



المراجعة النهائية

في اللغة الإنجليزية

200/200

Full Mark

إعداد الأستاذ :

طه النوباني

جميع الأسئلة على النمط الوزاري الجديد .

شامل الفصل الأول والثاني

للإستفسار : 0799536778

**\*\* الكلمات المفتاحية في أسئلة القطع الوزارية \*\***

find	جد	Give	أعطي
Quote	اقتبس	influence, Impact, Effect	تأثير
underlined	تحت خط	According to	وفقا ل / حسب
pronoun	ضمير	view, opinion, attitude	وجهة نظر
text	نص	sentence	جملة
paragraph	فقرة	indicate	يشير / يبين
Write down	اكتب	Why	لماذا
examples	أمثلة	How	كيف
Mention	أذكر	When	متى
features, qualities	خصائص	Who	من
objectives, aims	أهداف	Where	أين
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	result	نتائج
advantages, benefits	إيجابيات / فوائد	mean	يعني
explain	وضح	justify	برر
suggest	اقترح	ways, methods	طرق
characteristics	خصائص	steps	خطوات
difficulties	صعوبات	consequences, results	نتائج
changes	تغيرات	aspects	جوانب
differences	إختلافات	types, kinds, species	أنواع
factors	عوامل	develop, improve	يطور/ يحسن

رغبتي في النجاح تفوق كل التحديات

أ. طه النوباني

WhatsApp إطلب النسخة الخاصة بك من خلال

0799536778

Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen. As a consequence, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then use the Internet to show educational programmes, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on. In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class. Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams. Tablets are ideal for pair and group work. Teachers can perhaps ask their students to start writing a blog, either about their own lives or as if they were someone famous. They can also create a website for the classroom. Students can contribute to the website, so for example they can post work, photos and messages.

We all like to send emails, don't we? Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom.

Teachers can ask students to email what they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. They could even email students in another country. As a result, students can then share information and help each other with tasks. Another way of communicating with other schools is through talking to people over the computer. Most computers have cameras, so you can also see the people you are talking to. In this way, students who are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while they are speaking to them. You can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer. For example, scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class. If you had this type of lesson, the students would be very excited. Students often use computers at home if they have them. Students can use social media on their computers to help them with their studies, including asking other students to check and compare their work, asking questions and sharing ideas. The teacher must be part of the group, too, to monitor what is happening. **Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any questions?**

1. There are many objectives for using the Internet in the classroom by teachers. Write down two of them.
2. Social media are helpful for students in many ways. Mention only two of them.
3. Students can communicate with other schools by many ways. Mention two of them.
4. Several benefits are available by using email exchange. Mention two of them.
5. There are many uses of technology in education that are mentioned in the text. Mention only two of them.
6. Quote the sentence which shows the various benefits of using tablets.
7. Write down the sentence which indicates that it's necessary for the teacher to be a part of the group of learning.
8. Find a word in the text which means 'a regularly updated personal website or web page usually written in an informal style'
9. What does the underlined pronoun "them" refer to?
10. The underlined words "Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any questions?" indicate:

A. introduction                      B. suggestion                      C. way to end                      D. summary

1. show educational programmes, play educational games, music, recordings of languages.
2. asking other students to check and compare their work, asking questions and sharing ideas.
3. Email exchanges, talking to people over the computer.
4. students can then share information and help each other with tasks.
5. use a whiteboard as a computer screen, tablet computers, writing a blog, email exchanges..
6. " Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams."
7. The teacher must be part of the group, too, to monitor what is happening.
8. blog                      9. Students in England.                      10. C

Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine. If patients wanted to receive this kind of nonconventional treatment, they used to have to consult a private practitioner who was likely not to have a medical degree. However, in recent years, the perception of this type of treatment has changed. These days, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees. Whereas critics used to say that there was no scientific evidence that non-conventional treatments actually worked, now it is more common for medical experts to recognise that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment. At a surgery in London, 70 per cent of patients who were offered the choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine for common complaints such as insomnia, arthritis and migraines chose the herbal remedy. Fifty per cent of patients then said that the treatment helped. One doctor said, "I now consider homoeopathy to be a viable option for many different conditions, including anxiety, depression and certain allergies. It provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately." However, complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. It can never substitute for immunisations as it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. It also cannot be used to protect against malaria. One doctor said, "I will always turn to conventional medical treatment first to ensure that no underlying condition is missed. However, the idea of complementary treatments is no longer an alien concept. In my opinion, it should work alongside modern medicine, and not against it."

1. There are many forms of complementary medicine. Write down two of them.
2. Write down the sentence which indicates that many doctors study complementary forms of treatment.
3. Non-conventional medicine cannot work as a replacement for some treatments. Write down two of them.
4. Doctors always turn to conventional treatment first. Why do they do that?
5. Quote the sentence which indicates that people didn't use to study complementary medicine formally.
6. Find a word in the text which means "illness".
7. What do the underlined words ( pronouns ) refer to ?
8. Complementary medicine can't replace modern medicine. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.

1. homoeopathy and acupuncture .
2. These days, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.
3. It can never substitute for immunisations as it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. It also cannot be used to protect against malaria.
4. to ensure that no underlying condition is missed.
5. If patients wanted to receive this kind of nonconventional treatment, they used to have to consult a private practitioner who was likely not to have a medical degree.
6. ailment
7. they : patients / who : 70 percent of patients / it : homoeopathy
8. I think that complementary medicine can't replace modern medicine. For example , it cannot be used for all medical treatments and can never substitute for immunisations as it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. Also, it cannot be used to protect against malaria.

Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. This is largely due to the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority. Advances in education, economic conditions, sanitation, clean water, diet and housing have made our community healthier. As a result of careful planning, the number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built, as well as 188 dental clinics. In 2012 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunised, thanks to immunisation teams that had been working towards this goal for several years. Although there were remote areas of the country where people had been without consistent access to electricity and safe water.

Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving its primary healthcare facilities, it has not neglected its advanced medical facilities. The reputation of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region, and now many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery. In Jordan, the open heart surgery programme started in 1970 CE in Amman. The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful. In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. Recently, this average life expectancy had risen to 74.6. According to UNICEF statistics, between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan's infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world – from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 15 deaths per 1,000 births in 2017 CE.

1. There are many factors that made Jordanians healthier. Write down two of them.
2. Several evidences which show that healthcare services in Jordan have been increasing rapidly. Mention two of them.
3. Quote the sentence which shows the current rate of Jordanians' life expectancy.
4. Find a word in the text which means " **decreased in quantity or importance**"
5. Find a phrasal verb which means " **to direct your attention or effort at something specific**"
6. What does the underlined word " **its**" refer to?

1. Advances in education, economic conditions, sanitation, clean water, diet and housing
2. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centers have been built, as well as 188 dental clinics. In 2012 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunised.
3. " Recently, this average life expectancy had risen to 74.6. "
4. declined
5. focusing on
6. The country



**We will be able to have an operation to increase our intelligence.**

Scientists have already developed brain implants that improve vision or allow disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair. In 2012 CE, research on monkeys showed that a brain implant improved their decision-making abilities. How will humans benefit from this research? Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people who have been affected by brain damage, which could be caused by dementia, a stroke or other brain injuries.

**Doctors will be able to communicate with people in a coma.**

In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain scanner called an MRI. They suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible. Two years later, it has finally happened. The scanner, used on a man who has been in a coma for more than twelve years, proves that he has a conscious, thinking mind – a fact that had previously been disputed by many. Doctors plan to use similar brain-scanning techniques in the future to find out whether patients are in pain, or what they would like to be done in order to improve their quality of life.

**A new drug will help to treat certain types of cancer almost instantly.**

A new cancer drug is being trialed in Plymouth, UK, which doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight. It is taken as a single pill every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the usual side effects such as the sickness and hair loss that are experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment. The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow. It will improve patients' life expectancy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment. The patients were interviewed a year after starting the treatment and are fit and well, saying that they are definitely going to continue the trial. They have every reason to believe the new drug is going to work. Doctors at Plymouth Hospital hope that it will help patients from all over the world.

1. Scientists have developed brain implants for two purposes. Write them down.
2. Write down the sentence which indicates that experts are carrying out tests on a new cancer drug that may save lives of patients.
3. Usual cancer treatment has had some side effects. Write down two of them.
4. There are three reasons mentioned in the text that damage brain. Write them down.
5. Find a word in the text which means “a medicine or a substance used for making medicines”
6. Why do neuroscientists use a special brain scanner called “MRI”
7. What do the underlined words “pronouns” refer to?
8. The writer states that there will be many implications for the world if people live longer due to improving life expectancy. Explain this statement, mentioning three bad consequences for the increasing number of population.

1. To improve vision or allow disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair.
2. A new cancer drug is being trialed in Plymouth, UK, which doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight.
3. sickness and hair loss.
4. dementia, a stroke or other brain injuries.
5. drug.
6. to communicate with some patients in a coma
7. that : brain implants/ their : disabled people / they : neuroscientists/ which : A new cancer drug.
8. There are many bad consequences for the increasing number of population like increasing demand on food, water and natural resources. Also, greater pressure on education and health care.

Scientists have successfully invented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch. It is an exciting new invention, which **they** plan to develop. It is possible that, in the not-too-distant future, similar artificial arms and legs will have taken the place of today's prosthetic limbs.

Dennis Sorensen, a 39-year-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention. After losing his left hand in an accident, he had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years. The new hand, which was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists, was a huge improvement. With it, Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects, but he could also feel them. 'When I held an object, I could feel if it was soft or hard, round or square,'. He said that the sensations were almost the same as the ones he felt with his other hand. Unfortunately, Sorensen was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet. He was only allowed to wear it for a month, for safety reasons. So now he has his old artificial hand back. However, he hopes that soon he will be wearing the new type of hand again. He is looking forward to the time when similar artificial limbs are available for the thousands of people who need **them**. He will have helped to transform their lives.

1. Many reasons cannot make Sorensen to wear his new hand now. Mention only two of them.
2. Dennis Sorensen could do two things by using the new prosthetic hand. Write them down.
3. Why had Sorensen been using artificial limb?
4. How does the newly –invented prosthetic hand differ from old ones?
5. Find a word in the text which means "**an artificial body part**".
6. Find a word in the text which has the opposite of "**natural**".
7. What does the underlined pronoun "**them**" refer to?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Sorensen was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet. And for safety reasons. | 3. After losing his left hand in an accident. |
| 2. pick up and manipulate objects, he could also feel them.   | 7. artificial limbs                           |
| 4. It has a sense of touch.   | 5. Prosthetic                                 |
|   | 6. artificial                                 |



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

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

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

1. There were many achievements that Jabir ibn Hayyan made. Write down two of them.
2. Al-Kindi made his fame by working in two main fields . Write them down.
3. What was the reason that made Ali ibn Nafi' moved to Cordoba?
4. Quote the sentence which indicates that Ali ibn Nafi has special ability with music.
5. Find a word in the text which means “someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects”
6. what does the underlined pronoun ' there ' refer to.

1. He is most well known for the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid. He also built a set of scales which changed the way in which chemists weighed items in a laboratory.

2. arithmetic and geometry      3. his talent for music      4. He was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad, and it was his talent for music that led him to Cordoba in the ninth century CE. 5. Polymath 6. Cordoba



Studio schools are pioneering schools which receive funding as well as support from private businesses, and which seek to encourage young people to undertake a less conventional form of secondary education. These schools often specialise in one specific area, whilst understanding that the same broad range of skills and qualifications should be made available to all young people. One such school has recently opened to educate fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds who have special interest in working in the space industry. Students follow a tailor-made curriculum at the school, including subjects such as Astronomy and Astrophysics. Lessons are a mixture of small-class tutorials, with projects supervised by leading companies in both the space and technology industries. Prominent scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers, with students aiming to achieve top grades in their Maths and Science exams. When they leave school, they will be well-placed to take any number of different career paths. 'They don't have to become astronauts!' says a spokesperson for the school. 'Excellent grades in science and technology subjects can open many doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities.'

1. Space Schools teach their students special subjects related to space. Mention two of them
2. Studio schools has been opened for two objectives. Write them down.
3. Quote the sentence which show the definition of studio schools.
4. Why is it important that students get high grades in subjects like Math, Science and other technology subjects?
5. Find a word in the text which means " **introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time**"
6. What does the underlined pronoun "**which**" refer to?
7. The writer states that Studio Schools encourage young people to undertake less conventional form of secondary education. Explain this statement, suggesting three methods to help making education less conventional.

1. Astronomy and Astrophysics. 2. A. encourage young people to undertake a less conventional form of secondary education. B. opened to educate fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds who have special interest in working in the space industry.
3. Studio schools are pioneering schools which receive funding as well as support from private businesses, and which seek to encourage young people to undertake a less conventional form of secondary education.
4. Excellent grades in science and technology subjects can open many doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities. 5. pioneering 6. Studio schools
7. There are many factors would result in better grades for most students like following well-structured timetables and spending more time on individual study during the day and less homework at night . Also, including a lot of subjects such as Physical Education, Drama and Music.

**A. Do you know if it's too late to start revising now?**

No, it's never too late to start revising! The first thing I would do is to draw up a revision timetable.

**B. Do you mind telling me how I should draw up a timetable?**

Look at all the subjects you have to do, and work out when you are going to work on each one. It's a good idea to change the order of the subjects in your timetable for each day. Try doing a little English, followed by some Maths, then Biology, and so on. This way, by changing the focus of your revision, you keep your mind fresh.

**C. Do you know whether it's best to get up early, or to revise late at night?**

The earlier you start in the morning, the more beneficial your revision will be, because that's when you feel most awake and your memory is at its best. I'd also recommend studying for 30-minute periods, and then taking a break. It's been proved that concentration starts to decrease after half an hour, so frequent breaks will help the brain to recover and concentration to return.

**D. Could you explain what you mean by frequent breaks?**

By a break, I mean any change of activity from studying. It could be something as simple as just getting up from your desk and listening to some music, or walking around for ten minutes.

**E. Could you tell me how much exercise I need?**

Physical activity is very important, of course, especially when you are studying. Exercise will make a huge difference to the way you feel. The physical activity will increase your heart rate and, in turn, that will increase your blood circulation. It also sends more oxygen to the brain, which makes you revise more efficiently!

**F. Do you mind giving me some advice about diet?**

Nutrition is very important. You should try to eat as much fresh fruit and vegetables as you can. It's essential not to become dehydrated, so drink lots of water.

1. There are two benefits of physical activity during revision . Write them down.
2. There are two main steps to draw up a revision time table . Write them down .
3. Quote the sentence which indicates that the early morning is the best time to revise.
4. There are some examples on how to change activity during revision. Write down two of them.
5. How can you help the brain to recover and the concentration to return ?
6. Why is it essential to drink lots of water?
7. What does the underlined word 'concentration' mean?
8. What do the underlined words " pronouns ' refer to ?
9. It is recommended for every student to draw up a time table for revision. Explain this statement, suggesting three benefits of drawing a time table for revision.

1. The physical activity will increase your heart rate and, in turn, that will increase your blood circulation. It also sends more oxygen to the brain, which makes you revise more efficiently!
2. Look at all the subjects you have to do, and work out when you are going to work on each one.
3. The earlier you start in the morning, the more beneficial your revision will be, because that's when you feel most awake and your memory is at its best.
4. getting up from your desk and listening to some music. 5. By frequent breaks for 30 minutes.
6. In order not to become dehydrated . 7. attention, or attention span.
8. it : to start revising / its : memory / that : increase your heart rate. Which: sends more oxygen to the brain
9. There are many benefits of drawing a time table for revision like knowing which subjects need more time and which subjects need less and managing time of studying . Also, being ready for the exams at any time.

Today, we talk to Mr Ghanem, a businessman based in Amman who often visits China. **We** asked him when he first started doing business with China. 'I've been doing business with China for many years. My first trip there was in 2004 CE, and it was not very successful.'

Why was **it** not successful ?

'I worked for a small computer company in Amman. They sent me to China when I was still quite young. If only the company had realised that the Chinese respect age and experience more than youth!'

Did you make any mistakes on that visit?

'Yes! I wish I had researched Chinese culture before I visited the country. In order to be successful in China, you need to earn their respect. Chinese business people will always ask about a company's successes in the past. However, because I worked for a new company, I could not talk about its track record. We did not do any business deals on that first trip.'

When did you learn how to be successful in China?

'I joined a larger company and they sent me on a cultural awareness course. On my next visit to China, it felt as if I hadn't known anything on my first visit!'

What advice can you give to people wanting to do business in China?

'Before I visit a company, I send recommendations from previous clients. I also send my business card with my job position and qualifications translated into Chinese.'

Can you tell us about your last meeting in China?

'Of course! I arrived on time. You must not arrive late, as this shows disrespect. Then, when I met the company director, I shook hands with him gently. I began the meeting by making small talk about my interesting experiences in China. During the meeting, I made sure that my voice and body language were calm and controlled. I never told a joke, as this may not be translated correctly or could cause offence.'

Was it a successful meeting?

'Yes, it was. I knew that the director had researched my business thoroughly before the meeting. so I was prepared for his detailed questions. When I began negotiating, I started with the important issues. The Chinese believe in avoiding conflict. It is always important to be patient. I was prepared to compromise, so in the end, the meeting was successful.'

1) What are two features that Chinese people take in to consideration when they are doing a deal?

2) Two procedures are regularly followed by Mr Ghanem before visiting a company in china.

Write down these two procedures.

3) Quote the sentence that shows the importance of changing your position in order to do a deal?

4) Find a word in the text which means 'when two sides argue and disagree'

5) What do the underlined pronouns refer to

6) It is important to know about different cultures and habits to achieve success in business.

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

1. Chinese respect age and experience.

2. send recommendations from previous clients and send my business card with my job position and qualification.

3. I was prepared to compromise, so in the end, the meeting was successful.

4. company director      5. Compromise

6. I think that it is important to know about different cultures and habits to achieve success in business because this helps you to behave well with people you are working with . Also, it improves your chance of success.

