list of questions?

9. You ought to get some work experience.

- a) You can get some work experience. b) You will get some work experience.
 c) You could get some work experience. d) You may get some work experience.

10. You shouldn't look too casual.

- a) If I were you, I would look too casual. b) If I were you, I wouldn't look too casual.
c) If I am you, I wouldn't look too casual. d) If I were you, I won't look too casual.

11. I ----- the job if I had had some experience.

- a) would have had b) would have c) will have d) could have

12. If you ----- the course, you would have had enough experience to apply for the job.

- a) have taken b) took c) would take d) had taken

13. When you arrive at the station next Saturday, we ----- there to meet you.

- a) would be b) will be c) has been d) had been

14. Nasser ----- out with us tomorrow unless he has to help his father.

- a) will come b) would become c) come d) are coming

15. I----- you with your homework, as long as you help me with mine!

- a) helped b) helps c) have helped d) will help

16. Provided that it-----, we will have a picnic next week.

- a) don't rain b) doesn't rain c) didn't rain d) hasn't rained

17. If you ----- the prize, how will you spend the money?

- a) wins b) would win c) win d) won

18. Even if Omar ----- his driving test this afternoon, he won't have his own car.

- a) pass b) will pass c) passed d) passes

19. -----you heat water to 100°C, it boils.

- a) Unless b) As long as c) Provided that d) When

20. You will not pass your exams ----- you study hard.

- a) as long as b) when c) even if d) unless

21. If you -----the plants, they will die.

- a) don't water b) doesn't water c) won't water d) hasn't watered

22. Do you usually go home or meet your friends when school ----- ?

- a) finish b) finishes c) finished d) would finish

23. Your new computer will last a long time ----- you are careful with it.

- a) unless b) as long as c) even if d) provided that

24. During Ramadan Muslims eat -----the sun sets.

- a) as long as b) unless c) when d) even if

25. I will phone you ----- I miss the bus so that you pick me up.

- a) as long as b) if c) provided that d) even if

26. We'll go to our favourite restaurant on Friday -----it's closed.

- a) as long as b) unless c) when d) even if

27. I will take the job offer ----- it's part-time – I haven't finished my university studies.

- a) as long as b) unless c) provided that d) even if

28. We have to go to school, -----we are tired.

- a) provided that b) if c) even if d) when

29. Ice cream melts ----- it gets warm.

- a) when b) unless c) even if d) as long as

30. We need umbrellas ----- it rains.

- a) when b) unless c) even if d) as long as

31. The teacher will be pleased ----- I write a good essay.

- a) when b) unless c) even if d) as long as

32. -----everyone works hard, we'll all pass our exams.

a) Provided that b) Unless c) Even if d) As long as

33. Babies are usually happy -----they're hungry or cold.

a) when b) unless c) even if d) as long as

34. We should always be polite ----- we feel tired.

a) when b) unless c) even if d) as long as

35. I couldn't climb Mount Everest ----- some carried my equipment for me.

a) when b) unless c) even if d) as long as

36. Saeed left his camera at home, so he wasn't able to take pictures of parade.

- a) If Saeed had left his camera at home, he could have been able to take pictures of parade.
b) If Saeed hadn't left his camera at home, he could have been able to take pictures of parade.
c) If Saeed hasn't left his camera at home, he couldn't have been able to take pictures of parade.
d) If Saeed had left his camera at home, he couldn't have been able to take pictures of parade.

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

- a) I wouldn't have done well in Maths test if I hadn't had a headache yesterday.
b) I would have done well in the Maths test if I had had a headache yesterday.
c) I would have done well in the Maths test if I hadn't had a headache yesterday.
d) I would have done well in the Maths test if I haven't had a headache yesterday.

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

- a) If I have known your phone number, I could have contacted you.
b) If I haven't known your phone number, I could have contacted you.
c) If I had known your phone number, I could have contacted you.
d) If I knew your phone number, I can have contacted you.

39. You had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on. That's how I noticed you in the crowd.

- a) If you hadn't had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on, I might not have noticed you in the crowds.
b) If you had had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on, I might have noticed you in the crowds.
c) If you hadn't had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on, I might have noticed you in the crowds.
d) If you had had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on, I might not have noticed you in the crowds.

