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لجميع الفروع المهنية

Grammar , writing, literature

Reported speech

1. The presenter says “ Later we will give listeners information about websites where you can find more advice on internet safety”

The presenter said that

2. “What the hardest question were you asked?

I asked my friend

3. ‘Do you know where the nearest post office is?’

Ahmad asked the man

4. “My children are spending too much time indoors” .

Rana said that

5. What does a web-building program help me to do?

Raja asked Ali

6. What costs are there in starting a website?

Huda asked her sister

7. Samira: ‘We’re going to visit our cousins in the next town.’

Samira said that

8. ‘Can I take your pen, please?’

Huda asked Ali.....

9. ‘What time do you have to be there?’

She asked Ahmad

10. ‘My plane leaves at four o’clock in the afternoon.’

Huda said that

11. ‘How can water and trees be maintained?’

My friend asked me

12. ‘What kind of books do bookshops sell?’

Adam wanted to know

13. ‘Have you used tenses correctly?’

The teacher asked the students

14. "How much did the price of oil rise between January and December this year?"
She wanted to know

15. Did you see the accident on TV last night, Huda?
Ali asked

16. "What is the benefit of the hybrid car?"
Ahmad asked me

17.1. "I am writing my diploma project now."
My friend said that

18. "I won't pay back all my debts in ten years."
Leila said

19. "Jordan decided to construct two nuclear reactors."
She said

20. "Why do many class rooms now use whiteboard as a computer screen?"
Ahmad wondered.....

21. "Do all children use computers at school?"
Fatima asked Ahmad.....

22. "Could you help me with the cleaning, please?"
My sister asked me

23. "What is a domain name?"
Jamal asked

24. "Does your child need any special kind of food?"
The stewards asked Muna.....

25. "Is there a wireless network at the library?"
Riana wondered

26. What was the price of oil in June ?
Ahmad ask me

27. "Jordan TV is going to start showing my programme next month."
He announced

28. Farida tells Saleem "Our teacher told us about the dangers of the internet yesterday. I have to write an essay about it tonight. I think I'm going to need your help."
Farida told Saleem that

B: Rewrite the following interview so that the new one has a similar meaning to the one before it. And write the new interview down in your Answer Booklet.

Reporter : "Are you planning to run more marathons in the near future?"

Runner : " Yes, I am looking forward to running one in Seattle next month."

Change the interview above to reported speech. Your answer should begin with the reporter asked

1. Omer asked Rana if she had ever worked in that domain.
Omer :

2. Ahmad asked Rania whether she knew what kinds of task his job required. And he wondered whether she would be able to work full time in the company.
Ahmad:

3. Ali asked me what examples of plants the teacher gave.
Ali:

4. Ahmad asked me whether I worked in that city.
Ahmad

5. Rana wondered what kind of books bookshops sold.
Ahmad

Explaining possibilities (must, can't, (might, could))

Must : almost (sure, certain, certainly, know) it is true.

Can't : almost (sure, certain, certainly, know) it is **not** true.

Might: (unsure, not sure, not certain) whether it is true or not.

(probably, possible, maybe, perhaps, likely)

Might not: (unsure, not sure, not certain) whether it is **not** true or not.

Would: A definite outcome in the past, if the situation had been different.

1. It is probably your brother. He usually rings at the same time.

It

2. There's an important football match in your town tonight. You think the roads will probably be very busy.

The roads

3. Your friend said she would phone you, but she hasn't. You are sure she hasn't forgotten to phone you.

She

4. Your sister has worked very hard. You feel sure she has got good grades in her exams.

She

5. I'm sure she is telling us the truth about the accident.

She

6. I don't believe you have decided to sell your horse.

You can't.....

7. Perhaps Rabab has a very good English accent.

Rabab

8. It's possible that Amr visited him in hospital while we were aboard.

Amr

10. Ahmad is not usually this late. I am unsure whether he has got stuck in heavy traffic or not.

Ahmad

9. Faisal's car lights were on all night. I am sure he forgot to switch off the lights.
Faisal

11. Sultan is looking at the engine of his car. I'm sure it was broken down.
Sultan's car

12. Mona has a very good English accent. I'm sure she has lived with English family.
Mona

13. Ali has just drunk two liters of water. I'm sure he was really thirsty. (must)
.....

18. The ground is wet here. That means this was almost certainly a lake once. (must have)
.....

Question Number Four: (8 points)

A. Write sentences which explain possibilities of the following situations using the suitable modal verbs from the box. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (6 points)

must have, might have, can't have

1. The twins have guilty expressions on their faces. I am almost sure they have done something naughty.
.....
2. Rakan spent a month in a hospital before he was able to walk. I am almost sure that it wasn't an easy situation for him.
.....

