****

**أول ثانوي**

**الفصل الثاني**

**أم قصي ابو عاذره**

**0785281536**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Simple present**  **ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ**  **S مفرد +**  **جمع + مجرد** | **Simple past**  **ــــــــــــــــــــــ**  **V2** | **Present perfect**  **ــــــــــــــــــــــ**  **Have**  **Has + V3** | **Present continuous**  **ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ**  **is**  **are + ing**  **am** |
| don’t /doesn't  Do / Does …..?  ــــــــــــــــــــــــ  always/ usually  sometimes  every /often  once / twice  yearly/monthly  normally  rarely /daily  6.30 am / pm | didn't  Did ……?  ــــــــــــــــــــــ  Yesterday  Last  ago  1923  In the past | Hasn't  Haven't  ـــــــــــــــــــ  since  for  yet  already  so far  ever  just  recently | isn't  aren't / am not  ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ  today  now  at the moment  look !  listen !  Be quit !  tonight  this day  this week |

1 : He ……………………….( not / visit) Petra four year ago .

2 : He ………………………. ( arrive ) to the party this day .

3 : ………………… Amer ………….…….. ( drink ) the water so far ?

4 : …………..……....you ………………. .( shop) with me this week ?

5 : Seleen ……………………….. ( not / go ) to Petra yet .

6 : ……………….…. You …………….… your teeth twice ? ( brush )

7 : Be quite ! my baby ……………..……………. ( sleep )

8 : …………………..…… you ever ………..………… in sea . ( swim )

9 : The train ………………….………. ( arrive ) at 4.15 am .

10 : I ……………………….………. ( visit ) Egypt yearly .

11 : She looks ill , she ……………....….her medicine recently . ( not take)

12 : In the past , I ………………………. In Aqaba . ( study )

13 : They …………………a story since they were young ( read )

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Past**  **perfect**  **ـــــــــــــــــــــ**  **Had + V3**  **V2 الفعل الثاني** | **First /second conditional**  **ـــــــــــــــــــــــ**  **If +V1 + will**  **If+V2 + would** | **Past**  **continuous**  **ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ**  **الفعل الاول ماضي**  **was/were + ing** | **Present perfect**  **Continuous**  **ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ**  **Have+ been +ing**  **Has + been + ing** |
| after  before  as soon as  until  because | Will + V1  Would + V2 | When  While  as | How long  lately  all day  all night  since /for |

1 : They ……………….. ( arrive ) to the station lately .

2 : the student …………….... about science when the bell rang. ( play )

3 : My purse is empty because I have ………..…….( be / shop )

4 : She ………..…… off the train while it was moving (not/ jump )

5 : He ………………the door as soon as the police came .( open )

6 : the government has ………….….( be/work ) hardly .

7 : after I had met all my friend , I ………………school .( visit )

8 : she had told me until we ……………….( take )my camera .

9 : Ali would get a high mark if he …………………hard . ( study )

10 : Sami was really happy before he …………….. the gift. ( win )

11 : If I ………….…. You , I'd study hard .( be )

12 : If she ………………hard ,she will fail the exam ( not/ study )

13 : She ………………. If She wins in completion .( not/feel )

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Past perfect continuous**  **ـــــــــــــــــــ**  **had+been + ing** | **Future perfect**  **ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ**  **Will + have + V3** | **Future continuous**  **ــــــــــــــــــــــــ**  **Will + be + ing** | **Future simple**  **ــــــــــــــــــــ**  **Will + V1** |
| By the time | By the end of this week  By seven o'clock  By then | In ten year  The exact time | tomorrow  Next/later  think / hope  perhaps  believe  possible  plane |

1 : By the end of this week ,we …………………..……….… Our house ( paint )

2 : You can borrow this book tomorrow. I …..…….……….it by then(finish)

3 : Next month ,my family……….…..…in this house for a year( live)

4 : will you ……………………..…….... your homework by seven o'clock?( do )

5 : I hope we …………..…………..……... for the final exams.( be/study)

6 : In ten years time, they ………....…..for their final exam(be/prepare)

7 :By the time the bus arrived ,we had………….…….for an hour(be/wait)

8 : Sami looked tired . He had …………………………...….…all night.(be/study)

9 : The exact time , I ………………………………………. ( cook ) lunch.

10: By the time I …………………………..( visit ) the museum next week .

11 : By the time I ………………………..( visit ) the museum opened .

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **(to infinitive) To + V1** | | **(Gerund) V + ing** | |
|  | want /offer /arrange /agree promise/agree/refuse /plan/decide /hope/afford /manage/forget/seem/appear  intend / pretend / claim / ask/  would like / be used | | admit / avoid / consider  deny / enjoy /finish /imagine  keep(on) / postpone / stop  suggest / like | |

1 : I like…………………..……. Play football . ( play )

2 : he would like …………………………..( play ) table tennis .

3 : They can't afford …….…………………….…. ( borrow ) money .

4 : We admit …………………………………….... ( study ) yesterday .

5 : I consider ……………………….... ( cook ) fish .

6 : She want ………………..……………………( get ) a new apartment .

7 : Mum forget ………………………….( cook ) the lunch .

8 : I used …………………….…… close the door .

9 : Father suggest …………..……….( help ) poor women in the village .

10 : She enjoy …………………………( play ) football .

11 : My friend imagine ………………….( visit ) London .

12 : She stop ………………………………( help ) me .

13 : My uncle promise ……………………..( play ) football .

14 : I like ……………………..( study ) English .

15 : My aunt ask …………………… ( clean )the class room .

16 : I intend …………………………..( play football .

17: She want ………………………… ( sleep )

**If + V1 / V+s , will + V1**

**If + V2 , would + V1**

**If + ( don’t /doesn't ) won't**

**If + ( didn't , wouldn't**

1 :If you……………………………..……..( go ) to zoo , you would see me .

2 : If I ………………………………………..( see ) mum , I'd take photo .

3 : If you visited me ,you ……………………..…………( see ) my room .

