



مكتف شامل

على مادة

الفصل الدراسي الأول

الاستاذ

زياد عدنان

يحتوي هذا الملف على مايلي:

A: مادة الحفظ للفصل الاول

B : امتحانين شاملين على

مادة الفصل الاول

جيل 2006



مكتف الفصل الاول / جيل 2006

يحتوي هذا الملف على ما يلي:

A: مادة الحفظ للفصل الاول, والتي تشمل ما يلي:

1. جميع المفردات المطلوبة في الفصل الأول.
2. جميع الوظائف اللغوية المطلوبة في الفصل الأول (Language Functions).
3. جميع مصطلحات الألوان المطلوبة في الفصل الأول (Colour idioms).
4. جميع المتلازمات المطلوبة في الفصل الأول (Collocations).
5. جميع الأدوات البلاغية في الفصل الأول (Rhetorical / Literary devices).
6. جميع المترادفات المطلوبة في الفصل الأول (Synonyms).
7. الكتابة الصوتية المطلوبة في الفصل الأول (Phonetic Transcription).
8. شرح قواعد استخدام علامات الترقيم (Punctuation Rules).
9. ورقة عمل على أدوات الربط (LINKING WORDS).

B: وايضا يحتوي هذا الملف على امتحانين شاملين على مادة الفصل الاول.

مادة الحفظ المطلوبه في الفصل الاول

أولاً: المفردات المطلوبة في مادة الفصل الأول

انصح بالاكثفاء بحفظ (أوتى يكفي فهم) ما هو مكتوب باللون الغامق

UNIT ONE – INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

KEY WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN ARABIC
computer chip(n)	a very small piece found inside every computer.	رقاقة كمبيوتر
calculation (n)	a way of using numbers and maths.	عملية حسابية
floppy disk(n)	a flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information.	القرص المرن
PC(n)	a computer that is used by one person.	كمبيوتر شخصي
smartphone(n)	a mobile phone with advanced technology.	الهاتف الذكي
World Wide Web(n)	an information system, known as the Internet.	الشبكة العالمية
access(v + n)	to find information , especially on a computer.	يحصل على (المعلومات)
filter(n+v)	a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed.	ينقي
identity fraud(n)	illegal actions using the identity of someone else , normally to buy things.	التحايل على الشخصية
privacy settings(n)	Controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information.	اعدادات الخصوصية
security settings(n)	controls available on computer programs which protect your computer from viruses.	اعدادات الامان
blog(n+v)	- a regularly updated personal website or web page , usually written in an informal style. - online diary	مدونة
email exchange(n)	a series of emails between two or more people.	تبادل البريد الالكتروني
social media(n)	social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs.	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
tablet computer(n)	a mobile computer , with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit.	جهاز لوحي

whiteboard(n)	a touchscreen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues.	اللوحة الابيض التفاعلي
ICT(n)	Information and Communication Technology.	تكنولوجيا المعلومات و الاتصالات
post(n+v)	to put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it.	يرسل
rely on(v)	to have trust or confidence in something or someone. / depend on	يعتمد على
sat nav system(n)	"satellite navigation system" a system of computers and satellites that tells you where something is.	نظام الملاحة عن طريق الاقمار الصناعية
user(n)	someone that uses a product or service, especially a computer or another machine.	مستخدم
web-building program(n)	A software that helps you to create a website.	برنامج لبناء مواقع الانترنت
web hosting(n)	the business of housing, serving and maintaining files for one or more websites.	استضافة المواقع
programme(n)	a set of instructions enabling a computer to function.	برنامج

UNIT TWO - A HEALTHY LIFE

KEY WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN ARABIC
acupuncture (n)	a system of complementary medicine which uses fine needles.	الوخز بالإبر
ailment (n)	an illness or disease which is not very serious.	مرض/اعتلال
allergy to(n)	a reaction of the immune system when it is sensitive to something. OR a condition that makes you ill when you eat, touch or breathe a particular thing.	حساسية
arthritis(n)	a disease causing pain in the joints.	التهاب المفاصل
herbal remedy(n)	an extract or mixture of a plant used to prevent, alleviate, or cure disease.	العلاج بالأعشاب
homoeopathy(n)	a system of complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs.	المعالجة المثلية

immunisation(n)	the process by which an individual's immune system becomes protected against an illness. giving a drug to protect against illness.	تطعيم/ إكساب مناعة
malaria(n)	a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes.	مرض الملاريا
migraine(n)	a very bad headache which often comes with a feeling of sickness and problems with vision.	الصداع النصفي
sceptical(adj) skeptical	having doubts; not easily convinced.	شكاك/ متشكك
dental(adj)	relating to your teeth.	سني
mortality(n)	death, especially on a large scale.	الفناء / الموت
workforce(n)	all the people who work in a particular industry or company.	القوى العاملة
bounce back (phr. v)	to start to be successful again after a difficult time.	يرتد إلى حاله
complementary medicine(n)	medical treatment which provides an alternative to scientific medical practices.	العلاج التكميلي/ الطب البديل
commitment (n)	a promise to do something .	التزام
conventional (adj)	having been used for a long time and is considered usual.	التقليدي/ المتعارف عليه
optimistic(adj)	believing that good things will happen in the future.	متفائل
life expectancy(n)	the length of time that a person or animal is expected to live.	متوسط العمر المتوقع
setback(n)	a problem that delays or stops progress, or makes a situation worse.	انتكاسة
healthcare(n)	the prevention or treatment of illness by doctors, dentists, psychologists, etc.	الرعاية الصحية
antibodies(n)	a substance produced by the body to fight disease.	أجسام مضادة
viable(n)	effective and able to be successful.	قابل للنجاح
strenuous (adj)	requiring a lot of effort.	مجهد/ شاق
obese(adj)	extremely fat, in a way that is dangerous.	مفرط في السمنة
reputation (n)	the common opinion that people have about someone or something.	سمعة(حسنة)
alien (adj)	strange.	غريب
cope with(phr. v)	to deal successfully with / to handle a situation.	ينجح في معالجة مشكلة ما

UNIT THREE – MEDICAL ADVANCES

KEY WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN ARABIC
apparatus (<i>n</i>)	equipment / tools	جهاز / أدوات
appendage (<i>n</i>)	a body part, such as an arm or a leg, / limb	جزء من الجسم
artificial (<i>adj</i>)	- made or manufactured by humans / prosthetic	اصطناعي
bionic (<i>adj</i>)	describing a limb or body part that is electronically or mechanically powered.	الالكتروني حيوي
cancerous (<i>adj</i>)	something that can cause cancer.	مسرطن
career (<i>n</i>)	a job.	مهنة
coma (<i>n</i>)	a state of unconsciousness.	غيبوبة
cross (<i>adj</i>)	angry or annoyed.	غاضب
decline (<i>v</i>)	to decrease.	يتناقص
dementia (<i>n</i>)	a mental illness.	اختلال عقلي شديد
drug (<i>n</i>)	a medicine.	عقار / دواء
expansion (<i>n</i>)	the act of making something bigger.	تمدد / توسعة
focus on (<i>phr. v</i>)	to direct your attention or effort at something.	يركز على
implant (<i>n</i>)	a piece of tissue implanted in the body.	حشوة / زرعة
medical trial (<i>n</i>)	trial to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of medications. / special tests	تجربة طبية
MRI (<i>n</i>)	a scan that uses strong magnetic fields to make a picture of the inside of someone's body.	صورة الرنين المغناطيسي
option (<i>n</i>)	something that may be chosen.	خيار / بديل
outpatient (<i>n</i>)	someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night.	مريض خارجي
paediatric (<i>adj</i>)	describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses.	متعلق بطب الأطفال
pill (<i>n</i>)	a small round piece of medicine. / tablet	حبة دواء
practitioner (<i>n</i>)	someone who is qualified to practise a particular job, occupation or profession.	صاحب مهنة
publicise (<i>v</i>)	to give information about something .	يروج
radiotherapy (<i>n</i>)	the use of controlled amounts of radiation.	المعالجة بالإشعاع
raise (<i>v</i>)	(raise a question) to bring up a problem.	يطرح (سؤالا)
scanner (<i>n</i>)	a medical instrument that uses radiography.	جهاز مسح ضوئي

side effect (n)	effects of medicine on your body.	اثر جانبية
sponsor (v)	to financially support a person or an event. / fund / pay for	يتكفل برعاية
stroke (n)	an illness when a blood tube in the brain bursts or is blocked.	سكتة أو جلطة دماغية
symptoms (n)	a physical problem that might indicate a disease / signs of illness.	أعراض
ward (n)	a room in a hospital.	جناح في مستشفى
eyesight (n)	vision	إبصار
device (n)	tool	أداة