My name is Fatima Musa and I have worked as an interpreter for five years. Many students have emailed me about my work because they want to know what it would be like to do my job. So here is my reply. I have always been fond of languages. My father worked in many different countries when I was young and we usually travelled with him. When we visited a country, I always wanted to learn the language. At school I was very good at English. Therefore, I decided on a career as an interpreter.

My job now involves going to important conferences and seminars around the world. When a person speaks in English at a conference, I listen to what they say through headphones. I then translate into Arabic while the speaker is talking. I give the translation through headphones to other people at the meeting. This means that anyone in the room who speaks Arabic can understand what people are saying. Is it an easy job? Not at all. English is not the same in all English-speaking countries. For example, the English words that are used in India are sometimes different to the words that people use in the UK, the USA or Australia. As well as knowing regional English, you also need to know a lot of specialist language. Some of the words that are used to talk about business, science or law, for example, make it almost a different language!

Unless you have a language degree, you will not be able to become an interpreter. Provided that you have a postgraduate qualification, you will probably get a job as an interpreter quite quickly. If you get an interview for a job, you will need to show that you have good listening skills and a clear speaking voice. You will also need to show that you can think quickly and that you are able to concentrate for long periods of time. If you are successful, it is a secure and rewarding job. You will probably need to travel a lot, but that is not a problem as long as you enjoy visiting other countries. It is a very responsible job. I am aware that if I translate things badly, it could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries. However, you get a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that people understand everything that you translate.

1. Many things encouraged Fatima to decide on a career as an interpreter. Write down two of them.
2. You have to show some skills in an interview for the job of an interpreter. Write down two of these skills.
3. Fatima's job involves going into two places. What are they?
4. Write down the sentence which indicates that the interpreter will feel rewarded if the listeners understand the translated information.
5. Quote the sentence which shows the consequence of bad translation.
6. Mention the main reason that made Fatima talk about her job as interpreter?
7. Find a word in the text which means " **giving personal satisfaction**"
8. What do the underlined words 'pronouns' refer to?
9. If you want to get a good job, you have to be well-qualified. Suggest three things you can do to get a good job.

1. she has always been fond of languages. Her father worked in many different countries when she was young and they usually travelled with him. When they visited a country, she always wanted to learn the language. At school she was very good at English.
2. you will need to show that you have good listening skills and a clear speaking voice. You will also need to show that you can think quickly and that you are able to concentrate for long periods of time.
3. important conferences and seminars around the world
4. However, you get a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that people understand everything that you translate.
5. I am aware that if I translate things badly, it could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries.
6. Many students have emailed her about her work because they want to know what it would be like to do her job.
7. Rewarding
8. it : specialist language / you: a person who has an interview for interpreter job.
9. Open answer

## Literature

1. What is the rhyme scheme that is used in the above stanza? .....
2. What is the rhetorical device / literary device that is used here? .....
3. Find an example of alliteration. ....
4. What are the effects of alliteration? .....

1. abab      2. Alliteration      3. (singing speck) , (listening long), (listened longer),  
 (silent sank and soared to sing) (while swift the sunny moments slid)  
 4. A. add to the rhythm of the poem      b. to link dissimilar (different) words together

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. What does the word "the two" refer to? .....
2. Find a line which shows that the poet was content / satisfied / happy. ....
3. Which word gives information that the bird is "small" ....
4. Find a name of a bird in this stanza. ....
5. What do these colours "green & blue" symbolize? .....

1. the earth and the sky      2. The earth was green, the sky was blue      3. speck      4. skylark  
 5. green: the freshness of nature / blue: to emphasise how bright and vivid nature can be

A stage below, in gay accord,  
 White butterflies danced on the wing,  
 And still the singing skylark soared,  
 And silent sank and soared to sing.

1. How does the poet describe the insects like butterflies? .....
2. Find a word which means "in agreement" .....
3. What does the underlined colour "white" symbolize? .....
4. Does the bird come down singing or silent? .....
5. Does the bird (soar / rise / go up) singing or silent? .....
6. Which word shows that the butterflies are happy? .....
7. Which word shows that the bird is happy? .....
8. Find two dissimilar words which show alliteration. ....

1. move quickly      2. accord      3. the purity and elegance of the butterfly      4. silent  
 5. singing      6. danced      7. gay      8. silent – sing / sank – soared

The cornfield stretched a **tender** green  
 To right and left beside my walks;  
 I knew **he** had a nest unseen  
 Somewhere among the million stalks.

1. What is the type of the field ? .....
2. What does the bird do in the nest? .....
3. Which part of a plant is the stalk? .....
4. What does the underlined word "tender" mean? .....
5. Find a word which means "hidden in or invisible" .....
6. Find a reference to another listener, apart from the poet herself .  
 And who / what is this listener? .....

1. cornfield	2. It lays eggs or it puts eggs	3. It's the long, upright of the plant that supports the leaves
4. fresh and young	5. unseen	6. I knew he had a nest unseen / The female of a skylark

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

1. Why did the poet stop in the cornfield? .....
2. How did time pass when the poet was listening to the skylark? .....
3. What does the word "swift" mean? .....
4. Find a reference to another listener, apart from the poet herself .  
 And who / what is this listener? .....
5. How do we know that the poet leaves the cornfield before the skylark has stopped singing?

1. to hear the song	2. fast / swiftly	3. fast
4. Perhaps his mate sat listening long, / The female skylark		
5. And listened longer than I did which means the poet leaves while the skylark is singing, so his mate sat listening long		



## Around the World in Eighty Days

by Jules Verne

The Characters and their qualities:

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Mr. Phileas Fogg : | He is calm and confident (English man)    |
| 2. Passepartout :     | He is worried (French man)                |
| 3. Sir Francis :      | He is annoyed and angry (French man)      |
| 4. The conductor :    | He is unapologetic                        |
| 5. The Guide :        | He is intelligent, brave and enthusiastic |

The story, set in 1873 CE, is about an Englishman, Mr. Phileas Fogg, who is trying to complete a journey around the world in eighty days. At this point in the story, he and his travelling companion, They have befriended the Frenchman Mr. Passépartout, are travelling through India by train. another traveller, Sir Francis Cromarty.

- 1) Who is Mr. Fogg ? .....
- 2) Who is sir Francis ? .....
- 3) Who is Mr. Passépartout ? .....
- 4) What is the means of transportation in the above lines ? .....

- |   |               |   |           |
|---|---------------|---|-----------|
| 1) an Englishman who is trying to complete a journey around the world in eighty days. | 2) traveller. | 3) is a travelling companion of Mr. Fogg. | 4) train. |
|---|---------------|---|-----------|

The train stopped at eight o'clock, in the midst of a glade some fifteen miles beyond Rotherham, where there were several bungalows and workmen's cabins. The conductor, passing along the carriages, shouted, 'Passengers will get out here!' 'Where are we?' asked Sir Francis. 'At the hamlet of Kholby.' 'Do we stop here?' 'Certainly. The railway isn't finished.' 'What! Not finished?' 'No. There's still a matter of fifty miles to be laid from here to Allahabad, where the line begins again.'

- 1) What kind of house is a bungalows ? .....
- 2) Find a phrase which describes the place where they stopped ? .....
- 3) Whose responsibility is to keep shouting " passengers will get out here " ? .....
- 4) Why can't the train continue its journey from kholby to Allahabad ? .....
- 5) What is the distance from Kholby to Allahabad ? .....
- 6) how does the word " hamlet " suggest that there aren't many houses or people in the area where the train has stopped ? .....

- |  |                             |                   |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1) a house with one floor.   | 2) the midst of a glade.    | 3) the conductor. |
| 4) because the rail way isn't finished.                                  | 5) fifty miles ( 50 miles ) |                   |
| 6) a hamlet is a very small village, so there are few people and houses. |                             |                   |

'Yet you sell tickets from Bombay to Calcutta,' retorted Sir Francis, who was growing warm. 'No doubt,' replied the conductor, 'but the passengers know that they must provide means of transportation for themselves from Kholby to Allahabad.' 'Sir Francis,' said Mr. Fogg quietly, 'we will, if you please, look about for some means of conveyance to Allahabad.' 'Mr. Fogg, this is a delay greatly to your disadvantage.' 'No, Sir Francis; it was foreseen.' 'What! You knew that the way—'

- 1) Why sir Francis annoyed ? .....
  - 2) What does the expression used to mean sir Francis is getting annoyed – angry? .....
  - 3) What does the sentence 'Mr. Fogg, this is a delay greatly to your disadvantage' represent?
- |                              |                  |                            |
|------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) because he feels cheated. | 2) growing warm. | 3) the importance of time. |
|------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|

‘Not at all, but I knew that some obstacle or other would sooner or later arise on my route. Nothing, therefore, is lost. I have two gained days to sacrifice. A steamer leaves Calcutta for Hong Kong at noon, on the 25th. This is the 22nd, and we shall reach Calcutta in time.’ There was nothing to say to so confident a response. Mr. Fogg and Sir Francis Cromarty, after searching the village from end to end, came back without having found anything. ‘I shall go afoot,’ said Phileas Fogg. Passé partout, who had now rejoined his master, made a **wry grimace**, as he thought of his **magnificent**, but too **frail** Indian shoes. After a moment’s hesitation, he said, ‘Monsieur, I think I have found a means of conveyance.’ ‘What?’ ‘An elephant! An elephant that belongs to an Indian who lives but a hundred steps from here.’ ‘Let’s go and see the elephant,’ replied Mr. Fogg.

- 1) What is the evidence of searching the entire village to find a means of transportation? .....
- 2) Write down two cities that are mentioned in the text ? .....
- 3) What form of transport is a steamer ? .....
- 4) How does Mr. Fogg deal with the situation when he discovers that his train journey can't continue? .....
- 5) How does Mr. Fogg's attitude differ from that of Sir Francis? .....
- 6) What is the means of transportation mentioned above ? .....
- 7) What does the sentence "Nothing, therefore, is lost. I have two gained days to sacrifice" represent? .....
- 8) What kind of facial expression is a **wry grimace**? .....
- 9) Why did Passépartout's face show the expression **wry grimace**? .....
- 10) Find two contradictory adjectives ? .....
- 11) What is the expected means of transportation in Kholby? .....
- 12) Who is the owner of the elephant and where does he live? .....

- 1) after searching the village from end to end, came back without having found anything.
- 2) Calcutta and Hong Kong.
- 3) a ship powered by steam.
- 4) Mr. Fogg he says that he expected that this may happen and they should find another means of transport.
- 5) Mr. Fogg is calm and confident/ Francis is annoyed and angry.
- 6) steamer.
- 7) the importance of time.
- 8) it shows pain or unhappiness.
- 9) he wasn't happy because he didn't want to walk far, as he didn't think his shoes would be magnificent enough.
- 10) magnificent / frail.
- 11) elephant
- 12) an Indian man who lives in Kholby.

They soon reached a small hut. Enclosed within some high palings, was the animal in question. An Indian came out of the hut, and, at their request, conducted them within the enclosure. The elephant, which was reared, not to be an animal that merely carried things around, but for warlike purposes, was half-domesticated.

- 1) Which words tell us that the elephant was kept safely away from direct contact with human? .....
- 2) How was the elephant reared? .....
- 3) Why the Indian man decide to rear the elephant? .....
- 4) How is the elephant described in above lines? .....
- 5) Why is the elephant half – domesticated? .....

- 1) enclosed / palings.
- 2) enclosed with palings for warlike purposes.
- 3) for warlike purposes.
- 4) half domesticated
- 5) because its for warlike purposes.

Happily, however, for Mr.Fogg, 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. However, elephants are far from being cheap in India as they are becoming scarce.

- 1) How do we know that the elephant is not aggressive ? .....
- 2) What is Kiouni ? .....
- 3) Why are the elephant expensive / not cheap ? .....
- 4) What does the words could doubtless travel rapidly for a long time represent ? .....
- 5) Why did they decide to take the elephant as a means ? .....

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1) it still preserved its natural gentleness and that means it doesn't want to fight. | 3) because they are becoming scarce.   |
| 2) it's the name of the elephant.   | 5) because there are no other choices. |
| 4. the importance of time.  |  |

Male elephants, as they are only suitable for circus shows, are much sought after especially as the majority are domesticated. When therefore Mr.Fogg proposed to the Indian to hire Kiouni, he refused point-blank. Mr.Fogg persisted, offering the excessive sum of ten pounds an hour for the loan of the elephant to Allahabad. Refused. Twenty pounds? Refused also. Forty pounds? Still refused.

- 1) What idea the above lines represents ? .....
- 2) What are main elephants used for ? .....
- 3) Which word tells us that the price is not accepted / is rejected ? .....

- |                             |                      |             |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 1) the importance of money. | 2) for circus shows. | 3) refused. |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------|

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. At two thousand pounds the Indian yielded. 'What a price, good heavens!' cried Passé partout, 'for an elephant.

- 1) What did Fogg propose after the refusal of the Indian man ? .....
- 2) What does the Indian man think about the deal with Mr. Fogg ? .....
- 3) How much does the kiouni cost ? .....

- |                                  |  |                         |
|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 1) purchase the animal outright. | 2) he was going to make a great bargain. | 3) two thousand pounds. |
|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------|

It only remained now to find a guide, which was comparatively easy. A young Parsee\*, with an intelligent face, offered his services, which Mr.Fogg accepted, promising so generous a reward as to materially stimulate his zeal. The elephant was led out and equipped. Provisions were purchased at Kholby, and, while Sir Francis and Mr.Fogg took the howdahs\* on either side, Passé partout got astride the saddle-cloth between them. 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 a word which means " a seat for ridding an elephant ? .....
- 2) How many people travel on the elephant ? .....
- 3) Where are they going to take food and drink ( provisions ) ? .....
- 4) The two ideas / themes of above lines ? .....
- 5) What is the rhetorical device used in the words

- 1 parsee perched ..... 2 the animal marching .....

- |  |   |              |
|--|---|--------------|
| 1) howdah                                      | 2) four " the guide + Mr. Fogg + sir Francis + Passépartout " | 3) at Kholby |
| 4) transportations and the importance of time. | 5) 1 alliteration 2 personification.                          |              |

## Derivation

Choose the correct form of the word those given in brackets to complete of the following sentences.

1. Criminals managed to ..... their passwords and security settings.

- A. accessible      B. access      C. accessed      D. accessibly

2. I will be going to university to continue my .....

- A. education      B. educate      C. educational      D. educationally

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

- A. appreciate      B. appreciation      C. appreciative      D. appreciatively

4. Have you seen Nasser's ..... of postcards? He's got hundreds!

- A. collect      B. collected      C. collection      D. collectionally

5. IbnSina wrote ..... textbooks.

- A. medically      B. medical      C. medicine      D. medicines

6. My father bought our house with an ..... from his grandfather.

- A. inheritance      B. inherit      C. inheritably      D. inheritable

7. Scholars have discovered an ..... document from the twelfth century.

- A. origin      B. original      C. originally      D. originals

8. Do you think the wheel was the most important ..... ever?

- A. invent      B. invented      C. invention      D. inventible

9. Al-Kindi made many important mathematical .....

- A. discoverable      B. discover      C. discovered      D. discovery

10. Who was the most ..... writer of the twentieth century?

- A. influential      B. influence      C. influentially      D. influencer

11. There is some ..... of the complementary medicine.

- A. criticise      B. criticism      C. critical      D. critically

12. When do you ..... to receive your test results?

- A. expectantly      B. expectancy      C. expectant      D. expect

13. It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will ..... on a computer program.

- A. reliable      B. reliance      C. rely      D. reliably

14. The modern generation of composers discarded traditional ideas of melody and .....

- A. harmony      B. harmonise      C. harmonious      D. harmoniously

15. On the tiny island of Arran in Scotland, the local people are bringing back an ancient .....

- A. tradition      B. traditional      C. traditionally      D. traditionary

16. The doctor said that he is so ..... about the result of the test.

- A. optimism      B. optimistic      C. optimistically      D. optimise

17. ....., the whole process is done by hand, from the washing of the wool to the finished article.