4 : I ……………………………..………( travel ) if I won't money .

5 : If I ……………………..( not / visit ) you , she will feel sad .

6 : If I …………………..( not / visit ) you , he would feel sad .

7 : If we went , we ……………..…………..( not /take ) you .

8 : My father would go you …………..…………..…( not / want ) go with me .

9 : I ………………………..……( not /play ) if you didn’t play .

10 : Would you mind if I …….…………….the window? (open)

11: If Hadeel eats too much chocolate, she…………….. (gain) weight fast.

12: If it is too cold, the river…………….. (freeze)

13: if I come to see you tomorrow, I…………….. (bring) the books.

14: if he…………….. (leave) school he will go to university.

15: We will come and visit you if it…………….. (rain).

16: If Ali runs all the way to the station, he…………….. (catch) the bus.

17: If I were you, I…………….. (take) care of my health.

18: We will come back if the storm…………….. (get) worse.

19: My mother…………….. (feel) sick if she eats fish if Rawan studies .

**Passive المبني للمجهول**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| is /are / was / were | being + V3 |
| has / have / had | been + V3 |
| V1 | is / are + V3 |
| V2 | was /were + V3 |
| ( model ) : will/shall/must/going to /have to /has to had to /can /may / might / could /should | be + V3 |

1 : She eats two apples weekly .

Two apples …………………………………………………………….………………………….…

2 : The workers build the wall yearly .

The wall ……………………………………………………………………………………….……

3 : the teachers don’t write the answer .

the answer ……………………………………………………………………………..……………

4 : She is eating apple weekly .

apple …………………………………………………………………………………………………

5 : The workers are building the wall yearly .

The wall ……………………………………..……………………………………………………

6 : We have already made many mistakes in the exams .

Many mistakes ………………………………………………………………………………………

7 : She has never written an essay .

An essay …………………………………………….………….…………………………………………

8: Amer hasn’t brought the letters

The letters ……………………………………………………………………………………….………..

9: I knew this man very well .

This man ……………………………………………..………………………………………..……….

**Speculation الاستدلال**

|  |
| --- |
| I'm sure that **can /must**  مثب**t**  I'm sure that  **cant / mustn’t** نفي **'t**  Unsure / uncertain / possible / perhaps / probable **might** مثبت  U nsure / uncertain / possible / perhaps / probable **might not** منفي |
| is / I is/isn’t /are / aren't **be**  was was/ wasn’t/were/weren’t **have been** |

1 : I'm sure that it's raining outside .

It……………………………………………………………………………………………..……………

2 : perhaps Sami's phone is broken .

Sami's phone…………………………………………………………………..........………………

3 : I am sure that he wasn’t studying hard .

He …………………………………………………………………………………………………...……

4: It's probable that the car wasn’t damaged .

The car …………………………………………………………………………………..………………

5 : I am sure that they are here .

They ……………………………………………………..……………………………………………….

6 : I'm sure that they aren't cooking lunch .

They …………………………………………………………………………………..…………………

7 : Unsure Huda's car is broken .

Huda's car ………………………………………………………………………….…………………..

8 : Possible Ahmad is slept

Ahmad …………………………………………………………………………………………………..

9 : Uncertain Slma was cooked .

Slma …………………………………………………………………………………….…………………

10 : I am sure that the cat is jumping .

The cat ………………………………………………………………………….………………………

| **Direct Speech** | **Reported Speech** |
| --- | --- |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| he / she  they  him/ her  them  his / her  their  her/ his / their  she / he / they  was  were  had been  Played  had played  had had  would  could  should | I  we  me  us  my  our  your  you  am / is  are  was /were  play  played  had  will  can  shall |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Had to  had  did  had done  the day before  the time before  the following day  the following time  then  that  those  there  that day  that night  at that moment  might | must  Has / have  does / do  did  yesterday  last time  Tomorrow  Next time  now  this  these  here  today  tonight  at the moment  may |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1 : "It will rain tomorrow ,but now may be sunny ,"  she said……………………………………………………………………………………………..… | |
|  | 2 : "I have visited you here "  She said ..................................................................................................................................... | |
|  | 3 : "She doesn't saw María in this supermarket tonight,"  said  Carlos.............................................................................................................................. | |
|  | 4 : "We've lived here for three years,"  he said...................................................................................................................................... |  |
|  | 5 : "I'll bring a pasta salad next time "  said Francesca........................................................................................................................ | |

1 : Children often ……………………………… computers ( use / are using )

2 : I usually ………………….computer game every day .( will play / play )

3 : I want ………………… tablet .( to get / getting )

4 : I can't afford ……………………….. one at the moment .( to buy / buying )

5 : Look at the black sky ! It's ………………….soon! ( raining / going to rain )

6 : Nadia has ……………….. her homework for two hours .( did / been doing )

7 : If Ali ………………….. hi computer , he wouldn’t need it ( had / has )

8 : I was writing an email when my laptop ………………( switching / switched)

1: perhaps might

2: necessary have to

3: not necessary don’t have to

4: allowed can / must

5 : don’t allowed cant /mustn’t

6 : I think you should If I were you ,I would ………………….

7 : I think you shouldn’t If I were you , I wouldn’t ………………….

8 : to make If you ……………………………..

9: causative ( had/got/want )= S + had + O + V3

10 : before ( 2+ 1+had + V3 )

( 1+had +V3 +2 ) 11 : after

12: intend/plan/hope be going to ……….

I think you should If I were you , I would…

1 :I think you should check the spelling of the new learnt words .

If …………………………………………………………………………………....………………………

2 : I think you should choose the perfect one .

If ……..……………………………………………………………………………………………..………

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1 : Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. ( might )

……………………………………………………………………………………………………….………..

2 : Somebody has found my missing laptop .

My missing laptop ……………………………....…………………………………...……………

3 : I asked someone to fix my computer .( had – causative )

…………………………………………………………………………………………………...…...……

4 : It isn’t necessary to switch off the screen . ( don’t have to )

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………...