UNIT FOUR – SUCCESS STORIES

KEY WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN ARABIC
arithmetic (n)	the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations.	علم الحساب
geometry (n)	the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties of points, shapes and angles.	هندسة
mathematician(n)	a person who studies Mathematics.	مختص في الرياضيات
philosopher(n)	someone who studies and writes philosophy” the meaning of life”.	فيلسوف
physician(n)	someone qualified to practise medicine.	طبيب
(true) polymath(n)	someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects.	متعدد جوانب الثقافة
algebra(n)	a type of mathematics system where letters and symbols are used to represent numbers.	علم الجبر
camera obscura(n)	Latin for ‘dark room’; an optical device that led to the invention of the camera.	الحجرة السوداء
composition(n)	(of music) a piece of music.	مقطوعة موسيقية
demonstration(n)	explaining and showing how to do something.	توضيح/ شرح
desalination(n)	removing salt from sea water.	تحلية ماء البحر
fountain pen(n)	a pen which needs ink cartridge refills.	قلم حبر
grid (n)	(energy grid) a system of wires.	شبكة كهربائية
ground-breaking(adj)	new, innovative.	جديد/ابداعي
inheritance (n)	money or things that you get from someone after they die.	ميراث

legacy(n)	what someone leaves to the world after their death	ارث حضاري
inoculation (n)	an injection you can have to protect you from a disease.	تطعيم
irrigate(v)	to supply land with water.	يسقي
minaret(n)	the tall, thin tower of a mosque.	منذنة/ منارة
outweigh(v)	to be more important than something else.	يفوقه في الأهمية
pedestrian(n)	someone who is walking, especially along a street.	المشاة
qualify(v)	to be entitled to a particular benefit.	يؤهل
revolutionise (v)	to completely change the way people do something or think about something.	يحدث ثورة في
sustainability (n)	the state of being able to continue forever.	ديمومة/ استمرارية
textiles (plural noun)	types of cloth or woven fabric.	نسيج/ قماش
translation (n)	the process of converting documents from one language to another.	ترجمة
windmill (n)	a building that uses its sails and wind power to grind corn into flour.	طاحونة هواء
talent(n)	special ability.	موهبة
founder(n)	the person who starts something new.	مؤسس
scales (n)	an instrument to measure weight.	ميزان
laboratory(n)	a room for scientific experiments.	مختبر
fertile(n)	agriculturally productive.	ارض خصبة
cheques (n)		شيك مصرفي
crystal glasses (n)		نظارات زجاجية
chemist(n)		كيميائي
neutral(adj)		محايد
renewable(adj)		متجددة
waste(n+adj)		مخلفات
major(n+adj)		رئيسي
artificially-created	not real.	تم استحداثها اصطناعيا
carbon-neutral (n)	not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide.	متعادل كربونيا
criticise (v)	to judge with disapproval; to evaluate or analyse.	ينتقد
megaproject(n)	a very large project.	مشروع ضخم
zero-waste (adj)	producing no waste.	بدون مخلفات

نمط السؤال الوزاري على " المفردات " هو على شكل ضع دائرة, والذي يتطلب منك معرفة معاني الكلمات الموجودة في الخيارات (والتي تكون من الجداول اعلاه) حتى تستطيع ان تختار الاجابة الصحيحة.

EXAMPLES

His doctor advised him not to take any exercise.

- A) obese B) strenuous C) viable D) alien

Kareem will a large number of ideas with the committee members.

- A) share B) show C) monitor D) post

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

symptoms, take, catch, email exchange, optimistically

1. Some teachers depend onto follow up with their students' assignments.
2. The doctor asked me to describe theof my ailment precisely.
3. Brilliant students always.....their teachers' attention with their answers.
4. Safwan has spoken.....about his latest achievement in medical field.

1. email exchange 2. symptoms 3. catch 4. optimistically

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

major, attend, make, legacy, side effects

1. Although Ibn Bassal's name is not widely known, his....to the world has been great.
2. Medicine companies usually support researches which try to minimize the.....of many drugs.
3. Fatima plans to.....several courses on prosthetics with specialized doctors.
4. King Hussein was a.....world figure in the twentieth century.

1. legacy 2. side effects 3. attend 4. major

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

share, create, contribute, solar, floppy

1. Communicating through the Internet has helped many people totheir own ideas with others.
2. When was the last time that you used a disk to store some data?
3. Our school decided to..... a school website. I think it is a great idea.
4. Because of the high costs of oil and gas, a lot of people will resort topower.

1. share 2. floppy disk 3. create 4. solar

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

privacy, fraud, trial, waterproof, force

1. With the increasing use of the Internet for different purposes, a lot of people are likely to be victims of identity.....
2. To protect your personal information on the Internet, you should update your settings.
3. Many countries need to develop the skills of its work
4. You can wash this smartphone thoroughly because it's.....

1. fraud 2. privacy 3. force 4. waterproof

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

viable, alien, conventional, sceptical, complementary

1. I don't really believe that story - I'm very
2. Doctors often treat infections with antibiotics; that is the.....approach.
3. Medicines that are not the normal, traditionally accepted treatments are known as.....
4. Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is.....
5. If something seems very strange, we sometimes say it is.....

1 sceptical 2 conventional 3 complementary 4 viable 5 alien

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

ailment, artificial, equipment, fund, textiles

1. My sister wants to be a fashion designer and work with.....
2. Before the boys go climbing, they'll go to a special shop to buy all thethat they need.
3. Older people tend to suffer from more.....s than younger people.
4. My parents have saved enough money to.....our university courses.

1 textiles 2 equipment 3 ailment 4 fund

Choose the most suitable item from the words in the box to complete the sentences.

sustainability apparatus physician mortality prosthetic

1. After our science lesson in the laboratory, we always help the teacher to put theaway.
2. The nature reserve uses recycled water, which helps the.....of the environment.
3. Athletes with.....legs can take part in the Paralympics.
4. Professor Badari is the hospital's leading....., specialising in cancer care.