40. I worked really hard the day before the exam. I got top marks.

- a) If I didn't work really hard the day before the exam, I wouldn't get top marks.
b) If I hadn't work really hard the day before the exam, I wouldn't have got top marks.
c) If I had work really hard the day before the exam, I wouldn't have got top marks.
d) If I haven't work really hard the day before the exam, I wouldn't have got top marks.

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

a) wants b) wanted c) will want d) want

42. If Huda ----- ill yesterday, she wouldn't have missed the exam.

a) wasn't b) weren't c) hasn't been d) hadn't been

43. If my father had gone to university, he ----- have been a teacher.

a) could b) will c) may d) can

44. Jameel might not have become a musician if his parents ----- encouraged him.

a) haven't b) hadn't c) hasn't d) doesn't

45. More tourists ----- to this town if it had better climate .

a) will come b) can come c) would come d) came

46. If a city ----- everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero waste.

a) recycled b) recycles c) had recycled d) would recycle

47. The bus is late. If it -----, we will get a taxi.

a) doesn't come b) didn't come c) won't come d) hadn't come

48. Plants will die if they -----enough sunlight.

- a) don't get b) doesn't get c) didn't get d) hadn't got

49. Rawan always takes her mobile when she ----- .

- a) go out b) went out c) goes out d) was going out

50. Ali will be upset, if you -----him to your party.

- a) didn't invite b) hasn't invited c) don't invite d) doesn't invite

51. You won't get a job in France unless you -----French.

- a) would speak b) spoke c) speaks d) speak

52. You can drive a car when you -----a driving license.

- a) get b) got c) gets d) will get

53. When you -----the station next Saturday, we will be there to meet you.

- a) arrived b) arrives c) arrive d) will arrive

54. People get a huge feeling of satisfaction when they -----others.

- a) help b) has helped c) helped d) helping

55. Many wild animals become more aggressive when they -----.

- a) are captured b) is capturing c) had been captured d) has captured

56. If children -----outside, they get overweight.

- a) don't play b) doesn't play c) didn't play d) hasn't played

57. If it rains, we -----the match.

- a) cancelled b) would cancel c) will cancel d) could cancel

58. Ito the exhibition if my friend hadn't invited me.

- a) haven't gone b) have gone c) hadn't gone d) wouldn't have gone

Sentence	Answer	Sentence	Answer	Sentence	Answer	Sentence	Answer
1	d	16	b	31	a	46	b
2	a	17	c	32	a	47	a
3	b / c	18	d	33	b	48	a
4	b	19	d	34	c	49	c
5	d	20	d	35	c	50	c
6	a	21	a	36	b	51	a
7	b	22	b	37	c	52	a
8	a	23	b	38	c	53	c
9	c	24	c	39	a	54	a
10	b	25	b	40	b	55	a
11	a	26	b	41	d	56	a
12	d	27	c	42	d	57	c
13	b	28	c	43	a	58	d
14	a	29	a	44	b		
15	d	30	a	45	c		

Functions

الوظائف اللغوية

cause السبب	because / as / since / because of / due to
result النتيجة	therefor / as a result / so / because of that / consequently
defining relative clause جمل الوصل المعرفة (بدون فواصل)	give extra details
non – defining relative جمل الوصل غير المعرفة (بفواصل)	give more details
wish / wishes / if only (V.2 / didn't V.1)	impossible or unlikely to happen.
wish / wishes / if only (had / hadn't V.3)	regrets about the past
Zero conditional الصفري	something that always happens after a certain action / event.
First conditional الأول	describe a future outcome of a certain future action / event.
Second conditional الثاني	imagine present situation
Third conditional الثالث	imagine past situation
Advice النصيحة	If I were you, I would / Why don't you? / I would / you could
Address العنوان	215 Rainbow Street, Amman
Education التعليم	Degree / certificate / PEP
Work experience الخبرة	Teacher of English
Skills and achievements المهارات	Voluntary work
Personal attributes الصفات الشخصية	I am a dedicated, ambitious worker.

النمط الوزاري كالتالي (4 علامات)

1. That old man took a new medicine because he didn't get any benefits from the old one.

- The function of using the underlined word is ----- .

a) cause b) result c) giving advice d) address

2. If she had revised hard, she would have passed all her tests.

- The function of using third conditional is ----- .

a) imagine present situation.
b) regret about the past.
c) impossible or unlikely to happen in the present.
d) imagine past situation

3. I wish she visited us with her parents when she arrived Jordan.

- The grammatical functions of the above sentence is ----- .

a) impossible or unlikely to happen in the present.
b) impossible or unlikely to happen in the past.
c) possible or likely to happen in the present.
d) possible or likely to happen in the past.