5 : You are not allowed to ouch this machine . ( mustn’t )

………………………………………………………………………………………………….…………..

6 : I think you should send a text message .

…………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………...

7 : Press that button to make the picture move .

If …………………………………………………………………..…………………………..……………

8 : Moammad checked his emails , and then he started work

Before ………………………………………………….………………………………………………..

After ………………………………………………………..…………………………………………..

9: Slma planning to travel aboard .

She ……………………………………………………………………………………………………….

10: They hope to visit their friends .

We …………………………………………………………………………..…………………………

11 : They aren’t allowed to wear this jacket .

They …………………………………………………………………………………………………

Relative pronouns

Who للعاقل

Whose بين اسمين

Where للمكان

When للزمان

Which لغير العاقل

ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ

1: Do you know anyone …………………………..……… could help me.

**( who / where / which / when / whose )**

2: A hammer is a tool ……………………..…is used to knock nails into wood.

**( who / where / which / when / whose )**

3: This is the time of the year……………….…………. many people suffer

**( who / where / which / when / whose )**

4: The shop ……………………….. we usually buy our bread has closed down.

**( who / where / which / when / whose )**

5: The boy ………………………….………dog was hit by a car .

**( who / where / which / when / whose )**

6: An orphanage is a place ……………………….…………… children live .

**( who / where / which / when / whose )**

7: My friend, …………………….. doesn't have a cell phone .

**( who / where / which / when / whose )**

8: I talked to the girl ………………..car had broken down .

**( who - where - which - when - whose )**

9: Mr Richards, ………………… is a taxi driver, lives on the corner.

**( who - where - which - when - whose )**

10 : August are the months…………… most people go on holiday.

**( who / where / which / when / whose )**

**الجمل الجزئية Cleft sentences**

1 : Huda won a price last year in Amman

The thing ………………………………………………..…………………………………….……..

The time …………………………………………………..…………………………………….……

The place ………………………………………………..…………………………………….……..

It …………………………………………………………………………………………………….……

2 : Queen Rania opened the children's museum in 2007 CE.

The year ……………………………………………………..……………………………………….

3 : Al- kindi is especially famous for his work in Geometry .

It is …………………………………………………………………………………..…………………..

4 : The first athletic event for disabled took place in 1948 CE .

The year ……………………………………………………………………..…………………………

5 :Taha Hussein is especially famous for his work in literature .

It is ………………………………………………………………………………………………………

6 : My neighbors' generosity impresses me more than anything

The thing that …………………………………………………………………………..…………..

7 : Petra was made a world heritage site in 1985 CE.

The year …………………………………………………………………………….………………..

10 : I stopped working at 11 p.m.

It was…………………………………………………………………………..…………………………

11 : My father has influenced me most.

The person………………………………………………………………..…………………………..

12 : I like Geography most of all.

The subject …………………………………………………………………………………………...

13 : The heat made the journey unpleasant.

It was …………………………………………………………………………………………………

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Nounاسم) ) | Adj ( صفه ) | Verb ( فعل ) | Adv ( ضرف ) |
| **tion /ment /ist**  **ity / age/ sion/ism**  **hood /dom / ance**  **ture / ness/ ice /ship**  **or/ure/ er/ing** | **ble/ al/ ve/ful /ic / ous/ ant/ent /ary**  **ory/an/ less/ect**  **ing/ed/** | **ise /ize/ate**  **ify /en /ed /ing /es** | **ly** |
| a/an/the……………………..…V  ……………………………….…….V  Adj…………………………………  of/on/for/from/with……….  without/up /down/ in…….. at between/among………… through /during/out ……… into/about/by……………  his / her / my / its/ our…….. your / their/'s…..  This / that……………  these / those…….…  بعد الارقام ................  beلايسبقها ( more /most  Little/some/many…………...  few/much/most……….….…  Other/anther………………….  any/enough…………………...  no/all/cause/lead to…………  Any/many/much/some……Few/all/only……………….… | a/an/the………....n  ……………………….n  n……………………..n  as……………..……as  is/are/am…….….nwas/were…..…...n  been/being /be  Be +very/too…….. be+so/quite…..…..  Seem / look / appear/ fell /get become /find / found / smell / taste/ sound /  be + more……….. be+most ………… | to ………….اسم  models………  Do/does…….did……………  بعد الاسماء  she/he………  they/we…….  it /I …………  Have………..  Has…………  Had…………  better……..  rather……. | to………….فعل  Models……V  Do……….….V  Does…….…V  Did………....V  Is/are……..V  Was………..V  were……….V  n………….….V  She/he……V  They/we...V  It/I …………V  Have……....V  Has…………V  Had…………V  V………….…..  …………….… ,  V+Very……VV+too ……V  V+so ………. V+quite……. |

1. The private sector should fund and support **an** ----------- institutions.

( educate , educational , education )

1. It is possible that all students **will** --------- in Maths test.

( successful, succeed , successfully)

1. **The** ----------- of tourist sector has contributed a lot to the gross domestic product.

(develop , developmental, development)

1. Do not talk to the driver .He **must** ---------.

( concentrate , concentration , concentrated )

1. Qualified **and -**-------- workers help with the prosperity of their country.

( competence competently , competent )

1. People in Jordan speak **many -**-------- dialects.

( region , regional , regionally )

1. doctors recommend that old people should **take** -------- supplements to avoid serious diseases.

( diet , dietary , dieter)

1. Jordan **exports** ------------ products to many Arab countries.

( pharmacy , pharmaceutics , pharmaceutical )

1. Since they had their baby , they have settled happily **into -**----------.

( domestic , domesticate, domesticity )

1. Anew space school has recently opened **to** ------------ young people astronomy and astrophysics subjects.

( educational , education , educate )

1. Many training centers **offer** ---------------- courses in communication skills.

( extend, extensive, extensively )

1. Experts say **that** ------------ of raw materials to the Middle East has declined dramatically.

( export , exportation, exported )

1. It is **more** --------------------- than her sister .

( multilingualism , multilingual , multilingually )

**Student's Book / Unit 5**

**Sources of energy**

A : Write of different energy sources :-

B : …………………………………, ……………………………………. , ……………….………………

Arabic meaning :-

1 : cell…….…..generator…………..heat………….panels…………sunlight ……………….