Question Number Four (8 points)

A. Write sentences which explain the possibilities of the following situations using the suitable modal verbs from the box. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (6 points)

must have , can't have , might have

1. Ahmad's class starts at 8:30. It is 8:45 and he is not here yet. I am unsure whether he has missed the bus or not.
Ahmad
2. Salma's plants are dead. I am almost sure she hasn't watered them.
Salma

Past Tenses

<p>Past simple</p> <p>(v2)</p> <p>(didn't + v1)</p> <p>Did + sub + v1 +?</p>	<p>yesterday, ago, last year, last week, 2010..,</p> <p>past</p>
<p>Past continuous</p> <p>(was/ were + ving)</p> <p>(wasn't / weren't +ving)</p> <p>(was / were + sub + ving ...?)</p>	<p>While, as long as</p>
<p>Past perfect</p> <p>(had + v3)</p> <p>(hadn't + v3)</p> <p>(had + sub + v3?)</p>	<p>By 2003,</p> <p>By the end of 2000,</p> <p>By the time v2, had+ v3</p> <p>Before v2 , had+v3</p> <p>After had+ v3, v2</p> <p>For, yet, already, ever, never, since, many times, until</p>

Time expressions: (To give extra information about when events took place.)

1. When

When past simple , past simple .
past simple When past simple .

To describe an event that took place at the same time as the main action.

وصف الأحداث التي وقعت في نفس الوقت.

When past perfect , past simple .
past simple When past perfect .

To talk about event that finished before the event in the main clause.

للحديث عن الحدث الذي انتهى قبل الحدث في البند الرئيسي.

2. By the time

past perfect by the time past simple .
By the time past simple , past perfect .

To show that one activity was finished before the other one.

لتبين أن حدث انتهى قبل الحدث الآخر (الحدث الأول ماضي تام و الحدث الثاني ماضي بسيط)

3. Before

Before past simple , past simple .
past simple before past simple .

To show that one activity happened before the other one. If we know when the action happened.

لتبين أن حدث حصل قبل الآخر عندما يكون وقت الحدوث محدد أو معلوم.

past perfect **before** past simple .
Before past simple , past perfect .

To show that one activity happened before the other one. (**unspecified time**)

لتبين أن حدث حصل قبل الآخر عندما يكون وقت الحدوث غير محدد أو غير معلوم.

4. While

While past continuous , past simple
Past simple **while** past continuous

To link events that happened at the same time. (one action during other action)

حدث وقع في نفس وقت حدوث شيء آخر (لربط الأحداث التي وقعت في نفس الوقت).

Past Tenses

1. Before my friend to London, he sold his old house. (move)
2. Tariq felt nervous because henever.....before. (fly)
3. By the time I was twelve, I still (fish)
4. Omerto speak two languages by the time he was five. (learn)
5. Ali About his friend when he received a text from him. (think)
6. Imy friend for several weeks and I wondered what he was doing. (not, see)
7. Ruba her homework two hours ago. (finish)
8. Two months ago, sheher old car. (sell)
9. My father retired last year. Hefor the same company all his life. (work)
10. After they.....all of their money they decided to be more careful. (lose)
11. He had looked for only two weeks, then yesterday he two jobs. (offer)
12. By the time the bus arrived, we for an hour. (wait)

13. When Rana arrived, she was very exhausted. Shefor five days. (climb)
14. While Ia bath, the doorbell rang. (take)
15. before I met my pen friend, Ineveran Australian. (meet)
16. After she said goodbye to her family, sheon the train to London. (get)

Rewrite the sentences with words in brackets.

1. Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work. (before)

.....

2. Rana passed her driving test and then she bought a car.

Before Rana

Each of the following sentences has an incorrect t verb form. Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of the verbs.