4. The sentence which expresses personal attributes in a curriculum vitae is :

a) I am a dedicated and ambitious worker.
b) I live in 25 Amman street, Madaba.
c) I have a degree in Chemistry.
d) I have worked in many voluntary charities in Amman with refugees.

Guided Writing الكتابة الموجهة

النمط الأول : العنوان بدون وجود فاعل

The advantages of megaprojects...

- ✓ encourage economic growth.
- ✓ bring new benefits to the city.
- ✓ employ young people.
- ✓ attract global companies.

خطوات الحل :

1. ضع العبارة التالية في البداية :

There are many **العنوان** such as :

2. قم بإضافة **-ing** الى نهاية أول كلمة في كل سطر.
3. نربط الجملة الأولى مع الجملة الثانية باستخدام **and**
4. نضع قبل الجملة الثالثة **Also,** أو **In addition**
5. نربط الجملة الثالثة والرابعة باستخدام **as well as**

النمط الثاني : العنوان مع وجود فاعل

The advantages of megaprojects...

- ✓ people encourage economic growth.
- ✓ people bring new benefits to the city.
- ✓ people employ young people.
- ✓ people attract global companies.

خطوات الحل :

1. ضع العبارة التالية في البداية :

There are many **العنوان** such as :

2. لا تقم بإضافة **-ing** (لأن الجملة أصلاً بها فاعل) .
3. نربط الجملة الأولى مع الجملة الثانية باستخدام **and**
4. نضع قبل الجملة الثالثة **Also,** أو **In addition**
5. نربط الجملة الثالثة والرابعة باستخدام **as well as**

النمط الثالث : العنوان على شكل سؤال

What are the advantages of megaprojects...

- ✓ encourage economic growth.
- ✓ bring new benefits to the city.
- ✓ employ young people.
- ✓ attract global companies.

خطوات الحل :

1. ضع العبارة التالية في البداية :

There are many **العنوان** such as :

2. قم بإضافة **-ing** الى نهاية أول كلمة في كل سطر.
- ولكن عند وجود الفاعل لا نضيف **ing** .
3. إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بـ

What are the نحذفها وماتبقى هو العنوان .

How نحذفها ونضع مكانها **ways**

reasons make **what should** / **Why do** نضع مكانها

4. نربط الجملة الأولى مع الجملة الثانية باستخدام **and**

5. نضع قبل الجملة الثالثة **Also,** أو **In addition**

6. نربط الجملة الثالثة والرابعة باستخدام **as well as**

النمط الرابع : جدول الحسنات والمساوئ

creating Masdar City

advantages	disadvantages
✓ help economy.	✓ cost a lot of money.
✓ employ people.	✓ affect old cities.

خطوات الحل :

1. نضع العبارة التالية في البداية :

There are many advantages of **العنوان** such as

2. نربط الجملتين في عمود الحسنات باستخدام **and**
3. في سطر جديد , نضع العبارة التالية :

Whereas, there are many disadvantages of **العنوان** such as :

4. نربط الجملتين في عمود المساوئ باستخدام **as well as**

النمط الخامس : كتابة سيرة غيرية

Name **الإسم** : Fatima Al.Fihri

Date (born and died) **التاريخ (ولادة - وفاة)** : 800 – 865

Profession **المهنة** : scholar , writer.

Achievements **الإنجازات** :

build the Great Mosque.

establish the learning centre.

نمط الحل لهذا الشكل يكون دوماً كالتالي :

الوفاة who was born in **الولادة** and died in **الوفاة** .

He / She was **المهنة** . Some of his / her achievements were **الجملة الأولى** and **الجملة الثانية**

النمط السادس : وصف مكان

Write two sentences **اكتب جملتين** about **عن** The Giralda tower

Location **الموقع** : Seville, Spain

Date of construction **تاريخ البناء** : 1198 CE

Purpose of building **هدف البناء** : architectural

Description of the building **وصف البناء** : 104 meters tall tower , minaret

نمط الحل يكون كالتالي :

1 and 2 . **وصف البناء** It includes **هدف البناء** . **تاريخ البناء** was built in **الموقع** which is located in **إسم المكان**

تصحيح الخطأ (علامات الترقيم)

علامات الترقيم ، وعلامات الترقيم المهمة في منهاجك هي (الفاصلة – النقطة – علامة السؤال) و هذه هي استخداماتها:

(1) الفاصلة : و تستخدم اذا كان الحرف الذي بعدها صغيرا.