- A. tradition      B. traditionary      C. traditional      D. traditionally

18. Another craft practised in Madaba is the ..... of ceramic items.

- A. creation      B. creative      C. create      D. creatively

19. We went to a concert yesterday. The music was written by a new young composer, so it was .....

- A. contemporise      B. contemporisation      C. contemporary      D. contemporarily

20. Adam is so ..... in his business.

- A. success      B. succeed      C. successful      D. successfully

21. Adam has performed his role .....

- A. success      B. succeed      C. successful      D. successfully

**22. Sarah ..... talks to her teacher.**

- A. traditionally      B. tradition      C. traditional      D. traditionalist

**23. It is felt that, instead of building an artificial .....**

- A. sustain      B. sustainability      C. sustainable      D. sustainably

**24. Many instruments that are still used today in ..... were designed by Arab scholars.**

- A. operation      B. operate      C. operations      D. operational

**25. As farmers down the generations followed Ibn Bassal's instructions, the land became ..... fertile.**

- A. wonder      B. wonderful      C. wondered      D. wonderfully

**26. The students at Masdar Institute of Science and Technology are fully ..... to finding solutions to the world's energy problems.**

- A. commit      B. committed      C. commitment      D. commits

**27. Many people can be ..... after being exposed to the diseases.**

- A. immunity      B. immune      C. immunisation      D. immunised

**28. People can associate and ..... with those who share their viewpoints.**

- A. communicational      B. communication      C. communicate      D. communicated

**29. If you work hard, I'm sure you will .....**

- A. success      B. successful      C. succeed      D. successfully

**30. When I was at school, we were required to ..... a poem every week.**

- A. memorise      B. memory      C. memorable      D. memorably

**31. On this ..... occasion we salute the wonderful work done by the association.**

- A. memorise      B. memory      C. memorable      D. memorably

**32. Congratulations! Not many people ..... such high marks.**

- A. achieve      B. achievement      C. achievable      D. achieved

**33. We should always be ready to listen to good .....**

- A. advise      B. advised      C. advice      D. advisedly

**34. Health and education were the ..... issues of the last general election.**

- A. dominance      B. dominant      C. dominantly      D. dominate



## UNIT ONE

### Vocabulary

		program	برمجية
access	إيجاد معلومات	programme	برنامج اذاعي او تلفزيوني
blog	مدونة	rely on	يعتمد على
calculation	عملية حسابية	sat nav system	نظام تحديد المواقع
computer chip	رقاقة الحاسوب	security	إعدادات الحماية
email exchange	تبادل الرسائل الالكترونية	smart phone	الهاتف الذكي
filter	يصفى	social media	مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي
floppy disk	القرص المرن	tablet computer	كمبيوتر لوحي
ICT	معلومات وتكنولوجيا الاتصال	user	مستخدم
identity fraud	سرقة البيانات الشخصية	web-building program	برمجية إنشاء موقع الكتروني
PC	الحاسوب الشخصي	web hosting	استضافة موقع الكتروني
post	يرسل	whiteboard	لوح مغناطيسي
privacy settings	إعدادات الخصوصية	world wide web	الشبكة العنكبوتية
boil	يغلي	mix	يخلط
fry	يقلّي	roast	يشوي بالفرن
grill	يشوي	season	يتبل
melt	يزوب	slice	يقطع
sprinkle	يرش	helmet	خوذة
navy	أسطول / سلاح البحرية	energy	طاقة
headlines	عنوان رئيسي	skates	زلاجات
<b>Know about // connect with // turn on // fill in /// give out // wake up // meet up // look around //get started</b>			

1. I' m afraid we couldn't give..... information of that story.

- A. in                                      B. on                                      C. out                                      D. with

2. We're going to Aqaba again ..... the Summer.

- A. of                                      B. on                                      C. at                                      D. in

3. We will have an English exam ..... the 20<sup>th</sup> of December.

- A. in                                      B. on                                      C. at                                      D. of

4. William Shakespeare was born ..... 1564.

- A. at                                      B. on                                      C. in                                      D. of

5. A period of ten years is a .....

- A. year                                      B. generation                                      C. century                                      D. decade

6. Mobile phones used to be huge. Early ..... were as big as bricks!

- A. computers                                      B. programmes                                      C. smartphones                                      D. models

7. Many people believe that some television ..... have a bad influence on children.

- A. computers                                      B. programmes                                      C. smartphones                                      D. models

8. People can ..... photos, work and messages in the internet.

- A. invent                                      B. post                                      C. compare                                      D. models

9. Although they are pocket-sized, ..... are powerful computers as well as phones.

- A. computers                                      B. programmes                                      C. smartphones                                      D. calculations

10. You can move around the computer screen by using a .....

- A. computer chip                                      B. mouse                                      C. tablet                                      D. whiteboard

11. Many classrooms now use a ..... as a computer screen.

- A. whiteboard                                      B. blog                                      C. programme                                      D. solar power

12. When I graduated from university, I would like to buy a house and .....

- A. settle down                                      B. meet up                                      C. look around                                      D. get started

**13. Tell me about the novel you're reading. Where does the story ..... ?**

- A. settle down                      B. meet up                      C. look around                      D. take place

**14. When you ride a bike, you should always wear a .....**

- A. skates                      B. helmet                      C. seat belt                      D. headlines

**15. Solar panels generate ..... from the sun.**

- A. navy                      B. helmet                      C. energy                      D. headlines

**16. Teachers must be part of the groups of learning to ..... what is happening.**

- A. monitor                      B. share                      C. compare                      D. give out

**17. Teacher can ask their students to start writing a ..... about their own lives.**

- A. blog                      B. programs                      C. calculation                      D. access

**18. When was the television .....?**

- A. develop                      B. programmes                      C. security setting                      D. invented

**19. The first computer program took 25 minutes to complete one .....**

- A. model                      B. calculation                      C. privacy setting                      D. web hosting

Mr. Noubani



## Tenses

### SUMMARY OF VERB TENSES

Tense	Form	Keywords
Present Simple المضارع البسيط	( + ) Sub + V.1 // V.1 + s / es / ies..... ( - ) Sub + don't + V.1 // doesn't + v.1 ( ? ) Do / Does + Sub. + v.1 ...?	(Facts) ...every / each ( day, year...) always, often, usually, sometimes, never, frequently
Present Continuous المضارع المستمر	( + ) S + is / am / are + V.ing ..... ( - ) S + isn't / am not / aren't + V.ing ..	now, at the moment, look!, listen!, be careful!, be quite! , always ,Don't shout
Present Perfect المضارع التام	( + ) S + has / have + V.3 ..... ( - ) S + hasn't / haven't + V.3 .....	since, for, already, just, yet, ever, never, lately, so far, this (morning ,...) recently
Present Perfect Co. المضارع التام المستمر	( + ) S + has / have + been + V.ing ..... ( - ) S + hasn't/haven't +been + V.ing ..	since, for + now / at the moment all (day,...) , How long ..
Past Simple الماضي البسيط	( + ) S + V.2 ..... ( - ) S + didn't + V. base .....	Last ( day, week.. ) ago, in 2010 yesterday, in the past, before, 200 years old, the previous day..
Past Continuous الماضي المستمر	( + ) S + was / were + V.ing ..... ( - ) S + wasn't / weren't + V.ing .....	was / were + v.ing <b>(when)</b> V.2 V.2 <b>(while/As)</b> was/were + v.ing
Past Perfect الماضي التام	( + ) S + had + V.3 ..... ( - ) S + hadn't + V.3 .....	had + v.3 <b>(before)</b> V.2 V.2 <b>(after)</b> had + V.3 by the time + V.2 , had + V.3
Past Perfect Con. الماضي التام المستمر	( + ) S + had + been + V.ing ..... ( - ) S + hadn't + been + V.ing .....	بشرط زمن الجملة يكون ماضي when ... + for
Future Simple (will) المستقبل البسيط	( + ) S + will + base ..... ( - ) S + won't + base .....	tomorrow, next (week ..) in 2025 think, believe, hope, probably, likely, maybe, perhaps, soon
Future Simple ( be going to )	( + ) S + is/ am/ are + going to + base - S+ isn't/am not/aren't +going to+ base	tomorrow, next (week ..) في هذا الزمن التركيز على المعنى مع وجود دليل على حدوث الفعل
Future Continuous المستقبل المستمر	( + ) S + will + be + V.ing ..... ( - ) S + won't + be + V.ing .....	زمن يدل على المستقبل At/ until + between / from (10 and 5), next (week) on (Monday)
Future Perfect المستقبل التام	( + ) S + will + have + V.3 ..... ( - ) S + won't + have + V.3 .....	By the end of ..., زمن يدل على المستقبل

**1. Matt phoned while we ..... dinner.**

- A. had                      B. were having                      C. was having                      D. has

**2. When they ....., it was raining.**

- A. arrived                      B. were arriving                      C. was arriving                      D. are arriving

**3. Jack ..... to the wedding yesterday.**

- A. go                      B. goes                      C. has gone                      D. went

**4. My mother ..... two miles every morning before breakfast.**

- A. runs                      B. run                      C. is runnin                      D. was running

**5. They ..... to the news at this moment.**

- A. have listened                      B. had listened                      C. are listening                      D. is listening

**6. After they ..... their final exam, they left to London.**

- A. finished                      B. had finished                      C. have finished                      D. has finished

**7. This time tomorrow, we will be celebrating because we ..... our exams.**

- A. will finish                      B. will be finishing                      C. will have finished                      D. are going to finish

**8. Tala passed all her exams. She had ..... well for a month.**

- A. been revised                      B. been revising                      C. revised                      D. revise

**9. I come from Jordan, but I ..... in China for a few months. I will return home next year.**

- A. stay                      B. will stay                      C. am staying                      D. have stayed

**10. By the time my friend found me , I ..... my homework.**

- A. did                      B. have done                      C. had been doing                      D. have been doing

**11. You can borrow this book tomorrow. I ..... it by then.**

- A. finish                      B. will finish                      C. will be finished                      D. will have finished

**12. Corona Virus ..... on elderly people more than youth.**

- A. affects                      B. affect                      C. is affecting                      D. will be affecting

**13. We did the homework, and then our teacher arrived.**

- A. Before we did the homework, our teacher had arrived.  
B. Before we had done the homework, our teacher arrived.  
C. After our teacher arrived, we had done the homework.  
D. Before our teacher arrived, we had done the homework.

**14. Reem started working at 8 a.m. It's 12 p.m, and he's still working.**

**Reem ..... since 8 a.m.**

- A. has been working                      B. had been working                      C. have been working                      D. is working

**15. Ali had his breakfast, and then he went to school.**

**Before .....**

## المبني للمجهول / Passive Voice

Active المبني للمعلوم	Passive المبني للمجهول
<b>Simple Present</b> Verb - base Verb + s/es I speak English.	am } is } + V.3 are } English <b>is</b> spoken.
<b>Simple Past</b> (v.2) I spoke English.	was } were } + V.3 English <b>was</b> spoken.
<b>Present Perfect</b> have } has } + V.3 I have spoken English.	have } has } + been + V.3 English <b>has been</b> spoken.
<b>Modals + base</b> I will speak English.	<b>modal + be + V.3</b> English <b>will be</b> spoken.

**1. I don't find this solution quite acceptable.**

This solution .....

**2. Samar doesn't have a lot of exams very often.**

A lot of exams .....

**3. The students at Ammon School study English and French.**

English and French.....

**4. The police have caught the thief strongly.**

The thief .....

**5. Samar hasn't taken a lot of exams since the beginning of the semester.**

A lot of exams .....

**6. The students didn't answer the questions in ink.**

The questions .....

**7. Sama put a stamp on the letter.**

A stamp .....

**8. You will lend him money.**

He .....

**9. In the past, most letters ..... by hands.**

A. wrote                      B. is written                      C. were written                      D. was written

**10. The reading competition ..... every year.**

A. is held                      B. is hold                      C. are held                      D. was held

**11. The matter..... by the board for an hour.**

A. has discussed                      B. had discussed                      C. has been discussed                      D. have been discussed

**12. The computer ..... by a technician tomorrow.**

A. will held                      B. will be held                      C. will been held                      D. will hold

**13. Sarah invited me to the party.**

**The sentence that has a similar meaning is:**

A. I am invited to party                      B. I am not invited to party  
 C. I wasn't invited to party                      D. I was invited to party

## الكلام الغير مباشر / الكلام المنقول / Reported Speech / Indirect Speech

Direct	Indirect
play, plays (v.1, v.1+s) am, is are do, does don't, doesn't have, has	played (v.2) was were did didn't had
played (v.2) was, were didn't + base had had + v.3 had been + v.ing	had played (had+ v.3) had been hadn't + v.3 had had had + v.3 had been + v.ing
will can shall may	would could should might
must, have to , has to , ought to	had to

<b>I</b>	<b>he</b>
	<b>she</b>

<b>me</b>	<b>him</b>
	<b>her</b>

<b>my</b>	<b>his</b>
	<b>her</b>

<b>we</b>	<b>they</b>
-----------	-------------

<b>us</b>	<b>them</b>
-----------	-------------

<b>our</b>	<b>their</b>
------------	--------------

<b>you</b>	<b>he</b>
	<b>she</b>
	<b>they</b>

<b>You</b>	<b>him</b>
	<b>her</b>
	<b>them</b>

<b>your</b>	<b>his</b>
	<b>her</b>
	<b>their</b>

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
<b>this</b> these here <b>today</b> <b>tonight</b> <b>yesterday</b> <b>tomorrow</b> tomorrow (morning) at <b>the</b> moment <b>last</b> (week) <b>next</b> (week) now ago	that those there that day that night the day before the day after the following (morning) at that moment the (week) before the (week) after then before

1. " My parents are very well "
 

Tala said .....
2. " My new car is very interesting "
 

Yazan said .....
3. " Sue is coming to the party tonight "
 

Anas told me .....
4. " We have a reason to believe that you took the car "
 

The police told the man .....
5. " I enjoyed the book that I finished this morning "
 

Tareq said .....
6. " You didn't see my English teacher yesterday "
 

Nour told her parents .....
7. " I wasn't looking after my little brother "
 

Suha told her mother .....
8. " Yesterday I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake."
 

Huda told me.....
9. " You have to obey my orders "
 

The commander told the soldiers .....

10. "I don't have much free time"

The correct reported speech of the sentence above is:

- A. Ahmad said that he didn't have much free time
- B. Ahmad said that he didn't had much free time
- C. Ahmad said that she didn't have much free time
- D. Ahmad said that she didn't had much free time

11. " I have finished my homework and I will make the tea"

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

- A. My sister said that she had finished her homework and I will make the tea.
- B. My sister said that she had finished her homework and I would make the tea.
- C. My sister said that she had finished her homework and she would made the tea.
- D. My sister said that she had finished her homework and she would make the tea.

12. " Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites"

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

- A. He said that many computers had filtered which stopped people seeing certain websites.
- B. He said that many computers had filters which stop people seeing certain websites.
- C. He said that many computers had filters which stopped people seeing certain websites.
- D. He said that many computers had filtered which stop people seeing certain websites.

13. The sentence which is reported correctly, is:

- A. Anas said that he has bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake the day before
- B. Anas said that he had bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake the day before.
- C. Anas said that he have bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake the day before.
- D. Anas said that he bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake the day before.

14. Ghina told Sameera that she ..... to Jordan the previous week.

- A. arrived
- B. arrives
- C. has arrived
- D. had arrived

(have, has, having, had) + object (قد يكون اسم أو ضمير) + V3.

I will do my homework.

I will .....

I repaired my mobile phone.

I .....

1. They had the new kitchen .....

A. built

B. build

C. building

D. to build

2. Samar will have her new dress ..... tomorrow.

A. makes

B. make

C. made

D. to make

3. Ibrahim ..... his new dental clinic ..... last week.

A. has / furnished

B. had / furnished

C. is / furnished

D. was / furnished

4. Khalid had his new novel ..... into three different languages.

A. is translated

B. was translated

C. translated

D. will translate

5. I will ask someone to repair the fridge.

The sentence that has a similar meaning is:

A. The fridge will be repaired.

B. I will have the fridge repaired.

C. I will had the fridge repaired.

D. I will have repaired the fridge.

6. Someone painted my Kitchen.

The correct causative form of the sentence above is:

A. I was painted my kitchen

B. I have my kitchen painted

C. My kitchen was painted

D. I had my kitchen painted

7. I asked someone to send my text message.

The correct causative form of the sentence above is:

A. I have sent my message.

B. I had sent my text message.

C. My text message was sent.

D. I had my text message sent.

## Verbs followed by infinitive (to + base) and gerund (-ing form)

الأفعال التالية يأتي بعدها (Gerund):	الأفعال التالية يتبعها (Infinitive):
<b>avoid, suggest, enjoy, finish, stop, defer, deny, dislike, escape, favour, include, mind, miss, practice, consider</b>  We <b>enjoy</b> <u>studying</u> English. I <b>finish</b> <u>doing</u> my homework.	<b>hope, plan, intend, attend, afford, agree, want, wish, aim, arrange, attempt, choose, decide, demand, determine, expect, fail, forget, learn, manage, mean, offer, promise, refuse, threaten</b>  We <b>want</b> <u>to pass</u> the English exam. He <b>promises</b> <u>to come</u> early.

1. Would you mind ..... the door, please?

- A. open                      B. to open                      C. opening                      D. opened

2. She intends ..... Law at university.

- A. study                      B. to study                      C. studying                      D. studied

3. Did you finish ..... the newspaper?

- A. read                      B. reading                      C. to read                      D. reads

4. My brother stopped ..... in public places.

- A. to smoke                      B. smoke                      C. smoking                      D. smoked

5. Ali intends to finish his project tonight.

The sentence that has a similar meaning is:

- A. Ali is planning to finish his project tonight.      B. Ali isn't planning to finish his project tonight.  
 C. Ali hope to finish his project tonight.      D. Ali planning to finish his project tonight.

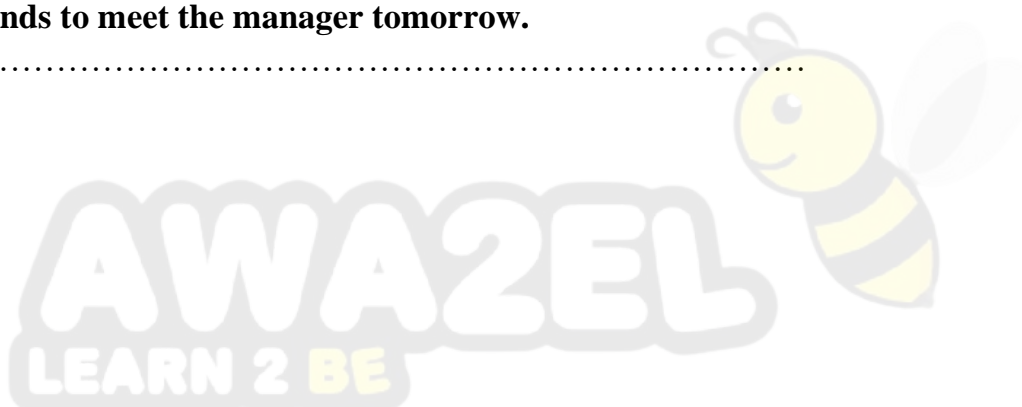
6. I am planning to travel to London.

The sentence that has a similar meaning is:

- A. I intend to travel to London.  
 B. I hope to travel to London.  
 C. I intended to travel to London.  
 D. A + B

7. Reem intends to meet the manager tomorrow.

Reem .....



## Using Modals

It **might rain** tomorrow.

تستخدم للدلالة على احتمالية حدوث الفعل

( **might + V.base** )

Keywords: **perhaps / maybe / possibly / probably**

They **mustn't use** calculators in the math exam

تستخدم للدلالة على عدم السماح القيام بالفعل

( **mustn't + V.base** )

Keywords: **not allowed**

We **don't have to go** class on Friday.

تستخدم للدلالة على عدم ضرورة القيام بالفعل

( **don't have to / doesn't have to + V.base** )

Keywords: **not necessary / not important**

You **have to start** work at 8:00 a.m.

تستخدم للدلالة على ضرورة القيام بالفعل

( **have to / has to + V.base** )

Keywords: **necessary / important**

1. It is not necessary to switch off the screen.

You .....