1 apparatus 2 sustainability 3 prosthetic 4 physician

ثانياً: LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

1. Expressing (Indicating) opposition (contrast) تدل على سبب و نتيجة غير

On the one hand, (من ناحية)
 On the other hand, (ومن ناحية اخرى)
 In spite of this, (بالرغم من ذلك)
 On the contrary, (وعلى العكس من ذلك)
 Conversely, (وعلى النقيض من ذلك)
 However, (وعلى اية حال)
 Whereas (في حين ان)
 Although (بالرغم من ان)

+ subject + verb

Despite (بالرغم من ان) + noun phrase (اي ان الجملة التي بعدها لا تحتوي على فعل)

2. Expressing (Indicating) addition or continuation وجميعها تدل على اضافة معلومات

Furthermore, (وعلاوة على ذلك)
 Likewise, (وبطريقة مماثلة)
 One reason for this is (احد الاسباب لذلك هو)
 In addition, (واضافة على ذلك)
 Moreover, (وعلاوة على ذلك)

+ subject + verb

3. Expressing (Indicating) consequence (result): وجميعها تدل على نتيجة

In this way, ... (وبالتالي/ ونتيجة لذلك)
 As a consequence, (وبالتالي/ ونتيجة لذلك)
 Therefore, (وبالتالي/ ونتيجة لذلك)
 Consequently, .. (وبالتالي/ ونتيجة لذلك)
 As a result, (وبالتالي/ ونتيجة لذلك)
 That's why (وبالتالي/ ونتيجة لذلك/ ولهذا السبب)
 That's how (وبالتالي/ ونتيجة لذلك/ ولهذا السبب)
 Thus, (وبالتالي/ ونتيجة لذلك/ ولهذا السبب)

+ subject + verb

4. Expressing (Indicating) reason (cause): وجميعها تدل على سبب و نتيجة متوقعة

because ... (بسبب)
 because of the fact that (بسبب)
 due to the fact that (بسبب) } + **subject + verb**

because of .. (بسبب)
 due to (بسبب) } + **noun phrase**

5. Present Simple:

To talk about habits or a routine in the present.

6. Present Continuous:

to talk about something that is happening at the moment of speaking.

7. Present Perfect Simple:

To talk about an action that happened in the past but the consequences related to the present (finished action).

8. Present Perfect Continuous:

to talk about continues action (unfinished action)

9. Past Simple:

to talk about something that started and finished in the past.

10. Past Continuous:

to talk about a continuous action which was happening in the past and interrupted by another action

11. Past Perfect Simple:

to talk about an action happened before another action in the past.

12. Future with will +base

to talk about a future action if we are predicting it without evidence.
 to express spontaneous decisions.

13. Future with going to:

to talk about predictions that are based on evidence.

14. Be used to:

to describe things that are familiar or customary.

15. used to:

to describe past habits or past states that have now changed.

16. The Past Perfect Continuous:

to talk about an action that was happening up to a specific moment in the past.

17. The Future Continuous:

to talk about a continuous action in the future.

18. The Future Perfect:

to talk about an action that will be completed by a particular time in the future.

19. We use cleft sentences in order to emphasize certain pieces of information.

20. Conclusion/Recommendations

- It appears that ...
- This results in ...
- It is recommended that ...

21. Introduction

- The aim of this report is to
- This report examines.....
- In this report, (...) will be examined.

22. Reporting information

- There are more than ten well-equipped health centres in [name of town].
- Almost three-quarters of the population are regular users of.....
- The number of (...) has declined / increased since (date).

..... the 'Internet of Things' sounds exciting, we should be careful.

- A) Despite B) Furthermore C) Although D) In addition**

The train will arrive an hour later wet leaves on the line.

- A) because B) despite C) as a result D) due to**

We can't go to Maram's party we are going away that weekend.

- A) because B) despite C) as a result D) in addition**

LINKING WORDS / WORKSHEET

ورقة عمل على ادوات الربط

1. Lights will go off automatically. we will save energy.
(However, Despite, Whereas, Therefore)
2. We were unable to get funding and we had to abandon the project.
(therefore, despite, because, however)
3. the 'Internet of Things' sounds exciting, we should be careful.
(On the one hand, Furthermore, Although, In addition)
4. the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient.
(On the one hand, Despite, As a result, In addition)
5. Farah walked home by herself, she knew that it was dangerous.
(on the one hand, despite, although, in addition)
6. Qais decided to go, I begged him not to.
(although, despite, as a result, in addition)
7. I enjoyed the weekend the bad weather.
(although, despite, however, consequently)
8. He managed to eat a big lunch having eaten an enormous breakfast.
(because of, despite, although, consequently)
9. This is one possible solution to the problem., there are others.
(However, Despite, As a result, Because)
10. I spent most of my money in the first week., I had very little to eat by the end of the month.
(Although, Despite, Consequently, Because)
11. The whole report is badly written., it is inaccurate.
(Although, Despite, Moreover, However)
12. The train will arrive an hour later wet leaves on the line.
(because, despite, as a result, due to)

13. We can't go to Maram's party we are going away that weekend.
(because, despite, as a result, in addition)

14. The plane was delayed the bad weather.
(because, despite, although, because of)

15. Ali drove his car fast and carelessly. Therefore, he made a terrible accident.
The function of using “**Therefore**” in the above sentence is:
(indicating opposition, indicating addition, indicating consequence)

16. the Internet facilitates our lives. Furthermore, it makes the world a small village.
The function of using “**Furthermore**” in the above sentence is:
(indicating opposition, indicating addition, indicating consequence)

17. Sami lost all of his money. However, he managed to cope.
The function of using “**However**” in the above sentence is:
(indicating opposition, indicating addition, indicating consequence)

الاجابة النموذجية

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Therefore | 2. therefore | 3. Although |
| 4. Despite | 5. although | 6. although |
| 7. despite | 8. despite | 9. However |
| 10. Consequently | 11. Moreover | 12. due to |
| 13. because | 14. because of | |
| 15. indicating consequence | | |
| 16. indicating addition | | |
| 17. indicating opposition | | |

ثالثا: COLOUR IDIOMS

COLOUR IDIOM	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN ARABIC
1. out of the blue	- apparently from nowhere - unexpectedly	بشكل غير متوقع
2. (feel) blue	to feel sad.....expresses sadness	يشعر بالحزن
3. (caught) red-handed	in the act of doing something wrong	(القي القبض عليه) متلبسا
4. (see) red	to be angry.....expresses anger	يغضب
5. white elephant	- something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose - useless possession	شيء عديم الفائدة
6. the green light	the permission	لديه الإذن/ يعطي الإذن

EXAMPLES

People who don't finish their work properly make me

A) see red B) out of the blue C) white elephant D) the green light

It's normal to feel blue when you fail your exams.

The feeling that the underlined colour idiom "feel blue" expresses is:

A) fear B) anger C) happiness D) sadness

رابعا: COLLOCATIONS

اليكم طلابي الأعضاء جميع الكلمات المتلازمة المطلوبة في الفصل الأول
يجب حفظ هذه المتلازمات كما ولو أنها كلمة واحدة

COLLOCATION	MEANING
1. catch (someone's) attention	يستحوذ على اهتمام شخص ما
2. get an idea	يحصل على فكرة
3. take an interest in something/ somebody	يهتم بشيء ما او بشخص ما
4. spend time doing something	يقضي وقتا في القيام بعمل ما
5. attend a course	يحضر دورة
6. identity fraud	التحايل على الشخصية
7. privacy setting	اعدادات الخصوصية
8. herbal remedy	العلاج بالاعشاب
9. side effects	اعراض جانبية

10. work experience	خبرة العمل
11. urban planning	التخطيط المدني
12. public transport	وسائل النقل العام
13. biological waste	مخلفات بيولوجية
14. carbon footprint	البصمة الكربونية
15. negative effect	تأثير سلبي
16. economic growth	نمو اقتصادي
17. safety standards	معايير السلامة
18. energy grid	شبكة اسلاك كهربائية
19. cope with	يتعامل مع
20. focus on	يركز على
21. bounce back	يرتد الى وضعه الطبيعي
22. speak to	يتواصل مع
23. fertile land	ارض خصبة
24. zero-waste	خال من المخلفات
25. appreciation letter	رسالة تقدير
26. carbon neutral	متعادل الكربون
27. life expectancy	متوسط العمر المتوقع
28. complementary medicine	الطب البديل
29. mortality rates	معدلات الوفيات
30. a true polymath	متعدد جوانب الثقافة
31. medical trial	تجربة طبية
32. side effect	اعراض جانبية
33. environmentally-friendly pedestrian-friendly	صديق للبيئة صديق للمشاة
34. ground-breaking	جديد/ابداعي
35. computer chip	رقاقة كمبيوتر
36. social media	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
37. immune system	جهاز المناعة
38. allergy to	حساسية من
39. give a (lesson/lecture/talk/speech)	يلقي خطابا / محاضرة, يعطي حصة
40. language proficiency language competence	القدرة اللغوية

خامسا: USING (RHETORICAL / LITERARY) DEVICES

1. Simile: التشبيه: وهنا يجب وجود احد أدوات التشبيه التالية (like, as)

- *Some robots will look and sound very **like humans**, because technology will have advanced a great deal.
- *Treatment and medicines will taste **as delicious as real food**.