1. I wrote an email when the phone rang.
2. While he was staying in London, he had visited his grandmother.
3. My daughter learnt the alphabet by the time she started school.

(Causative) have / get / want something done

1. I couldn't repair my computer myself. I had itby computer experts. (repair)
2. We had our house..... by a local construction company.(build)
3. Brides rarely make their own wedding dresses. They have them..... by specialist dressmakers.(make)
4. People don't service their cars themselves; they have them..... professionally two or three times a year. (service)
5. I've got a really bad toothache. I might have to have a toothout.(take)
6. She tried mending her glasses, but she couldn't. She had to have them by the optician she had bought them from.
7. Do you like this photograph of our family? We had it by a local photographer. (take)
8. I will have my eyesnext week. (test)

Each of the following sentences has an incorrect t verb form. Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of the verbs.

9. Why don't you have your book publish?
10. There isn't running water in their house. They will have it connecting.
11. My trousers were too long. I had it shorten.
12. I have a toothache. I'm going to it removed today.
13. We are having our house redecorate by a decorator.

Write follow-up sentences using causative verbs.

1. I must ask someone to repair my car.

.....

2. He is going to get his friend to take his own photo.

.....

3. My father asked someone to repaint the house.

.....

4. We didn't cut down the trees in our garden ourselves.

.....

5. I am going to ask the builder to repair the roof.

.....

6. My hair was cut by a hairdresser yesterday, after I asked him.

.....

7. I want to build my new house near my old school.

.....

Rewrite the sentences with words in brackets.

1. Rana asked someone to fix my computer. (had)

.....

2. Omer wanted someone to clean his suit, so he took it to a dry clearer's. (want)

.....

Verbs followed by gerunds or infinitive

avoid, consider, dislike, enjoy, finish, practise, suggest	verb + ing
---	------------

agree, ask, attempt, choose, decide, expect, hope, manage, offer, prepare, promise, seem, want, prefer	to + verb 1
---	-------------

begin, continue, hate, intend, like, love, start	verb + ing or to + verb 1
---	-------------------------------------

1. Verbs can be followed by either an infinitive or gerund, but there is some difference in meaning.

try + ving : Experiment or to test something.	try to + inf : attempt (to do something is not easy)
prefer + ing or to v1 : Permanent fact	would prefer to + inf : to prefer for the future
remember + ving : to remember that you have done something.(looks back in the past)	remember to +inf : "to remember that you need to do something. (looks into the future)
forget + ving : "to forget that you have done something." (looks back in the past)	forget to +inf : "to forget that you need to do something." looks into the future
stop + ving : to stop with an activity	stop + to + inf : to stop in order to do something

1. She forgot the book when she was a kid. (read)
2. I tried an aspirin but it didn't help. (take)
3. Try quiet when you come home late. (be)
4. I remember off the lights when I went on holiday. (switch)
5. Remember off the lights when you go on holiday. (switch)
6. She forgotthe rent this month. (pay)
7. when did you start English? (learn)
8. do you rememberschool for the first time? (start)
9. Rana had to stop to school because she had to work. (go)
10. My friends suggestedlunch at the Japanese restaurant last week. (have)
11. Omar promised his younger brotherhim . (help)

B: Correct verbs forms. (correct mistakes)

1. I'm just off to the library. I want taking out some books as we are going on holiday tomorrow.
2. I must remember returning that book to the library.
3. Try to read a work of fiction instead. You might find that more interesting.

C: What does the underlined verb mean in the following sentence?

1. I tried to finish the book during my holiday, but it was too long.
2. I would prefer to play in the nearest park.

Correct verbs between brackets:

