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ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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UNITS

6+7+9+10

**LEVEL FOUR
SUMMARY
2024**



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TEACHER OF ENGLISH

JAMAL SAFI

IT ALWAYS SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE UNTIL IT IS DONE

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

***أرجو التركيز على القطع التالية مع الأسئلة الإضافية الموجودة في الدوسية .

1. Space Schools. (SB page 46)
2. My job as an interpreter. (SB page 72)
3. How to revise for exams. (SB page 50)
4. How to acquire a language (AB page 37)
5. Doing business in China (SB page 64)
6. Learning a foreign language . (SB page 52)
7. After school (AB page 33)
8. Education in Jordan (SB page 54)
9. The time we spend at school (SB, page 44)
10. How to make a sales pitch . (AB page 46)
11. Our country's imports and exports . (SB page 66)

***الكلمات الضرورية المستخدمة في أسئلة القطع الوزارية

Find	جد	Factors	عوامل
Quote	اقتبس	Influence, Impact, Effect	تأثير
Underlined	تحت خط	According to	وفقا لـ / حسب
Pronoun	ضمير	View , Opinion , Attitude	وجهة نظر
Text	نص	Sentence	جملة
Paragraph	فقرة	Indicate, Show	يشير, يبين
Write down	اكتب	Why	لماذا
Examples	أمثلة	How	كيف
Mention	اذكر / عدد	Methods	اساليب
Features, Qualities	خصائص	Who	من
Objectives, Aims	أهداف	Achievements	انجازات
First	أول	What	ما / ماذا
Second	ثاني	Which	أي / الذي
Third	ثالث	How many	كم عدد
Last	آخر / أخير	How long	كم طول المدة
Word	كلمة	Causes, Reasons	أسباب
Refer to	يعود على	A part from	باستثناء
Describe	صف	Results	نتائج
Advantages , Benefits	إيجابيات , فوائد	Mean	يعني
Explain	وضح	Justify	برر
Suggest	اقترح	Ways	طرق
Characteristics	خصائص	Steps	خطوات
Difficulties	صعوبات	Consequences	آثار

Question Number one .

A.

1. Write down two of them / Write them down.

2. Write down two of them / Write them down.

يكون المطلوب في هذين السؤالين أن تذكر نقطتين على كل منهما حاول التقيد بما هو مطلوب بالسؤال حتى تحصل على علامته كاملة. مفتاح الحل العبارة التي قبل كلمة Write

3. Quote /Write down the sentence which indicates that

المطلوب في هذا السؤال اقتباس جملة من النص . انتبه لما هو مكتوب بعد that لتحديد الجملة المناسبة من النص ثم اكتبها كاملة بحيث تبدأ بحرف capital مفتاح الحل العبارة التي بعد كلمة و تنهي بنقطة. that

4. Find a word in the (first /second/third/fourth/fifth / last) paragraph which means

.....

المطلوب في هذا السؤال إيجاد كلمة من الفقرة التي ذكر رقمها في السؤال لها نفس معنى العبارة أو الكلمة التي بعد كلمة means عليك أن تحفظ معاني المفردات الواردة في القطع للإجابة على هذا السؤال ملاحظة هامة : عندما تجد الإجابة انقلها إلى دفتر إجابتك كما وردت في النص تماما دون تغيير.

- Replace the underlined word with suitable phrasal verb / idiom that has the same meaning.

المطلوب استبدال الكلمة التي تحتها خط بشبه فعل / مصطلح مناسب له نفس المعنى . عليك أن تحفظ المصطلحات المطلوبة منك مع الانتباه لزمن الفعل وكتابته بشكل صحيح إملايا.

- What does the underlined word mean ?

المطلوب معرفة معنى الكلمة التي تحتها خط عليك أن تحفظ معاني المفردات الواردة في القطع للإجابة على هذا السؤال.

5. What does the underlined wordrefer to ?

المطلوب في هذا السؤال معرفة على ماذا يعود الضمير الذي تحته خط . اقرأ الجملة التي تحتوي على الضمير حدد نوعه قبل أن تعتمد إجابة معينة . ملاحظة هامة : عندما تجد الإجابة انقلها إلى دفتر إجابتك كما وردت في النص تماما دون تغيير.

he , him , his	اسم مذكر عاقل
they , them , their	اسم جمع (عاقل / غير عاقل)
she , her	اسم مؤنث عاقل
it, its	اسم مفرد غير عاقل
who , which , where	الاسم السابق لها مباشرة
this , so	جملة سابقة لها
there, here	اسم مكان

6. According to the text , the writer (thinks , says, considers , states) that

Explain this statement, suggesting/ mentioning / giving three ways / reasons / pieces of advice.

المطلوب في هذا السؤال توضيح العبارة التي بعد that مقترحا/ ذاكرة / معطيا / ثلاثة طرق / أسباب / نصائح لها علاقة بالعبارة التي بعد that افهم هذه العبارة جيدا اربطها بما تعرفه عن النص بشكل عام ثم اكتب ثلاثة طرق/ أسباب / نصائح مناسبة.

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

المطلوب في هذا السؤال التفكير في العبارة المعطاة و كتابة وجهة نظرك . أبدا إجابتك بعبارة تفيد الرأي مثل I think that / In my opinion . اكتب الجملة التي وردت في بداية السؤال . اعتبر أن هذه العبارة موضوع تعبير بسيط المطلوب منك إبداء رأيك في جملتين على الأقل , إذا وجدت صعوبة . ابحث في النص عن جملتين (فكرتين) , حاول صياغة ما تكتبه بطريقتك الخاصة و تجنب النسخ من النص قدر الإمكان.

VOCABULARY (ENGLISH - ENGLISH)

pioneering	introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time	ريادي
undertake	to commit yourself to do something	يلتزم / يتعهد
qualifications	official record of achievement	مؤهلات
tailor made	custom-made; made to fit exactly	مصمم خصيصا
Astrophysics	the study of the chemical structure of the stars	الفيزياء الفلكية
tutorials	a period of intensive teaching	دروس خصوصية
headphones	a piece of equipment to listen privately	سماعات رأس
interpreter	someone who translates spoken words	مترجم فوري
regional	relating to a particular region	إقليمي
rewarding	giving personal satisfaction	مجزي
seminar	a class on a particular subject,	حلقة تدريبية / ندوة
translation	expressing of something in different language	ترجمة
fond of	having an affection for someone or something	مغرم بـ
tuition	teaching in small groups	التعليم في مجموعات
circulation	the movement of blood around the body	الدورة الدموية
concentration	attention, or attention span	تركيز
dehydration	the state of having drunk too little water	جفاف
diet	the kind of food that a person eats each day	نظام غذائي
memory	someone's ability to remember things	الذاكرة
nutrition	getting the right kind of food for good health	التغذية
immerse	to be deeply involved in something	ينهمك
track record	all of a person's past achievements	سجل الأداء / الإنجاز
do a deal	to arrange an agreement in business	عقد صفقة أو اتفاق
qualifications	official records of achievement	مؤهلات
shake hands	to move hand up and down in a greeting	يصافح باليد
tell a joke	to say something to make people laugh	يمزح
negotiate	to discuss something to reach an agreement	يفاوض
degree	qualification	شهادة / درجة علمية
multilingual	speaking, reading or writing in more than two languages	متعدد اللغات
simulator	system that simulates specific conditions	محاكي / مشابه
memory	someone's ability to remember things	الذاكرة
utterance	something that is said	كلام / حديث / قول
multitask	to do several things at the same time	متعدد الوظائف
mother tongue	the first and the main language	اللغة الام
optional	available as a choice / elective	اختياري
compulsory	obligatory; required	إجباري
academic	connected with education	أكاديمية
vocational	a particular job and the skills involved	مهني / حرفي
adaptable	able to adapt to new conditions or situations	متكيف مع

attribute	a quality or feature in a person	صفة / ميزة
competent	having enough skill or knowledge	كفو
conscientious	showing a lot of care and attention	واعي / حي الضمير
Curriculum Vitae	CV a short, written description of a person's qualifications, skills and work experience	سيرة ذاتية
enclosed	placed in an envelop with a letter	مرفق
enthusiastic	showing a lot of interest	متحمس
keen	having or showing eagerness or interest	مهتم / محب
reference	a person who provides information about your character and abilities	مرجع / معرفين
voluntary	done or given by choice	تطوعي
work experience	a period of time that someone spends working	خبرات العمل
undergraduate	someone who has not yet completed their first degree	طالب جامعي
post graduate	someone who has finished their first degree and is continuing to study either a Master's or a PhD	خريج
drop (course)	to stop studying a certain subject	يسقط مادة
economics	the study of money and goods	علم الاقتصاد
engineering	the study of how roads, bridges are built	هندسة
lifelong	continuing or existing throughout your life	مدى الحياة
agriculture	the science or practice of farming	الزراعة
pharmacy	the study of drugs or medicines	صيدلية
proficiency	a good standard of ability and skill	جودة / مهارة
psychology	the study of the mind and how it works	علم النفس
sociology	the study of societies	علم الاجتماع
business management	the study learning about running a company	إدارة أعمال
linguistics	the study of languages	علم اللغويات
career advisor	someone who provides information about training and work	مرشد مهني
domestic	relating to or happening in one country	داخلي
ambitious	having a strong desire for success	طموح
Full time	working for the whole of the working week	كامل الوقت