2. He is probably Mary's uncle.

He .....

3. The drivers aren't allowed to use the tunnel at night.

The drivers .....

4. It is necessary to book the room in advance before you invite him.

You .....

5. Perhaps Ayman studies English hard.

Ayman .....

6. The drivers ..... use the tunnel at night because our government isn't allowed to use it.

A. mustn't                      B. doesn't have to                      C. don't have to                      D. might

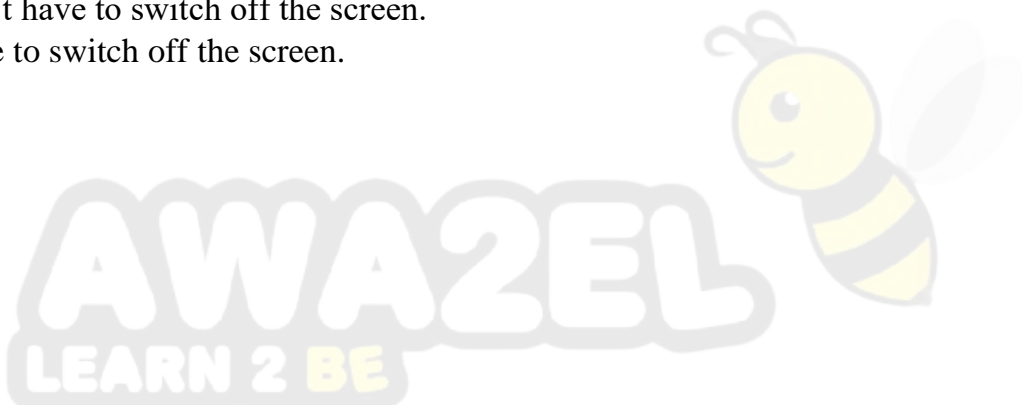
7. Perhaps Ahmad's phone is broken. Ahmad's phone ..... broken.

A. mustn't be                      B. might be                      C. don't have to be                      D. doesn't have to

8. It is not necessary to switch off the screen.

The sentence that has a similar meaning is:

- A. You mustn't switch off the screen.
- B. You might switch off the screen.
- C. You don't have to switch off the screen.
- D. You have to switch off the screen.



## UNIUT TWO

### Vocabulary

acupuncture	الوخز بالإبر	antibody	الجسم المضاد
ailment	مرض / وعكة صحية	option	خيار
allergy	حساسية	practitioner	من يمارس مهنة أو مهارة
homoeopathy	الطب البديل	setback	فشل / إخفاق
arthritis	التهاب مفاصل	raise	يرفع / يربي / يسال
immunization	اكتساب مناعة	optimistic	متفائل
malaria	ملاريا	commitment	التزام
migraine	شقيقة / صداع	healthcare	الرعاية الصحية
viable	قابل للحياة	life expectancy	متوسط العمر المتوقع
herbal remedy	التداوي بالأعشاب	decline	يتناقص
alien	غريب	obese	السمنة المفرطة
conventional	تقليدي / عادي	strenuous	مجهد / متعب
sceptical	متشكك	reputation	سمعة
career	وظيفة	dental	سني
complementary medicine	طب تكميلي / بديل	sanitation	الصرف الصحي
infant mortality	وفيات الأطفال	workforce	قوى عاملة

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

- A. viable                      B. allergy                      C. herbal remedy                      D. migraine

**2. In many countries, a lot of young people and adults are .....**

- A. obese                      B. workforce                      C. allergies                      D. infant mortality

**3. .... to nuts and milk are becoming more common.**

- A. conventional                      B. allergies                      C. career                      D. reputation

**4. .... medicine can be used to immunise people.**

- A. conventional                      B. allergies                      C. malaria                      D. complementary

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

- A. conventional                      B. allergies                      C. complementary                      D. malaria

**6. Headaches and colds are common ....., especially in winter.**

- A. option                      B. commitment                      C. setback                      D. ailments

**7. Many serious diseases can be prevented by....., which helps the body to build antibodies.**

- A. ailments                      B. immunisation                      C. healthcare                      D. migraine

**8. Don't worry! At the end, you will bounce back after a .....**

- A. practitioner                      B. optimistic                      C. setback                      D. decline

**9. Activities should include moderate and ..... exercises.**

- A. sanitation                      B. strenuous                      C. option                      D. sceptical

**10. My grandfather has ..... in the fingers, so he sometimes finds it difficult to write.**

- A. arthritis                      B. physician                      C. dental                      D. viable

**11. Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of ....., acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine.**

- A. astronomer                      B. practitioner                      C. antibody                      D. homeopathy

**12. I don't really believe that story – I'm very.....**

- A. setback                      B. sceptical                      C. convinced                      D. viable

**13. If something seems very strange, we sometimes say it is.....**

- A. raise                      B. sceptical                      C. workforce                      D. alien

**14. Jordan infant mortality rates ..... more rapidly than anywhere else in the world.**

- A. optimistic      B. declined      C. cope with      D. commitment

**15. To cope with stress is trying to ..... and get some exercise.**

- A. work hard      B. workforce      C. relax      D. produce antibodies

**16. .... people make better and healthier lifestyle choices.**

- A. optimistic      B. viable      C. sceptical      D. strenuous

**17. A serious illness that is spread by mosquitoes is .....**

- A. ailment      B. allergy      C. arthritis      D. malaria

**18. A form of complementary medicine which uses thin needles is .....**

- A. arthritis      B. acupuncture      C. homeopathy      D. herbal remedy

**19. If you have a .... , the best thing to do is take some medicine and rest somewhere quiet.**

- A. migraine      B. ailment      C. homeopathy      D. herbal remedy

**20. Doctors often treat infections with antibiotics, that is ..... approach.**

- A. conventional      B. allergies      C. complementary      D. malaria

**21. Older people trend to suffer from ..... more than young people.**

- A. migraines      B. ailments      C. homeopathy      D. infant mortality

**22. Health conditions in Jordan are advanced due to the country's .....**

- A. optimistic      B. declined      C. cope with      D. commitment

Mr. Noubani



## معتاد على be used to & اعتدت على used to

### Used to اعتدت على

We use (used to + base) to describe past habits or past states that have now changed.

نستخدم ( used to ) للتحدث عن عادات أو أحداث في الماضي لم تعد موجودة الآن.

( + ) Subject + used to + V. base + comp  
( - ) subject + didn't use to + V. base + comp

Samar **used to be** a teacher, but now she has retired.  
There **didn't use to be** so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.

### Be used to معتاد على

We use be used to (+ noun , pronoun or verb in the-ing form) to describe things that are familiar or customary.

نستخدم (be used to) للتحدث عن الأشياء المتعارف عليها أو التقليدية.

( + ) Subject + is / am / are + used to + V. ing + comp  
( - ) Subject + isn't/am not/aren't + used to + V. ing+comp

We've lived in the city a long time, so we're **used to the traffic**.  
I didn't like getting up early , but I'm **used to it now**.  
Sarah has lived in the UK for a year . She's **used to speaking** English now.

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

- A. used to                      B. use to                      C. is used to                      D. didn't use to

2. I ..... understand English, but now I do.

- A. used to                      B. am used to                      C. didn't use to                      D. did use to

3. My family and I ..... go camping once a month, but we stopped doing that.

- A. are used to                      B. used to                      C. am used to                      D. didn't use to

4. There ..... be a lot more wild animals in the past, but they are becoming rare nowadays.

- A. used to                      B. use to                      C. is used to                      D. didn't use to

5. I ..... go shopping in the local supermarket, but it closed two years ago, so now I have to drive into town to shop.

- A. are used to                      B. did used to                      C. used to                      D. is used to

6. My grandparents didn't..... emails when they were my age.

- A. used to send                      B. used to sending                      C. use to send                      D. use to sending

7. My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year. He says he ..... living there.

- A. is used to                      B. used to                      C. didn't use to                      D. is use to

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

- A. are used to eating                      B. used to eat                      C. didn't use to eat                      D. is used to eating

9. Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if you ..... much exercise.

- A. isn't used to doing                      B. aren't used to doing                      C. used to do                      D. didn't use to do

**10. When I was young, I ..... fishing with my dad every weekend. Now I don't, unfortunately!**

- A. used to go                      B. are used to going                      C. didn't use to go                      D. am used to going

**11. When you were younger, ..... you..... in the park?**

- A. used to play                      B. are used to playing                      C. didn't use to play                      D. did use to play

**12. Please slow down I..... so fast!**

- A. are used to walking                      B. used to walk                      C. did use to walk                      D. am not used to walking

**13. Salma has been practicing the oud really hard and she is now ..... it.**

- A. use to playing                      B. used to play                      C. used to playing                      D. did use to play

**14. Are you ..... in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.**

- A. used to living                      B. used to live                      C. use to live                      D. use to living

**15. I just got glasses this week, and I ..... them yet, so I'm still having difficulty.**

- A. used to wear                      B. aren't used to going                      C. didn't use to wear                      D. am not used to wearing

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

- A. used to                      B. weren't used to                      C. didn't use to                      D. are use to

**17. It is normal for me now to get up early to study.**

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

- A. I am used to get up early to study.  
B. I am used to getting up early to study.  
C. I used to get up early to study.  
D. I was used to getting up early to study.

**18. It is not normal for my grandfather to have nothing to do.**

**My grandfather .....**

- A. used to have nothing to do.  
B. is used to having nothing to do.  
C. is not used to having nothing to do.  
D. hadn't nothing to do.

**19. I am used to teaching my students through social media.**

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

- A. It had been normal form me to teach my students through social media.  
B. It was normal form me to teaching my students through social media.  
C. It is normal form me now to teach my students through social media.  
D. It isn't normal form me now to teach my students through social media.

**20. It is normal for most of Jordanian people to cook Mansaf in the wedding party.**

**Most Jordanian people .....**

**21. It is not normal for students to use calculator in the math exam.**

**Students .....**

### UNIT THREE

#### Vocabulary

apparatus	جهاز / أداة	limb	طرف / ذراع ، رجل
appendage	طرف ملحق بالجذع	medical trial	دواء تجريبي
bionic	ذو أطراف آلية	MRI	التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي
artificial	صناعي	outpatient	مرضى غير مقيم
cancerous	سرطاني	pediatric	متعلق بطب الاطفال
coma	غيبوبة	pill	حبة / قرص دواء
cross	غاضب / منزعج	prosthetic	طرف صناعي
dementia	جنون	publicise	يعمم / ينشر
drug	دواء / عقار	stroke	سكتة دماغية
expansion	توسع	reputation	سمعة
radio therapy	علاج اشعاعي	sponsor	يدعم / يمول
scanner	ماسح اشعاعي	symptom	أعراض
side effects	آثار جانبية	ward	جناح / قسم
helmet	خوذة	implant	انسجة
inspire	يجذب	self-confidence	ثقة بالنفس
monitor	يراقب	tiny	صغير جدا
fireproof	ضد الحريق	waterproof	ضد الماء
risk	خطر		

**1. Before doctors prescribe drugs to patients, scientists perform special tests to make sure the drugs are safe. ....**

- A. obese                      B. zero-waste                      C. post                      D. medical trials

**2. We are looking forward to the time when similar ..... limbs are available for thousands of people who need them.**

- A. risk                      B. artificial                      C. waterproof                      D. got

**3. You can wear your watch when you go swimming if it's .....**

- A. risk                      B. artificial                      C. waterproof                      D. got

**4. Please hurry up. Let's not .....missing the bus.**

- A. risk                      B. artificial                      C. waterproof                      D. got

**5. It's important to encourage young people and help them develop .....**

- A. programmes                      B. pills                      C. reputation                      D. self-confidence

**6. The King Hussien Cancer Center has an excellent .....**

- A. take                      B. pills                      C. reputation                      D. self-confidence

**7. My grandfather has to take a lot of medicine – he takes six different tablets every day. ....**

- A. programme                      B. pills                      C. reputation                      D. self-confidence

**8. In the near future, King Abdulla University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up a ..... machines.**

- A. radiotherapy                      B. scanner                      C. side effects                      D. expansion

**9. The KHCC has begun an ..... Programme.**

- A. implants                      B. scanner                      C. side effects                      D. expansion

**10. Scientists have already developed brain ..... that improve vision.**

- A. radiotherapy                      B. scanner                      C. implants                      D. monitor

**11. It was confirmed that we can communicate with patients in a coma by using a special brain ..... called MRI.**

- A. radiotherapy                      B. scanner                      C. side effects                      D. expansion

**12. Cancer's patients have shown some usual ..... of treating such as the sickness and hair loss.**

- A. radiotherapy                      B. scanner                      C. side effects                      D. implants

13. After our Science lesson in the laboratory, we always help the teacher to put the..... away.

- A. astronomer      B. prosthetic      C. apparatus      D. homeopathy

14. The Olympic Games often ..... young people to take up a sport.

- A. inspire      B. monitor      C. polymath      D. alien

15. Adeeb has invented a waterproof prosthetic leg for his father. The underlined suffix –"proof" means.

- A. opposite      B. familiar      C. accept      D. against

### Rhetorical Devices      الأدوات البلاغية

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Simile</b> → التشبيه</li></ul> <p>You are as <b>brave</b> as a lion. His beard was like a lion's mane.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Onomatopoeia</b> → المحاكاة الصوتية</li></ul> <p>Everywhere we go we will hear the constant buzz and hum of technology. He looked at the roaring sky.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Metaphor</b> → الإستعارة</li></ul> <p>Life is a highway. The snow is a white blanket.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Personification</b> → التشخيص</li></ul> <p>Our computers and mobile phones will take care of us, by telling us when to wake up, eat and sleep. The storm attacked the town with great rage.</p>

1. He smokes like a chimney.

What the rhetorical device that is used in the above sentence? .....

2. The eyes are the windows of the soul.

What the rhetorical device that is used in the above sentence? .....

3. The buzzing bee flew away.

What the rhetorical device that is used in the above sentence? .....

4. وزارة 2021

New means of transportation will take us to our destinations smoothly!

The underlined words in the sentence above represent one of the following rhetorical devices.

- A. simile      B. onomatopoeia      C. metaphor      D. personification

5. وزارة 2023

Your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise!

The underline phrase in the sentence above is used to indicate .....

- A. simile      B. onomatopoeia      C. metaphor      D. personification

6. وزارة 2022

Treatment and medicine will taste as delicious as real food.

The underline words in the sentence above represent one of the following rhetorical devices:

- A. simile      B. onomatopoeia      C. metaphor      D. personification

## UNIT FOUR

### Vocabulary

arithmetic	علم الحساب	inheritance	ميراث
algebra	علم الجبر	ground –breaking	مبدع / خلاق
geometry	علم الهندسة	fountain pen	قلم حبر سائل
mathematician	علم الرياضيات	commitment	التزام
philosopher	فيلسوف	talent	موهبة
physician	طبيب	scale	ميزان
polymath	متعدد الثقافات	laboratory	مختبر
composition	تأليف موسيقى	founder	مؤسس
musical harmony	إيقاع موسيقى متناغم	legacy	تركة
revolutionise	يقوم بثورة بهدف التغيير	fertile land	أرض خصبة
windmill	طاحونة حبوب	hands on	عمل ميداني / عمل يدوي
inoculation	مطعم وقائي	carbon footprint	أثر الكربون
artificially created	نسخة صناعية مطابقة للحقيقة	biological waste	خالي من النفايات
carbon – neutral	متعادل كربونياً - لا يزيد كمية الكربون بالجو	economic growth	نمو إقتصادي
criticise	ينتقد	urban planning	تخطيط حضري
desalination	تحلية المياه	negative effect	تأثير سلبي
grid	شبكة التمديدات الكهربائية	public transport	مواصلات عامة
megaproject	مشروع ضخم	wind farms	مزارع الرياح
out weigh	أكثر أهمية	car-free zone	منطقة خالية من السيارات
pedestrian	المشاة	environmentally – friendly	صديق للبيئة
sustainability	استدامة	solar power	الطاقة الشمسية
irrigate	يروي - يسقي	zero-waste	خالي من النفايات

1. Wind ..... are an example of renewable energy.

- A. free                                      B. power                                      C. benefit                                      D. farms

2. Ibn Bassal's writing came from his own ..... experience of working the land.

- A. laboratory                                      B. renewable                                      C. philosopher                                      D. hands-on

3.. If a city recycles everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is .....

- A. obese                                      B. zero-waste                                      C. post                                      D. medical trials

4. Professor Badari, aged 67, is the hospital's ..... leading specialising in cancer care.

- A. implants                                      B. physician                                      C. arthritis                                      D. planning

5. Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of ....., and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous.