1. Would you considerto another country? (move)
2. I offeredmy father clean the car yesterday. (help)
3. Rana decided mathematics at university. (study)
4. After she said goodbye to her family, sheon the train to London. (get)
5. While Ia bath, the doorbell rang. (take)
6. Before I met my pen friend, Ineveran Australian. (meet)
7. Before Ito bed, I translated a chapter of the book. (go)
8. When Ahmad had finished eating, Omerhim. (phone)
9. I rememberin the park when I was younger. (play)
10. I triedthe book during my holiday, but it was too long. (finish)
11. Iwith you to the library, but you didn't ask! (would , go)
12. Rana could.....the project yesterday. There was much left to do.
(not, finish)
13. Omer's plants are dead. Hethem lately. (can't, water)
14. I have lost my bag. Iit on the bus. (must, leave)
15. I want my houseso I'm going to phone a decorator. (repaint)
16. Rana had her teethby a dentist. (check)
17. Whoto speak two languages by the time he was five? (learn)
18. How longyouFrench before you became a translator? (study)
19. My friend suggestedlunch at the Japanese restaurant. (have)
- 20.7. Do you like this photograph of our family? We had it by a local
photographer. (take)
21. My parentsin the United States in 2011. (be)

Nouns

1. A/an/the + noun :

1. He takes the to travel tomorrow .(decide)
2. Ali is good at language and history but math is a(weak)
3. An..... will be responsible for the preparations of the festival . (organize)

2. After the preposition

(**of, on, for, from, with, without, up, down, in, at, between, among, through, during, out, into, about, by**)

1. They must depend onto finish this task as soon as possible .(patient)
2. Her tendency to be untidy has led to an element of(disorganize)

3- his , her, my , its , our , your , their ('s / s')

1. Education is our country's in the future .(invest)
2. My brother's in three languages enabled him to find a well-paid job.(fluent)
4. They were known for their(flexible)

4. Subject + Verb :

- 1)..... must be encouraged at all levels .(Educate)

5. Number + noun :

1. The third of the play was really outstanding.(perform)

6. this, that , these , those + noun :

1. I am really interested in that ,it was actually great .(civilize)
2. This has been made by an earthquake .(destroy)

7. Little /some/ many/few/much / most /other /another /any/ enough , no, all, cause:

1. Mothers need much in their working hours .(flexible)
2. Is there any..... between them ?(differ)

8. adjective + noun :

1. We were completely amazed by his fantastic(succeed)
2. The earthquake caused terrible..... across the country. (destroy).
3. The earthquake caused enormous.....to a lot of cities and town. (destroy)

Adjectives

1. Adjective + noun :

1. There would be asituation in society if there were no systems. (chaos)
2. Thesuccess of the 1960s and 1960s was funded by oil. (economy)
3. It has been ayear for the tea industry.(disastrously)

2. After verb to be (is, are, am, was, were, been, being, be)

1. I have always been about selling that very old farm.(seriously)
2. Life in the future will be from life today .(difference)
3. Fumes from cars areand can damage the environment. (poison)

3. be (very , so , quite , too,) adjectives :

1. Why are you so to know more about what happened ?(curiously)
2. He is very.....Everybody believes what he says .(reliability)

4. seem , look , appear , feel , get , become , find ,found , smell ,taste ,sound

1. The old town looks when you look at it from the city walls.(fantastically)
2. Education has become for both boys and girls .(necessity)

6. as as , be more +adj, the most+ adj

1. Ahmad is as as Ali .(care)
2. I think she is the mostplayer. (skill)

Verb

1. After (to)

1. The teacher is going to us in this question .(helpful)
2. Parents try totheir children from danger as far as possible. (protection)

2. After (will , would , shall , should ,can ,could ,may , might , must, do ,does , did)

1. The institution should the farmers for their loss. (compensate)
2. They are identical .Do they from each other ?(difference)

3. After (had better , would rather) :

1. You had better..... your time .(organization)

4- Subject + verb + object :

1. Good students..... leisure time from the time of studying . (isolation)

Adverbs

1. before the adjective and (v3) : (to be) V3 or adj

1. The students wereambitious while talking about their dreams .(marvelous)
2. It is..... cheap restaurant .(amazing)
3. 1. The meeting was organized .(care)
4. The picture wasdrawn by the American artist. (skillful)
5. Local resources should beexploited for the country's development. (effective)
6. We were waiting for her .(impatient)

2. At the beginning before the comma :

- 1).....,many schools in the world are trying to apply new methods in teaching.
(current)
- 2)....., people bet married at the weekends .(Traditional)

3. To describe the verb :

1. I thanked him..... (polite)
2. She drove along the narrow road .(careful)
3. The boys..... responded to the teacher's order .(polite)
4. The wind was blowing (violence)
5. You have todrive in the city centre. (care)
6. They willmove all of them. (peace)