2. Metaphor: الاستعارة: هي عبارة عن تشبيه بدون وجود أي من أدوات التشبيه

The world will be **at your fingertips**.

3. Onomatopoeia: المحاكاة الصوتية: هي ان يكون لفظ الكلمة يدل على معناها

Everywhere we go we will hear the constant **buzz** and **hum** of technology.

4. Personification: التشخيص: وهو اطلاق صفة العاقل على غير

- *Our computers and mobile phones **will take care of us**, by **telling us** when to wake up, eat and sleep.
- *Your fridge **will know** when you need more milk and add it to your shopping list.
- *Your sofa **will tell you** when you need to stand up and get some exercise.

صيغة السؤال الوزاري

**The rhetorical device represented in the underlined word within the following sentence,

“Everywhere we go we will hear the constant hum of technology.” is:

(simile, metaphor, onomatopoeia, personification)

أو

**Identify the type of the rhetorical device used in the following sentence.
Farah walked in beauty, like an angel.

سادسا: SYNONYMS

THE SYNONYMS THAT YOU HAVE TO LEARN BY HEART

المترادفات التي يتوجب عليك حفظها

word	synonym
1. apparatus	equipment
2. appendage	limb
3. artificial	prosthetic
4. sponsor	fund
5. tablet	pill
6. career	job
7. decline	decrease
8. drug	medicine

سابعا: PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTION

THE WORD	PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTION
importance أهمية	/ɪm'pɔ:təns/
audience جمهور	/'ɔ:diəns/
healthy صحي	/'helθi/
carrying يحمل	/'kæriɪŋ/
angry غاضب	/'æŋgri/
exercise تمرين	/'eksəsaɪz/
school مدرسة	/sku:l/
calm هادئ	/kɑ:m/
technology تكنولوجيا	/tek'nɒlədʒi/
fluently بطلاقة	/flʊənʔli/

نمط السؤال الوزاري

1. Write the following word “**importance**” phonetically using the IPA.



2. The actual word that the following phonetic transcription (/'kæriɪŋ/) represents is:
(caring, carrying, crying)

ثامنا: PUNCTUATION RULES

علامات الترقيم

1. Always start a sentence with **a capital letter**.

دائما نبدا الجملة بحرف كبير.

2. Use **capital letters** to start proper nouns and titles.

نستخدم الحرف الكبير في بداية اسماء الاعلام و الالقاب.

3. Use **capital letters** for acronyms (USA).

نستخدم الحرف الكبير مع الاختصارات.

4. Use **a full stop** to end declarative sentences and statements.

نستخدم النقطة لانهاء الجملة الخبرية.

5. Use **a question mark** to end questions.

نستخدم علامة الاستفهام في نهاية السؤال.

6. Use **an exclamation point** to end exclamatory sentences.

نستخدم علامة التعجب في نهاية جملة التعجب.

7. Use **a comma** to indicate a break or pause within a sentence.

نستخدم الفاصلة للوقوف القصير في الجملة الطويلة .

8. Use **a comma** when listing three or more items in a series.

نستخدم الفاصلة عند تعداد ثلاثة اشياء او اكثر.

9. Use **a comma** to separate two or more adjectives describing a noun.

نستخدم الفاصلة لفصل صفتين او اكثر تصفان اسما ما.

10. Use **a comma** to separate an introductory phrase from the rest of the sentence.

نستخدم الفاصلة لفصل الجملة الاستهلالية عن باقي الجملة.

11. Use **a comma** to separate two independent clauses before (**as, but, for, nor, so, yet**).

نستخدم الفاصلة لفصل جملتين مستقلتين عن بعضهما البعض.

12. Use **a comma** when making a direct address.

نستخدم الفاصلة بعد المنادى

نمط السؤال الوزاري على " سؤال ضع دائرة " و أمثلة متنوعة مع الاجابات النموذجية

1. Luxurious cars and electronic devices in Japan nowadays.
(are making, make , are made)
2. My father is looking for someone to get our house..... .
(redecorate, redecorating, redecorated)
3. "I don't have to take a taxi."
Sami said that he.....take a taxi.
(doesn't have to, didn't have to, hadn't to)
4. "They must do their best to achieve their goals."
He said that they..... their best to achieve their goals.
(must, had to do, had to)
5. "It's raining cats and dogs."
He said that it..... cats and dogs.
(is raining, was raining, was being rained)
6. Unless anyone.....anything else to say, the meeting is closed.
(have, had, has)
7. If you.....to the local library, you would write a good research paper.
(go, had gone, went)
8. This report is in French. Next week I will have it
(translate, will translate, translated)
9. My father is looking for someone tohis car fixed.
(get, gets, got)
10. Most of the house plants died. The gardener.....have forgotten to water them.
(should, must, can't)
11. Rami is not usually this late. He.....got stuck in heavy traffic.
(should have , must have , can't have)
12. Someone is ringing the doorbell. I'm sure it's my father- he always comes back home at this time. Itmy father.
(shouldn't be, can't be, must be)
13. Emad has got the golden medal for his creative project. I'm sure that his parents are proud of him. Emad's parents.....proud of him.
(must be , can't be , shouldn't be)
14. Do you mindme with this difficult task.
(helping, help, to help)
15. Children should avoidviolence on TV.
(watch, watching, to watch)

16. I have decidedfor a job.
(to apply, applying, apply)
17. My father advised meenough sleep before exams.
(have, to have, having, has)
18. Children oftencomputers better than their parents.
(use , are using, have used)
19. If youcomputer games all day, you won't have time to study.
(will play, play, played)
20. All candidates should fill.....this application form.
(in, out, on)
21. I've got a lot of homework, so I think should..... right now!
(meet up, look round, get started)
22. In the past, most lettersby hand.
(wrote, were written, have been written)
23. We had the computer repaired because it had stopped
(to work , working, works)
24. We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We the cold weather.
(weren't used to, used to, didn't use to)
25. My grandparents didn't.....send emails when they were my age.
(use to, used to, used)
26. Rashed.....go swimming every morning, but now he doesn't.
(use to, used to, wasn't used to)
27. When you were younger, did you.....play in the park?
(use to, used to, used)
28. When Mr. Mahmoud arrived, he was exhausted. He.....for five days.
(had been climbing, has been climbing, has climbing)
29. Soon we.....packing for our holiday.
('re going to, 'll be, 're going, will have)
30. By the end of this year, we.....here for ten years.
(will live, will be living, will have lived)
31. My brother, wife is Syrian, is a doctor.
(who, whose, that)
32. The student composition I read, writers well.
(who, whose, whom)
33. The girl father is a teacher won a prize.
(whom, that, whose, who)
34. The town I used to live is near Irbid.
(where, which, that)

35. The town I used to live in is near Irbid.
(where, which, who)
36. The man robbed you had been arrested.
(whom, who, whose)
37. Omar, everybody suspected, turned out to be innocent.
(that, whom, whose)
38. The man opinions I respect most is my father.
(who's, whose, which, whom)
39. The building he lives is very old.
(where, that, which, whom)
40. I'll never forget the day I met you.
(when, that, which, whom)
41. Anybody wants to come is welcome.
(who, whose, which, whom)
42. Scholarships are available for those students need financial assistance.
(who, whose, which, whom)
43. I live in a town is situated in a valley.
(where, whose, which, whom)
44. The boy father is a teacher won the prize.
(who, whom, whose, that)
45. She attended the meeting was held last week.
(who, when, which, where)
46. Ahmad sent the message Mr. Barkat asked for.
(which, who, whose, whom)
47. The student I saw yesterday graduated from an agricultural school.
(whom, whose, where)
48. I have read the book I borrowed from you yesterday.
(who, whose, where, which)
49. Some businessmenare exposed to pressure must take care.
(who, whose, when, whom)
50. My students,.....are all adults, are learning English to get better jobs.
(who , whom , that)