- A. urban planning                                      B. biological waste                                      C. carbon footprint                                      D. negative effect

6. Pollution has some serious..... on the environment, such as the death of wildlife and plant life.

- A. carbon footprint                                      B. negative effect                                      C. public transport                                      D. urban planning

7. Green Projects are .....

- A. solar power                                      B. geometry                                      C. environmentally-friendly                                      D. founder

8. My father teaches Maths. He's a .....

- A. founder                                      B. polymath                                      C. philosopher                                      D. mathematician

9. A ..... is someone who thinks and writes about the meaning of life.

- A. legacy                                      B. scale                                      C. philosopher                                      D. solar power

10. In hot countries, ..... is an important source of energy.

- A. solar power                                      B. arithmetic                                      C. philosopher                                      D. commitment

11. The nature reserve uses recycled water, which helps the..... of the environment.

- A. tiny                                      B. astronomer                                      C. apparatus                                      D. sustainability

12. MrShahin is a true.....,working in all kinds of creative and scientific fields.

- A. talent                                      B. physician                                      C. polymath                                      D. renewable

13. Wind farms are an example of ..... energy.

- A. inspire                                      B. renewable                                      C. pedestrian                                      D. fountain pen

14. A place where no cars allowed is a car – free zone, and it is ..... friendly.

- A. revolutionised                                      B. ground- breaking                                      C. composition                                      D. pedestrian

## جمل الوصل – Relative Clauses

<p>تستخدم (who) للتحدث عن اسم عاقل في موقع فاعل.</p> <p>I thanked the woman. <b>She</b> helped me. I thanked the woman <b>who</b> helped me.</p>	<p>تستخدم (which) للتحدث عن اسم غير عاقل.</p> <p>The movie wasn't very good. We saw <b>it</b> last night. The movie <b>which</b> we saw last night wasn't very good.</p>
<p>تستخدم (whose) في حالة الملكية ويجب ان يتبعها اسم.</p> <p>I know the man. <b>His</b> bicycle was stolen. I know the man <b>whose</b> bicycle was stolen.</p>	<p>تستخدم (that) سواء كان الاسم عاقل أم غير عاقل.</p> <p>I thanked the woman <b>that</b> helped me. The movie <b>that</b> we saw last night wasn't very good.</p>
<p>تستخدم (when) مع الزمن.</p> <p>I 'll never forget the day, I met you <b>on that day</b> I 'll never forget the day <b>when</b> I met you.</p>	<p>تستخدم (where) مع المكان.</p> <p>The building is very old. He lives <b>there</b>. The building <b>where</b> he lives is very old.</p>
<p>تستخدم (why) مع السبب.</p> <p>The reason <b>why</b> he resigned is still mysterious</p>	

1. My teacher asked me a question ..... I couldn't answer.

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

2. I have a neighbour ..... dog barks all day long.

A. whose                                      B. which                                      C. where                                      D. when

3. He came from Italy ..... I had spent a holiday.

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

4. The reason ..... he shouted at the manager is still unknown.

A. why                                      B. which                                      C. where                                      D. when

5. She still remembers the day ..... she first met you.

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

6. IbnSina .....is also known as Avicenna was a polymath.

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

7. The walls and huge corner towers of the castle, ..... was built at the beginning of the fourth century CE, are still standing.

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

8. Apart from the rooms in the castle, there are also about twenty-three stables ..... horses may have been kept.

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

9. It was the month of Ramadan ..... Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE.

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

10. Ibn Sina wrote on early Islamic philosophy..... included many subjects, especially logic and ethics.

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

11. London is a huge city. It's the capital of the UK.

The sentence which represents Non-Defining relative clause is:

- A. London is a huge city which is the capital of the UK.  
B. London, which is the capital of the UK, is a huge city.  
C. London, where is the capital of the UK, is a huge city.  
D. London is the capital of the UK which is a huge city.

## Cleft Sentences – الجمل المجزأة

The person who  
The thing that  
The place where  
The time when  
The year when  
The subject which

الشيء المؤكد + (is / was) + تكلمة الجملة

- **Huda** won the prize for Art last year.

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

هناك طريقة أخرى للتعبير عن الجمل المجزأة باستعمال (It..)  
نلاحظ تركيبة الطريقة الثانية تأتي على النمط التالي والتي تبدأ بـ: (it)

تكلمة الجملة + that + الشيء المؤكد + (is / was) + It

- The Olympic Games were held in London **in 2012 CE**.

It was 2012 CE that the Olympic Games were held in London.

1. **Queen Rania** opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

The person .....

It .....

2. **I stopped working at 11p.m.**

The time .....

It .....

3. **I like Geography most of all.**

The subject.....

It .....

4. **Jabir Ibn Hayyan** did his research in a laboratory in Iraq.

The country .....

It .....

5. **The heat** made the journey unpleasant.

It .....

6. **Al-Jazari** invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century

The time .....

7. **Zeryab** established the first school in Europe in the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

The musician .....

8. **He** has written many books, but his final book made him famous all over the world.

He has written many books, but it .....

9. **Fatima Alfihri** built a learning center in faz.

Fatima Alfihri .....

10. My father has influenced me most.

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

- A. The person who has influenced me most is my father.
- B. The person who my father is influenced me most.
- C. It was my father who influenced me most.
- D. The thing that influenced me most is my father

11. The country .....

- A. where Jabir Ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq
- B. where Jabir Ibn Hayyan did his research in Iraq was a laboratory
- C. where was in Iraq Jabir Ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory.
- D. In Iraq where Jabir Ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory

12. Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

The sentence which emphasises the underlined words is:

- A. The thing that Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century was the mechanical clock.
- B. The person who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century was Al-Jazari.
- C. The time when Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock was the twelfth century.
- D. It was Al-Jazari who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

13. كان خطأ في السؤال وتم تعديله هنا / وزارة 2020

The person .....

- A. who invented Al-Jazari the mechanical clock was in the twelfth century.
- B. who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century was Al-Jazari.
- C. who invented the twelfth century in the mechanical clock was Al-Jazari.
- D. who in the twelfth century Al-Jazari was the mechanical clock.

14. وزارة 2021

Ali ibn Nafi' revolutionised the musical theory in the world.

The sentence which emphasises the underlined words is:

- A. The thing that Ali ibn Nafi' revolutionised in the world was the musical theory.
- B. The person who revolutionised the musical theory in the world is Ali ibn Nafi'.
- C. It was Ali ibn Nafi' who revolutionised the musical theory in the world.
- D. The thing which revolutionised Ali ibn Nafi' was the musical theory in the world.



## UNIT SIX

### Vocabulary

academic	أكاديميا	colloquial	عامي / دارج
compulsory	إجباري	tutorials	دروس خصوصية
contradictory	متناقض	business management	إدارة أعمال
developed nation	امة متطورة	linguistics	علم اللغويات
fluently	بطلاقة	halls of residence	سكن الجامعة
drop ( course )	يسقط مادة	motive	حافز
economics	علم الاقتصاد	minority	الأقلية
engineering	هندسة	debts	ديون
enrol	يسجل	fees	أجور / رسوم
lifelong	مدى الحياة	financial	أمور مالية
agriculture	الزراعة	tuition	التعليم في مجموعات صغيرة
Astrophysics	الفيزياء الفلكية	optional	اختياري
pharmacy	صيدلية	marketing	تسويق
pioneering	ريادي	taylor made	مصمم خصيصا / وافي الشروط
proficiency	جودة/ مهارة	degree	شهادة/ درجة علمية
psychology	علم النفس	undertake	يلتزم/ يتعهد
qualifications	مؤهلات	sociology	علم الاجتماع
Increasingly	بشكل متزايد	Prospects	مفاهيم
global	عالمي	proficiency	كفاءة
Lifelong	طوال الحياة	Abroad	خارج ي
Fluently	بطلاقة	Banking and Finance	علوم مالية ومصرفية
Law	قانون	Physics	فيزياء
Linguistics	لغويات	History	تاريخ
Fine Arts	فنون جميلة	civilisations	حضارات
Legal system	نظام القانون	analytical	تحليلي

**1. Studying is a ..... activity – you're never too old to start!**

- A. prospects                      B. abroad                      C. lifelong                      D. global

**2. language.....is becoming increasingly important for anyone who wants to travel or work abroad**

- A. proficiency                      B. prospects                      C. organisation                      D. abroad

**3. A ..... is a country that's economically and socially advanced**

- A. compulsory                      B. optional                      C. tuition                      D. develop nation

**4. Those statements are .....**

- A. compulsory                      B. contradictory                      C. motive                      D. fluently

**5. 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.**

- A. law                      B. math                      C. linguistics                      D. finance

**6. Studio School are ..... school which receive funds and support from private business.**

- A. academic                      B. pioneering                      C. tailor made                      D. degree

**7. I'm very familiar with ..... Arabic, which is what my family speaks and understands.**

- A. colloquial                      B. sociology                      C. qualifications                      D. tuition

SUMMARY

نوع المقارنة	الصفات القصيرة	الصفات الطويلة
مقارنة بين طرفين	Form: adj + er + than Sally is <u>taller than</u> Farah	Form: more + adj + than Gold is <u>more expensive than</u> Silver
مقارنة متساوية بين طرفين	Form: as + adj/adv + as John is <u>as clever as</u> Kim	Form: as + adj/adv + as Happiness is <u>as important as</u> Wealth
مقارنة غير متساوية بين طرفين	Form: not + as + adj/adv + as Jack <u>isn't as clever as</u> Kim	Form: not + as + adj/adv + as Happiness <u>isn't as important as</u> Wealth
تفضيل	Form: the + adj + est Sarah is <u>the tallest</u> student in our class	Form: the + most + adj Football is <u>the most interesting</u> sport in the world

مقارنة متساوية للاسم المعدود	Form: as + many + N + as Ali has <u>as many children as</u> I do.
مقارنة غير متساوية للاسم المعدود	Form: not + as + many + N + as Ali <u>doesn't have as many children as</u> I do.
مقارنة متساوية للاسم غير المعدود	Form: as + much + N + as He has had <u>as much success as</u> his brother has.
مقارنة غير متساوية للاسم غير المعدود	Form: not + as + much + N + as He <u>hasn't had as much success as</u> his brother has.

1. Reading novels is less interesting than watching movies

Watching movies .....

Reading novels .....

2. Korean cars are cheaper than American cars.

American cars .....

3. Students don't like doing Music and Arts as much as they like doing Maths.

Students like doing Maths .....

4. Neither English nor Arabic is as difficult as German.

German .....

5. There are more books in the UK than in the USA.

There are not .....

There are .....

6. Adam speaks English better than Ali.

Ali doesn't speak .....

7. I don't study as many hours as my brother.

My brother studies .....

I .....

**8. Portuguese children go to school for longer than children in Japan**

Children in Japan .....

**9. The cheapest way of travelling in this city is a train.**

The least .....

**10. Nobody in the team is as good as Abdallah.**

Abdallah .....

**11. Jordanian children leave school a year ..... than English children.**

A) earlier                      B) the earliest                      C) early                      D) the earlier

**12. I used to eat too much junk food, but now I have a much ..... diet.**

A) the healthiest                      B) healthier than                      C) healthier                      D) healthy

**13. The lunch is not ready yet. We'll have to wait a little .....**

A) the longest                      B) long                      C) longer                      D) the longer

**14. Yahya didn't enjoy the book. In fact it was ..... interesting story he has ever read.**

A) the less                      B) the least                      C) the more                      D) the most

**15. My car is ..... than your car.**

A) as expensive as                      B) more expensive                      C) the most expensive                      D) the least expensive

**16. The elephants are ..... than the tigers.**

A) biggest                      B) bigger                      C) as big as                      D) the biggest

**17. Omar is ..... student in our class.**

A) the tallest                      B) taller                      C) as tall as                      D) taller than

**18. This desk is ..... in the company.**

A) the comfortable                      B) more comfortable                      C) the most comfortable                      D) as comfortable

**19. My sister is ..... than me in English.**

A) better                      B) good                      C) bad                      D) the worst

**20. Messi isn't as ..... as Ronaldo.**

A) taller                      B) the tallest                      C) tall                      D) taller than

**21. Omar knows ..... people as I do.**

A) many                      B) much                      C) as many                      D) as much

**22. Aqaba doesn't have ..... pollution as Amman.**

A) many                      B) much                      C) as many                      D) as much

**23. Swimming isn't as dangerous as Skiing.**

A) Swimming is more dangerous than skiing  
B) Skiing is less dangerous than swimming  
C) Skiing is more dangerous than swimming  
D) Swimming is as dangerous as skiing

**24. Reem is more beautiful than Muna.**

A) Reem is as beautiful as Muna  
B) Muna is less beautiful than Reem  
C) Reem is not as beautiful as Muna  
D) Muna is more beautiful than Reem

**25. Money is less important than Health.**

- A) Money is as important as Health
- B) Health is not as important as Money
- C) Money is more important than Health
- D) Health is more important than Money

**26. Neither English nor German is as difficult as Arabic.**

- A) Arabic is less difficult than English and German
- B) English and German are more difficult than Arabic
- C) Arabic is as difficult as English and German
- D) English and German are less difficult than Arabic

**27. There's less information on the website than there is in the book.**

- A) There's more information on the website than there is in the book
- B) There's not as much information on the website as there is in the book
- C) There's not as many information on the website as there is in the book
- D) There's not as much information in the book as there is on the website

**28. Sara and Leen are both 160 c.m tall.**

- A) Sarah is taller than Leen
- B) Sarah is not as tall as Leen
- C) Leen is taller than Sarah
- D) Sarah is as tall as Leen

**29. Learning Medicine is more difficult than Learning Biology and Chemistry.**

- A) Learning Biology and Chemistry is more difficult than Learning Medicine
- B) Learning Medicine is less difficult than Learning Biology and Chemistry
- C) Learning Biology and Chemistry is not as difficult as Learning Medicine
- D) Learning Medicine is as difficult as Learning Biology and Chemistry



## UNIT SEVEN

### Vocabulary

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

**1. I used to eat too much junk food, but now I have a much healthier.....**

- A. concentration      B. diet      C. memory      D. nutrition

**2. It's important to drink a lot of water in order to avoid .....**

- A. dehydration      B. circulation      C. nutrition      D. beneficial

**3. Don't sit still for too long – move around frequently to increase your.....**

- A. circulation      B. concentration      C. immerse      D. degree

**4. Zainab listens to music while she's working. It helps her .....**

- A. circulation      B. concentration      C. immerse      D. vocational

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

- A. undergraduate      B. academic      C. vocational      D. postgraduate

**6. My brother has just left school. Now he's a university .....**

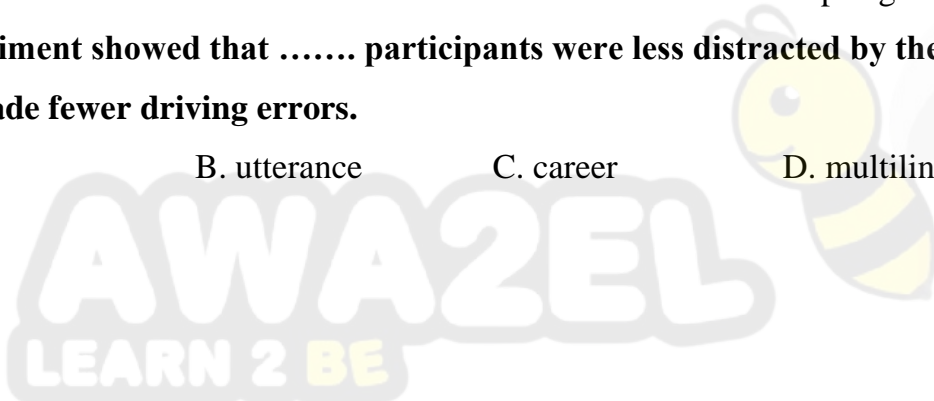
- A. undergraduate      B. PHD      C. master      D. postgraduate

**7. My cousin is an electrician. Instead of going to university, he did a ..... course at a local training college.**

- A. higher diploma      B. academic      C. vocational      D. postgraduate

**8. The experiment showed that ..... participants were less distracted by the other tasks and therefore made fewer driving errors.**

- A. simulator      B. utterance      C. career      D. multilingual



## Indirect Questions الأسئلة الغير مباشرة

The function :We can use indirect questions to ask questions in a polite, formal way.

\* نستخدم الأسئلة غير المباشرة لطرح أسئلة بطريقة مؤدبة أو رسمية.

Could you tell me ...;	هل لك أن تخبرني
Do you know ...;	هل تعلم
Do / would you mind telling me ...;	هل تمانع أن تخبرني
Could you explain ...;	هل يمكن تشرح / ان توضح
I wonder .....	يتعجب أو يتساءل

هناك نوعين من الأسئلة:

### 1. Wh/ H – questions

— — هي الأسئلة التي تبدأ ( h ) أو ( wh ) مثل ( who , why , which , how , what , where , when .

**Why is he unhappy?**

Could you explain .....

**How long has she been studying English?**

Do you know .....

(Wh / H) question + Subject + verb + complement + Question mark (?)

### 2. (Yes / No) Questions:

— — هي الأسئلة التي تبدأ (فعل المساعد) مثل ( Do, Does, Did, Have, Has, Had, Is, Are, will, can .. )

**Has the football match begun?**

Do you mind telling me .....

**Can I use your pen ?**

Could you tell me .....

(if , whether) + Subject + verb + complement + Question mark (?)

**1. When will the head teacher arrive?**

Do you know .....

**2. Where does the bus go from, please?**

Could you tell me .....

**3. Does the train leave on time?**

Could you explain .....

**4. Did you see my wallet?**

Could .....

**5. Please send me the money immediately.**

Do you mind .....

**6. Why do many people move abroad?**

Do you mind .....

**7. How much sleep do teenagers of our age need?**

Do you know .....

**8. How much sleep does a teenager of our age need?**

Do you know .....?

**9. Can you suggest a healthy breakfast?**

..... suggesting .....

**10. What should I do on the day before the exam ?**

Could you explain .....

**11. Do you live in Amman ?**

Could you tell me .....

**12. How can I irrigate my plants?**

A) Could you explain how I could irrigate my plants ?

B) Could you explain how can I irrigate my plants ?

C) Could you explain how could I irrigate my plants ?

D) Could you explain how I can irrigate my plants ?

**13. How can I reorder these events chronologically ?**

A) Could you explain how I can reorder these events chronologically ?

B) Could you explain how I could reorder these events chronologically ?

C) Could you explain how can I reorder these events chronologically ?

D) Could you explain how could I reorder these events chronologically ?

**14. Why do many people move abroad ?**

A) Do you mind telling me why many do people move abroad ?

B) Do you mind telling me why many people move abroad ?

C) Do you mind telling me why many people moves abroad ?

D) Do you mind telling me why many people do move abroad ?

**15. Does the train leave on time? Could you explain if the train ..... on time ?**

A) leave                      B) leaves                      C) left                      D) has left

**16. Open the door. Would you mind ..... the door ?**

A) open                      B) opened                      C) opening                      D) to open

**17. Where has Osama gone? Do you mind telling me where Osama ..... ?**

A) has gone                      B) have gone                      C) had gone                      D) has been gone

**18. How did you solve this puzzle ? Could you explain how you ..... this puzzle ?**

A) solve                      B) solved                      C) had solved                      D) solves



## المبني للمجهول غير الشخصي The Impersonal Passive

- The impersonal passive is a formal way of reporting thoughts, saying, beliefs and opinions.  
المبني للمجهول غير الشخصي هو طريقة رسمية لطرح أفكار وأقوال ومعتقدات وآراء.
- We can use the impersonal passive with (say, think, claim, prove, know, believe, report, expect, suppose, hope, suggest, acknowledge, assume .....).