4. (verb) + very, too, so, quite +adverb

1. Laila walks very.....(cautious)
2. Ali drives soin the city centre. (care)
3. Rana spoke too in the meeting. (loud)

Noun suffixes: tion, sion, ment, ance, ence, ism, ty, ure, er, or, ist, ant, ice, ing, cy, ness, s, ship, hood, dom, age

Adjective suffixes: ic, al, ive, able, ible, ous, ious, ful, less, ed, ing, y, ary, ory, ar, ent

Verb suffixes: en, ate, ize, ise, fy

Adverb suffix: ly

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
	accountability	accountable	المسؤولية
	consequence	consequent	العواقب consequently
maintain	maintenance	maintained	صيانة
rely	reliance/reliability	reliant/reliable	الموثوقية/ اعتماد
	comprehension	comprehend	فهم
pollute	Pollutant / pollution	polluted	الملوث/ تلوث
generate	generator	generated	مولد كهربائي
invent	Invention / inventor	inventive	اختراع / مخترع
practise	practice	practical	ممارس practically
invest	investment		استثمار
depend	dependence	dependent	اعتماد dependently
	وفرة abundance	abundant	abundantly
	tide	tidal	مد و جزر
derive	derivation	derived	اشتقاق
understand	understanding		فهم
respond	responsibility	responsible	مسؤولية
communicate	communication		الاتصالات/ تواصل
	sympathy	Sympathetic	تعاطف
Combine	Combination	combined	المزيج
Consume	consumption	consumed	استهلاك
conserve	conservation		حماية
necessitate	necessity	necessary	

1. Biofuels are fuels that arefrom living matter. (derive)
2. People areon fresh water. (rely)
3. People must assumefor their actions. (accountable)
4.production of biofuels from crops means using large pieces of land. (abundance)
5. Some forms ofconsisted of gestures. (communicate)
6. Theof the telephone is Alexander Graham Bell. (invent)
7. I prefer hands-on work because I am aperson. (practice)
8. Jordanians should have potable water that is free from(pollution)
9. Our health and environment areon an effective waster infrastructure. (reliance)

Reasons that make people leave their home countries

- seek a better life.
- complete education.
- find better jobs.
- learn about different cultures.

How to save water

- take shorter showers
- wash your fruit in a pan
- turn off the tap while washing
- reuse waste

converting sea water

Advantages	Disadvantages
plenty supply of water, easy access	expensive, lead to greater demand

Drill new wells

Advantages

- new source of water
- easy access
- plenty supply of water

B. GUIDED WRITING: (4 points)

Read the information below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a brief biography using all the given notes below about Najeeb Mahfouth. Use the appropriate linking words.

Name: Najeeb Mahfouth

Place/ Date of birth: Cairo, 1911

Place/ Date of death: Cairo, 2006

Profession: Novelist

Achievements: - Awarded the Nobel Prize for literature
- Father of modern Arabic Literature

C. FREE WRITING: (7 points)

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

1. A creative work (a novel, a poem, a painting...) that has influenced the way you view the world and the way you view yourself. Describe this creative work and discuss its effects on you.
2. Some people put off enjoyment for their old age or retirement. Others have fun from day to day. Write an article expressing your opinion and mention reasons for adapting it. Give specific examples of how you think people can best satisfy and fulfill their lives and also experience success in their lives.

« THE END »

1. use the information below to write two sentences about ways to improve your English.

- read English newspapers
- listen to English programmes
- join courses regularly

Words and their **synonyms**

challenge	test
engineer	inventor
hands-on	practical
laboratory	workshop
assistant	helper

My father fixes things in his laboratory.

Replace the underlined word "laboratory" with the correct synonym.