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. are made | 2. redecorated | 3. didn't have to | 4. had to do |
| 5. was raining | 6. has | 7. went | 8. translated |
| 9. get | 10. must | 11. must have | 12. must be |
| 13. must be | 14. helping | 15. watching | 16. to apply |
| 17. to have | 18. use | 19. play | 20. in |
| 21. get started | 22. were written | 23. working | 24. weren't used to |
| 25. use to | 26. used to | 27. use to | 28. had been climbing |
| 29. 'll be | 30. will have lived | 31. whose | 32. whose |
| 33. whose | 34. where | 35. which | 36. who |
| 37. whom | 38. whose | 39. where | 40. when |
| 41. who | 42. who | 43. which | 44. whose |
| 45. which | 46. which | 47. whom | 48. which 49. who 50. who |



وزارة التربية و التعليم
مديرية التربية و التعليم لمنطقة الزرقاء الأولى

Z M

Q Z

F N

العلامة النظامية

امتحان شهادة الدراسة الثانوية العامة لعام 2024

AL- HUDA & AL- NOOR SCHOOLS

امتحان شامل على مادة الفصل الاول / النموذج الاول

FINAL ENGLISH EXAM/ FIRST SEMESTER

المبحث: اللغة الإنجليزية رقم المبحث: 103 مدة الامتحان: One Hour and a Half
الفرع: جميع الفروع الأكاديمية اسم الطالب: اليوم و التاريخ: 12th of December 2023

ملحوظة مهمة: اجب عن الاسئلة التالية جميعها, بحيث تكون اجابتك عن الاسئلة جميعها على نموذج الاجابة.

For questions (1 – 100), choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D to complete each of the following sentences.

1. Hefive kilometers since the early morning.

a. has run b. has been running c. run d. had been running

2. It's amazing to watch the..... of a baby in the first year of life.

a. development b. develop c. developed d. developing

3. Ahmad's doctor had warned him not to work so hard.

a. repeat b. repeated c. repetition d. repeatedly

4. If you'd come to the theatre last night, youthe play.

a. would enjoy b. had enjoyed c. would have enjoyed d. will enjoy

5. We wouldn't have missed the bus if you to chat with Omar!

a. didn't stop b. hadn't stopped
c. don't stop d. wouldn't have stopped

6. If the manager cut too many jobs, he the remaining employees.

a. would overload b. would have overloaded
c. overload d. will overload

7. A new hospital.....near my house at the moment.

a. is built b. is being built c. is building d. has been built

8. A lot of timeyesterday.

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

9. Low-income children do not have the same opportunities as children from wealthier families.

- a. education b. educational c. educated d. educationally

10. If Iyou, I would feel proud that I have completed this too long exam.

- a. had been b. have been c. am d. were

11. Many teachers still think of computers as useless toys.

- a. tradition b. traditional c. traditionally d. traditions

12. The Middle East is famous for the.....of olive oil.

- a. produce b. production c. productive d. productively

13. The business meeting was long, but we finally reached an.....

- a. agree b. agreement c. agreeable d. agreeably

14. The doctor asked me to describe theof my ailment precisely.

- a. symptoms b. legacy c. attend d. sustainability

15. Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is.....

- a. skeptical b. conventional c. viable d. calculation

16. After our science lesson in the laboratory, we always help the teacher to put theaway.

- a. acupuncture b. apparatus c. prosthetic d. appendage

17. Ahmad was bleeding badly because he.....his finger.

- a. cut b. has cut
c. had cut d. has been cutting

18. "Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving its primary healthcare facilities, it has not neglected its advanced medical facilities."

Based on the above lines, is the following statement true or false?

Jordan has only been focusing on improving its primary healthcare facilities.

- a. T b. F

19. The course was beneficial for us allit was too short.

- a. although b. despite c. in addition d. therefore

20. Florida has a warm climate,Alaska has a cold climate.

- a. whereas b. although c. in addition d. therefore

21. the 'Internet of Things' sounds exciting, we should be careful.

- a. Despite b. Furthermore c. Although d. In addition

22. Ali wasted his time carelessly. Thus, he failed his exams.

The function of using "Thus" in the above sentence is:

- a. indicating opposition b. indicating addition
c. indicating consequence c. indicating cause

23. Sami lost all of his money. However, he managed to cope.

The function of using "However" in the above sentence is:

- a. indicating opposition b. indicating addition
c. indicating consequence c. indicating cause

24. The rhetorical device represented in the underlined word within the following sentence is:

Everywhere we go we will hear the constant hum of technology.

- a. simile b. metaphor c. onomatopoeia d. personification

25. I once..... the Pyramids. That was two years ago.

- a. visit b. visited c. had visited d. have visited

26. The tourists.....at the view when they were told to move.

- a. look b. were looking c. had been looking d. have looked

27. While Salem.....a book, he heard a crash.

- a. was reading b. reads c. had read d. read

28. How long have you.....for me?

- a. waiting b. been waiting c. wait d. waits

29. Ahmad isn't here at the moment. Hejust..... to the shop.

- a. have / gone b. had / gone
c. has / gone d. has / been gone

30. My carat the garage right now.

- a. services b. is servicing c. is serviced d. is being serviced

31. This company in 1975.

- a. established b. is established c. was established d. has been established

32. My friend had his house by a local builder.

- a. build b. built c. was built d. has been built

33. This report is in French. Next week I will have it.....

- a. translate b. translates c. is translated d. translated

34. The driver stopped after smoke coming out of the lorry's engine.

- a. saw b. is seen c. was seen d. had been seen

35. You will never lose weight if you and eat fewer calories.

- a. don't exercise b. didn't exercise
c. hadn't exercised d. wouldn't exercise

36. I remember in the park when I was young.

- a. to play b. played c. playing d. was playing

37. They agreed the new bridge after some negotiations.

- a. building b. to build c. built d. to building

38. Rashed swimming every morning, but now he doesn't.

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

39. Our grandmother used.....us stories at bedtime.

- a. to tell b. telling c. to telling d. tell

40. "It's raining cats and dogs."

He said that it..... cats and dogs.

- a. is raining b. was raining c. was being rained d. had been raining

41. Faisal's car lights were on all night. He.....to switch them off.

- a. must have forgotten b. should have forgotten
c. can't have forgotten d. mustn't have forgotten

42. We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We the cold weather.

- a. weren't used to b. used to c. didn't use to d. aren't used to

43. We always go to the market across the street, so we.....eating fresh vegetables.

- a. were used to b. used to c. are used to d. are use to

44. When you were younger, did you.....play in the park?

- a. use to b. used to c. used d. are used to

45. I still remember the day we first met.

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

46. The town I used to live in is near Irbid.

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

47. Ashraf, I played tennis with, was fitter than I was.

- a. that b. whose c. which d. whom

48. I live in a town is situated in a valley.

- a. where b. whose c. which d. whom

49. It is normal for me to live in such crowded places. This sentence is equivalent to:

- a. I am used to living in such crowded places.
b. I am used to live in such crowded places.
c. I used to living in such crowded places.
d. I was used to living in such crowded places.

50. I think you shouldn't drink much coffee.

This sentence is equivalent to:

- a. If I were you, I would drink much coffee.
b. If I am you, I would drink much coffee.
c. If I were you, I should drink much coffee.
d. If I were you, I wouldn't drink much coffee.