هناك طريقتين للتعبير عن المبني للمجهول غير الشخصي:

**الطريقة الأولى:**

**It + (is, was, has been) + (said, believed, thought, known, claimed, ... / that) + تكملة الجملة**

-They say that dolphins are highly intelligent  
It is said that dolphins are highly intelligent.

- People thought that the earth was flat.  
It was thought that the earth was flat.

-The governments have claimed that it would reduce taxes.  
It has been claimed that the government would reduce taxes.

**الطريقة الثانية:**

**that + (is, are, was, were, have or has been) + V3 + to + base**

- They believe that the story is true  
The story is believed to be true.

- They say that dolphins are highly intelligent.  
Dolphins are said to be highly intelligent.

\* يتم حذف الـ (Modals) عند التحويل بالطريقة الثانية.

- The students believe that the exam will be easy.  
The exam is believed to be easy.

\* إذا كانت الجملة منفية في الطريقة الثانية , عند الحل نستخدم: ( **not to** )

- People believe that students don't prefer studying for long hours.  
Students are believed **not to** prefer studying for long hours.

\* في حال جاء الفعل بعد الفاعل ( that ) — was , were فان الفعل يصبح **have been**

- People thought that the earth was flat.  
The earth was thought to **have been** flat.

- People believed that the sun moved round the Earth.  
The sun was believed to **have moved** round the Earth.

**1. Scientists have proved that social media has affected our life.**

It .....

**2. People say that the brain is like a computer.**

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

**3. They claim that money can't make us happy .**

Money .....

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

Students .....

**5. People used to believe that there was no life on other planets.**

It .....

**6. They say that work makes you healthy and wealthy.**

Work .....

**7. They claim that the Internet has made their lives easier.**

The Internet.....

**8. People know that learning foreign languages is helpful for the brain.**

Learning foreign languages .....

**9. Factories are known to cause so much pollution.**

People know that .....

**10. The mission is thought to be impossible.**

They .....

**11. It is thought that the new prime minister is a good speaker.**

People .....

**12. They claim that technology makes our life very easy.**

- A) Technology has claimed to make our life very easy
- B) Technology is claimed to make our life very easy
- C) Technology was claimed to make our life very easy
- D) Technology is claimed makes our life very easy

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

- A) Eating almonds is believed to reduce the risk of heart disease
- B) Eating almonds are believed to reduce the risk of heart disease
- C) Eating almonds is believed to reduces the risk of heart disease
- D) Eating almonds was believed to reduce the risk of heart disease

**14. People say that the brain is like a computer.**

- A) It was said that the brain is like a computer
- B) It has been said that the brain is like a computer
- C) It is said to be like a computer
- D) It is said that the brain is like a computer

**15. Exercise has been proved to be good for concentration.**

- A) Experts had proved that exercise is good for concentration
- B) Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration
- C) Experts have proved that exercise was good for concentration
- D) Experts have proved that exercise is to be good for concentration

**16. It ..... that kids only use a small percentage of their potentials.**

- A) has believed      B) is believed      C) had believed      D) are believed

**17. They say that work makes you healthy and wealthy. Work is said to..... you health and wealth.**

- A) make      B) makes      C) made      D) had made

**18. They claim that money can't make us happy. Money is claimed ..... Us happy.**

- A) to not make      B) not to make      C) that can't make      D) to can't make

**19. They believe that she writes good poems. She ..... to write good poems.**

- A) was believed      B) were believed      C) is believed      D) are believed

## UNIT NINE

### Vocabulary

do a deal	عقد صفقة أو اتفاق	negotiate	يفاوض
tell a joke	يمزح	track record	سجل الاداء/ الانجاز
agreement	اتفاق	goods	بضائع
dominate	يسيطر على	pharmaceuticals	شركات الصناعات الدوائية
export	يصدر	qualifications	مؤهلات
extraction	استخراج	marketing	تسويق
Gross Domestic Products	الناتج المحلي	sales pitch	ترويج للسلع/ عرض تسويقي
import	يستورد	target market	السوق المستهدف
reserve	مخزون	age group	مجموعه من نفس العمر
fertiliser	سماد	department group	متجر كبير
knitwear	ملابس صوفية ( محبوكة بالصنارة )	package holiday	اجازة مغطاة التكاليف
minerals	معادن	replicate	عمل نسخة مطابقة
extensively	ممتد	corporate	تضامن وشراكة
machinery	آلية	domestic	داخلي
evolve	يطور	prepared	مستعد
compromise	تسوية	patient	صبور
conflict	صدام / صراع	pervious	سابق

1. When you talk about business and try to do a deal, you .....

A. conflict                      B. negotiate                      C. prepared                      D. track record

2. When you are ready for something, you are .....for it.

A. compromise                      B. negotiate                      C. prepared                      D. previous

3. When you can prove that you have experience, you have a .....

A. evolve                      B. negotiate                      C. patient                      D. track record

4. When two sides disagree and argue, there is .....

A. conflict                      B. negotiate                      C. experience                      D. compromise

5. When each side changes their position a little so that they can agree, they have managed to.....

A. agreement                      B. compromise                      C. target market                      D. corporate

6. When you stay calm and take your time, you are being .....

A. sales pitch                      B. domestic                      C. prepared                      D. patient

7. I never told a ..... , as this may not be translated correctly or could cause offence.

A. agreement                      B. marketing                      C. joke                      D. dominate

8. the majority (65%) of the economy is ..... by services, mostly travel and tourism.

A. dominated                      B. pervious                      C. domestic                      D. department group



## Unreal past forms صيغ الماضي الغير حقيقي

يمكن التعبير عن التمني سواء بالماضي أو الحاضر باستخدام (wish or If only) ولا يوجد هناك فرق بينهما.

- We use (wish or If only + Past Perfect) to express regrets about the past.

للتعبير عن الندم و الحسرة على شئ حصل في الماضي

I **wish** I had done more work for the exam. (I didn't do much work for my exam).

We're late. **If only** we had caught the earlier bus.

- We use (wish or If only + Past simple) to express wishes about the present that are impossible or unlikely to happen.

للتعبير عن أمنيات في الوقت الحاضر ومن غير الممكن حدوثها.

I **wish** I knew the answer.

He **wishes** he were taller.

\* لاحظ استخدام (were) في جميع الحالات مهما كان الفاعل.

1. Sultan forgot to do his Science homework.

If only .....

2. I regret going to bed late last night.

I wish .....

3. Nahla could not find her way round the city very easily.

If only .....

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

I wish .....

5. Our team didn't play very well yesterday.

If only .....

6. our flat is very small.

If only .....

7. My brother and I never want to watch the same TV programme.

I wish .....

8. I want to go out this afternoon, but I don't feel well.

If only I .....

9. What a pity! I don't have any kind of job.

I wish .....

10. My cousins don't live near here.

I wish .....

11. I am looking at a beautiful view, and I'd love to take a photo.

If only .....

12. Rami should have trained well. He lost the match.

Rami wishes .....

13. If only I had concentrated properly in class today. This homework is really difficult.

I wish .....

I .....

14. I am sorry that I didn't read that book.

I wish .....

**15. I didn't check my car before leaving home in the morning.**

- A) If only I have checked my car before leaving home in the morning
- B) If only I didn't check my car before leaving home in the morning
- C) If only I check my car before leaving home in the morning
- D) If only I had checked my car before leaving home in the morning

**16. Our team didn't play very well yesterday.**

- A) If only our team hadn't played very well yesterday
- B) If only our team haven't played very well yesterday
- C) If only our team played very well yesterday
- D) If only our team had played very well yesterday

**17. My cousins don't live near here.**

- A) I wish my cousins lived near here
- B) I wish my cousins didn't live near here
- C) I wish my cousins had lived near here
- D) I wish my cousins hadn't lived near here

**18. Ali drinks too much coffee.**

- A) Ali wishes he drank too much coffee
- B) Ali wishes he had drunk too much coffee
- C) Ali wishes he hadn't drunk too much coffee
- D) Ali wishes he didn't drink too much coffee

**19. I regret speaking aloud in the class.**

- A) I wish I had spoken aloud in the class
- B) I wish I spoke aloud in the class
- C) I wish I hadn't spoken aloud in the class
- D) I wish I didn't speak aloud in the class

**20. Our flat is very small.**

- A) If only our flat was very small
- B) If only our flat were very small
- C) If only our flat wasn't very small
- D) If only our flat weren't very small

**21. Rami should have trained well. He lost the match.**

- A) Rami wishes he hadn't trained well
- B) Rami wishes he didn't train well
- C) Rami wishes he had trained well
- D) Rami wishes he trained well

**22. I wish we had got up earlier. This mean:**

- 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 aren't late

**23. Fatima wishes she ..... older to participate in the poetry competition.**

- A) were
- B) is
- C) had
- D) had been

**24. I can't do this exercise. I wish I ..... it.**

- A) understand
- B) had understood
- C) understood
- D) have understood

**25. Ali did not pass his exams. If only he ..... harder last year.**

- A) studied
- B) had studied
- C) didn't study
- D) study

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

- A) had been                      B) was                      C) were                      D) is

27. I feel ill. I wish I ..... so many sweets!

- A) didn't eat                      B) ate                      C) hadn't eaten                      D) had eaten

28. Ziad is not very good at basketball. He wishes he..... taller!

- A) had been                      B) was                      C) were                      D) is

29. Jordan needs to import a lot of oil. If only it .....larger oil reserves.

- A) have                      B) has                      C) had                      D) had had

## UNIT TEN

### Vocabulary

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

1. Please listen to the music through ....., so that you don't disturb anybody.

- A. seminar                      B. regional                      C. translation                      D. headphones

2. I have just read a ..... of a book by a Japanese author.

- A. translation                      B. translator                      C. career                      D. rewarding

3. In the UK, there is a central government, but there are also ..... councils around the country.

- A. headphones                      B. regional                      C. reference                      D. enthusiastic

4. My uncle is fluent in several languages. He is often able to ..... for us during conversations with foreigners.

- A. seminar                      B. voluntary                      C. interpret                      D. secure

5. Nada made a successful presentation at a ..... in Irbid last month.

- A. concentration                      B. seminar                      C. career                      D. qualifications

6. Doing volunteer work can be a very ..... experience.

- A. conscientious                      B. conferences                      C. recruiting                      D. rewarding

7. In order to work in finance, you need to be a very ..... person.

- A. successful                      B. responsible                      C. secure                      D. competent

8. Management is ..... managing staff, and how to deal with conflict.

- A. pensions                      B. responsible                      C. voluntary                      D. recruiting

9. Ali has always been ..... of languages.

- A. fond                      B. translation                      C. reference                      D. surveyor

## Conditional Sentences الجمل الشرطية

### Zero Conditional

We use the zero conditional to talk about things which regularly happen.

يستخدم هذا النوع للتحدث عن حقائق وأشياء عامة.

**IF / when + (V.1 / V.1 s , es) , ( V.1 / V.1 s , es )**  
**( doesn't / don't + V.1 ) , ( doesn't / don't + V. 1 )**

**If it snows , we get cold.**

### First Conditional

We use the first conditional to talk about things which are likely to happen in the future.

نستخدم هذا النوع للتحدث عن أشياء من المحتمل حدوثها في المستقبل.

**IF + ( V.1 / V.1 s , es ) , ( will + V. base )**  
**( doesn't / don't + V. base ) , ( won't + V. base )**

**If you study hard, you will pass the exam.**

يمكن استبدال الـ (if في النوع first conditional) في الجمل الشرطية بكلمات أخرى مثل:

**"provided that, as long as, when, even if, unless"**

I'll buy the book **if / provided that / as long as** it isn't too expensive.

People get fat **if / when** they eat too much.

I'll buy it **unless** it's expensive.

### Second Conditional

id conditional to talk about things which are unlikely to happen in the future.

نستخدم هذا النوع للتحدث عن أشياء من غير المحتمل حدوثها في المستقبل.

**IF + ( V.2 ) , ( would + V. base )**  
**( didn't + V. base ) , ( wouldn't + V. base )**

**If you studied hard, you would pass the exam.**

في هذا النوع من الجمل الشرطية نستعمل (If I were you) لتقديم نصيحة:

If I were you, I would pass the exam.

### Third Conditional

We use the third conditional to talk about things which never happens.

نستخدم هذا النوع من الجمل الشرطية لنتحدث عن أشياء من المستحيل حدوثها.

**IF + ( had + V.3 ) , ( would + have + V. 3 )**  
**( hadn't + V.3 ) , ( wouldn't + have + V. 3 )**

**If you had studied hard, you would have passed the exam.**

عندما نكون متأكدين ( would have + V.3 ) بدلا من ( could have or might have + V.3 ) يمكن إستخدام بشكل أقل من نتائج الفعل المستحيل في الماضي

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.

1. I didn't take the medicine. I felt worse. ( might )

If .....

2. You didn't come to the meeting yesterday, so you didn't meet Ibrahim. ( could )

If .....

3. I passed the Arabic exam because I studied hard. ( would not )

If.....

4. Our team trained hard. They won the match. ( could not )

If .....

5. If you don't hurry up, we will miss the bus.

Unless .....

6. If Ahmad doesn't come early, we will leave.

Unless.....

7. I would come out with you if I didn't feel tired.

Unless.....

8. Unless you arrive at 10 am, I will be annoyed.

If .....

9. We will go outside unless it rains.

If .....

10. You should do a lot of research.

If .....

11. Press that button to make the picture move.

If .....

12. If the weather ..... sunny, we will go for a picnic.

A. is                      B. was                      C. are                      D. were

13. We would go if you ..... on time.

A. don't come              B. doesn't come              C. didn't come              D. will come

14. You will get the letter by Sunday if she ..... it today.

A. post                      B. posts                      C. posted                      D. would post

15. Samar won't do the whole work if she ..... enough time.

A. doesn't have              B. don't have              C. didn't have              D. would have had

16. You will be dropped from the team if you ..... well.

A. don't play              B. doesn't play              C. didn't play              D. hadn't played

17. If Rami ..... too much chocolate, his teeth get worse.

A. eat                      B. eats                      C. ate                      D. had eaten

18. If water ..... , it turns into ice.

A. freeze                      B. freezes                      C. froze                      D. will freeze

19. When you heat the water, it .....

A. boil                      B. boils                      C. will boil                      D. would boil

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

A. don't rain              B. won't rain              C. doesn't rain              D. hadn't rained

21. When you arrive at the station next Saturday, we ..... there to meet you.  
A. will be                      B. are                      C. were                      D. was
22. Nasser will come out with us tomorrow unless he ..... help his father.  
A. have to                      B. had to                      C. has to                      D. ought to
23. I ..... you with your homework, as long as you help me with mine!  
A. will help                      B. help                      C. would help                      D. helps
24. If you win the prize, how ..... you ..... the money?  
A. will / spend                      B. do / spend                      C. does / spend                      D. had / spend
25. Even if Omar ..... his driving test this afternoon, he won't have his own car.  
A. passed                      B. passes                      C. pass                      D. will pass
26. During Ramadan, we eat ..... the sun sets.  
A. as long as                      B. unless                      C. when                      D. even if
27. I'll phone you ..... I miss the bus so that you pick me up.  
A. as long as                      B. unless                      C. when                      D. if
28. We'll go to our favourite restaurant on Friday ..... it's closed.  
A. as long as                      B. unless                      C. when                      D. even if
29. I will take the job offer ..... it's part-time – I haven't finished my university studies yet.  
A. as long as                      B. unless                      C. when                      D. provided that
30. We have to go to school, ..... we're tired.  
A. as long as                      B. unless                      C. when                      D. even if
31. we need umbrellas ..... It rains.  
A. as long as                      B. unless                      C. when                      D. even if
32. The teacher will be pleased ..... I write a good essay.  
A. if                      B. unless                      C. when                      D. even if
33. Our team will celebrate ..... they win the match.  
A. as long as                      B. unless                      C. when                      D. if
34. .... everyone works hard, we will all pass our exams.  
A. as long as                      B. unless                      C. provided that                      D. even if
35. Babies are usually happy ..... they are hungry or cold.  
A. as long as                      B. unless                      C. when                      D. even if



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

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

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

- A) If I had had a headache yesterday, I might not have done well in the driving test.
- B) If I haven't had a headache yesterday, I might not have done well in the driving test.
- C) If I hadn't had a headache yesterday, I might not have done well in the driving test.
- D) If I hadn't had a headache yesterday, I might have done well in the driving test.

**38) The weather was rainy, so we didn't go out.**

- A) If The weather had been rainy, we couldn't have gone out.
- B) If The weather hadn't been rainy, we could have gone out.
- C) If The weather had been rainy, we couldn't have gone out.
- D) If The weather wasn't rainy, we could have gone out.

**39) 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.

**40) If you don't hurry up, we will miss the bus.**

- A) unless you hurry up, we will miss the bus.
- B) unless you hurries up, we will miss the bus.
- C) unless you hurried up, we will miss the bus.
- D) unless you will hurry up, we will miss the bus.

**41) If Ahmad doesn't come early, we will leave.**

- A) unless Ahmad come early, we will leave.
- B) unless Ahmad comes early, we will leave.
- C) unless Ahmad came early, we will leave.
- D) unless Ahmad had come early, we will leave.

**42) Unless you arrive at 10 am, I will be annoyed.**

- A) If you didn't arrive at 10 am, I will be annoyed.
- B) If you doesn't arrive at 10 am, I will be annoyed.
- C) If you don't arrive at 10 am, I will be annoyed.
- D) If you hadn't arrived at 10 am, I will be annoyed.

**43) We will go outside unless it rains.**

- A) If it hadn't rain, we will go outside
- B) If it didn't rain, we will go outside
- C) If it don't rain, we will go outside
- D) If it doesn't rain, we will go outside

لإعطاء نصيحة فيمكن استخدام العبارات التالية:

(If I were you, I would ....., Why don't you .....?, You could .....)

If I were you, I would study hard.

Why don't you study hard?

You could study hard.