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

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

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

My dad has been to many countries so far -----

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

كذلك تستخدم النقطة قبل الكلمات التي تبدأ بحرف كبير.

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

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

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

** Where does the train go across usually-----

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

** Does the child arrive home late daily-----

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

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

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

الموضوع الشامل

In this essay, I will write about the topic you asked me to write about, and of course it would be considered as one of the most important topics.

From the one hand, it is without any doubt has a lot of positive aspects in our life such as being an important and major in our society, and has a lot of influence points.

On the other hand, it could also have many negative aspects in our life and in our society, to the way that we have to accept and understand.

Finally, I hope that I have done my best to give a clear image of what I think.



إدارة الامتحانات والاختبارات

قسم الامتحانات العامة

امتحان شهادة الدراسة الثانوية العامة لعام ٢٠٢٢/٢ التكميلي

(وثيقة محمية/محدود)

مدة الامتحان: ٠.٠ : ٠.٠ س

اليوم والتاريخ: الاثنين ٢٠٢٣/١/٩
رقم الجلوس:

رقم المبحث: 106

رقم النموذج: (١)

المبحث: اللغة الإنجليزية / خطة ٢٠١٩ فما بعد

الفرع: جميع الفروع الأكاديمية

اسم الطالب:

ملحوظة مهمة: أجب عن الأسئلة الآتية جميعها وعددها (٤)؛ بحيث تكون إجابتك عن السؤال الأول على نموذج الإجابة (ورقة القارئ الضوئي)، وتكون إجابتك عن باقي الأسئلة على دفتر الإجابة، علماً أن عدد صفحات الامتحان (٦).

Question One:

اختر رمز الإجابة الصحيحة في كل فقرة مما يأتي، ثم ظلّل بشكل غامق الدائرة التي تشير إلى رمز الإجابة في نموذج الإجابة (ورقة القارئ الضوئي) فهو النموذج المعتمد (فقط) لاحتساب علامتك في هذا السؤال، علماً بأن عدد فقراته (٣٠).

For items (1-30), choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D to complete each of the following sentences.

- 1) is illegal actions using the identity of someone else, normally to buy things.
A) Identity fraud B) Privacy settings C) Security settings D) Floppy disk
- 2) Modern computers need special to run them before using.
A) decades B) programs C) models D) generations
- 3) It's important to encourage young people and help them develop.....
A) seat belt B) medical trials C) side effects D) self-confidence
- 4) Masdar City will be a blueprint for future that will inspire similar megaprojects in other countries.
A) carbon footprint B) biological waste C) urban planning D) negative effect
- 5) Please do not send documents with your job application.
A) originate B) original C) originally D) originality
- 6) The significant of the study will be discussed further later.
A) contradict B) contradiction C) contradictory D) contradictorily
- 7) Environmental has increased dramatically over the past decade.
A) awareness B) track record C) extraction D) negotiable
- 8) Farmers in the Jordan Valley..... their fields yearly to guarantee good products.
A) fertilisation B) fertilise C) fertiliser D) fertile
- 9) One of the good things about teaching young children is their
A) enthusiast B) enthusiasm C) enthusiastically D) enthusiastic
- 10) I have got a huge feeling of after a hard work in my graduation project.
A) satisfaction B) secure C) rewarding D) conscientious