51..... contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi.

- a. The person whom b. The person who c. The person when d. The way in which

52. The person that has influenced me most my father.

- a. is b. was c. had been d. are

53. The thing that I enjoyed most of all in the performance..... the brilliant music.

- a. is b. was c. has been d. have been

54. American consumers prefer white eggs; **conversely**, British buyers like brown eggs.

The function of using “**conversely**” in the above sentence is:

- a. indicating opposition b. indicating addition
c. indicating consequence d. indicating cause

55. By some, the population of our country will reach 8 million soon.

- a. explanations b. calculations c. immunisations d. invitations

56. I go shopping in the local supermarket, but now I have to drive into town to shop.

- a. use to b. am used to c. used to d. was used to

57. Lights will go off automatically. **In this way**, we will save energy.

The function of using “**In this way**” in the above sentence is:

- a. indicating opposition b. indicating addition
c. indicating consequence d. indicating cause

58. The Mississippi River, flows south from Minnesota to the gulf Mexico, is the major commercial river in the United States.

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

59. It is believed that this plan needs some sort ofdepending on how determined you are.

- a. concentration b. concentrated c. concentrate d. concentratedly

60. Liverpool's footballers hope to bounce.....after their defeat last week.

- a. back b. to c. into d. for

61. The banks of the River Holbeck are easily to walkers and anglers.

- a. access b. accessible c. accessibly d. accessibility

62. His critics objected to the way he broke many of the rules of art.

- a. tradition b. traditional c. traditionally d. traditionalist

63. Thank you for your help, I really.....it.

- a. appreciation b. appreciate c. appreciative d. appreciatedly

64. I've got a lot of homework, so I think I should.....right now!

- a. meet up b. look round c. get started d. settle down

65. One day,....., he announced that he was leaving.

- a. white elephant b. out of the blue c. see red d. feel blue

66. When Omar a speech, the class looked at him in admiration.

- a. made b. makes c. gave d. gives

67. Zain.....his driving test, so he can borrow his brother's car next week.

- a. had passed b. has been passing
c. has passed d. had been passed

68. In the following sentence: "When he was young, he sometimes talked to strangers",

the function of the underlined past simple verb "talked" is:

- a. achievement b. visible consequence
c. a routine in the past d. a routine in the present

69. I think Farah the competition.

- a. is going win b. will win c. was going to win d. have won

70. Kareem a large number of ideas with the committee.

- a. showed b. shared c. contributed d. monitors

71. The manager got the report yesterday.

- a. wrote b. was written c. was being written d. written

72. My friend determined the exam last year, and he did.

- a. to pass b. had passed c. passed d. passing

73. Mohammad.....his emails before he started work.

- a. checked b. will check c. has checked d. had checked

74. My close friend had his nose in a fight last week.

- a. had broken b. was broken c. broken d. broke

75. is to construct a website that currently does not exist.

- a. Monitor a website b. Share a website
c. Create a website d. Compare a website

76. Medicines that are not the normal, traditionally accepted treatments are known as

- a. homoeopathy b. acupuncture c. complementary d. conventional

77. You must not take any allergy medicine without consulting a

- a. physician b. arithmetic
c. mathematician d. philosopher

78. Farah..... her bedroom when her friends arrived to her house.

- a. is cleaning b. were cleaning
c. was cleaning d. will be cleaning

79. Students in my country their classes online since last semester.

- a. are attended b. has been attending
c. would attend d. have been attending

80. Therebe so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.

- a. didn't use to b. was used to c. wasn't used to d. don't use to

81. My grandfather retired a month ago. He isn't nothing to do all day.

- a. use to have b. used having c. used to having d. used to have

82. Ali is the person.....is believed to be responsible for the design of the tower.

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

83. Jawad worked very hard for several years, and then he bought a new car.

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

- a. Before Jawad had bought a new car, he worked very hard for several years.
b. Before Jawad had worked very hard for several years, he bought a new car.
c. Before Jawad worked very hard for several years, he had bought a new car.
d. Before Jawad bought a new car, he had worked very hard for several years.

84. "I have been to Baghdad three times with my family."

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

- a. Farah told Zain that they have been to Baghdad three times with my family.
- b. Farah told Zain that I had been to Baghdad three times with your family.
- c. Farah told Zain that we have been to Baghdad three times with her family.
- d. Farah told Zain that she had been to Baghdad three times with her family.

85. It is normal for most doctors now to treat patients in their clinics.

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

- a. Most doctors used to treating patients in their clinics.
- b. Most doctors are used to treating patients in their clinics.
- c. Most doctors used to treat patients in their clinics.
- c. Most doctors are used to treat patients in their clinics.
- d. Most doctors are use to treating patients in their clinics.

86. My grandfather hasin his fingersso he sometimes finds it difficult to write.

- a. arthretis / ,
- b. arthritis / ,
- c. arthratis / :
- d. arthrites / .

87. Dr Jamal revolutionised the nutrition system in the world.

The sentence which emphasises the underlined words is:

- a. The thing that Dr Jamal revolutionised in the world was the nutrition system.
- b. The person who revolutionised the nutrition system in the world is Dr Jamal.
- c. It was Dr Jamal who revolutionised the nutrition system in the world.
- d. The thing which revolutionised Dr Jamal was the nutrition system in the world.

88. Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. This is largely due to the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority. As a result of careful planning, the number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built, as well as 188 dental clinics. The reputation of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region, and now many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery.

- Patients from other countries in the region choose to come to Jordan for open heart surgery because:

- a. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built.
- b. The country is committed to making healthcare for all a top priority.
- c. The reputation of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region.
- d. The number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly.

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

- Jordan's healthy population growth is due to:

- a. A strong work force with economic benefits for the whole country.
- b. The low infant mortality rate and a strong work force.
- c. The excellent healthcare system and economic benefits for the whole country.
- d. The low infant mortality rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system.

90. Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine. If patients wanted to receive this kind of non-conventional treatment, they used to have to consult a private practitioner who was likely not to have a medical degree. However, in recent years, the perception of this type of treatment has changed. These days, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.

- The two forms of non-conventional medicine mentioned in the text are:

- a. Complementary medicine and conventional treatments.
- b. Medical degrees and consultants.
- c. Homoeopathy and acupuncture.
- d. Sceptical and validity.

91. One doctor said, "I now consider homoeopathy to be a viable option for many different conditions, including anxiety, depression and certain allergies. It provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately." However, complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. It can never substitute for immunisations as it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. It also cannot be used to protect against malaria.

- The most noticeable disadvantage of complementary medicine is:

- a. It is a viable option for many different conditions.
- b. It produces the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases.
- c. It provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem.
- d. It is not an effective cure for all types of diseases.

92. My neighbor, is very pessimistic, says there will be no rain this year.

- a. whom
- b. that
- c. who
- d. whose

93. In many countries, an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even obese. One reason for this is the growing popularity of fast food, which didn't use to be as common as it is now. Another big factor is lack of exercise. People would often walk to school or work, but these days many more of us drive. Modern technology has also played its part; we spend more and more time focusing on computer screens. Before the Internet was invented, nobody had dreamt of online shopping, but now we can buy almost anything without leaving the sofa.

- Two of the main reasons for obesity are:

- a.** Fast food and walking to school or work.
- b.** Lack of exercise and leaving the sofa.
- c.** Fast food and lack of exercise.
- d.** Modern technology and online shopping.

94. Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer. He 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. All of his writing came from his own 'hands-on' experience of working the land.

-The sentence which shows Ibn Bassal's most important interests is:

- a.** Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer.
- b.** He worked in the court of Al-Ma'mun, who was the King of Toledo.
- c.** His great passions were botany, which is the study of plants, and agriculture.
- d.** Although he was a great scholar, he was also a practical man.