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UNIT SIX

academic	أكاديمية	pioneering	ريادي
compulsory	إجباري	proficiency	جودة/ مهارة
contradictory	متناقض	psychology	علم النفس
developed nation	أمة متطورة	qualifications	مؤهلات
fluently	بطلاقة	undertake	يلتزم/ يتعهد
drop (course)	يسقط مادة	sociology	علم الاجتماع
economics	علم الاقتصاد	colloquial	عامي / دارج
engineering	هندسة	tutorials	دروس خصوصية
enrol	يسجل	business management	إدارة أعمال
lifelong	مدى الحياة	linguistics	علم اللغويات
agriculture	الزراعة	halls of residence	سكن الجامعة
Astrophysics	الفيزياء الفلكية	motive	حافز
minority	الأقلية	tuition	التعليم في مجموعات صغيرة
debts	ديون	optional	اختياري
fees	أجور / رسوم	marketing	تسويق
financial	أمور مالية	pharmacy	صيدلية

UNIT SEVEN

career advisor	مرشد مهني	post graduate	خريج
circulation	الدورة الدموية	public university	جامعة حكومية
concentration	تركيز	private university	جامعة خاصة
dehydration	جفاف	undergraduate	طالب جامعي
diet	نظام غذائي	vocational	مهني/ حرفي
diploma	شهادة الدبلوم	simulator	محاكي / مشابه
Master's degree	شهادة الماجستير	utterance	كلام / حديث / قول / تعبير
memory	الذاكرة	online distance learning	التعلم عن بعد عبر الانترنت
multitask	متعدد الوظائف	immerse	ينهمك / ينشغل بشكل كبير في عمل ما
multilingual	متعدد اللغات	tailor made	مصمم خصيصا/ وافي الشروط
nutrition	التغذية	mother tongue	اللغة الأم
PhD	شهادة الدكتوراه	prospects	مفاهيم

UNIT NINE

do a deal	عقد صفقة أو اتفاق	evolve	يطور
tell a joke	يمزح	negotiate	يفاوض
agreement	اتفاق	track record	سجل الاداء/ الانجاز
dominate	يسيطر على	goods	بضائع
export	يصدر	pharmaceuticals	شركات الصناعات الدوائية
extraction	استخراج	qualifications	مؤهلات
Gross Domestic Products	الناتج المحلي	marketing	تسويق
import	يستورد	sales pitch	ترويج للسلع/ عرض تسويقي
reserve	مخزون	target market	السوق المستهدف

fertiliser	سماد	age group	مجموعه من نفس العمر
knitwear	ملابس صوفية	department store	متجر كبير
minerals	معادن	package holiday	اجازة مغطاة التكاليف
extensively	ممتد	replicate	عمل نسخة مطابقة
machinery	آلية	corporate	تضامن وشراكة
domestic	محلي		

UNIT TEN			
adaptable	متكيف مع	headphones	سماعات رأس
ambitious	طموح	intern	متدرب
attribute	صفة / ميزة في الشخص	interpreter	مترجم فوري
competent	كفؤ	keen	مهتم / محب
conscientious	واعي ومدرك / حي الضمير	reference	مرجع / معرفين
Curriculum Vitae	سيرة ذاتية	regional	إقليمي
enclosed	مرفق	seminar	حلقة دراسية / ندوة
enthusiastic	متحمس	surveyor	باحث مسحي
fond of	مغرم بـ	voluntary	تطوعي
Full time	كامل الوقت	work experience	خبرات العمل
rewarding	مكافئ	post graduate	خريج
secure	امن	degree	شهادة / درجة علمية
translation	ترجمة	qualifications	مؤهلات
concentration	تركيز	pensions	رواتب تقاعدية
web inquiries	استفسارات على النت	recruiting	توظيف
calculations	عمليات حسابية	marketing	تسويق

BODY IDIOMS

get it off (your) chest	to tell someone about something that has been worrying you	الاعتراف بما يقلقك / تشتكي همومك لأحدكم
get cold feet	to lose your confidence in something at the last minute	رفض الاستمرار بسبب الخوف من شيء / أن تفقد الثقة بالنفس في اللحظة الأخيرة
keep your chin up	to remain cheerful in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement	الشعور بالتفاؤل في الظروف الصعبة
play it by ear	to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops	تقرر بسرعة كيف تتعامل مع موقف حسب تطوره
have a head for figures	to have a natural mental ability for math / numbers	امتلاك القدرات العقلية في الرياضيات و الأرقام
put (my) back into it	to put a lot of effort into something / tried extremely hard	يبذل قصارى الجهد لعمل ما / متعب , شاق

1. Majed is too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that he will lose his confidence at the last minute .

- Replace the underlined phrase with the correct body idiom

2. I'm not sure if it will be warm enough to have a barbecue . We will have to keep our chin up .

- Replace the underlined misused body idiom with the correct one

3. I don't think I'd be a very good accountant. I don't really have a head for figures .

- What does the underlined body idiom mean ?

ANSWERS : 1. get cold feet 2. play it by ear 3. to have a natural mental ability for math / numbers

Collocations

do exercise	keep fit	يتمرن / يتدرب
do a subject	study	يدرس
draw up a timetable	write a schedule	اعداد جدول مواعيد
make a start	begin	يبدأ بداية جديدة
take a break	relax	يأخذ استراحة

1. If you send money to charity , you will do exercise to a lot of lives.

- Replace the underlined misused collocation with the correct one

2. You look tired. Why don't you take a break ?

- What does the underlined collocation mean ?

3. 1. If you want to lose weight, you should keep fit every day.

- Replace the underlined phrase with the correct collocation that has the same meaning

ANSWERS : 1. make a difference 2. relax 3. do exercise

PHRASAL VERBS

draw up	to prepare a document	يعد / يكتب
look at	to examine something closely	ينظر بتمعن
work out	to understand / to find the answer to something	يفهم / يستنتج
getting up	to rise to a standing position	ينهض / يقف
listening to	to take notice	يستمع الى
switch between	to change	يغير / يبدل
stand out	to be much better than other similar people or things	يقاوم

1. Multilingual people are able switch easily between different tasks.

What does the underlined phrasal verb mean?

2. I can't understand what to do .

Replace the underlined verb with the correct phrasal verb

ANSWERS : 1. change 2. work out

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COLLOCATIONS

make a mistake	يرتكب خطأ
make small talk	يقدم حديثاً قصيراً
cause offence	يسبب استياء / يضايق
earn respect	يكسب احترام
join a company	ينضم الى شركة
shake hands	يصافح
ask questions	يطرح اسئلة

- In business, when you meet someone for the first time, it's polite to **cause offence** .
- Replace the underlined misused collocation with the correct one
- ANSWER : shake hands**

VERB PHRASES

be able to answer detailed questions	to have the ability to understand questions and respond to them	القدرة على اجابة الاسئلة بكافة تفاصيلها
give a business card	to give someone a card that shows a business person's name, position and contact details	إعطاء بطاقة أعمال (بطاقة تعريفية بالشخص)
make a small talk	to have an informal chat with someone	عمل محادثة (كلمة) غير رسمية

- Before the serious discussion starts, we always **make a small talk**; it's often about the weather!
- What does the underlined verb phrase mean ?

ANSWER : to have an informal chat with someone.

WORDS FOLLOWED BY PREPOSITIONS

work as	يعمل كـ
decide on	يقرر بشأن
translate into	يترجم من و الى
talk about	يتحدث عن
ask about	يسأل عن
good at	جيد في

1. Would you like to work ____ a teacher in a big school?
2. We need to decide ____ a place to meet.
3. Can you translate this Arabic ____ English for me, please?
4. I'd like to talk ____ the film I've just seen; it was brilliant!
5. The teacher asked us ____ our favourite books.
6. My sister is really good ____ drawing and painting.

ANSWERS : 1. as 2. on 3. into 4. about 5. about 6. at

FUNCTIONS

INDICATORS	THE FUNCTION
Quantifiers (er+ than/ more , less +than)	comparison
Quantifiers (the + -est / the + most , least)	superlative
Quantifiers (as+adjective / adverb +as)	equal comparison
Quantifiers(not) as+adjective / adverb +as	unequal comparison
Indirect (embedded / impersonal) question	to ask questions in a polite, formal way
The impersonal passive	a formal way of reporting thoughts, saying, beliefs and opinions.
wish or <i>If only</i> + Past Perfect	to express regrets about the past.
wish or <i>If only</i> + V2	to express wishes about the present that are impossible or unlikely to happen.
Conditional sentences	(Zero) to describe something that always happens (First) to describe a future outcome of a certain future action or event. (Second) to talk about a hypothetical or improbable situation . (Third) to imagine past situations that are impossible and did not happen.
The third conditional with <i>could</i> and <i>might</i>	to talk about the imaginary past .
why don't you / could / If I were you..... <i>Have you thought about ...?</i> <i>You should ..., no doubt about it.</i> <i>My main recommendation is that you ...</i>	giving advice
Using pronouns	to link paragraphs or ideas
Using linking words (<i>As / Since / Because/ because of / due to</i>)	showing cause explain the reason for something.
Using linking words (<i>therefore / so /as a result, / because of that, / consequently</i>)	showing result explain the consequences of an action.
How can I get work experience without getting a job first?	puzzlement
Before you find a full-time job, why don't you consider doing voluntary work?	encouragement

Writing skills: Using pronouns

We use pronouns as ways **to link paragraphs or ideas**. A pronoun refers to things, people or ideas mentioned in earlier or later sentences.