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- 11) In the ancient Olympic Games, winners..... a medal, an olive branch and a diploma.
A) are awarded B) were awarding C) were awarded D) had awarded
- 12) We the coach to come for half an hour in the gym.
A) have been waiting B) had been waited
C) has been waiting D) have been waited
- 13) Nowadays, many doctors homoeopathy a viable option for some diseases.
A) were considered B) are considered C) consider D) had considered
- 14) This time next month, my family..... themselves for moving to a new house.
A) have been preparing B) have prepared
C) were preparing D) will be preparing
- 15) We're late! By the time we get to the restaurant, the guests
A) have been left B) will have left
C) would have left D) have been leaving
- 16) Scientists designed a system could transmit radio signals between countries.
A) which B) where C) who D) when
- 17) Ibrahim doesn't like playing volleyball he likes playing table tennis.
A) as hard as B) as much as C) as often as D) as popular as
- 18) Which university is existing educational institution in the world?
A) older B) older than C) the oldest D) oldest
- 19) I regret the deal now. I wish we it.
A) hadn't done B) has done C) haven't done D) have done
- 20) We will go to our favourite park on Friday it is closed.
A) provided that B) if C) when D) unless
- 21) If public transport is efficient, people using their cars.
A) stop B) would stop C) stopped D) will be stopped
- 22) I wouldn't have visited Cairo if I my passport.
A) haven't issued B) had issued C) have issued D) hadn't issued
- 23) Your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise!
The underlined phrase in the sentence above is used to indicate
A) onomatopoeia B) personification C) simile D) metaphor
- 24) Because of the large from his aunt..... Zaid was able to buy his own boat.
A) inharitance /, B) inheretance/. C) inheritance/ , D) inhiritance /.

25) I wish I knew the answer. This sentence indicates

- A) wishes about the present that are impossible or likely to happen.
- B) wishes about the past that are impossible or likely to happen.
- C) wishes about the past that are impossible or unlikely to happen.
- D) wishes about the present that are impossible or unlikely to happen.

26) " I bought my new coat from the bazar yesterday."

- The correct reported speech form of the sentence above is

- A) Maha told me that she had bought her new coat from the bazar the day before.
- B) Maha told me that she has bought my new coat from the bazar the day before.
- C) Maha told me that I had bought her new coat from the bazar the day before.
- D) Maha told me that she had bought my new coat from the bazar that day.

27) Ali ibn Nafi' who was born in 789 CE established the first music school in Cordoba.

- The sentence which emphasises the underlined words is

- A) it was in 789 CE that Ali ibn Nafi' established the first music school in Cordoba.
- B) the person who established the first music school in Cordoba was Ali ibn Nafi'.
- C) the year when Ali ibn Nafi' established the first music school in Cordoba was 789 CE.
- D) the thing that Ali ibn Nafi' established in Cordoba was the first music school.

28) There is less information in the book than there is on the website.

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

- A) there isn't as much information on the website as in the book.
- B) the information in the book is more than the information on the website.
- C) there isn't as much information in the book as on the website.
- D) the information on the website is less than the information in the book.

29) Haneen shouldn't have been careless with her essay. She got a low grade.

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

- A) Haneen wishes she hadn't been careless with her essay.
- B) Haneen wishes she has been careless with her essay.
- C) Haneen wishes she had been careless with her essay.
- D) Haneen wishes she hasn't been careless with her essay.

30) Huda left her map at home, so she wasn't able to enjoy the trip in the forest.

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

- A) If Huda hadn't left her map at home, she couldn't enjoy the trip in the forest.
- B) If Huda had left her map at home, she could have enjoyed the trip in the forest.
- C) If Huda had left her map at home, she couldn't enjoy the trip in the forest.
- D) If Huda hadn't left her map at home, she could have enjoyed the trip in the forest.

Question Two: (30 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.

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

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

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

The study has been controversial. Some health professionals believe that bad lifestyle choices, such as smoking or lack of exercise, are the reason for heart disease and other illnesses, and not an individual's attitude. The researchers, while agreeing, raise the question: why are people making bad lifestyle decisions? Do more optimistic people make better and healthier lifestyle choices?

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.

1. The text mentions some possible effects of anger on someone's health. Write down four of these effects. **(8 points)**
2. There are certain aspects that influence one's health positively. Write down two of these aspects. **(6 points)**
3. Find a phrasal verb in the text which means "to start to be successful again after a difficult time." **(4 points)**
4. What are the two examples of bad lifestyle selections? **(6 points)**
5. It is said that pessimistic people don't make good and healthier lifestyle choices. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view. **(6 points)**

Question Three: (30 points)

A) 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. (24 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.

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. It also showed that multilingual participants were less distracted by the other tasks.

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.