**Rewrite the advice, using the words in brackets.**

1. You should practise the presentation several times.

If .....

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)

.....

4. You shouldn't look too casual. (If)

If .....

**Complete the following mini-dialogues by giving advice.**

1. A: I would like to get a job as a teacher of English.

B: .....

2. A: I want to learn Chinese, but they don't teach it in my school.

B: You .....

3. A: I don't understand what we have to do for homework.

B: ....., I would ask the teacher.

4. **Sarah:** I have a headache and I am not feeling well.

**Mona:** .....



Phrases with different meanings		
The word ( s )	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
share ideas	to give your idea to another person or a group	تشارك الأفكار
compare ideas	where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different	تبادل الأفكار
create a web site	to construct a website that currently does not exist	إنشاء موقع
contribute to a web site	offer your writing and work to the website	المساهمة في موقع
research information	to use a variety of sources to find the information you need	البحث عن المعلومات
present information	to give the results of your research in a presentation	تقديم المعلومات
monitor what is happening	you know what is happening and you are following the developments	مراقبة ما يحدث
find out what is happening	you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it	يعرف ما يحدث
give to talk to people	you have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it	إلقاء محاضرة بالناس
talk to people	an informational discussion	التحدث مع الناس
show photos	you show people photos that you have in person	عرض الصور
send photos	you send photos to someone over the internet or by post	إرسال الصور

1. Students at Ayla International School can **create a website** for the class room, and students at other schools can **contribute to the website**.

**Explain the difference in meaning between the following underlined phrase.**

2. .... is to use a variety of sources to find the information you need,

A. research information    B. present information    C. share information    D. give information



## Colour Idioms

Colour Idiom	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
feel blue	to feel sad / sadness	يشعر بالحزن
see red	to get angry	يغضب
white elephant	something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose./ a useless possession	مكلف بدون فائدة
have/get the green light	to have or give permission to go ahead with something or for something to happen	يسمح / يأذن / يوافق
red-handed	in the act of doing something wrong	متلبس بالجريمة
out of the blue	unexpectedly / apparently from nowhere	بشكل مفاجئ

3. I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely out of the blue.

The underlined colour idiom in the above sentence means:

- A. permission      B. angry      C. unexpectedly      D. a useless possession

4. Seeing red has negative effects on your health.

The underlined colour idiom in the above sentence expresses:

- A. permission      B. angry      C. sadness      D. doing something wrong

5. My neighbour have made an accident, so some people came unexpectedly.

The appropriate colour idiom of the underlined phrase is:

- A. out of the blue      B. white elephant      C. the green light      D. feel blue

6. Have you heard the good news? We've got ..... to go ahead with our project!

- A. got the green light      B. white elephant      C. out of the blue      D. felt blue

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

- A. feel blue      B. white elephant      C. out of the blue      D. red-handed

8. Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is .....

- A. feel blue      B. white elephant      C. out of the blue      D. get the green light

## Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal verbs	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
cope with	to deal successfully with, or handle a situation	يتعامل مع
bounce back	to start to be successful again after a difficult time	النهوض بعد الفشل
focus on	to direct your attention or effort at something specific	يركز على
speak to	communicate with	يتواصل مع
rely on	to have trust or confidence in something or someone.	يعتمد على

9. The phrasal verb "rely on" means

- A. to deal successfully with.      B. communicate with      C. to have trust or confidence.

## Synonyms كلمات متشابهة بالمعنى

apparatus	equipment	آلة / أداة
appendage	limb	طرف
artificial	prosthetic	صناعي
sponsor	fund	يمول / يدعم
obese	Fat	سمنه

10. Write down a word which has the same meaning of **artificial** .....
11. Write down the synonym word of **equipment** .....
12. Most banks in Jordan **fund** our big projects.  
Replace the underlined word by giving the synonym one .....

## Collocations المتلازمات

get an idea	تخطر له فكرة
spend a time	يمضي وقتا
catch attention	يلفت الانتباه
attend a course	يلتحق بدورة
take interest	يستغل / يستفيد

13. If someone ..... your attention, you suddenly notice them.  
A. get                      B. take                      C. catch                      D. attend
14. Adeeb ..... the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while he was at the beach.  
A. made                      B. took                      C. do                      D. got
15. You should always **make** an interest in everything your child does.  
Replace the underlined misused verb "make" with the correct one.....
16. Now I have the choice to **make** a course with Mr. Taha.  
Replace the underlined misused verb "make" with the correct one.....

## Collocations المتلازمات

carbon footprint	أثر الكربون
biological waste	خالي من النفايات
economic growth	نمو اقتصادي
urban planning	تخطيط حضري
negative effect	تأثير سلبي
public transport	مواصلات عامة

17. If we take..... more often, there will be fewer cars on the roads, which will result in cleaner air in our cities.  
A. carbon footprint                      B. public transport                      C. negative effect                      D. urban planning

## Body Idiom

Body Idioms	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
get it off (your) chest	to tell someone about something that has been worrying you	يبوح عما بداخله
get cold feet	to lose your confidence in something at the last minute	التردد القيام بعمل ما
keep your chin up	to remain cheerful in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement	يبقى مبتهجا في المواقف الصعبة
play it by ear	to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops	يتصرف بعفوية بدون تخطيط مسبق
have a head for figures	to have a natural mental ability for math / numbers	يمتلك قدرات عقلية ورياضية
put (my) back into it	to put a lot of effort into something / tried extremely hard	يبذل قصارى جهده

18. I'm worried she may **lose her confidence in our trip at the last minute**.

The appropriate colour idiom of the underlined phrase is:

- A. get it off your chest      B. play it by ear      C. get cold feet      D. keep your chin up

19. If I **tried extremely hard**, I would get an 'A' on the course.

The appropriate colour idiom of the underlined phrase is:

- A. put my back into it      B. have a head for figures      C. get cold feet      D. play it by ear

20. I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll..... at the last minute.

- A. get it off your chest      B. play it by ear      C. get cold feet      D. keep your chin up

21. If you've got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to .....

- A. keep your chin up      B. get cold feet      C. have a head for figures      D. get it off your chest

22. I don't think I'd be a very good accountant. I don't really .....

- A. have a head for figures      B. play it by ear      C. put my back into it      D. keep your chin up

23. .... ! I'm sure everything will be fine in the end.

- A. get it off your chest      B. keep your chin up      C. get cold feet      D. put my back into it

24. I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to .....

- A. get it off your chest      B. play it by ear      C. get cold feet      D. keep your chin up



## المتلازمات Collocations

Collocations	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
do exercise	keep fit	يتمرن / يتدرب
do a subject	study	يدرس
draw up a timetable	write a schedule	يكتب برنامج
make a start	begin	يبدأ بداية جديدة
take a break	relax	يأخذ استراحة
make a difference	change something	يحدث تغيير

25. I should **draw up a timetable** if I want to revise my subjects carefully.

The underlined collocation in the above sentence means:

- A. keep fit                      B. study                      C. write a schedule                      D. relax

26. We have to believe we can **make a differences** or there is no point on going on.

The underlined collocation in the above sentence means:

- A. change something                      B. begin                      C. keep fit                      D. study

27. You should **study** hard to achieve high marks.

The appropriate collocation of the underlined phrase is:

- A. make a start                      B. do exercise                      C. take a break                      D. do a subject

28. If you want to lose weight, you should ..... every day.

- A. do exercise                      B. do a subject                      C. make a start                      D. take a break

29. The deadline is tomorrow, and you haven't done anything yet! You really must.....

- A. draw up time table                      B. make a difference                      C. make a start                      D. do a subject

30. If you send money to charity, you will ..... to a lot of lives.

- A. change something                      B. begin                      C. keep fit                      D. study

31. You look tired. Why don't you .....?

- A. make a start                      B. do exercise                      C. make a difference                      D. take a break

32. I need to organise my time better. I think I will .....

- A. draw up time table                      B. make a difference                      C. make a start                      D. do a subject

## Collocations المتلازمات

Collocations	Arabic Meaning
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

33. I should make questions after the conference.

The correct verb collocation of the underlined one is:

- A. earn                      B. shake                      C. ask                      D. cause

34. Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to .....

- A. make a mistake              B. make a small talk              C. shake hands              D. earn respect

35. If you are polite, you won't.....or upset anybody.

- A. join a company              B. shake hands              C. cause offence              D. ask question

36. Before the serious discussion starts, we always.....; it's often about the weather!

- A. earn respect              B. make a small talk              C. make a mistake              D. earn respect

37. Nasser has applied to..... the .....where his father works .

- A. cause offence              B. earn respect              C. ask question              D. join company

38. In business, when you meet someone for the first time, it's polite to.....

- A. make a mistake              B. make a small talk              C. shake hands              D. earn respect

39. After the talk, there will be a chance for you to ..... about anything you don't understand .

- A. shake hands              B. join a company              C. ask a question              D. make a mistake

40. By working hard , you will .....the .....of your boss.

- A. earn respect              B. cause offence              C. make a small talk              D. shake hands

## Words followed by prepositions

Verb	Arabic Meaning
work as	يعمل ك....
decide on	يقرر بشأن
translate into	يترجم من و الى
talk about	يتحدث عن
ask about	يسأل عن
good at	جيد في

41. Would you like to work..... a teacher in a big school?

- A. as                      B. into                      C. at                      D. about

42. We need to decide..... a place to meet.

- A. into                      B. on                      C. about                      D. as

43. Can you translate this Arabic question .....English for me, please?

- A. on                      B. about                      C. into                      D. at

44. I'd like to talk..... the film I've just seen; it was brilliant!

- A. at                      B. on                      C. as                      D. about

45. The teacher asked us .....our favourite books.

- A. as                      B. into                      C. at                      D. about

46 My sister is really good..... drawing and painting.

- A. at                      B. on                      C. into                      D. about

## الوظائف اللغوية Functions

<p><b>(expressing opposition) لإظهار التناقض</b>  However, .... / Whereas .....  On the other hand, On one hand, ...  On the contrary, ..... / In spite of this, ....  Conversely, ..... / Despite this, .....</p> <p><b>(expressing continuation or addition) لإضافة بعض المعلومات</b>  Furthermore, ..... / Likewise, .....  One reason for this is, ..... / In addition, .....</p> <p><b>( Indicating consequence) لإضافة بعض التوصيات</b>  As a consequence .. / Therefore,.. / In this way ...</p> <p><b>( giving preference ) للتعبير عن الأشياء المفضلة</b>  I would prefer .... / I would rather ....</p> <p><b>( giving opinion ) للتعبير عن الرأي</b>  I think / I believe / In my opinion / I'm against</p> <p><b>( giving advice ) إعطاء نصيحة</b>  If I were you , I would ...  Why don't you ... ?  you could ...  Have you thought about ... ?  you should ... / would be a good idea for..  my main recommendation is that you ...</p>	<p><b>(Conclusion – Recommendations)</b>  In appears that  This results in  It is recommended that  The best course of action would be to ...</p> <p><b>(Introduction of a report)</b>  The aim of this report ...  In this report .... will be examined</p> <p><b>(Reporting information)</b>  There are more than ....  Almost three quarters of the population ...  The number of .....</p> <p><b>( showing cause ) لإظهار السبب</b>  because ..... / because of ...  since ..... / due to .... / as ....</p> <p><b>( showing result ) لإظهار النتيجة</b>  therefore ... / so ... / as a result ...  consequently ... / because of that ...</p>
--	--

The house is beautiful. Likewise, it is in a great location.

What is the function of using "likewise" in the above sentence?.....

My family thought that the film was exciting. On the contrary, I nearly fell asleep half way through it.

What is the function of using "On the contrary" in the above sentence?.....

Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks.

The appropriate function of the underlined phrase is:

- A. addition                      B. opposition                      C. consequence                      D. cause

**Ayman** : I think that too much fatty food is bad for your health.

- **Taha** : I agree.

What is the function of Ayman's statement ?.....

- **Taha**: Why don't you prepare for Master's degree?

- **Ayman**: I don't have enough money.

What is the function of Taha's statement?.....

- We cancelled the trip due to the bad weather.

What is the function of using due to in the above sentence .....

## EDITING

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times, you are asked to edit the following lines that have five underlined mistakes.

In the 1940s , technology had develop enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers ? During that dekade, scientists in England create the first computer program. It took a long time to compete one calculection .

At a surgery in London , 70 per cent of patients who were offer the choice between herbel or a conventional medicine for common complaints such as insomnia ; arthrites and mygraines chose the first one .

In the near future, a new ‘ bionic eye ’ will help people with failing eyesite to see again. A divise inside the eye picks up an image from a small camera attached to pair of sunglasses and send it to the brian , which interprets it a vision ?

In Germany , Adeeb will be work with a specialist doctor to built the appendage . He will also be attending a course on prosthatics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatos

Students follow a tialor-made curriculum at the school , including subjects such as Astronomy and Astrofysics. Lessons is a mixture of small-class totorials, with projects supervised by leading companies in both the space and technology industries.

Where do these students live . Many have rooms in halls of resedence, especially in their first year; others rent flats or houses. A lucky mynority live in property that their parents has bought for them. So why don't students choose to avoid depts by staying at home, where they don't have to pay rent?

You can either joined a small group of other students of a similar level, or request a ‘tailor course. For example : you may require a course in acadimec English to prepare you for undergrajuate studies, or a vocasional course to help you with your career.

Not surprisingly, two of Jordan`s largest exports are chemicals and fertelisers. Pharmaseuticals and other industries represent 30% of Jordan`s Gross Domastic Product (GDP), and 75% of them are exported. However, the majority (65%) of the economy are dominated by services , mostly travel and tourism.

I have always been fund of languages. My father worked in many different countries when I was young and we usually travelled with him. When we visited a country, I always wanted to learn the language. At school I was very good at english. Therefore? I decided on a career as an interpretor. My job now involve going to important conferences and seminars around the world.

**1. During that ..... scientists developed the first computer program.**

- A. dekade                      B. decade                      C. decate                      D. dicade

**2. Many young people communicate through .....**

- A. soshial media              B. soshial midia              C. social media              D. social midia

**3. In the near future, a new ‘..... eye ’ will help people with failing ..... to see again.**

- A. bionic / eyesite                      B. pionic / eyesite  
C. bionic / eyesight                      D. bionic / iyesight

**4. If we replace as much carbon as we burn, we are carbon- .....**

- A. niutral                      B. nautral                      C. neutral                      D. natural

**5. One experiment required participants to operate a driving ..... while carrying out separate tasks at the same time.**

- A. cimulator                      B. simolator                      C. simulater                      D. simulator

**6. Studying ..... let me focus on my love of language in an analytical way.**

- A. linguistics                      B. linguistiks                      C. linguestics                      D. linguictics

**7. You will see from the enclosed ..... vitae that I have worked in sales for a large pharmaceutical company for many years.**

- A. corriculum                      B. curriculum                      C. curriculom                      D. curriculum

**8. Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of ....., acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine.**

- A. homoeupathy                      B. homueopathy                      C. homoeopathy                      D. homoepathy

**9. The life ..... figures show that Jordan's healthcare system ..... successful.**

- A. expectancy / was                      B. exbectancy / were  
C. expectancy / is                      D. exbectancy / are

**10. .... is an old fashioned word ..... means doctor .....**

- A. physician / which / ?                      B. physician / which / .  
C. physician / who / .                      D. physicion / which / .

**11. The correct punctuated sentence is :**

- A. The teacher must be part of the group, too, to monitor what is happening!  
B. The teacher must be part of the group, too. to monitor what is happening.  
C. The teacher must be part of the group! too, to monitor what is happening?  
D. The teacher must be part of the group, too, to monitor what is happening.

**12. The correct punctuated sentence is :**

- A. Of course this raises a question, how can I manage to fit in all extra exercise?  
B. Of course this raises a question, how can I manage to fit in all extra exercise.  
C. Of course this raises a question. how can I manage to fit in all extra exercise?  
D. Of course this raises a question: how can I manage to fit in all extra exercise?

**وزارة 2020**

5) The correct punctuated sentence is :

- A) Keep your chin up everything I'm sure will be fine in the end !
- B) Keep your chin up everything ; I'm sure will be fine in the end .
- C) Keep your chin up everything ! I'm sure will be fine in the end .
- D) Keep your chin up everything : I'm sure will be fine in the end !

6) The book ..... into English from the ..... Arabic text.

- A) has translated / original
- B) has been translated / original
- C) has been translated / original
- D) has translated / original

7) The ..... views of the meeting were not rejected by the manager.

- A) contradictory
- B) contradictory
- C) contradictory
- D) contradictory

**وزارة 2021**

8) The correct punctuated sentence is :

- A) During the meeting . I made sure that my voice and Body language were controlled .
- B) During the meeting , I made sure that my voice and body language were controlled !
- C) During the meeting , I made sure that my voice and body language were controlled .
- D) During the meeting . I made sure that my voice and body language were controlled .

9) ..... relating to or happening in one particular country and not involving any other countries .....

- A) Demestic / !
- B) Domestic / .
- C) Domastic / ?
- D) Domistic / .

10) He seems to be capable of holding a number of apparently ..... attitudes.

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

**وزارة 2023**

11) The earlier you start in the morning ..... the more ..... your revision will be.

- A) . / benaficeal
- B) , / beneficial
- C) . / beneficial
- D) , / bineficial

**وزارة 2022**

12) If I were you ..... I would employ someone who is keen or someone who is .....

- A) , / conscientious
- B) . / consciantious
- C) ; / consceintious
- D) , / conceintious



Read the information in the table below, and then write two sentences about reasons that make people leave their home countries. Use the appropriate linking words such as: and, too, also .....etc.

Reasons that make people leave their home countries
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- seeks better life.</li> <li>- completes education.</li> <li>- finds better jobs.</li> <li>- learns about different cultures.</li> </ul>

.....

.....

.....

The best ways to study ...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- make a study schedule.</li> <li>- study in an appropriate setting.</li> <li>- keep a well – kept notebook.</li> <li>- learn the most important facts first.</li> </ul>

.....

.....

.....

Read the information in below , and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about the benefits of studying abroad.

- build valuable job skills.
- be self- confident .
- make friends.
- understand own and other cultures.