The following advice about preparing for exams was given by our teacher. **He** should know – as he has taken so **many of them** in his life! He said, ‘It is not a good idea to study late at night. **This** is because your brain is tired then, and it is unlikely to retain the information as well. The best time to study is early in the morning. **That** is when you feel most awake.’

Writing skills: Using linking words

Linking words **showing cause explain the reason for something**.

We couldn't go to the stadium **because / as / since** there weren't any tickets left.

As / Since / Because I was tired, I went to bed.

We were late because of / due to the traffic.

Linking words **showing result explain the consequences of an action**.

We were caught in traffic, **therefore / so** we missed the start of the play.

She worked hard; **as a result, / because of that, / consequently**, she did very well in her exams.

Writing skills: Writing informally

- We always begin a letter with *Dear [name]*, whether it is formal or informal.
- In emails, we are less formal and tend to use *Hello [name]*, or *Hi!*
- In open letters, we use a group noun to address all the people that we want to include, such as *Dear fellow students*.
- In all of the above, it is fine to use abbreviations such as *I'm*, and *don't*.
- We can end emails and letters (not open letters) with *Best wishes/See you soon/Looking forward to hearing from you*. We end an open letter repeating what we want to say.

Writing skills: An informal letter

When you write an **informal letter**, use language that is similar to **spoken English**. Use **abbreviations** instead of full forms.

I wish I hadn't given up the piano. Last year, we always played basketball after school, but I'd rather have played tennis.

Informal letters usually **have idioms**, use active rather than passive verbs and have phrasal verbs.

Please let me know if ...; someone told me that ... I wasn't put off by ...

1. Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. This is largely the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority

- A) because B) although C) therefore D) because of

2. We were caught in traffic, we missed the start of the play.

- A) therefore B) whereas C) because of D) despite

3. 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

ANSWERS : 1. D 2. A 3. D

Contact details, Name, Personal attributes, Qualifications and training, Reference, Skills and achievements, Work experience

1. **Name** Tareq Hakim.

2. 5 North Street, Ajloun.

3. 2009–2012: shop assistant at a chemist's
2012–2014: reporter for *Medicine Today* 2014–now: editor at a scientific journal.

4. Degree in Chemistry (graduated 2008); Certificate in Journalism (2011)

5. Captain of school basketball team; Voluntary work for a charity that helps elderly people.

6. I am a conscientious worker and I am very enthusiastic about working in pharmaceuticals.

7. Osama Hayek, Chemistry teacher at my secondary school.

- I am dedicated , ambitious worker . I have high expectations of myself and the students .

The given information in the sentence above represents one of the following headings in a curriculum vitae :

- A) personal attributes
- C) reference

- B) contact details
- D) work experience

MODEL ANSWER : A

PRONUNCIATION: WORD STRESS

Listen to the words in the box. How many syllables does each word have? In which syllable does the primary stress lie in the word? Check your answers in a dictionary.

secondary, compulsory, organisation, development,
tuition, achievement academic, contradictory

secondary (4) compulsory (4) organisation (5) development (4)
tuition (3) achievement (3) academic (4) contradictory (5)

ملاحظة : عدد المقاطع موجود بين الأقواس / المقطع الرئيسي المشدد موجود بالخط الغامق

TEACHER OF ENGLISH
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1.

Increasingly, prospects, global, proficiency, lifelong, abroad

If you do a degree in Medicine or Law, you will find that your job (1) are better than if you do a more general degree. However, language (2)..... is becoming (3)..... important for anyone who wants to travel or work (4)..... for a large (5)..... company or organisation. Remember, it's never too late to study or change career direction. Studying is a (6)..... activity – you're never too old to start!

ANSWERS : 1. prospects 2. proficiency 3. increasingly 4. abroad 5. global 6. lifelong

2.

compulsory, contradictory, developed nation, tuition, optional, fluently

- 1. A **wealthy country** is a country that's economically and socially advanced.
- 2. Is Maths a **subject that you have to do?**
- 3. You don't have to stay after school for the chess club – it's **your choice.**
- 4. Do you have music **lessons** at the weekend?
- 5. Those statements are **on different sides of the argument**

ANSWERS : 1. developed nation 2. compulsory 3. optional 4. tuition 5. contradictory .

3.

Banking and Finance, Linguistics, Fine Arts ,History, Physics, Law

- 1. You should study _____ if you're interested in learning about the legal system. I studied it because I wanted to help people, and now I have a great job in an office.
- 2. Studying _____ lets me focus on my love of language in an analytical way. It has introduced me to ideas about language that I never thought of before.
- 3. Maths has always been my strongest subject, and I feel that by studying _____ I can use my strengths to solve practical problems.
- 4. _____ is a subject that I've always been interested in. Learning about ancient and modern civilisations is fascinating. Studying it at a higher level means really understanding how different cultures interacted in the past.
- 5. Economics and the global market have always interested me, but I wanted to study a subject with a clear career path, so I chose _____. After I graduate, I want to begin a career in investment.

ANSWERS : 1. Law 2. Linguistics 3. Physics 4. History 5 . Banking and Finance

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4.

get it off your chest, get cold feet, play it by ear, keep your chin up,
have a head for figures

1. I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll..... at the last minute.
2. If you've got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to
3. I don't think I'd be a very good accountant. I don't really
4. ! I'm sure everything will be fine in the end.
5. I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to

**ANSWERS : 1.get cold feet 2. get it off your chest 3. have a head for figures
4. keep your chin up 5 . play it by ear .**

5.

circulation, memory, concentration, beneficial, diet , dehydration, nutrition

1. I used to eat too much junk food, but now I have a much healthier
2. It's to take regular breaks when revising.
3. It's important to drink a lot of water in order to avoid
4. Don't sit still for too long – move around frequently to increase your
5. Zainab listens to music while she's working. It helps her
6. Adnan never forgets anything! He's got an amazing

ANSWERS : 1. diet 2. beneficial 3. dehydration 4. circulation 5 . concentration 6. Memory

6.

do exercise , do a subject , draw up a timetable ,
make a start, take a break, make a difference

1. If you want to lose weight, you should every day.
2. The deadline is tomorrow, and you haven't done anything yet! You really must.....
3. If you send money to charity, you will to a lot of lives.
4. You look tired. Why don't you
5. I need to organise my time better. I think I'll

**ANSWERS : 1. do exercise 2. make a start 3. make a difference 4. take a break
5 . draw up a timetable**

7.

make a mistake , make small talk , cause offence ,
earn respect , join a company , shake hands , ask questions

1. Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to
2. If you are polite, you won't.....or upset anybody.
3. Before the serious discussion starts, we always.....; it's often about the weather!
4. Nasser has applied to..... thewhere his father works .
5. In business, when you meet someone for the first time, it's polite to.....
6. After the talk, there will be a chance for you toabout anything you don't understand
7. By working hard , you willtheof your boss.

ANSWERS : 1. make a mistake 2. cause offence 3. make a small talk 4. Join company 5. shake hands. 6. ask questions 7. earn respect

8.

compromise, conflict, negotiate, patient, prepared, previous, track record

1. When you talk about business and try to do a deal, you _____.
2. When you are ready for something, you are _____ for it.
3. When you can prove that you have experience, you have a _____.
4. When two sides disagree and argue, there is _____.
5. When each side changes their position a little so that they can agree, they have managed to _____.
6. When you stay calm and take your time, you are being _____.

ANSWERS : 1. negotiate 2. prepared 3. track record 4. conflict 5. compromise 6. Patient

9.

career, headphones, interpret, seminar, regional, rewarding, translation

1. Please listen to the music through -----, so that you don't disturb anybody.
2. I have just read a of a book by a Japanese author.
3. In the UK, there is a central government, but there are alsocouncils around the country.
4. My uncle is fluent in several languages. He is often able tofor us during conversations with foreigners.
5. Nada made a successful presentation at a.....in Irbid last month.
6. Doing volunteer work can be a very.....experience.

ANSWERS : 1. headphones . 2. translation 3. regional 4. interpret 5. seminar 6. rewarding

meeting , responsible , taking , secure , rewarding , satisfaction , job

1. Ali is thinking of a course in Agriculture.
2. I get a feeling of after a hard day's work.
3. Make sure your online passwords are
4. In order to work in finance, you need to be a very person.
5. My friend has just got aat our local bank.
6. After a long we managed to do a deal.

ANSWERS : 1. Taking . 2. satisfaction 3. Secure 4. responsible 5. Job 6. Meeting

11.

work experience, undergraduate, tailor-made, small talk ,tuition

1. You need to get a lot of if you want to progress in your chosen career.
2. If you would like to learn to play the oud, you can get private
3. At the beginning of a business meeting, it is normal to make a so that everyone feels comfortable.
4. Some universities offer courses that are able to suit individual needs.
5. After doing a degree, a number of students decide to continue their studies and do a Master's degree or a PhD.

ANSWERS : 1. work experience 2. tuition 3. small talk 4. tailor- made 5. undergraduate

12.

seminars, optional, proficiency, postgraduate ,an internship

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

ANSWERS : 1. an internship 2. proficiency 3. postgraduate 4. optional 5. seminars

13.

vocational, optional, a small talk, join ,work experience

1. Finding work can be challenging for graduates who don't have any
2. Saleem began the meeting by making about his interesting experience in Egypt.
3. Would you prefer to do an academic orcourse when you finish school ?
4. Rashed has applied to the company where his father works.