1. The study that was carried out by Pennsylvania State University came out with three main findings about multilingual people. Write them down. (9 points)
2. The text mentions different benefits of learning new vocabulary and grammar rules. Write down two of them. (4 points)
3. Write down the sentence which states the effect of the skills one gains from learning a foreign language. (3 points)
4. What does the underlined pronoun These refer to? (2 points)
5. Speaking English confidently is an important goal for many students. Suggest three possible ways to improve students' speaking skill. (6 points)

B) Literature spot (6 points)

Read the following lines from *A Green Cornfield* carefully, and then answer the questions that follow:

*And as I paused to hear his song
While swift the sunny moments slid,
Perhaps his mate sat listening long,
And listened longer than I did.*

1. Find a word in the above lines which means "fast". (2 points)
2. Who are the two listeners? (4 points)

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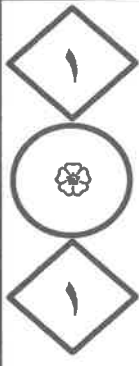
Question Four: (20 points)

FREE WRITING:

In your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a composition of about 120 words on ONE of the following:

1. The international tourism is considered a main factor in supporting the economics of certain countries. Some people believe that it is the responsibility of the government to maintain this industry while others feel it is the responsibility of the citizens. Write an essay discussing which point of view you go with using specific reasons to support your opinion.
2. It is said that good habits improve our emotional, physical and social aspects. Choose one of your good habits and write an article mentioning why this habit is important, how you can improve it and persuading your audience to make this habit part of their lives.

(THE END)



إدارة الامتحانات والاختبارات

قسم الامتحانات العامة

امتحان شهادة الدراسة الثانوية العامة لعام ٢٠٢٢/٢ التكميلي

(وثيقة محمية/محدود)

د
س
٠٠ : ٢

المبحث : اللغة الإنجليزية/مسار التعليم الثانوي المهني الشامل رقم المبحث: 107 مدة الامتحان: ٠٠ : ٢
الفرع: الفروع المهنية
اسم الطالب:
اليوم والتاريخ: الاثنين ٢٠٢٣/١/٩
رقم الجلوس:

ملحوظة مهمة: أجب عن الأسئلة الآتية جميعها وعددها (٤)؛ بحيث تكون إجابتك عن السؤال الأول على نموذج الإجابة (ورقة القارئ الضوئي)، وتكون إجابتك عن باقي الأسئلة على دفتر الإجابة، علماً أن عدد صفحات الامتحان (٤).

Question One:

اختر رمز الإجابة الصحيحة في كل فقرة مما يأتي، ثم ظلّل بشكل غامق الدائرة التي تشير إلى رمز الإجابة في نموذج الإجابة (ورقة القارئ الضوئي) فهو النموذج المعتمد (فقط) لاحتساب علامتك في هذا السؤال، علماً بأن عدد فقراته (٣٠).

For items (1-30), read each one carefully then choose from A, B, C, or D the correct answer. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. Do you think the computer is the most important ever?
A) inventive B) invent C) invention D) invented
2. The manager will have a meeting with the sellers to a new contract.
A) negotiate B) negotiable C) negotiated D) negotiation
3. Can you give me the version of your report? This copy isn't clear.
A) origin B) original C) originate D) originally
4. A is someone who thinks and writes about the meaning of life.
A) philosophically B) philosophical C) philosophise D) philosopher
5. Reducing poverty levels is a priority of the government policies.
A) interpreter B) domestic C) patient D) polymath
6. Aya is proud that both her children have a.....for writing and drawing.
A) conflict B) regional C) footprint D) talent
7. Ziryab is the of the first music school in the world.
A) geometry B) compromise C) founder D) effect
8. I have just read a of a book by a Chinese author.
A) translation B) conflict C) career D) previous
9. Our boss seems very about the new project.
A) training B) enthusiastic C) growth D) arithmetic
10. Just be nice and try not to or annoy anyone during the meeting.
A) work experience B) track record C) cause offence D) zero – waste