2 : turbines….… wind farms …….electricity ……..… solar………..steam………..

3 : plant………fuel………..generator …………..renewable …………solar………………

4 : different energy ……..…..energy sources …………..sun…….…windy……….

ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sun | Wind |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Solar / wind farmer / panels /

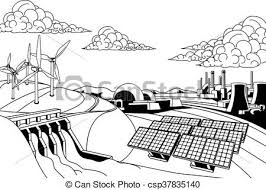
turbines /heat / cell /

generator / blades / speed /

ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ

1 : Which of the energy sources the best ?.......................................................................

2 : Why ?.........................................................................................................................................



**Sources of**

**energy**

**Teacher** : Our project today is to find out about renewable energy resources , That means resources which are continually replaced and will not run out any time soon . Ramzi , What have you chosen as an example of a renewable resource ?

**Ramzi :** he Sun is a renewable source of energy. A lot of living things depend on its energy for heat and light . This energy can also be captured and used to power things . For example , if you have a solar calculator , it contains a solar cell , which uses sunlight to power the calculator Solar panels that are used on houses have thousands of solar cells , and they make electricity from the sun's heat . The major advantage of solar energy is that after the solar panels have been installed , electricity is not expensive to generate .

**Teacher :** What about you , Nadia ? what did you find out ?

**Nadia** : In windy places , wind energy can be used to make electricity , using wind turbines . These turbines are found in ' wind farms' They have blades that are attached to a generator ,at the center , the wind spins the blades and the generator runs . This makes electricity , However wind turbines can't work if there is no wind , and sometimes the wind speed is high it damages them .

**Teacher :** Ibrahim , What's your example of a renewable resource ?

Ibrahim : It's biomass is plant material and animal waste that is used as fuel for example , wood is a biomass fuel as long as we continue to plant new trees to replace those we cut down . Biomass can be used to provide heat and also to make electricity The biomass is burnt to heat water and make steam . The steam is then used to make electricity .

1 : What do the under lined words refer to : -

2 : Which is the only form of renewable energy that is a fuel ?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

3 : What disadvantage to the three energy sources have ? make a suitable table ?.................................................................................................................................................

Disadvantages of energy sources

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Solar | Wind | Biomass |
|  |  |  |

4 : In what other situations would biomass fuel not be renewable ? Example your answer ?................................................................................................................................

5 : Which of the energy sources do you think is the best for producing electricity / justify …………………………………….……….……………….…………………….

6 : Wind turbines are expensive to built and maintain although the electricity they generate does not cost much at all , Is wind power a good source of renewable ?................................................................................................................

7 : Are there any other energy resources you can think about . In your opinion , do you prefer renewable or nonrenewable energy ? explain your answer with example …………………………………………………………….…………………

8 : Which energy resources whether it is renewable or nonrenewable that makes climate changes worst explain more with examples …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

9 : Quote the phrase that expresses the function of Biomass ?

…………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………

10 : Find words from the text above that mean of following :-

a. plant and animal material that is used for energy …………………………………….

b. any substance burned to create energy (begins with F ) ….……………….………

c. machine that converts mechanical energy into electrical energy …………………………………………………………………………………………………….………..…..

d. water vapour ………………………………………..………………………………………………..

Same sound :-

Our / out / about / power / however

( 45 ) تمرين صفحه

Dr Green said ( that ) ……………………………………………………

1 : has : …………………..

2 : was : ………………….

3 : were : ………………..

4 : had : …………………

5 : are : …………………

Write about the advantages and disadvantages of the energy : …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

A : What do you think a nuclear physicist does :

B : ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

Write questions : -

A : …………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…

B : I mostly work with nuclear engineers to produce new forms of equipment .

A : ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………

B: There isn't really ever a typical day .

A : ……………………………………………………………………………………………..……………..

B : I also do practical , hands- on work like testing the safety of the radioactive levels in different locations .

A : …………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………

B : I got a degree in phsics and then became a research assistant . After that , I worked on a phD and taught university students .

A : ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………

B : I recommend that you get some kind of work experience in a laboratory

**Interview with Sana**

****

**Interviewer**: Good afternoon and welcome to Your Career in Science. In the studio today, we haveSana, a nuclear physicist, who is going to tell us about her job. Welcome, Sana. How are youtoday?

**Sana:** Hi, I'm fine, thanks. It's good to be on the show.

**Interviewer:** I'm sure we'd all like to know about your job.

**What exactly do** **you do?**

**Sana:** I mostly work with nuclear engineers to produce new forms of equipment. It's hard work, but I enjoy the intellectual challenge.

**Interviewer:** **Can you describe a typical day at your work?** **Sana:** Well, there isn’t really ever a typical day. Sometimes, I work a normal 9 to 5 day, but I might have to travel one end of the country to the other to get to where I am needed. Sometimes, I have to work at night to complete my experiments, and at other times, I have to write a report very quickly. I have to work very long hours from time to time. Word Close meaning challenge test hands-on practical laboratory workshop assistant helper engineer inventor

**Interviewer:** **Are there any other kinds of work that you do?**

**Sana:** I used to teach Physics at a university so I spent a lot of time with students. I really enjoyed teaching, but now I do a lot more research. I also do practical, hands-on work like testing the safety of the radioactive levels in different locations.

**Interviewer:** **How did you become a nuclear physicist?**

**Sana:** Well, I always wanted to work in Science; I studied scientific subjects at school and really enjoyed them. When I left school, I got a degree in Physics and then became a research assistant. After that, I worked on a PhD and taught university students before getting this job.