ANSWERS : 1. work experience 2. a small talk 3. vocational 4. join

LITERATURE SPOT

1. Read the following quotation from "Around the world in eighty days" by Jules Verne carefully , then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer the question that follows with reference to the story .

'I shall go afoot,' said Phileas Fogg. Passepartout, who had now rejoined his master, made a wry grimace, as he thought of his magnificent, but too frail Indian shoes.'

- What kind of facial expression is used by Passepartout to show pain or unhappiness?

ANSWER : wry grimace

"The Parsee perched himself on the elephant's neck, and at nine o'clock they set out from the village, the animal marching off through the dense forest of palms by the shortest cut."

1. Find an example of alliteration.....
2. Find an example of personification

ANSWERS : 1. The Parsee perched himself on the elephant's neck 2. the animal marching off

Ideas

1. **Time** :-'Mr Fogg, this is a delay greatly to your disadvantage.' 'No, Sir Francis; it was foreseen.'

2. **Money** :-Phileas Fogg, without getting in the least flurried, then proposed to purchase the animal outright, and at first offered a thousand pounds for him. The Indian, perhaps thinking he was going to make a great bargain, still refused.

3. **Transport**:-Happily, however, for MrFogg, the animal's instruction in this direction had not gone far, and the elephant still preserved its natural gentleness. Kiouni – this was the name of the elephant – could doubtless travel rapidly for a long time, and, in default of any other means of conveyance, MrFogg resolved to hire him.

{ **bungalow :a house with one floor. a steamer: a ship powered by steam. }**

How do we know that the elephant is not aggressive?

ANSWER : It still preserved its natural gentleness”.

2. Read the following lines from “**A Green Cornfield** ”by *Christina Rossetti* carefully , then in your **ANSWER BOOKLET** answer the questions that follow with reference to the poem .

The earth was green, the sky was blue:

I saw and heard one sunny morn

A skylark hang between the two,

A singing speck above the corn;

1. Find an example of alliteration in the lines above
2. What are the two things the skylark was hanging between ?.....
3. Find a word in the lines above that means “ something small “
4. Find a colour in the above lines which emphasises how bright and vivid nature can be

ANSWERS : 1. singing speck 2. the earth and the sky 3. speck 4. blue

-Two references to another listener, apart from the poet herself.

I knew he had a nest unseen (the female bird is sitting on the eggs); perhaps his mate sat listening long .The listener is the female skylark.

Listening long , singing speck	بعض أزواج الكلمات فيها جناس
And still the singing skylark soared , and silent sank and soared to sing	جناس في الأسطر الشعرية
Alliteration adds to the rhythm of the poem and also links dissimilar words together (soared and sank; silent and singing)	
الجناس يضيف إلى الوزن الشعري للقصيدة و يربط الكلمات مختلفة معاً	

speck : something small / tender : fresh and young / accord : in agreement/ stalk : the long, upright part of the plant that supports the leaves / swift : fast

Rhyming words occur at the end of lines and in a pattern? the pattern is called a rhyme scheme. Describe the rhyme scheme in this poem.

كلمات القافية تقع في نهاية الأسطر و بشكل نمطي النمط يسمى نمط القافية. صف نمط القافية في هذه القصيدة.

The rhyme scheme is abab .In other words the first line and third lines rhyme, as do the second and fourth.

- List the colours that have been used in the poem. What do you think they symbolise?

Green, blue, white. I think that green symbolises the freshness of nature; it is used in conjunction with blue to emphasise how bright and vivid nature can be. White is used to symbolise the purity and elegance of the butterfly.

الأخضر , الأزرق , الأبيض . اعتقد أن اللون الأخضر يمثل عذوبة الطبيعة, استخدم بالتزامن مع اللون الأزرق ليؤكد كم هي الطبيعة مشرقة و حية . اللون الأبيض استخدم ليرمز إلى صفاء و أناقة الفراشة .

DERIVATION

1. NOUN :

يشترك الاسم اذا كان الفراغ مسبقا بالموشرات التالية

1. بعد الأدوات (a , an , the) .
2. بعد صفات الملكية (my , our , your , his , her , their , its) .
3. بعد صفات الإشارة (this , that , these , those) .
4. بعد محددات الكمية (much , little , a little , few , a few , every , other , all , no any , many , one , two , three , fouretc)
5. قبل و بعد (of) و قبل و بعد ('s) الملكية .
6. بعد (more) بشرط أن لا تكون مسبوقة بأحد أفعال (be) .
7. بعد حروف الجر (in , of , on , between , from , under , with , for , at ...etc) .

2. ADJECTIVE :

تشترك الصفة اذا كان الفراغ مسبقا بالموشرات التالية

1. بين as (adjective) as / as..... as
2. بعد المحددات و المؤكدات و الظروف مثل : (very , so , too , quite , well)
3. بعد أفعال مثل : (get , become , grow , look , seem , appear , feel , found)
4. بعد (most / more) وخاصة بين (more) و (than) بشرط أن تكون (more) مسبوقة بأحد أفعال (be)
5. بعد أفعال (be) بشرط أن تكون أفعالا رئيسية و ليست مساعدة.

3. VERB :

يشترك الفعل اذا كان الفراغ مسبقا بالموشرات التالية

1. بعد to المصدرية . (to- infinitive)
2. بعد أفعال (modals) يأتي فعل أساسي (base form) .
3. بعد أفعال (do) عند تكوين سؤال او جملة منفية المضارع البسيط او الماضي البسيط
4. بعد الفاعل سواء كان اسم او ضمير .

4. ADVERB :

يشترك الظرف اذا كان الفراغ مسبقا بالموشرات التالية

1. أول الجملة و قبل فاصلة ، :
2. في نهاية الجملة بشرط أن يقع الفراغ بعد اسم أو ضمير أو فعل.
3. كمادة معترضة في الأحوال التالية :
- بين احد أفعال (be) و صفة
- بين الفاعل (اسم / ضمير) و الفعل .

* إحتفظ القاعدة التالية : **ADJ+N+V**

* اذا وجدت صفة قبل الفراغ نضع اسم بشرط عدم وجود اسم بعد الفراغ بحيث اذا وجد اسم نضع صفة .
اذا جاء الفراغ :

- في بداية الجملة و متبوعا بفاصلة فانه يحتاج لظرف .
- في بداية الجملة و متبوعا باسم فانه يحتاج لصفة .
- في بداية الجملة و متبوعا بفعل فانه يحتاج لاسم .
- في نهاية الجملة مسبقا باسم و فعل فانه يحتاج لظرف
- محصورا بين فعلين فانه يحتاج لظرف
- إذا خلت الكلمة من أي لاحقة من لواحق الاسم أو الصفة أو الظرف فهي غالبا ما تكون فعل
- إذا كان الفراغ مسبقا بظرف نعلم على الكلمة التي تسبق الظرف لتحديد ما يحتاجه الفراغ . (نعتبر أن الظرف كلمة زائدة)
- مؤشر اسم + اسم بعد الفراغ = صفة
- مؤشر صفة + صفة بعد الفراغ = ظرف
- مؤشر فعل + فعل بعد الفراغ = ظرف

- أدوات العطف التالي (**and , as well as , or**) تعطف كلمتين من نفس الجنس أي أن ما يتبعها يكون من جنس ما يسبقها

- **Smoking (n) and pollution (n) have the same effects.**
- **Work makes you healthy (adj) and wealthy (adj)**

Noun Suffixes : لواحق الأسماء

ion	production	ity	authority
ness	illness	y	archaeology
tude	attitude	age	shortage
ice	notice	or	inventor
ism	tourism	ce	influence
ment	government	ist	archaeologist
ess	princess	ship	friendship
ure	pressure	dom	kingdom
er	teacher	ing	weaving

Adjective Suffixes : لواحق الصفات

ible	responsible	ous	dangerous
ful	beautiful	ory	satisfactory
ent	different	ing	interesting
less	careless	ed	interested
able	bearable	ant	important
ic	mathematic	an	American
ary	revolutionary	ive	creative
ect	perfect	al	social

Verb Suffixes : لواحق الفعل

fy	qualify	ieve	believe
ize	civilize	en	strengthen
ate	compensate	ide	provide

Adverb Suffixes : لواحق الظرف

ly	slowly
----	--------

1. In hot weather our bodies are in danger of
(**dehydrate , dehydration , dehydrated**)
2. In the exam, you can keep calm by breathing and thinking positively.
(**deep, depth , deeply**)
3. The graduation ceremony was a very occasion for everyone.
(**memorable ,memory, memorise**)
4. It is important to give young people the so that they can help themselves.
(**know , knowledge , knowledgeable**)
5. My father often talks about what he did in his
(**young, youth, youthful**)
6. We should always be ready to listen to good
(**advise , advisable , advice**)
7. If you work hard, I'm sure you will
(**success , successful , succeed**)
8. How quickly does blood round the body?
(**circulation, circulated , circulate**)
9. Before an exam, you must everything you've learnt.
(**revise , revision , revised**)
10. It's amazing to watch the of a baby in the first year of life.
(**develop , developmental , development**)
11. Is one side of the brain more than the other?
(**dominate , dominance , dominant**)
12. Nuts contain useful such as oils and fats.
(**nutrients , nutritious , nutrition**)