95. The sentence that has been written correctly is:

- a.** London which is the capital of the UK is a huge city.
- b.** London which is the city of the UK is a huge capital.
- c.** London, which is the capital of the UK, is a huge city.
- d.** London, which is the capital of the city, is a huge UK.

96. The computers were humming in the background.

The rhetorical device represented in the underlined word within the above sentence is:

- a.** Simile
- b.** Metaphor
- c.** Onomatopoeia
- d.** Personification

97. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught

- a.** out of the blue
- b.** red-handed
- c.** white elephant
- d.** the green light

98. In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain scanner called an MRI. They suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogues with patients in a coma would be possible.

-The underlined word "They" in the text refers to:

- a. patients b. neuroscientists c. dialogues d. brain scanner

99. In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an expansion programme. Building started in 2011 CE.

-The underlined phrasal verb "cope with" means:

- a. understand b. deal quickly with
c. recognise d. deal successfully with

100. 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.

- What was special about Ali ibn Nafi' is:

- a. He was known as "Ziryab".
b. He had a beautiful voice.
c. He was the guest of the Umayyad ruler.
d. He went to Cordoba in the ninth century.

THE END
GOOD LUCK

ANSWERS KEY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a	a	d	c	b	a	b	c	b	d

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
b	b	b	a	c	b	c	b	a	a

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
c	c	a	c	b	b	a	b	c	d

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
c	b	d	d	a	c	b	a	a	b

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
a	a	c	a	a	b	d	c	a	d

51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
b	a	b	a	b	c	c	a	a	a

61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
b	b	b	c	b	c	c	c	b	b

71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
d	a	d	c	c	c	a	c	d	a

81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
c	b	d	d	b	b	a	c	d	c

91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
d	c	c	c	c	c	b	b	d	b



وزارة التربية و التعليم
مديرية التربية والتعليم لمنطقة الزرقاء الأولى

Z M

Q Z

F N

الطبعة الخامسة

امتحان شهادة الدراسة الثانوية العامة لعام 2024

AL- HUDA & AL- NOOR SCHOOLS

امتحان شامل على مادة الفصل الاول / النموذج الثاني

FINAL ENGLISH EXAM/ FIRST SEMESTER

المبحث: اللغة الإنجليزية رقم المبحث: 103 مدة الامتحان: One Hour and a Half
الفرع: جميع الفروع الأكاديمية اسم الطالب: اليوم و التاريخ: 12th of December 2023

ملحوظة مهمة: اجب عن الاسئلة التالية جميعها, بحيث تكون اجابتك عن الاسئلة جميعها على نموذج الاجابة.

For questions (1 – 40), choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D to complete each of the following sentences.

1) Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. This is largely due to the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority. As a result of careful planning, the number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built, as well as 188 dental clinics. The reputation of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region, and now many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery.

- Patients from other countries in the region choose to come to Jordan for open heart surgery because:

- A) More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built.
- B) The country is committed to making healthcare for all a top priority.
- C) The reputation of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region.
- D) The number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly.

2) 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.

- The feeling that the underlined colour idiom "see red" represents is.....

- A) sadness
- B) happiness
- C) fear
- D) anger

3) I don't really believe that story - I'm very.....

- A) conventional
- B) sceptical
- C) complementary
- D) viable

4) Qais is in his second year of studying.....at the University of Jordan.

- A) economist
- B) economic
- C) economics
- D) economical

5) The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre. As the population of the country increases, more and more families will rely on the hospital for cancer treatment. Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region, as they are attracted by its excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities. In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an expansion programme.

- The two major factors that have led to the increase in demand for treatment in the King Hussein Cancer Center are:

- A) The population is increasing and patients come from neighboring countries.
- B) Excellent reputation and cultural language similarities.
- C) The hospital will have more than doubled its capacity by 2016 CE.
- D) It treats both adult and paediatric patients.

6) The large from his aunt meant that he could buy his own house.

- A) inherit
- B) inherited
- C) inheritance
- D) inheritably

7) Their working system is based on the belief that people work more in a team.

- A) produce
- B) production
- C) productive
- D) productively

8) Services, mostly travel and tourism.....dominate the majority of our country's economy.

- A) increase
- B) increasingly
- C) increased
- D) increasing

9) Children seem to bounce.....from illness more quickly than adults do.

- A) against
- B) back
- C) through
- D) off

10) Sami had been recovering well from his operation, but yesterday he experienced a..... .

- A) healthcare
- B) workforce
- C) setback
- D) viable

11) He is complaining of all the usual flu, such as a high temperature, headache and so on.

- A) symptoms
- B) implant
- C) cross
- D) stroke

12) One day,....., he announced that he was leaving.

- A) white elephant
- B) out of the blue
- C) see red
- D) feel blue

13) I still remember the day we first met on.

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

14) Dr Jamal revolutionised the nutrition system in the world.

The sentence which emphasises the underlined words is:

- A. The thing that Dr Jamal revolutionised in the world was the nutrition system.
- B. The person who revolutionised the nutrition system in the world is Dr Jamal.
- C. It was Dr Jamal who revolutionised the nutrition system in the world.
- D. The thing which revolutionised Dr Jamal was the nutrition system in the world.

15) At the time being, Zain.....how to deal with such difficult circumstances.

- A) is used to know
- B) is used to knowing
- C) used to know
- D) used to knowing

16) My children are not used to sleeping early.

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

- A) It is not normal for my children to sleep early.
- B) It is normal for my children to sleep early.
- C) It is not normal for my children to sleeping early.
- D) It is normal for my children to sleeping early.

17) Qais promised that he.....all the work by the end of this week.

- A) had done
- B) will have done
- C) has done
- D) has been doing

18) My neighbor, is very pessimistic, says there will be no rain this year.

- A) whom
- B) that
- C) who
- D) whose

19) The person.....

- A) who has me influenced most is my eldest brother.
- B) who has influenced me most is my eldest brother.
- C) who has influenced me most were my eldest brother.
- D) who has influence me most is my eldest brother.

20) Rescuers pulled the child from the river, and he was given.....respiration.

- A) arteficial
- B) artificial
- C) artiftial
- D) artefital

21) The sentence that has been written correctly is:

- A) Zain's friends are used to go fishing once a month.
- B) Zain's friends are used to going fishing once a month.
- C) Zain's friends didn't use to going fishing once a month.
- D) Zain's friends used to going fishing once a month.

22) The sentence that has been written correctly is:

- A) Farah will hope to become a teacher one day.
- B) Farah hopes of becoming a teacher one day.
- C) Farah is hoping to become a teacher one day.
- D) Farah hopes to become a teacher one day.

23) The sentence that has been written correctly is:

- A) Ibn Sina, who is also known as Avicenna ,was a great person.
- B) Ibn Sina who is also known as Avicenna was a great person.
- C) Ibn Sina, that is also known as Avicenna ,was a great person.
- D) Ibn Sina that is also known as Avicenna was a great person.

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

- A) economic growth B) public transport
- C) urban planning D) biological waste

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

- A) Scales B) Waste C) Grid D) Desalination

26) Those students,we saw cleaning the street, are from our school.

- A) that B) whom C) whose D) who's

27)is a state of unconsciousness caused by a certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time.

- A) Dementia B) Cancer C) Coma D) Paediatrics

28) My grandfather hasin his fingersso he sometimes finds it difficult to write.

- A) arthretis / , B) arthritis / , C) arthratis / : D) arthrites / .

29) The computers were humming in the background.

The rhetorical device represented in the underlined word within the above sentence is:

- a. Simile b. Metaphor c. Onomatopoeia d. Personification

30) 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.

- The underlined word "which" in the text refers to:

- A) sixteen chapters
- B) the book
- C) trees
- D) fruit and vegetables

31) Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer who lived in Al-Andalus. 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.