**Interviewer:** **Have you got any advice for young people who want to follow your career path?**

**Sana:** I recommend that you get some kind of work experience in a laboratory to see if you enjoy the type of work, and also to see if it suits you. Although my job is very stressful, I find it exciting and I enjoy it every day!

1- Where does the interview take place?...........................................................................

2- What is sana going to tell us?.............................................................................................

3- What is Sana's job?................................................................................................................

4- Who do Sana work with? ………………………………….……………………………………

5- According to the text, Describe sana's job………………………………………………..

6- Why do Sana work with nuclear engineers?..............................................................

7- What time does Sana work?................................................................................................

8- Why might Sana have to travel from one end of the country to the other?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………….....

9- Why does Sana have to work at night?..........................................................................

10- What did Sana teach?..........................................................................................................

11- Where did Sana teach?.......................................................................................................

12- Who did Sana spend a lot of time with at university?..........................................

13- Give an example of hands-on work does Sana do?.................................................

14- How did Sana become a nuclear physicist?...............................................................

15- What did Sana study at school?.......................................................................................

16- Where did Sana study scientific subjects?.................................................................

17- What did Sana become after she got a degree in physics?..................................

18- What did Sana do before getting this job?..................................................................

19- What do Sana advise the young people who want to follow her career path?..................................................................................................................................................

20- Why does Sana recommend young people to get some kind of work experience in a laboratory?......................................................................................................

21- What does Sana's job not currently involve?...........................................................

22- How did Sana get the necessary education to become a nuclear physicist?..........................................................................................................................................

23- What negative things does Sana say about her job?..............................................

( 47 ) أسئله الكتاب صفحه :

1 : What does Sana's job NOT currently involve ?.........................................................

2 : How did Sana get the necessary education to become a nuclear physicist ? ..............................................................................................................................................................

3 : What negative things does Sana say about her job ?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

**Challenge / engineer / hands-on/ laboratory / assistant / helper / practical / workshop / inventor / test**

1 : I like to ………………………….. my self, so I try to run further every day . I …………. Myself on my vocabulary often, so that I don’t forget it

2 : The boss ………………… prepared all the papers for the meeting . There were many …………..s at the festival , and they were all working voluntarily

3 : The …………………of the telephone is Alexander Graham Bell.

The type of ………………….. that designs houses is called an architect.

4 : I prefer …………………..…….. work because I am a ………………..……. Person

5 : A scientist used his ……………….. to do experiments . My father fixes things in his ………………………

Word weanig :- **( synonyms )**

1: challenge…………………………

2:engineer ……………………………

3: hands- on ………………………….

4: laboratory …………………………

5: assistants …………………………



**Different types of non-renewable energy in Jordan** ( 48 ) صفحه

Jordan depends a lot on foreign energy sources. Ninety-six per cent of the country's energy comes from oil and natural gas imported from neighbouring Arab countries. Because of this dependence on other countries , Jordan has invested in research projects to identify alternative sources of energy. At the moment, imported natural gas is used to fulfil the country's energy needs and to generate electricity. However, a recent discovery of natural gas in Jordan means that, in the future, less natural gas will need to be imported .Oil shale rock has also found in Jordan, most notably in the west-central area. Shale oil can be produced from this type of sedimentary rock. It is a substitute for crude oil, but the extraction process for shale oil is more expensive. The process is also quite dangerous and produces a lot of waste product. At the moment, no shale oil industry exists in Jordan but several companies are considering using it to generate thermal power Nuclear power holds hope for Jordan's future energy supply. Plans are in place to construct two nuclear reactors which will double the country's electricity generation capacity. Jordan plans to get 60 per cent of its energy needs from nuclear energy by 2035 CE.

Questions

1- What does Jordan depend a lot on?..............................................................................

2- What percentage of Jordan's energy which comes from oil and natural gas imported from neighbouring Arab countries?................................................................

3- What energy does Jordan import from neighbouring Arab countries?........................................................................................................................................

4- Where does Jordan import oil and natural gas from?..............................................

5- Why has Jordan invested in research projects to identify alternative sources of energy?.......................................................................................................................

6- Why is imported natural gas used?.................................................................................

7- What does a recent discovery of natural gas in Jordan mean?............................

8- Where has oil shale rock found in Jordan?...................................................................

9- what has found in the west-central area of Jordan?.................................................

10- Where can Shale oil be produced from?......................................................................

11- What type of rock can shale oil produced?................................................................

12- What is it a substitute for crude oil?.............................................................................

13- Why doesn't shale oil industry exist in Jordan?.......................................................

14- Why are several companies using shale oil?.............................................................

15- How many nuclear reactors will be constructed in Jordan?..............................

16- What will double the country's electricity generation capacity?.....................

17- What percentage of Jordan's energy needs by 2035?...........................................

18- What will Jordan get 60 per cent of its energy needs from?..............................

19- When is Jordan going to get 60% per cent of its energy from nuclear energy?..............................................................................................................................................

20- Which type(s) of energy is/are not used at the moment in Jordan, but will be very important in Jordan's future?........................................................................

21- Mention three of the non-renewable energy resources in the text?...............

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

22- What does the underlined word it refer to?.............................................................

1 : What energy does Jordan depend on the most / And how much can you estimate the amount of this dependence ?........................................................................

2 : What are the alternative sources that have been found in Jordan?.................. ………………………..............................................................................................................................

3 : What are the disadvantage of extraction of shale oil ?...........................................

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

4 : What is the future energy for Jordan and why ?......................................................

5 : What do the underlined refer to ? ..................................................................................

6 : Which types of energy are not used at the moment in Jordan ,but will be very important in Jordan future ?..........................................................................................

7 : Which non-renewable energy source do you think it is the best one for the future of Jordan ? Why ? …………….…………………………………………………..……..

8 : Make chart and sort the energy sources do renewable and nonrenewal able ?...................................................................................................................................................

9 : Create a good title of this paragraph and explain why did you choose such title ?...................................................................................................................................................

10 : quote the phrase which expresses the need for Jordan to do research project and explain why it needs such thing ?..................................................................