13. You should beto get the new job.
(qualify , qualified , qualification)
14. One of the most important things that we give our children is a good
(education , educational , educationally)
- 15.It isimportant to study English hard .
(particular , particularly , particularity)
- 16.It isissue .You should try to solve it .
(critic , critical , criticism)
- 17.Congradulations ! Not many people such high marks.
(achieve , achievement , achievable)
18. Maha shows great for her new job as a lawyer in the court .
(enthusiasm , enthusiastic , enthusiastically)
19. Our nation team is now well- for the second round of the champion.
(qualify , qualification , qualified)
20. With children it is important to the right balance between love and discipline.
(achieve , achieved , achievable)
21. Kareem wasn't able to speak Spanish till he was nearly seven years old.
(fluently , fluent , fluency)
- 22.Would you like to do an or vocational course if you have a chance?
(academise , academic , academically)
23. Rami closed his eyes and tried to
(concentrate , concentration , concentrating)
24. Many doctors believe that supports brain development.
(repeat , repetition , repeated)
25. Your mail has been sent.
(success , successfully , successful)
26. Doctors a balanced diet for a good health.
(recommend , recommending , recommendation)
27. Make sure that the necessary arrangements are made in order to an event or activity.
(organise , organisation , organised)
28. I enjoy reading stories about people.
(successful , succeed , successfully)
29. Employees are frequently hired on the of a friend in the company.
(recommend , recommendation , recommended)
30. The prices of certain items are not in some shops.
(negotiate , negotiable , negotiably)

ANSWERS : 1. dehydration 2. deeply 3. memorable 4. knowledge 5. youth 6. advice 7. succeed
8. circulate 9. revise 10. development 11. dominant 12. nutrients 13. qualified
14. education 15. particularly 16. critical 17. achieve 18. enthusiasm
19. qualified 20. achieve 21. fluently 22. academic 23. concentrate 24. repetition
25. successfully 26. recommend 27. organise 28. successful 29. recommendation
30. negotiable

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GRAMMAR

Quantifiers to make comparisons

Monosyllabic adjectives (الصفات أحادية المقطع) are compared with **-er+ than, the + -est**

* London is..... _ than Vienna. (**big**)

*The Mississippi is the_river in the USA . (**long**)

Disyllabic adjectives (الصفات ثنائية المقطع) ending with [**y, er, ow**] are compared with **-er, -est**.

* Which is the_exercise? (**easy**)

All the other adjectives and adverbs are compared with **more/less, the most/the least** .

* Do you think Geography is **interesting than** History, or **interesting**?

* Which subjects are **the** **popular**, and which are **the**..... **popular**?

COMPARATIVE : **er , more , less than** / **SUPERLATIVE** :**the , est , most , least**

1. I'm tired today because I went to bed than usual last night.
(**late , later , latest , more late**)
2. I didn't enjoy the book. In fact it was the interesting story I've ever read.
(**least , more , less , much**)
3. Which university is existing educational institution in the world?
(**older , older than , the oldest , oldest**)
4. The sales man said that sold items in his shop wrer chocolate and chips .
(**less , less than , the least , less than**)
5. The bus is too late .We will have to wait in the station a little
(**longer , longest , the longest , longest than**)
6. This isspectacular view I have ever seen.
(**more , less , the most , little**)
7. She has a lot of influence in this country. Actually, she's person in the country.
(**more influential , less influential , the most influential , least influential**)
8. A Macdonalds is than a formal restaurant.
(**cheap , cheaper , the cheapest , as cheap as**)
9. A village is than a big city.
(**as quiet as , most quiet , quietest , quieter**)

ANSWERS : 1. later 2. least 3. the oldest 4. the least 5. longer 6. the most
7. the most influential 8. cheaper 9. quiter

as+adjective / adverb +as

يستخدم هذا التركيب للتعبير عن المقارنة المتساوية

*Is Maths **as popular as** Science?

*Mahmoud works **as hard as** his brother.

(not) as+adjective / adverb +as

للتعبير عن عدم المساواة نستخدم **Not** قبل هذا التركيب

*I can **not** run **as fast as** you.

*This test was **not as difficult as** the last one.

as + many + (noun) + as

يستخدم هذا التركيب للمقارنة المتساوية مع الأسماء المعدودة

* You know **as** **friends as** I do.

(not) as + many + (noun) + as

يستخدم هذا التركيب للمقارنة غير المتساوية مع الأسماء المعدودة

*There are not **as** **people** in our class **as** in yours.

as + much + (noun) + as

يستخدم هذا التركيب للمقارنة المتساوية مع الأسماء غير المعدودة

*He's had **as** **success as** his brother has.

(not) as + much + (noun) + as

يستخدم هذا التركيب للمقارنة غير المتساوية مع الأسماء غير المعدودة

* I don't eat **as**..... **fast food as** my brother does.

**The following words are both adjectives and adverbs.

close	early	far	free	often
daily	fair	fast	hard	wrong

1.Iam not interested in football as as you .

(many , more , much , less)

2. They want to interview as candidates as possible for the new position.

(much , many , the most , more)

3. My sister doesn't eat as as I do

(much , more , most , many)

4. I haven't got as..... homework as my brother.

(many , much , more , few)

5.There are not as people in our class as in yours.

(much , many , fewer , less)

6. We practise music in our free time possible .

(as few as , as many as , as often as , as more as)

7. Shahed doesn't like playing volleyball she likes playing tennis .

(as much as , as many as , as less as , as more as)

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8. *This raincoat isn't that one.*

(**as expensive as , as expensive than , more expensive , less expensive**)

9. Neither Fares nor Ali is as as Razan.

(**more fluent , less fluent , fluent , most fluent**)

10. Students don't enjoy doing Music and Art they enjoy doing Maths.

(**as much as , as many as , as more as , as less as**)

11. Neither Maths nor Science is English.

(**more popular , less popular , as popular as , the most popular**)

ANSWERS : 1. much 2. many 3. much 4. much 5. many 6. as often as 7. as much as
8. as expensive as 9. fluent 10. as much as 11. as popular as

Irregular forms

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
well / good	better than	the best
bad / ill	worse than	the worst
much / many	more than	the most
much / many	more than	the most
many	fewer than	the fewest
much	less than	the least

OPPOSITE FORMS

longer than	shorter than	the longest	the shortest
later than	earlier than	the latest	the earliest
bigger than	smaller than	the biggest	the smallest
easier than	more difficult than	the easiest	the most difficult
cheaper than	more expensive than	the cheapest	the most difficult
better than	worse than	the best	the worst
more than	less than	the most	the least
older than	younger than	the oldest	the youngest
taller than	shorter than	the tallest	the shortest
thinner than	fatter than	the thinnest	the fattest
poorer than	richer than	the poorest	the richest

SAME MEANING FORMS

less expensive than	cheaper than	the least expensive	the cheapest
less difficult	easier than	the least difficult	the easiest
less dangerous	Safer than	the least dangerous	the safest

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طرق الحل
(Rewrite)

1. عكس الصفة

قبل than صفة قصيرة نكتب عكس الصفة :

- London is **bigger than** Vienna .

Vienna

قبل less than نكتب more
قبل fewer than نكتب more
قبل more than نكتب less / غير معدود او صفة / معدود
fewer

- Geography is **more interesting than** History

History

2. التحويل من as as الى than

- Maths isn't **as popular as** Science.

a. Science

b. Maths

- Zain isn't **as tall as** Farah.

a. Farah

b. Zain

3. التحويل من neither nor الى than

- **Neither** French **nor** English is as difficult as Chinese.

Chinese

- **Neither** Rana **nor** Rania is as tall as Rahaf.

Rahaf

Rana and Rania

4. التحويل من than الى as as

- Ali is taller **than** Fares .

Fares

- Gold is more expensive **than** silver.

Silver

5. صيغة تفضيل لها نفس المعنى

The most / least + long adj + بقية الجملة

The + short adj + est + بقية الجملة

The + similar meaning adj + بقية الجملة

The **cheapest** thing on the menu is orange juice.

The **least**

كيف تتعامل مع سؤال الاختيار من متعدد على شكل جمل

1. A + as + long adjective + as + B

B + more + long adjective than + A / A + less + long adjective + than + B

Manar is not as active as Khaleda.

- A) Manar is more active than Khaleda
- B) Khaleda is less active than Manar
- C) Khaleda is more active than Manar
- D) Manar is as active as Khaleda

2. A + as + short adjective + as + B

B + short adjective + er + than + A / A + opposite short adjective + than + B

- Jood isn't as tall as Shahed

- A) Jood is taller than Shahed
- B) Jood is shorter than Shahed
- C) Shahed is shorter than Jood
- D) Jood is as tall as Shahed

3. A + as + many + as + B

B + more + than + A / A + fewer + than + B

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

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

4. A + as + much + as + B

B + more + than + A / A + less + than + B

I haven't got as much homework as my brother has got

- A) I have got less homework than my brother has got
- B) I have got more homework than my brother has got
- C) My brother has got less home work than me
- D) I have got as much homework as my brother has got

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5. A + as + good / well + as + B
B + better + than + A / A + worse + than + B

A dead lion isn't as good a living dog .

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

6. A + as bad / ill + as + B

B + worse + than + A / A + better + than + B

Headache isn't as bad as cancer .

- A) Headache is worse than cancer .
- B) Headache is better than cancer .
- C) Cancer is better than headache
- D) Headache is as bad as cancer

7. Neither A + nor B as + long adjective + as + C
C + more + long adjective than + A + B / A and B less + long adjective + than + C

A and B + NOT + as + long adjective + as + C

Neither Yara nor Yasmeen is as hardworking as Farah.