.....

.....

.....

How to make use of unwanted books ...?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- exchange them with others.</li> <li>- sell them to bookstores.</li> <li>- recycle them.</li> <li>- donate them to local libraries.</li> </ul>

.....

.....

.....

What should people do to succeed a job interview?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- show strong personality.</li> <li>- have a clear speaking voice.</li> <li>- be self-confidence.</li> </ul>

.....

.....

.....

### Why do people recycle paper?

- save water and electricity
- reduce air pollution
- keep the environment clean

### Successful people

- work hard.
- communicate openly.
- learn new skills

Read the information in the table below , and write two sentences using the giving notes below about Qasr Amra. Use the appropriate linking words such as : and , too , also ..... etc

**location** :eastern Jordan.

**Date of construction** :beginning of the 8<sup>th</sup> century.

**Designer of the building** :Walid Ibn Yazid.

**Description of the building** :painting, a bath complex.

Read the information below , and then write a brief biography using all the given notes below about NajeebMahfouth. Use the appropriate linking words.

Name	NajeebMahfouth
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

### Watching sports on TV

- exciting
- comfortable and cheap

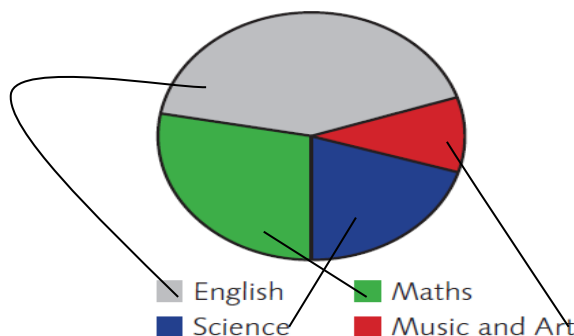
### Watching sports live

- noisy
- uncomfortable and expensive

The Internet	
Advantages	Disadvantages
-save effort -find useful information	- make people isolated - decline mental activity

Study the following diagram of after-school classes and write a short paragraph about it by using appropriate phrases quantifiers such as : as much as, less, more, not as many, the least , the most, as popular as.

After-school classes



السيرة الذاتية Curriculum Vitae		
<b>Name</b>	Tariq Hakim	This CV is about ( Hisham Khatib )
<b>Contact details</b>	Jabal Amman , Jordan	He lives in (Jabal Amman, Jordan)
<b>Qualification</b>	degree in physics	He has a degree in (physics) .
<b>Work experience</b>	saler for a large pharmaceutical company. He has worked as ( saler for a large pharmaceutical company )	
<b>Personal attributes</b>	competent and adaptable worker. He is (a competent and adaptable worker ) .	
<b>Skills and achievements</b>	Salesperson of the Year in 2013 CE. He was a ( Salesperson of the Year in 2013 CE)	

This CV is about .....

.....

.....

.....



## **The role of Technology in communication**

Technology plays an important role in communication . It really makes communication faster and easier . Thanks to technology people can communicate with family and friends we don't see every day Therefore technology has become an essential part of our daily life .

Despite the undeniable advantages of technology , it has had some negative effects on our society . For example social media is time wasting . The faster we communicate the more likely it is that there will be misunderstandings . Besides fast and convenient communication makes it easier to offend or upset people since we don't put as much thought into what we write due to the speed of the communication.

## **The advantages and disadvantages of online shopping**

Most people now use the Internet on computers, smartphones and tablets to do a variety of tasks. For many people, these tasks include online shopping. From shopping for groceries to all kinds of clothes shopping, consumers are finding this the easiest way to get what they need, literally at the touch of a button. However, there are numerous and important disadvantages to shopping in this way.

Although using the Internet to shop is usually fairly easy, and there is often greater variety available, it is always a risk because you cannot try on or see in detail the item you wish to buy. In fact, the immediate 'convenience' of shopping in this way can end up being an inconvenience if the item is faulty or does not fit, or is just not what the customer wanted. It is true that the prices are better when you shop online, but, while it might be cheaper, there is a distinct disadvantage because you have to wait for the delivery of the purchases. Some people might prefer not to have any personal contact while shopping online, but it can save time in the end since there are always assistants to help with queries you might have during the transaction. In addition to this, there is the issue of Internet payment security; however, recently this has improved a lot.

The Internet has indeed given us a wider choice as consumers, as well as made some aspects of shopping more pleasant and convenient. However, it is nearly impossible, in my opinion, to forget the disadvantages we experience from time to time, since these can and do influence the way in which we choose to shop.

## **Free-time activities in my town**

### **Introduction**

This report examines the free time activities that my town has to offer . My town has a population of about 100,00 people , so it is a big town . It is located 20 kilo meters east of the Capital Amman . My town provides a number of types of entertainment such as sport , public service and shopping

**Sport**  
I interviewed young people in my town . I found out that 90 per cent of them practise football as free time activity . 5 per cent practise volley ball and basket ball . The rest practise different sports such as running , cycling and swimming .

### **Shopping**

About 50 per cent of adults asked said that they enjoyed shopping in my town as it has some big shopping centers . The other 50 per cent said they didn't enjoy shopping because these shopping centers are crowded and they sell expensive products .

### **Public Service**

Only 3 per cent of the people I interviewed said they visited the public library in my town . The majority complained that their town doesn't have museums , parks or recreation places .

### **Conclusion**

My town is poor in free-time activities . Therefore I suggest solving this problem by Building parks and 200s for all people to go to for their free time activities .

Spreading information about the public library because some people don't know any thing about it.

### **Jordan and obesity**

In Jordan a lot of people suffer from the problem of obesity . Because people are fond of fast food and use cars for moving from one place to another , they have become fatter and fatter . I have put on some weight recently because I spend too much time in front of the T.V . My dad is overweight and so is my mother .

#### **Useful tips**

I and my family have taken some serious steps to get rid of obesity .First , we have joined a sport center where experts help us to exercise three-days a week . Besides we have stopped eating fast food and junk food .Instead , we eat salad , fish and beef . In addition , we now walk to the shops to buy our needs . We don't use the car any more.

### **Worldwide transport in the future**

It is of course difficult to say exactly what transportation will look like in the future, because of the infrastructural changes that are happening constantly at the moment. To me, it seems that transport may well have changed a lot in one hundred years' time. ●

Perhaps there will be no more private transport by 2115 CE. It is possible that public transport will have improved so much that no one will need their own cars. We might all be zooming around in ecologically-sound electric buses and trams that will take us to our destinations smoothly!

In order to get to other countries, we will be taking airships, which will be like aeroplanes but with more facilities available. It will be possible to travel to the other side of the world in much less time, because these airships will race around at a far greater velocity.

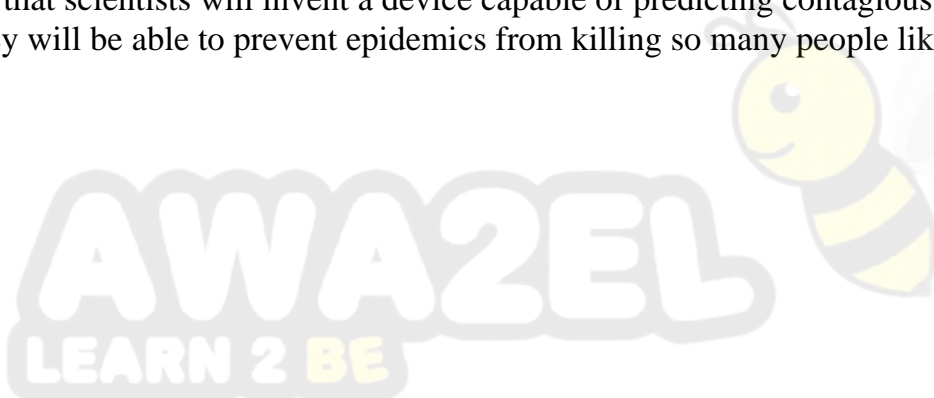
Finally, modes of transport are always changing, depending on many different factors, but one thing is certain; we will still be travelling the whole world! We might even be able to experience weightlessness by travelling to space!

### **Medical advances by the year 2100 CE**

Nobody knows exactly what will happen by the year 2100 CE concerning medical advances . In this essay I will try to make some predictions about medicine and medical advances the future.

By the year 2100 CE , doctors will have found a cure for many diseases such as colds , flu and cancer . In addition to that scientists will have invented a device that enables blind people to see and deaf people to hear . By 2100 CE the average life expectancy will extend to 120 . Besides diseases will be limited to two or three .

I also predict that scientists will invent a device capable of predicting contagious diseases . Therefore they will be able to prevent epidemics from killing so many people like today.



**Derivation ( page 18 + 19 )**

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

**UNIT ONE ( page 20 + 21 )**

1. C	2. C	3. B	4. C	5. D	6. D	7. B	8. B	9. C	10. B
11. A	12. A	13. D	14. B	15. C	16. A	17. A	18. D	19. B	

**TENSES ( page 23 )**

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

15. Before Ali went to school , he had had his breakfast.

**Passive Voice ( page 24 )**

- This solution isn't found ..... by me.
- A lot of exams aren't had ..... by Samar.
- English and French are studied by the students at Ammon school.
- The thief has been caught ..... by the police.
- A lot of exams haven't been taken ..... by Samar.
- The questions weren't answered ..... by the students.
- A stamp was put ..... by Sama .
- He will be lent money by you.

9. C	10. A	11. C	12. B	13. D
------	-------	-------	-------	-------

**Reported Speech ( page 26 )**

- Tala said that her parents were very well.
- Yazan said that his new car was very interesting.
- Anas told me that sue was coming to the party that night.
- The police told the man that they had a reason to believe that he had taken the car.
- Tariq said that he had enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning.
- Nour told her parents that they hadn't seen her English teacher the day before.
- Suha told her mother that hadn't been looking after her little brother.
- Huda told me that she had bought ..... the day before.
- The commander told the soldiers that they had to obey his orders

10. A	11. D	12. C	13. B	14. D
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

**Causative ( page 27 )**

1. A	2. C	3. B	4. C	5. B	6. D	7. D
------	------	------	------	------	------	------

**Verb followed by infinitive ( to + base ) and gerund ( - ing form ) ( page 28 )**

1. C	2. B	3. B	4. C	5. A	6. D
------	------	------	------	------	------

7. Reem intends to meet the manager tomorrow.

**Using modals ( page 29 )**

- You don't have to switch off the screen.
- He might be Mary's uncle.
- The drivers mustn't use the tunnel at night.
- You have to book the room in advance before you invite him.
- Manal might study English hard

6. A	7. B	8. C
------	------	------

**UNIT TWO ( page 30 + 31 )**

1. A	2. A	3. B	4. A	5. C	6. D	7. B	8. C	9. B	10. A
11. D	12. B	13. D	14. B	15. C	16. A	17. D	18. B	19. A	20. A
21. B	22. D								

**Used to / Be used to ( page 32 +33 )**

1. A	2. C	3. B	4. A	5. C	6. C	7. A	8. A	9. B	10. A
11. D	12. D	13. C	14. A	15. D	16. B	17. B	18. C	19. C	

20. Most Jordanian people are used to cooking Mansaf in the wedding party.

21. Students are not used to using calculator in the math exam.

**UNIT THREE ( page 34 +35 )**

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

**Rhetorical Devices ( page 35 )**

1. Simile	2. Metaphor	3. Onomatopoeia
4. D	5. D	6. A

**UNIT FOUR ( page 36 )**

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

**Relative Clause ( page 37 )**

1. B	2. A	3. C	4. A	5. D	6. A
7. B	8. C	9. D	10. B	11. B	

**Cleft Sentence ( page 38 + 39 )**

1. The person who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE was Queen Rania. It was Queen Rania who / that opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.					
2. The time when I stopped working was 11 p.m. It was 11 p.m. when I stopped working.					
3. The subject which I like most of all is Geography. It is Geography that / which I like most of all.					
4. The country where Jabir Ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq. It was Iraq that / where Jabir Ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory.					
5. It was the heat that made the journey unpleasant.					
6. The time when Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock was the twelfth century.					
7. The musician who established the first school in Europe in 14 <sup>th</sup> century was Zeryab.					
8. He has written many books, but it was his final book that made him famous all over the world.					
9. Fatima Alfihri was the person who built a learning center.					
10. A	11. A	12. C	13. B	14. A	

**UNIT SIX ( page 40 )**

1. C	2. A	3. D	4. B	5. C	6. B	7. A
------	------	------	------	------	------	------

**Quantifiers to make comparisons ( page 41 + 42 + 43 )**

1. Watching movies is more interesting than Reading novels Reading novels is not as interesting as Watching movies									
2. American cars are more expensive than Korean cars									
3. Students don't like doing maths more than they like doing Music and Art.									
4. German is more difficult than English and Arabic.									
5. There are not as many books in the USA as in the UK There are less books in the USA than in the UK									
6. Ali doesn't speak English as well as Adam									
7. My brother studies more hours than me / I study less hours than My brother									
8. Children in Japan go to school for shorter than Portuguese Children									
9. The least expensive way of travelling in this city is a train									
10. Abdullah is the best in the team.									
11. A	12. C	13. C	14. B	15. B	16. B	17. A	18. C	19. A	20. C
21. C	22. D	23. C	24. B	25. D	26. D	27. B	28. D	29. C	

**UNIT SEVEN ( page 44 )**

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

**Indirect Question ( page 45 +46 )**

1. Do you know when the head teacher will arrive ?	2. Could you tell me where the bus goes from ?	3. Could you explain if the train leaves on time ?	4. Could you tell me if you saw my wallet ?	5. Do you mind sending me the money immediately ?	6. Do you mind telling me why many people move abroad ?	7. Do you know how much sleep teenagers of our age need ?	8. Do you know how much sleep a teenager of our age needs ?	9. Do you mind suggesting a healthy breakfast ?	10. Could you explain what I should do on the day before the exam ?	11. Could you tell me if you live in Amman ?
12. D	13. A	14. B	15. B	16. C	17. A	18. B				

**The Impersonal Passive ( page 47 + 48 )**

1. It has been proved that .....	2. It is said that .....	3. Money is claimed not to make .....	4. Student are believed not to prefer .....	5. It used to be believed that ...	6. Work is said to make you	7. The internet is claimed to <b>have made / make</b> there .....	8. Learning foreign language is known to be helpful .....	9. People know that factories cause .....	10. They think that the mission is impossible .....	11. People think that .....
12. B	13. A	14. D	15. B	16. B	17. A	18. B	19. C			

**UNIT NINE ( page 49 )**

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

**Unreal past form ( page 50 + 51 + 52 )**

1. If only he hadn't forgotten to do .....

2. I wish I hadn't gone to bed late last night. /// I wish I had gone to bed earlier last night.

3. If only she had found her way .....

4. I wish I hadn't forgotten my library book. /// I wish I hadn't left the book at home.

5. If only our team had played very well yesterday.

6. If only our flat weren't very small. /// If only we lived in a big house.

7. I wish we liked the same things. /// I wish we wanted to watch the same T.V program.

8. If only I felt well. /// If only I didn't have a headache.

9. I wish I had any kind of job.

10. I wish they lived near here. /// I wish they weren't so far away.

11. If only I had taken a photo. /// If only I had a camera.

12. Rami wishes he had trained well.

13. I wish I had concentrated .....  
I didn't concentrate .....

14. I had read that book

15. D	16. D	17. A	18. D	19. C
20. D	21. C	22. C	23. A	24. C
25. B	26. A	27. C	28. C	29. C

**UNIT TEN ( page 52 )**

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

### Conditional sentences ( page 54 + 55 + 56 )

1. If I hadn't taken the medicine, I might have felt worse.
2. If you had come to the meeting yesterday, you could have met Ibrahim.
3. If I hadn't studied hard, I wouldn't have passed the Arabic exam
4. If our team hadn't rained hard, they couldn't have won the match.
5. Unless you hurry up, we will miss the bus.
6. Unless Ahmad comes early, we will leave.
7. Unless I felt tired, I would come out with you.
8. If you don't arrive at 10 am, I will be annoyed.
9. If it doesn't rain, we will go outside.
10. If I were you, I would do a lot of research.
11. If you press that button , the picture moves

12. A	13. C	14. B	15. A	16. A	17. B	18. B	19. B	20. C	21. A
22. C	23. A	24. A	25. C	26. C	27. D	28. B	29. D	30. D	31. C
32. A	33. D	34. C	35. B	36. D	37. D	38. B	39. B	40. A	41. B
42. C	43. D								

### Giving advice ( page 57 )

1. If I were you, I would practice the presentation several times.
  2. You could make a list of questions.
  3. Why don't you get some work experience ?
  4. If I were you, I wouldn't look too casual.
- .....
1. Why don't you study English at university ?
  2. You could do a Chinese course online.
  3. If I were you, I would ask the teacher.
  4. If I were you, I would take a medicine.

### ( مادة الحفظ للفصلين من صفحة 58 الى 64 )

1. to construct a website that currently does not exist offer your writing and work to the website									
2. A	3. C	4. B	5. A	6. A	7. D	8. B	9. C	10. prosthetic	
11. apparatus		12. sponsor		13. catch	14. got	15. take	16. attend	17. public transport	
18. C	19. A	20. C	21. D	22. A	23. B	24. B	25. C	26. A	27. D
28. A	29. C	30. A	31. D	32. A	33. C	34. A	35. C	36. B	37. D
38. C	39. C	40. A	41. A	42. B	43. C	44. D	45. D	46. A	

### EDITING ( 65 + 66 + 67 )

1. developed	2. decade	3. created	4. .	5. calculation
1. offered	2. herbal	3. ,	4. arthritis	5. migraines
1. eyesight	2. device	3. sends	4. brain	5. .
1. working	2. build	3. .	4. prosthetic	5. apparatus
1. tailor-made	2. ,	3. Astrophysics	4. are	5. tutorials
1. ?	2. residence	3. minority	4. have	5. debts
1. join	2. ,	3. academic	4. undergraduate	5. vocational
1. fertilisers	2. Pharmaceuticals	3. Domestic	4. is	5. ,
1. fond	2. English	3. ,	4. interpreter	5. involves

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