- Ibn Bassal was greatly interested in:

- A) Botany and the study of plants.
- B) Botany and writing.
- C) Botany and working in the court of Al-Ma'mun.
- D) Botany and agriculture.

32) By the end of 2010 CE, smartphones more than PCs for the first time.

- A) have sold
- B) had been selling
- C) had sold
- D) had been sold

33) We would have limited numbers of customers if we..... that advertisement.

- A) hadn't sponsored
- B) didn't sponsor
- C) had sponsored
- D) haven't sponsored

34) In my opinion, I think that you should take the money.

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

- A) I think I would take the money if I were you.
- B) I think I would take the money, if I were you.
- C) I think I will take the money, if I were you.
- D) I think I should take the money if I were you.

35) I thought I heard Ali coming in while my friends and Idinner.

- A) had
- B) was having
- C) were having
- D) will be having

36) It was the month of RamadanIbn Sina died, in June 1037 CE.

- A) , when
- B) that
- C) , that
- D) when

37) Ahmad was doing some exercises at this time yesterday.

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

- A) Some exercises were done at this time yesterday.
- B) Some exercises had been done at this time yesterday.
- C) Some exercises were being done at this time yesterday.
- D) Some exercises have been done at this time yesterday.

38) Ahmad is bleeding badly because he.....his finger.

- A) was cutting
- B) has cut
- C) had cut
- D) is cutting

39) My father his car.....at the garage right now.

- A) has/ servicing
- B) is having/ serviced
- C) was having/ serviced
- D) had/ servicing

40) Most of the house plants died. The gardener..... remembered to water them.

- A) must have
- B) can't have
- C) mustn't have
- D) might have

GOOD LUCK
ZEYAD ADNAN

الاجابة النموذجية مع التبرير

Question Number One: (40 points/ one point each)

1 - C

لان السؤال يطلب سبب اختيار المرضى للأردن لإجراء عمليات القلب المفتوح.

2 - D

لان مصطلح الألوان **see red** يرمز إلى الغضب **anger**.

3 - B

لان معنى الجملة العام يتطلب كلمة (**sceptical**) والتي تعني (متشكك أو غير مقتنع).

4 - C

لان هذا سؤال اشتقاق..والفراغ يتطلب **اسم**..ولكنه يجب ان يكون اسم غير عاقل, لذلك نضع **economics**.

5 - A

لان السؤال يطلب ذكر اثنتين من العوامل الرئيسية التي أدت إلى الطلب المتزايد على العلاج في مركز الحسين.

6 - C

لان هذا سؤال اشتقاق...وبعد الصفات نضع **اسم**...وبما انه لا يوجد اسم ولا صفة بعد الفراغ...نثبت **اسم**.

7 - D

لان هذا سؤال اشتقاق... وبعد الفراغ لا يوجد اسم....وبعد كلمة **more** في هذه الحالة (المسبوقة بالفعل **work**) ... نضع **ظرف**.

8 - B

لان هذا سؤال اشتقاق...والفراغ يتطلب **فعل**... وبما انه يوجد فعل بعد الفراغ...نضع **ظرف**.

9 - B

لان التركيب الكامل هو **bounce back** والذي يجب حفظه كأنه كلمة واحدة.

10 - C

لان معنى الجملة العام يتطلب كلمة (**setback**) والتي تعني (انتكاسة).

11 - A

لان معنى الجملة العام يتطلب كلمة (**symptoms**) والتي تعني (أعراض).

12 - B

لان معنى الجملة العام يتطلب استخدام مصطلح الألوان (**out of the blue**) والذي يعني (بشكل غير متوقع).

13 - B

لأن ما قبل الفراغ هو (زمن), والفعل الرئيسي الموجود بعد الفراغ يوجد بعده جرف جر.

14 - A

لأن السؤال يطلب اختيار جملة ال cleft التي تركز على ما تحته خط و هو غير عاقل.

15 - B

لأن التكملة في الخيارات, وقبل الفراغ لا يوجد Be ولا Did , والجملة في المضارع, و نضيف لهذا الفعل ing حتى لو كان لا يقبل ing.

16 - A

لأن السؤال يطلب إرجاع جملة (Be used to) إلى أصلها... انتبه إلى ان الفعل منفي... وان الفعل sleep نرجعه إلى شكله المجرد.

17 - B

لأن الدلالة الموجودة في الجملة (زمن مستقبل + by) تتطلب استخدام المستقبل التام.

18 - C

لأن ما قبل الفراغ مباشرة عاقل, وما بعده مباشرة هو فعل (لاحظ ان الفاصلة قبل الفراغ تمنع استخدام that).

19 - B

لأن المطلوب هو اختيار جملة (cleft sentence) الصحيحة.

20 - B

لأن المطلوب هو اختيار الإملاء الصحيح لكلمة (artificial).

21 - B

لأن السؤال يطلب اختيار جملة used to الصحيحة.

22 - D

لأن كلمة "hope" لا يأتي قبلها لا "will" ولا "is going to", ويجب ان يأتي بعدها (مجرد + to) ولا تقبل "ing".

23 - A

لأن السؤال يتطلب اختيار الجملة الصحيحة (لاحظ ان Ibn Sina اسم علم وبالتالي يجب ان يكون قبل ضمير الوصل مباشرة فاصلة, كما ان that هنا ممنوعة.

24 - C

لأن معنى الجملة العام يتطلب استخدام (urban planning).

25 - D

لان معنى الجملة العام يتطلب كلمة (desalination) والتي تعني (تحلية ماء البحر).

26 - B

لأن ما قبل الفراغ مباشرة عاقل, وما بعده مباشرة هو ضمير (لاحظ ان الفاصلة قبل الفراغ تمنع استخدام that).

27 - C

لان معنى الجملة العام يتطلب كلمة (Coma) والتي تعني (الغيبوبة).

28 - B

لان السؤال يطلب الاملاء الصحيح وعلامة الترقيم المناسبة..

29 - C

لان السؤال يطلب اسم الاداة البلاغية الصحيحة.

30 - A

لان السؤال يطلب ارجاع ضمير الوصل الى الاسم الذي يعود عليه.

31 - D

لأن السؤال يتطلب اختيار اهتمامات ابن بصال.

32 - D

لان الدلالة الموجودة في الجملة (زمن ماضي + by) تتطلب استخدام الماضي التام. ولكن في حالة المبني للمجهول

33 - B

لأنها جملة شرطية من النوع الثاني (كلمة limited هنا هي صفة), وبالتالي يكون فعل الشرط ماضي بسيط .

34 - A

لأن المطلوب هو اختيار الجملة الشرطية من النوع الثاني و التي تعبر عن النصيحة.

35 - C

لان الدلالة الموجودة في الجملة هي while, وبما ان الماضي البسيط موجود...نستخدم الماضي المستمر.

36 - D

لان ما قبل الفراغ هو (زمن), والفعل الرئيسي الموجود بعد الفراغ لا يوجد بعده جرف جر (والجملة هي cleft sentence) لذلك ممنوع ان نضع فالة قبل ضمير الوصل.

37 - C

لأن المطلوب هو تحويل الجملة إلى المبني للمجهول...مع ملاحظة ان الفعل الموجود هو ماضي مستمر.

38 - B

لأن الجملة تدل على سبب و نتيجة في المضارع, فالمفروض ان نستخدم المضارع التام المستمر, وبما ان الفعل **cut** لا يقبل **ing** نستخدم المضارع التام.

39 - B

لان هذه الجملة هي جملة "سببية", لان الفراغ الاول يتطلب **have** باشكاله.. وبما ان الجملة تحتوي على دلالة مضارع مستمر...نستخدم **is having** والفراغ الثاني يتطلب (تصريف ثالث).

40 - B

لان معنى الجملة العام يتطلب استخدام (**can't have**) والتي تعني (من المستحيل انه).

GOOD LUCK
ZEYAD ADNAN