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

8. A + more + than + B
B + less / fewer + than + A / B + NOT + as+ adective + as + A

Gold is more expensive than silver.

- A) Silver is more expensive than gold
- B) Gold is less expensive than silver
- C) Gold isn't as expensive as silver
- D) Silver isn't as expensive as gold .

9. **A + less + than + B**

B + more + than + A

/ A + NOT + as+ adjective + as + B

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

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

ANSWERS : 1. C 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. B 8. D 9. D

Indirect(embedded / impersonal) questions

• We can begin impersonal questions with :

- Could you tell me ...; هل لكان تخبرني
-Do you know ... ; هل تعلم
-Do / would you mind telling me ...; هل تمانع / هل تسمح أن تخبرني
-I wonder if you could explain ...; اتساءل فيما إذا لك ان تشرح
-Could you explain ...; هل لك كان تشرح
- Would you happen to know ...; هل سبق وأن عرفت

1. Wh – questions (الأسئلة الاستفسارية) :

– هي الأسئلة التي تبدأ بكلمات تبدأ بـ (h) أو (wh) مثل **when , where , what , how , which , why , who** الخطوات

1. اختيار شبه جملة تحويلية مناسبة 2. أداة السؤال 3. الفاعل 4. الفعل 5. تكملة ما تبقى من الجملة 6. إشارة السؤال ؟
في جميع حالات أسئلة (Wh) نكتب أداة السؤال وما بعدها حتى نصل للفعل المساعد . ثم نكمل بقية الخطوات .

• Why is he unhappy ?

Could you explain

• How long has she been studying English ?

Do you know

2. Yes / No questions / أسئلة نعم / لا

: الخطوات

1. اكتب اختيار شبه جملة تحويلية مناسبة 2. whether / if 3. الفاعل 4. الفعل 5. تكملة ما تبقى من الجملة 6. إشارة السؤال ؟

Has the football match begun?

Do you mind telling me

2. Is there a postbox near here , please?

Do you know

التعامل مع أفعال (do)

* أفعال (do) . : تدل على زمن الفعل الذي يليها ولا تظهر عند التحويل كما يلي

do	(الفعل الرئيسي)	(تحذف)	base verb
does	(الفعل الرئيسي)	(تحذف)	base verb + s / es
did	(الفعل الرئيسي)	(تحذف)	simple past (v 2)

Does Sam live in London ?

Could you tell me

Why do they look happy ?

Do you mind telling me

How did you solve this puzzle ?

Could you explain

: إذا احتوت الجملة على ملاحظة don't / doesn't / didn't فإنها لا تحذف بحيث نعكس بينها وبين الفاعل عند الحل

Why didn't Joory come to the party yesterday ?

Do you know

ملاحظة هامة : العبارات التالية (would you mind / do you mind) يتبعها عادة telling me لكن إذا لم يتبعها شيء في بداية جملة الحل نقوم بما يلي :

** إذا كانت الجملة على شكل سؤال (Yes / No) أو جملة أمرية (إضافة للفعل الرئيسي ing لتحويله إلى اسم مصدر مع حذف جميع ما قبله

Can you lend me your book ?

Do you mind

Open the door.

Would you mind

** إذا كانت الجملة على شكل سؤال (wh) يبدأ بـ (Why) نستخدم اسم مصدر يفيد التفسير مثل (explaining)

Why do many people move abroad ?

Do you mind

1. How much does the cotton shirt cost ?

- The correct indirect question of the one above is :

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

2. Did your friend come to the party yesterday ?

- The correct indirect question of the one above is :

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

3. Is there a post box near here?

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

4. Do you mind

- A) explaining the sky sometimes why looks red?
- B) explaining why the sky sometimes looks red?
- C) why the sky sometimes explaining looks red?
- D) sometimes explaining why the sky looks red?

5. What are the benefits of studying English ?

- A) Could you explain what are the benefits of studying English ?
- B) Could you explain what the benefits of studying English are ?
- C) Could you explain what the benefits of studying are English ?
- D) Could you explain are what the benefits of studying English ?

6. Are students allowed to navigate the Internet during the open exam?

- A) Do you know if students are allowed to navigate the Internet during the open exam?
- B) Do you know if are students allowed to navigate the Internet during the open exam?
- C) Do you know if students allowed to navigate the Internet during the open exam are ?
- D) Do you know if students were allowed to navigate the Internet during the open exam?

7. Do you know

- A) where are your classmates
- B) where your classmates are
- C) where classmates are your
- D) where classmates your are

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

15. Do you mind the door ?

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

ANSWERS : 1. B 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. B 6. A 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. B 11. B 12. A 13. A 14. B 15. D

Impersonal Passive

• We can use the impersonal passive with **say, think, claim, prove, know, believe, expect, presume, find, assume, consider, suppose, hope, report and suggest** .

طريقة الحل الأولى :

1. **It** في بداية الجملة

2. فعل مناسب من أفعال (Be) : (**is / was/ been**) حسب زمن الجملة.

3. تحويل الفعل المستخدم إلى التصريف الثالث مثل :

say	→	said / think	→	thought / claim	→	claimed
prove	→	proved / know	→	known / believe	→	believed
expect	→	expected / presume	→	presumed / find	→	found
consider	→	considered / suppose	→	supposed / hope	→	hoped
report	→	reported / suggest	→	suggested / assume	→	assumed

4. اكتب **that** إذا كانت غير معطاة 5. كتابة جملة المبني للمعلوم

- People think that it is useful to do exercise daily .

It

Scientists have proved that social media has affected our lives.

It

التحويل العكسي :

- It is thought that the Internet is a double -edged weapon.

People

احذف **it** وفعل **be**, حول الفعل بعدها الى التصريف المناسب, اكتب **that** إذا كانت غير معطاة ثم ما تبقى من الجملة الاصلية

طريقة الحل الثانية :

1. كتابة الفاعل الذي يأتي بعد **that** في بداية الجملة .

2. فعل مناسب من أفعال (Be) : (**is / was / are/ were / been**) حسب زمن الجملة.

3. تحويل الفعل المستخدم إلى التصريف الثالث مثل :

say	→	said	→	thought / claim	→	claimed
prove	→	proved / know	→	known / believe	→	believed
expect	→	expected / presume	→	presumed / find	→	found
consider	→	considered / suppose	→	supposed / hope	→	hoped
report	→	reported / suggest	→	suggested / assume	→	assumed

4. حذف **that** إن وجدت وكتابة **to** مكانها ثم تحويل الفعل إلى مجرد

5. جملة المبني للمعلوم

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

Eating almonds

-They claim that the Internet has made their lives easier.

The Internet

- Doctors say that young people need eight hours of sleep daily.

Young people

ازمنة التحويل بالطريقة الثانية :

- is , am , are = be / was , were = have been / base , base +s,es = base

- have , has = have / modal + base = base / v2 = have + v3

- had + v3 = have + v3 / had = have had .

** عند استخدام الطريقة الثانية في الحل اذا كانت الجملة منفية , عند الحل نستخدم الطريقة التالية : (not to)

People believe that students **don't prefer** studying for long hours.

Students are believed **not to prefer** studying for long hours.

التحويل العكسي :

Eating almond is believed to reduce the risk of heart diseases

- People

احذف فعل **be** , حول الفعل **believed** الى التصريف المناسب , استبدل **to** بـ **that** , تاكد من الزمن المناسب للفعل بعدها ثم اكمل ما تبقى من الجملة

1. People think that solving mathematical puzzles keeps the brain active.
 - A) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought keep the brain active.
 - B) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought keeps the brain active.
 - C) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought to keep the brain active.
 - D) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought to keeps the brain active.

2. People believe that the heavy rainfall caused the devastating of the dam
 - A) The heavy rainfall was believed to cause the devastating of the dam
 - B) The heavy rainfall is believed to cause the devastating of the dam
 - C) The heavy rainfall is believed to have caused the devastating of the dam
 - D) The heavy rainfall is believed to causes the devastating of the dam

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

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

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

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6. It is that the brain is like a computer.

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

7. Solving puzzles to keep the brain active.

A) believe B) believes C) is believed D) are believed

8. Speaking foreign languages is claimed the functionality of your brain.

A) improve B) improves C) improved D) to improve

ANSWERS : 1. C 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. C 8. D

Unreal past forms for past regrets

عند إعادة كتابة جملة **If only / wish** يكون المطلوب تحويل صيغ المضارع البسيط إلى ماضي بسيط و الماضي البسيط إلى ماضي تام مع إثبات الجملة إذا كانت منفية و نفيها إذا كانت مثبتة

1• wish or If only + V2

Simple present (مثبت) wish /If only + v2 (منفي)

Simple present (منفي) wish +/If only + v2(مثبت)

(simple present simple past)

base/ base +s,es didn't + infinitive /have to, has to didn't have to

is , are , am weren't

isn't , aren't , am not were / don't , doesn't + infinitive v (2)

I **don't know** the answer.

I wish I the answer.

2• wish or If only + Past Perfect

v2 (مثبت) wish /If only + hadn't + v3 (منفي)

v2 (منفي) wish /If only + had + v3(مثبت)

(simple past past perfect)

v2 hadn't +v3 / was, were hadn't been

didn't + infinitive had + v3 / wasn't , weren't had been

I **didn't do** much work for my exam.

I wish I more work for my exam.

If only I more work for my exam.