11 : Quote the sentence that show the future projects electricity generation capacity better ?...........................................................................................................................

12 : Find word from the text that mean the following ?

1. Unfamiliar came from another country ………………….....…………………….
2. Power ……………………………………………………………………………………………
3. Optional or substitute …………………………………………………………………….
4. Removal or taking out from the source ………………………...…………………
5. Description of anything made of the solid substances that settle at the bottom of the sea or river …………………………………………………………

**imported / expensive / dependence / liquid / thermal / substitute / reactors / hope / investments**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Natural gas | Shale oil | Nuclear power |
|  |  |  |

**Crude oil**



Crude oil is currently the most important source of energy in the world , It is a fossil fuel which is formed over many years by the decomposition of organic compounds , or anything that contains the element Carbon . these organic materials come from the remains of animals and plants . when sediment and other organic materials are buried deep under the ground under high temperature and pressure , crude oil is formed . It then undergoes many different processes before it is ready to be used as energy and from it we get petrol , diesel and kerosene , among other fuels . however , due to the time taken to form new supplies of crude oil , it is considered to be a finite non –renewable source of energy .

1: How does the crude oil forme ?.........................................................................................

2 :Why does the crude oil colour is black ?........................................................................

3 : where does the organice materials come from ?.......................................................

4 : what does the two reason help in formed the crude oil ?.....................................

5 : What can we get from the drude oil ?............................................................................

6 : what does the underline word it refer to ? ………………………………………….…..

7 : Find words in the text which means:

a. matter that settles to the bottom of a liquid ……………...………………………….

b. the process of decaying ……………………………………………………………………

c. limited in size or supply …………………………………...

d. something that camefrom living matter ………………………………….

Match the words with their definitions :

1 : decomposition ( ) (a) matter settles to bottom of liquid

2 : organic ( ) (b) the process of decaying

3 :sediment ( ) (c)limited in size or supply

4 : finite ( ) (d) something that came from living matter .

**Sources of energy**

**Activity Book /Unit 5**



Arabic meaning : ( 31 )تمرين صفحه

1 : solar ………….heat ……………………....turbines …………………..…..panels………….

2 : cells ……………..……steam……………..……generators……….…..biomass……..……

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| heat | turbines | biomass | solar | generators |

1 : water can be heated up by ……………………..…………..… panels ,

2 : contain thousand of small solar ……………………………..………..

3 : Wind ………..…………….. cab be used to convert wind energy into electricity.

4 : ……………………………..…… is natural material which is grow or produced to be used as fuel .

5 : When biomass is burnt, the heated water produces ……………….….……

Which is used to make electricity.

**Replce the underlined word with its synonym :**

1 : I like to **challeng** my self, so I try to run further ……………………………………..

2 : The boss **assistant** prepared all the papers for the meeting …………………...

3 : The **engineer** of the telephone is Alexander Graham Bell…………….………….

4 : I prefer **a practical** work because I am a ………………….…….…. Person

5 : A scientist used his **workshop** to do experiments . …………………………………

Correct the verb :- ( 31 )تمرين صفحه

1:The teacher said that it ……………...necessary to find different way to produce energy . ( is / was / has been )

2 : De Green said that scientists ………………………….…..to convert the waste into fuel . ( decided / had decided / were deciding )

3 :The government promised that they ………………………….. to use more renewable energy sources . ( will try/ would try/have tried

4 : The article said that some energy sources …………………..………………

for a very long time .(are used/had been used/are being used )

تمرين صفحه 31) )

1 : " solar power and wind power are types of energy .

The student said that …………………………………..………………………………….………

2 : " You should go to bed early on school nights . "

I told him that …………………………………………………………………………………..……

3 : " Biomass is a renewable energy source that is also a fuel."

The teacher told us that ……………………………………………………….…………..…….

4 : " I was sleeping when you called ."

Rania said that ………………………………………………………………………….…….….…..

When I ……………………………….…………………………………………………………………

5 : " I hadn't eaten fish and chips before I came to English ."

I made told me that ………………………………………………………………………………

ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ

Writ about your partner what they did yesterday ,use reported speech : ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

Arabic meaning :

( 32 )تمرين صفحه :

1 : natural resources……………………drinking……………..….irrigation………….……

2 : growing plants……………………supporting buildings……………………….…………

3 : bridge ……………….……hearing homes……………….…..running car ………….….

4 : breathing ………………………… generating electricity ………………………..……….

ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ

1 : fossil fuel used for ………………………………………..………………………………………….

2 : water used for ……………………………………….………….……………………………………….

3 : air used for …………………………………………..…………………….………………………………

4 : metal used for ………………………………………………………………………………..………….



( 32 ) قطعه ( الملكه رانيا و موارد الطاقه ) صفحه

Queen Rania of Jordan, speaking at a conference in Abu Dhabi, considered the problems of non-renewable energy for future generations. She said "those who have had the least to do with climate change and energy crises are paying the highest price," and continued by proposing steps towards creating a brighter future for children.Queen Rania suggested that all the people in power in the Middle East should encourage their countries to start using renewable energy sources, and she even suggested that children and schools should be part of the solution.This solution comes from spreading knowledge and awareness about the use and preservation of Earth's resources.From her wise words, we can take some valuable lessons: firstly,

that everyone must work together to create a world in which there can be continuous development, and secondly that nobody is too small to help to achieve this.

1- Where/which country did Queen Rania of Jordan speak at a conference? ……………………………………………………....................................................................................

2- What did Queen Rani speak about?................................................................................

3- What did Queen Rania suggest to all the people in power in the Middle East?....................................................................................................................................................

4- What did she suggested to children and schools?.....................................................

5- What solution did Queen Rania suggest to children and schools about using renewable energy sources?.........................................................................................

6- What valuable lessons can we take?...............................................................................

7- What does the underlined word which refer to?.......................................................

أسئله الكتاب

1- Where could you read this kind of article: in a newspaper, in a magazine or in an encyclopedia?................................................................................................................