Choose the best answer from those given to complete each of the following items. Then write down your answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

writer, poet, journalist, author, novelist, playwright

If you write any kind of published material, you are an if you specially write for a newspaper or magazine, you are a However, if you write factious narrative books, you are a on the other hand, if you write shorter rhyming pieces, you are a If you write dialogue which will be performed by a actors in a theater, you are a

accountability, panels, derived, turbines, settling

1. People must assume _____ for their actions.
2. Biofuels are fuels that are _____ from living matter.
3. Wind _____ can be used to convert wind energy into electricity.
4. Nomadic people kept traveling and _____ in different places.

solar	شمسي	imported	مستورد
wind farms	مزارع الرياح	dependence	الاعتماد
turbines	توربينات	liquid	سائل
panels	الألواح	thermal	حراري
windy	عاصف	substitute	استبدال
heat	التدفئة	reactor	مفاعل
cell	خلية	primary	أساسي
generator	مولد	Self-taught	تعلم ذاتي
sunlight	ضوء الشمس	hydro	المائي
fuel	وقود	biofuels	الوقود الحيوي
steam	بخار	short stories	قصص قصيرة
challenge	تحدي	novel	رواية
test	اختبار	poetry	شعر
engineer	مهندس	non-fiction	غير خيالي
inventor	مخترع	signal	إشارة
hands-on	عملي	drumbeat	نقرة على الطبل
practical	عملي	picture	صورة
laboratory	مختبر	alphabet	الأبجدية
workshop	مشغل	symbol	رمز
assistant	مساعد	mass media	وسائل الإعلام
helper	مساعد	masthead	ترويسة
playwright	الكاتب المسرحي	headline	العنوان
byline	الخط الثانوي	reasoned	العقلاني
article	مقالة	spiced	كثير التوابل
caption	التعليق	deposits	الرواسب
raw	النيئة	cattle	ماشية
flood	فيضان	paved roads	الطرق المعبدة
stew	الحساء	tsunami	تسو نامي
marinated	المنقوع.	navy	القوات البحرية
durian	دوريان	earthquake	زلزال
volcano	بركان	tornado	إعصار
fascinating	جذاب	rural	الريف
sympathetic	متعاطف	embarrassed	بالحرج
realistic	واقعي	immature	غير ناضج
gestures	إيماءات	deaf	أصم
seasoned	متبل	roast	مشوي
fry	تقلي	grill	شواء
boil	تغلي	settling	الاستقرار
remains	بقايا	illiterate	أميين
inhabitants	السكان	majestic	مهيب
anthology	المختارات	biography	السيرة الذاتية

Hard Times

logical	It makes sense	منطقي
fires	tells him he has lost his job	يطرد
confesses	reluctantly admits	يعترف
flee	run away from	يهرب
guilt	responsibility for something bad	مذنب

1. Why does Mr Bounderby complain that Sissy has “imaginative ideas”?

He believes that only facts are important. He thinks that someone with imaginative ideas like Sissy will be a bad influence on Louisa.

2. Why do the factory workers decide to strike?

They want to protest about the terrible conditions in the factory.

3. Why does Louisa suspect that her brother robbed the bank?

Because he is seriously in debt.

4. Why does a servant think Mrs Pegler took part in the robbery?

Mrs Pegler visits the bank regularly to watch her son, but she does not want to be seen by him. For this reason, she probably seems suspicious.

5. Why do you think Mr Bounderby pretended that he grew up with nothing?

He probably thought people would be impressed that he had become so successful. He did not want them to know that he had refused to see his mother again when he became rich.

6. How do we know that Mr Bounderby is selfish and uncaring?

Mr Bounderby does not help Stephen when he asks for money to get married. He fires Stephen blackpool when he refuses to spy on the other workers. We find that he refused to see his mother when he became rich and lied about his past.

7. Stephen Blackpool represents the poor factory workers of this time. How does Dickens make the reader sympathise with him?

We feel sorry for Stephen because his life is so hard. He is so poor that he cannot afford to marry the woman he loves.

8. In what ways does Louisa change as the novel develops?

Louisa slowly changes. When she is younger she is discouraged from showing any motions, such as when she tries to show sympathy for Sissy. After her mother dies, however, she realises how important emotions can be.

9. In what ways does Mr Gradgrind change as the novel develops?

We first see Gradgrind as a man who is obsessed with children learning facts. He seems to treat people like the machines in his factories. By the end he devotes his life to helping the poor.

10. Sissy and tom are both brought up by Mr Gradgrind. Why do you think that one of them is so good and one is bad?

Tom’s strict education has made him a poorly balanced person, unlike Sissy.