NOTE: We usually say *I wish/If only + were.*

He **isn't** tall. He wishes he..... taller.

We **are not** old. If only we older.

إذا وجد في الجملة عبارات تدل على الندم مثل * (**regret / Oh no !/ silly / sorry**) فاتها تحذف عند الحل

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

* إذا وجد في الجملة الاصلية الفعل **forgot** فانه يحول عند الحل الى **hadn't forgotten**

Sultan **forgot** to do his science homework . —————> **If only he to do it**

* إذا جاء بعد **regret** اسم مصدر **gerund** نحذف الـ **ing** و نحوله الى **Hadn't +v3**

I regret going to bed late last night . I wish I late.

ملاحظة : إذا وجد في جملة الحل عكس الصفة الموجودة في الجملة الاصلية لا نقوم بنفي الجملة

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

I regret going to bed late last night . I wish I earlier .

Should = had+ verb 3 . الا اذا وجد عكس الصفة المستخدمة في الجملة الاصلية

careful —————> **careless**

Sara **should have been careful** . She failed the exam.

If only she

Shouldn't = hadn't + verb 3 . الا اذا وجد عكس الصفة المستخدمة في الجملة الاصلية

careless —————> **careful**

Lana **shouldn't have been careless** with her essay . She **didn't** get good mark.

If only she

ملاحظات هامة : في جميع حالات اعادة الكتابة يكون التركيز على جملة السبب مع حذف جملة النتيجة عند حل سؤال تعديل الفعل او الاختيار من متعدد نعتد على زمن الجملة الاولى على النحو التالي :

Simple present —————> **simple past**

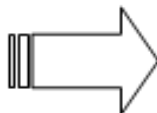
Simple past —————> **past perfect**

ما عدا الحالات التالية يكون الحل من مضارع بسيط الى ماضي تام مباشرة لان معنى الجملة يشير الى ان الفعل حصل في الماضي لكن نتيجته كانت في المضارع.

Have / has +v3

Be + adj

Adj



had + v3

I feel ill . I wish I many sweets . (not /eat)

كيف تتعامل مع سؤال الاختيار من متعدد

1. الاجابة دائما في الماضي .

2. عند وجود اجابتين في الماضي **had + v3 / v2** تكون الاجابة حسب زمن الجملة الاصلية كالتالي :

Simple present \longrightarrow **simple past** / **Simple past** \longrightarrow **past perfect**

3. عند وجود صفة بعد الفراغ تكون الاجابة اما **had been** او **were** حسب زمن الجملة الاصلية .

4. عند وجود اجابتين مثل **were / had** اذا كان بعد الفراغ صفة نختار **were** اما اذا كان **v3** نختار **had**

5. عند وجود اجابتين مثل **had + v3 / hadn't + v3** تكون الاجابة حسب معنى الجملة

6. الفعل التالي **forget** ومشتقاته تكون اجابته دائما منفية

7. عند وجود **should** في الجملة الاصلية تكون الاجابة **had + verb 3** الا اذا وجد عكس الصفة المستخدمة في الجملة الاصلية

careful \longrightarrow **careless**

8. عند وجود **shouldn't** في الجملة الاصلية تكون الاجابة **hadn't + v3** الا اذا وجد عكس الصفة المستخدمة في الجملة الاصلية

careless \longrightarrow **careful**

9. عند وجود **regret** في الجملة الاصلية تكون الاجابة **hadn't + v3** الا اذا وجد عكس الصفة المستخدمة في الجملة الاصلية

late \longrightarrow **earlier** / **hot** \longrightarrow **cooler**

10. اذا كانت الجملة الاصلية **I wish / If only + v2** يكون المطلوب السؤال عن الوظيفة (function) . الاجابة تكون :

Wishes about present that are impossible or unlikely to happen

wish + v2

If only + v2 او تغيير بداية الحل

او اعادة الجملة الى اصلها

Simple present (مثبت) \longleftrightarrow

wish /If only + v2 (منفي)

Simple present (منفي) \longleftrightarrow

wish +/If only + v2 (مثبت)

11. اذا كانت الجملة الاصلية **I wish / If only + had** يكون المطلوب السؤال عن الوظيفة (function) . الاجابة تكون :

Regrets about the past

wish + had + v3

If only + had + v3 او تغيير بداية الحل

او اعادة الجملة الى اصلها

v2 (مثبت) \longleftrightarrow

wish /If only + hadn't + v3 (منفي)

v2 (منفي) \longleftrightarrow

wish /If only + had + v3 (مثبت)

1. Fares has lost his wallet . If only he more careful.

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

2. I'm sorry I made you angry last night . I wish I at you.

(hadn't shouted , hasn't shouted , am not shouted , don't shout)

3. Zaid didn't know a bout Chinese culture . He wishes he a book a bout it.

(has read , reads , had read , have read)

4. I didn't wake up early and I missed the bus . I wish I early .

(wakes up , wake up , had woken up , have woken up)

5. I always have to get home early . I wish my parents me stay out later.
(lets , won't let , would let , will let)
6. Rami didn't play basketball very well. He wishes he a professional player.
(becomes , will become , became , had become)
7. I ate too much and now I have stomachache . I wish
- A) I hadn't eaten so much B) I had eaten so much
C) I has eaten so much D) I have eaten so much
8. Maha regrets being angry at breakfast time .
- 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 has been angry at breakfast time .
D) If only Maha hadn't been angry at breakfast time .
9. We are late . If only we the earlier bus .
- A) had caught B) have caught C) hadn't caught D) has caught
10. I am very hungry ! If only I eaten before I went to the conference.
- A) had B) has C) hadn't D) hasn't
- 11) I wish I had brought my coat .
- A) I wish I had brought my T. shirt.
B) If only I had brought my coat
C) If only I hadn't brought my coat.
D) I wish I hadn't brought my coat.
12. I wish I my pen , I had to buy one from the library.
- A) has forgotten B) hasn't forgotten C) hadn't forgotten D) had forgotten
13. My father doesn't drink much water . He wishes he much water.
- A) drunk B) drinks C) drank D) have drunk
14. I can't do this exercise . I wish I it
- A) understand B) have understood C) understood D) had understood
15. I wish we had got up earlier . This means
- A) We didn't get up earlier and now we are not late
B) We don't get up earlier and now we were late
C) We didn't get up earlier and now we are late
D) We don't get up earlier and now we are not late

Conditional Sentences

1. Zero conditionals with future time phrases

The structure:

{ If+ S + **present simple**....., S + **present simple**..... }
(If Clause) (Main Clause)

If plants **don't get** enough sunlight, they **die**.

ملاحظة : يمكن استبدال **if** بـ **when** بمعنى عندما

If / When the temperature **falls** below zero, water **turns** to ice

2. First conditionals with future time phrases

The structure:

{ If+ S + **present simple**....., S + **will+ Base**..... }
(If Clause) (Main Clause)

If you **get** an interview for a job in pharmaceuticals, you **will need** to show real enthusiasm for the industry.

ملاحظة : أدوات الشرط التالية يمكن استخدامها بنفس طريقة **IF** ولكن ليس بنفس المعنى :

1. **when** = عندما 2. **as long as** طالما 3. **Provided / providing that** بشرط ان

4. **unless** = اذا لم 5. **Even if** = حتى لو

I'll buy the book **provided (providing) that / as long as** it isn't too expensive. ⇔
(I will buy the book **if** it isn't too expensive)

ملاحظة: **if ... not = unless**

I'll buy it **unless** it's expensive. ⇔ (I'll buy it **if it isn't** too expensive.)

Unless you study hard , you won't pass the exam . ⇔

(**If** you **don't** study hard , you won't pass the exam.)

ملاحظة : تستخدم **Even if** للتأكيد ان شيئا ما سيحصل مهما كان الموقف

I'll buy it **even if** it's expensive. ⇔ (I will buy it. The price isn't important.)

1. I couldn't climb Mount Everest someone carried my equipment for me!

(**as long as , provided that , even if , if**)

2. You can't borrow my car you drive carefully .

(**provided that , unless , if , as long as**)

3. During Ramadan Muslims eat the sun sets .

(**as long as , when , even if , unless**)

4. Babies are usually happy they are hungry or cold .

(**as long as , provided that , unless , if**)

5. You won't get well you stop smoking .

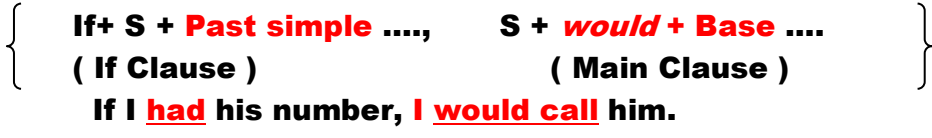
(**as long as , when , if , unless**)

6. Stress will stay in your body you do some exercise .
 (as long as , provided that , unless , if)
7. Haneen is in danger of losing her position in the company she works hard .
 (as long as , provided that , unless , if)
8. We'll go to our favourite restaurant on Friday it's closed
 (provided that , unless , if , as long as)
9. We should always be polite we feel tired.
 (as long as , provided that , even if , if)
10. We need umbrellas it rains.
 (as long as , provided that , even if , when)

ANSWERS : 1. even if 2. unless 3. when 4. unless 5. unless 6. unless 7. unless
 8. unless 9. even if 10. when

3.The second conditional

The structure:



Note: with the verb To *Be* we use **IF + I / HE / SHE / IT + WERE**

If I were not in debt, I would quit my job.
 If he were taller, he'd be accepted into the team.