2- What was the subject of Queen Rania's talk?..............................................................

3- What can powerful people in the Middle East do to help the situation?...........................................................................................................................………….

4- How do you think children and schools can help?....................................................

4 : What did Queen Rania Suggest ?.....................................................................................

5 : What can powerful people in the Middle east do to help the situation ?.............................................................................................................................................................

6 : How do children and school can help ?.........................................................................



**Borneo natural resources** ( 33 ) ( الغابه المطيره بورينو ) صفحه

The Borneo rainforest is an ecological region on the island of Borneo, in Southeast Asia. It is the richest rainforest in the world. It is home to thousands of plant species, hundreds of bird species and a very large range of animals. Living things are not the only resources in the Borneo rainforest, minerals and fossil fuels are hidden underground.

Recently, companies from Europe, the United States and Australia have drilled for large amounts of oil and natural gas. People have also cleared large areas of the rainforest for logging and growing oil palms. These trees make oil that can be sold for a lot of money. We have to save the remaining rainforest; otherwise, it will lose more than half of its natural resources.

Questions

1- Where is the island of Borneo located? …………………………………………….…….ا

2- What is the richest rainforest in the world?................................................................

3- Why is the island of Borneo the richest rainforest in the world?....................... ..............................................................................................................................................................

4- What are hidden underground of Borneo island?.....................................................

5- From Which countries have their companies drilled for large amounts of oil and natural gas?......................................................................................................................

6- What have the companies drilled for in Borneo?......................................................

7- Why have People cleared large areas of the rainforest?.........................................

8- Who have cleared large areas of the rainforest?.......................................................

9- Why do people grow oil palms?........................................................................................

10- Why do we have to save the remaining rainforest?..............................................

11- What does the underlined word it refer to?.............................................................

أسئله الكتاب

1- What do you think makes this region in Borneo a rainforest?............................

2- How is the Borneo rainforest being destroyed?........................................................

3- What do you think people can do to protect and save the Borneo rainforest?.......................................................................................................................................

4- How do you think we can make use of the rainforest's resources without destroying it?..................................................................................................................................

1 : Where is The Borneo rainforest ?....................................................................................

2 : What are there in The Borneo rainforest ?.................................................................. …………………………………………………………………………...……………………………………..

3 : What makes this region in Borneo a rainforest ?.....................................................

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

4 : How is the Borneo rainforest being destroyed ?

…………………………………………………………………………………………...……………..………

5 : How do you think people can do to protect Borneo rainforest?

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……

6 : How can we make use of the rainforest resources without destroying it ?…………………………………………………………………………………………………………...……

**Student's Book / Unit 6**

**Natural resources in Jordan**

1 : abundant ………………….... biofuels ……………………..derived…….……………..

2 : hydro………………….…primary ……………….……….self-taught…………………

3 : tide …………………..worldwide …………………………….



**Mastermind**

Quizmaster: Today on the show we have Jamal Sabah, who a self-taught expert on the history and future of earth’s resources. Jamal, you are going to answer as many questions as you can about earth’s recourses.

Jamal: Ok.

Quizmaster: start the clock! **What are the seven types of renewable energy?**

Jamal: They are solar, wind, hydro, biomass, wave, tidal and geothermal.

Quizmaster: Correct! **Why is solar energy called ‘primary renewable energy?**

Jamal: It’s the origin of many other sources of energy. It’s also the must abundant renewable energy source.

Quizmaster: **Is wood a renewable energy source?**

Jamal: Er, it’s in Europe. However, if growing it, cutting it drying it and transporting it uses more energy than it actually provides when it’s burnt, we cannot say that it’s renewable.

Quizmaster**: What’s the difference between renewable and fossil fuels?**

Jamal: Time. Fossil fuels were created longer ago, but both fuels are derived from living matters.

Quizmaster: **What are the two main kinds of solar technology?**

Jamal: Solar water heating, which delivers hot water through pipes, and solar PV, or photovoltaic, which delivers electricity through cables.

Quizmaster: **Which country is the largest producer of nuclear power?**

Jamal: I think it’s the USA. I read somewhere that they produce 30 per cent of all the nuclear-generated electricity in the world.

Quizmaster: Finally, **What energy source, according to experts, will be the** **most common in the future?**

Jamal: That’s a difficult question. Erm, expert say it will be nuclear power, but they also say that we have to develop the way it is produced because otherwise it will be very dangerous.

Quizmaster: well, thank you Jamal. I can tell you that you got every single question right. Well done!

Questions :-

1- What do the underlined words refer to?.....................................................................

2- Jamal says that solar energy is the origin of many other sources of energy. Give examples of these sources………………………………………...…………………………

3- Do you think that wood is a renewable energy source in Jordan? Why/ Why not?..........................................................................................................................................

4- Is solar power common in Jordan? If so, give real examples of how and where it is used. If not, give suggestions of how and where these two technologies could be used.

5- Why is solar energy called ‘primary renewable energy?

6- What’s the difference between renewable and fossil fuels?

7- What are the two main kinds of solar technology?

8- What energy source, according to experts, will be the most common in the future?....................................................................................

9- What does the underlined word “tidal” mean?

**a similar meaning متلازمات**

1- Need …………………………………………….. are reliant on

2- As a result …………………………………… consequently

3- responsibility ……………………………… accountability

4- partnership …………………………………. combined effort

5- in-depth comprehension ………………. deep understanding

6- health ………………………………………………. well being

7- numerous different advantages ……………… countless other benefits

8- uncontaminated ………………………….. free from pollution

9- routinely monitored ………………………………….. consistently maintained

10- greater concern for ………………………………. more regard for

11- will run out …………………………………………… is finite

12- regard ……………………………… care

**Water resources in Jordan**

Water is essential for life. Our wellbeing, sanitation, agriculture and industry all count upon a supply of water. Beyond these uses, water brings countless other benefits to society. We use it to swim in, sail on and take pleasure in the numerous plants and animals that depend on it. In addition, our health and environment are reliant on an effective wastewater infrastructure. Jordan’s scarcity of water is a long-term challenge for environmentalists. Water resources in Jordan have remained quite stable over the years, but Jordan has become a densely- populated country. Current use of water already exceeds renewable supply.