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11. Being able to solve the problem gave me a good feeling of
A) satisfaction B) reference C) export D) geometry
12. The process of mineral may damage the countryside.
A) reserve B) secure C) dominate D) extraction
13. My teacher thinks that teaching English language is a job.
A) pedestrian B) import C) rewarding D) chemist
14. Al-kindī made many important mathematical discoveries was a true polymath.
A) which B) where C) when D) who
15. In Qasr Bashir, there are about twenty-three stables horses may have been kept.
A) when B) where C) which D) who
16. Provided that it, we will have a picnic next week.
A) doesn't rain B) didn't rain C) won't rain D) don't rain
17. We'll go to our favourite restaurant on Thursday it's closed.
A) when B) if C) as long as D) unless
18. If I were you, I more exercise to get fit.
A) would have done B) would do C) will do D) did
19. I want to go to the festival, but I don't know how to get there. I wish I the way to it.
A) know B) had known C) knew D) knows
20. If only I properly in class today. This homework is really difficult.
A) had concentrated B) concentrated
C) have concentrated D) concentrate
21. If I had stayed at home that day, I the celebration.
A) would miss B) would have missed C) will miss D) has missed
22. I regret the deal now. I wish we it.
A) didn't do B) hasn't done C) haven't done D) hadn't done
23. I might have won the first prize if I better for the competition.
A) prepared B) have prepared C) had prepared D) prepare
24. If plants enough water, they die.
A) don't get B) didn't get C) hadn't got D) doesn't get
25. The event took place in London in 2012 CE was the Olympic Games.
A) when B) that C) where D) who
26. **The rainy weather** made the players cancel the game.
- **The sentence which emphasises the underlined words is**
A) The thing which made the players cancel the game is the rainy weather.
B) The thing which makes the players cancel the game was the rainy weather.
C) The thing which made the players cancel the game was the rainy weather.
D) The thing which makes the players cancel the game is the rainy weather.

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27. I finished typing the report at 9 p.m.

- The sentence which emphasises the underlined words is

- A) It is 9 p.m. when I finished typing the report.
- B) It was 9 p.m. when I finish typing the report.
- C) It is 9 p.m. when I finish typing the report.
- D) It was 9 p.m. when I finished typing the report.

28. Salma made a successful presentation at a in Aqaba last month.

- A) simenar
- B) saminar
- C) seminar
- D) seminer

29. Plan your presentation carefully not just what you will say but how you will say it

- A) . / , / !
- B) , / , / ?
- C) , / , / .
- D) ; / , / .

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

- A) !
- B) ,
- C) ;
- D) .

Question Two: (30 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.

The concept of a megaproject is always based on the benefits it brings to a community. However, many megaprojects have been criticised because of their negative effects on a community or the environment. An example of megaprojects is Masdar City, which began its development in 2006 CE in Abu Dhabi. Masdar City will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zero-waste artificially-created city.

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

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

1. The text states many examples of renewable energy. Write down three of them.

(6 points)

2. What is the main source of water in Masdar City?

(6 points)

3. Write down the sentence which shows the main reason to criticise megaprojects.

(4 points)

4. What is the benefit of having a car – free zone in Masdar City?

(4 points)

5. Who lives in Masdar City in the present?

(6 points)

6. What does the underlined pronoun "their" refer to?

(4 points)

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Question Three: (30 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.

Business Studies is a popular choice for students who are choosing a degree course in the UK. After graduating, some go on to further study, but most of them take up employment. Many large companies offer graduate training schemes, which are a kind of apprenticeship. We went to meet twenty-two-year-old Ricky Miles, who is about to graduate in the subject. Ricky has been studying Business Studies, which is a four-year course, including two periods of work experience. Each one lasted six months, but they weren't in the same year. Besides Business Studies, Ricky has studied Maths, Accounting, Finance, Economics, Marketing and Sales over those four years. He also did a course in Management, which is about recruiting and managing staff.

Ricky most enjoyed the work experience. He learnt so much, both times, and of course it looks great on his curriculum vitae. One of the companies offered him paid work last summer, so he managed to get even more experience that way.

Ricky has just applied for a job with a bank. He has the right qualifications, but he knows there will be a lot of other applicants. He'll just have to wait and see if he gets an interview. If he does, he'll have to prepare really carefully.

1. The text states many subjects that graduate students may study at university. Write down three of them. **(6 points)**
2. What do most of students do after graduating? **(6 points)**
3. What is the name of Ricky's degree? **(4 points)**
4. What will Ricky have to do if he gets a job interview? **(4 points)**
5. Find a word in the text which means "finding suitable employees". **(4 points)**
6. How did Ricky spend a quarter of his time as a student? **(6 points)**

Question Four: (20 points)

Free Writing

In your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a composition of about 80 words on ONE of the following:

1. Most people don't know how to choose their future job. Write an essay about how someone can choose the best job: discuss the factors that make a job suitable for someone and explain your point of view supporting it with examples.
2. Hobbies are regular activities that are typically done during one's free time. Write an essay about the importance of hobbies to mind and body; how people can choose a hobby, mentioning examples of hobbies people can do.

THE END