ملاحظة : تستخدم العبارات التالية (why don't you / you could / If I were you ,..) لتقديم النصيحة **a piece of advice**
 - If I were you, I would study harder.

Rewrite the advice, using the words in brackets.

1. You should practise the presentation several times. (**were**)

2. It would be a good idea for you to make a list of questions. (**could**)

3. You ought to get some work experience. (**don't**)

ANSWERS : 1. If I were you , I would practise the presentation several times .
 2. You could make a list of questions
 3. Why don't you get some work experience .

As you have a Geology degree ,..... do a course in Land Surveying.
A) you could B) why don't you C) if I were you D) could you

ANSWER: A

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4.The third conditional

The structure:

{ If+ S + **Past Perfect**, S + **would have + V.3** }
 (If Clause) (Main Clause)

If I **had studied** harder , I **would have passed** the exam

The third conditional with *could* and *might*

We can use **could have** or **might have** in place of **would have**.

If I had prepared better for the competition, I **might have** won the first prize.

If I had slept better the night before the exam, I **could have** concentrated better.

* استخدام **would** يفيد ان المتحدث متأكد من نتيجة ما , بينما استخدام **might** يفيد ان المتحدث غير متأكد , اما استخدام **could** يفيد القدرة و الامكانية للقيام بعمل ما

IF CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
If + simple present	simple present / will + base
If + v2	would + base
If + had + v3	Would , could , might + have + v3

- When you heat water, it
(boil , boils , boiled , boiling)
- Provided that it,we will have a picnic next week.
(didn't rain , doesn't rain , don't rain , hadn't rain)
- The police man wouldn't have fined you if you the law .
(haven't broken , hasn't broken , hadn't broken , didn't break)
- If Huda..... ill yesterday, she wouldn't have missed the exam.
(hasn't been , haven't been , hadn't been , have been)
- If my father to university, he could have been a teacher.
(had gone , has gone , goes , go)
- I would have done things different if I the manager of the factory.
(had been , am , has been , have been)
- Plants die if they enough sunlight.
(don't get , doesn't get , didn't get , hadn't got)
- Rawan always takes her mobile when she
(go out , goes out , went out , had gone out)

9. Ali will be upset if you him to your party .
 (don't invite , doesn't invite , didn't invite , hadn't invite)
10. You won't get a job in France ,unless you French.
 (speak , speaks , spoke , is speaking)
11. You won't buy a new apartment unless you enough money .
 (save , saves , is saving , saved)
12. If they had told me about the problem , I to help.
 (might have been able , have been able , will be able , would be able)
13. I to the exhibition if my friend hadn't invited me
 (haven't gone , wouldn't have gone , have gone , will go)
14. When you at the station next Saturday , we will be there to meet you.
 (arrive , arrived , arrives , has arrived)
15. If you well for the seminar , you would have been able to participate
 in the discussion.
 (had prepared , prepare , prepared , have prepared)
16. If I better for the competition, I might have won the first prize.
 (had prepared , hadn't prepare , prepared , have prepared)
17. If I hadn't slept better the night before the exam, I concentrated better.
 (could have , can't have , couldn't have , can have)

ANSWERS : 1. boils 2. doesn't rain 3. hadn't broken 4. hadn't been 5. had gone 6. had been
 7. don't get 8. goes out 9. don't invite 10. speak 11. save 12. might have been able
 13. wouldn't have gone 14. arrive 15. had prepared 16. had prepared 17. couldn't have

third conditional التحويل من **simple past** الى جملة فعل وجواب شرط باستخدام النوع الثالث
 * جملة السبب تكون فعل الشرط و جملة النتيجة تكون جواب الشرط
 نقوم بنفي الفعل المثبت و اثبات الفعل المنفي عند الحل باستخدام هذا النوع

Reason as a result /because of that / that's how /consequently/ and/ therefore / so Result
If + subject + had (not) + v3 , s + would (not) / could (not) / might (not) + have+v3
Result because / as / since Reason

IF CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
v2 ⇒ hadn't +v3	v2 ⇒ would , could , might + not + have + v3
didn't + base ⇒ had + v3	didn't + base ⇒ would , could , might + have + v3
was , were ⇒ hadn't been	was , were ⇒ would , could , might + not + have + v3
wasn't , weren't ⇒ had been	wasn't , weren't ⇒ would , could , might + have + v3

1. I wasn't thirsty , I didn't drink the lemonade.
 A) If I haven't been thirsty , I wouldn't have drunk the lemonade.
 B) If I hadn't been thirsty , I would have drunk the lemonade.
 C) If I had been thirsty , I would have drunk the lemonade.
 D) If I had been thirsty , I wouldn't have drunk the lemonade.

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2. You had a brightly-coloured hat on. That's how I noticed you in the crowd

- A) If you had had a brightly coloured hat on , I mightn't have noticed you in the crowd.
- B) If you hadn't had a brightly coloured hat on , I mightn't have noticed you in the crowd.
- C) If you haven't had a brightly coloured hat on , I mightn't have noticed you in the crowd.
- D) If you hadn't had a brightly coloured hat on , I might have noticed you in the crowd.

3. If my friend had come to the party , I wouldn't have felt disappointed.

- A) My friend will come to the party , so I won't be disappointed.
- B) When my friend came to the party , I wasn't disappointed.
- C) My friend didn't come to the party , so I felt disappointed.
- D) I didn't feel disappointed because my friend had come to the party.

ANSWERS : 1. C 2. B 3. C

EDITING

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

- A) bioneering / better
- B) pioneering / well
- C) piuneering / well
- D) pioneering / better

2. Do you have music at the weekend.....

- A) tuision / .
- B) tuition / ?
- C) tuesion/ ?
- D) tuition / .

3. We are faced with two apparently statements.

- A) contradectory
- B) cantradictory
- C) contradictory
- D) contradictory

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

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

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

- A) . / bostgraduate
- B) , / postgraduate
- C) ? / postgraduate
- D) , / postgraduate

6. is very importantYou should try to eat as much fresh fruit and vegetables as you can.

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

7. When I began I started with the important issues.

- A) nigotiating / ?
- B) negutiating / .
- C) nigutiating / :
- D) negotiating / ,

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

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

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9. Two of Jordan's largest exports chemicals and

A) is / fertilisers

B) are / fertilisers

C) was / fertilisers

D) are / fertilisers

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

A) : / truck record

B) ! / trick record

C) , / track record

D) ? / track ricord

11. I am a conscientious worker and I am veryabout working in pharmaceuticals.

A) enthosiastic

B) enthasiastic

C) enthesiastic

D) enthusiastic

12. Sara is a very worker..... She is also

A) compitent / ? / adaptable

B) combetent / . / adaptuble

C) competent / , / adaptaple

D) competent / . / adaptable

13. It was a company that provides financial products - savings and, mostly.

A) pensions

B) bensions

C) pentions

D) pansions

14. Fatima Musa worked as an for five years.

A) has / interpreter

B) doesn't / interpreter

C) have / interprater

D) has / interpruter

ANAWERS : 1. B 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. D 6. C 7. D 8. C 9. B 10. C 11. D 12. D 13. A 14. A

FREE WRITING

How to write a composition

The title

Choose a suitable title that is related to the required composition .

1. INTRODUCTION

A. topic sentence : writing about the subject in general in one or two sentences .
(Put the title in a suitable sentence)

B : the aim of writing : mentioning the type of composition, explaining what you are going to write about by mentioning the ideas that you want to discuss without details .

2. Body :

Explaining each main idea with one or two supportive ideas in three to four sentences .

3. Conclusion :

opinion / quotation / proverb / summary / suggestion / advice

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

1. Finding work in a crowded job market can be challenging sometimes, especially for graduates who do not have any work experience. Write an article discussing the positive aspects of doing an internship.

2. Write a four-paragraph report on the education system in Jordan. Include information about school starting and leaving ages, grades, school subjects, hours and further education.

DOING AN INTERNSHIP

Finding work in a crowded job market can be challenging sometimes, especially for graduates who do not have any work experience. Many employers are looking for people with a proven track record in a particular area of work. However, you need to have a job in order to get experience. Doing an internship is a good way to get around this problem.

Internships provide work experience for university students, graduates and people considering career changes. Although they are not usually paid, interns do get many benefits. The most important benefit is considered to be the opportunity to get valuable work experience.

Furthermore, many employers view interns as possible employees. Many interns, once they have proved that they are capable and hard-working, are offered a full-time position after the end of the internship contract. This 'trial period' also gives interns the chance to see whether they have made the right career choice.

Contacts or references within an industry can really help someone applying for a job, and internships provide the chance to meet lots of people in a certain field of work. An internship is a great way to become more confident in the workplace. This increase in confidence will also help a great deal when it comes to the first interview for your first paid job.

2. The education system in Jordan

The aim of this report is to look at education system in Jordan .There are large number of educational institutions in Jordan.

Pre-school and kindergarten education is optional, followed by ten years of free, compulsory education . Schools books are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education .

The secondary education stage , which starts at the age of 16 and ends at 18 , is optional study for students who have completed their basic stage . At the end of the two –year period , students are auditioned for the general secondary examination in the appropriate branch and those who pass are awarded the general secondary education certificate .

After that, students go on higher education at one of the public or private universities which also house many foreign students from all over the world . Jordanian students usually appreciate the importance of their university education and the opportunities it would give them to contribute to their country's prosperity.

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