**Consequently, the Jordanian government has released the following notice to commence raising awareness of this matter.**

**1.** Jordanians must recognize that the available water supply is finite, and they must take responsibility for this issue within their own households.

**2.** Accountability must be assumed for water management in Jordan. This responsibility should be recognized by individual citizens, the public sector and the private sector alike. The situation necessities the combined effort of the Jordanian people to improve conditions within their own environment.

**3.** A deeper understanding of the available amounts, actual quality and natural protection of Jordan’s water resources must be reached. This knowledge will be circulated in schools and throughout the community.

**4.** Water must be used more efficiently, with more regard for energy needed to heat water for daily usage.

**5.** Healthy aquatic ecosystem are vital to a high quality of life for Jordanians and must be preserved.

**6.**The quality and standards of drinking water will be consistently maintained to ensure that Jordanians have potable water that is free from pollutants.

1. Out of all the uses of water mentioned in the first paragraph, which do you consider the most important? Why.?..................................................................................

2. What does ‘this matter’ in line 17 refer to?..................................................................

3. Rephrase point 1 of the government notice in your own words………………...

4. In point 2 of the notice, what idea is being expressed here? Write one sentence…………………………………………………………………………………………………….

5. An educational programme is proposed in point 3. What is its purpose? Explain in you own words…………………………………………………………………………..

6. In point 4, what does the word ‘regard’ imply? ………………………………………..

7. Why do you think point 5 is considered an important issue to the government?...................................................................................................................................

8. What does point 6 say will be done to make sure that drinking water is safe?.....................................................................................................................................................

9- There are many things that count upon a supply of water. Write down tow of them………………………………………………………………………………………………………

10- Water has many benefits to society. Write down two of these benefits.

11- What are the things that are reliant on an effective wastewater infrastructure?...............................................................................................................................

12- What is the long-term challenge for environmentalists in Jordan?................

13-What should Jordanian recognize to save water?....................................................

14- Who should recognize the responsibility for water?............................................

15- What knowledge should be reached by people to save water? ………………

16- Where this knowledge will be circulated?................................................................

17- Why should water be used more efficiently, with more regard?....................

18- Why should the quality and standards of drinking water be consistently maintained?.....................................................................................................................................

**Complaint /advice /regret / warning / apology/ instructions threat / blame**

1 : I would have bath if I were you ………………………………………………………….…..

2 : Go straight on until reach the tree …………………………………………….……………

3 : I'm going to tell your mum if you waste water………………………………….……..

4 : If you don’t revise for exams ,you'll regret it !...........................................................

5 : I wish drunk water yesterday,I feel terrible this morning…………..……………

6 : It's hot water left,you shouldn’t have long shower ……………………...…………..

7 : Excuse me , but this soup is cold …………………………………………………..……...…

8 : I'm sorry , I didn’t mean to break the plate …………………………………….……….

Generators / solar energy / glass / fresh water / wildlife / wind turbines /wind / solar cells coal / natural gas/ petroleum /paper / forests /

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Natural resources | products |
| 1.  2.  3.  4.  5. |  |

**Natural resources in Jordan**

**Activity Book /Unit six**

Arabic meaning : ( 35 ) تمرين صفحه :

1 : tidal ………………………..…. abundant …………………..……. derived…………………..

2 : worldwide ………………. biofuels……………………….. primary………………………

ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ

1 : ……………………. Are fuels that are ………………..……… from living matter , including plant material and animal waste .

2 : There 's a difference between …………………… biofuels .

3 : ……………………..production of biofuels from crops means using large pieces of land .

5 : people ……………………… need to be careful with biofuel production and be aware of its bad effects on Earth's resources.

( 35 )تمرين صفحه :

1 :The interviewer asked me if I ……………………. In that domain (have ever worked)

2 : He asked me whether I ………………………..what kinds of task my job required . ( know )

3 : He asked me if I …………….. a specific salary in mind.( have )

4 : He wondered whether I …………………………… to work full time in company . ( will be able )

5 : He wanted to know whether I ……………………....to take this job as a career . ( am planning ) **Reported speech** (35 )تمرين صفحه :

A : Where do you live ?

B : I live in Jerash .

I asked my parent ………………………………………………………………………..……………

She said that ……………………………………..……………………………………………..………..

ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ

A : What's your favourit subject ?

B : My favourit subject is English .

I asked my partner ………………………………………………………………………..…………..

She replied that ……………………………………………………………………………………….

ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ

A : What do you want to be in the future ?

B : I want to be a teacher .

I asked my partner ………………………………………………………………………..…………..

She replied that ……………………...………………………………………………………………….

( 36 ) تمرين صفحه :

1 : Earth has a ……………………..…… supply of fossil fuels .

**( finite / finished )**

2 : Your ………………………………… is important .

**( wellbeing / well going )**

3 : The electric are ………..……………….…

**( consistently maintained/routine maintenance )**

4 : People must assume …………………………….for their actions .

**( responsible / accountability )**

5 : People are taking fish and ……………. There are not many left.

**( consequently / resulting )**

1 : people are ………………………… on fresh water .

**( needing / reliant )**

**The African Wildlife Foundation**

منظمة الحیاة البریة الافریقیة



( 36 ) :صفحه AWF قطعه ( منظمه الحياه البريه الافريقيه )

The African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) is a non-profit organization that works for the conversation of the communities, lands and wildlife of Africa. It has many offices throughout Africa, and its projects aim at ensuring an ever-lasting future for the African people. The organization has been training hundreds of Africans in conversation and has been working closely with law officials to increase penalties on hunters, especially those who hunt endangered animals. AWF earns millions of dollars through funding thanks to donors who appreciate the organization’s selfless mission and contribution to the preservation of earth’s natural resources.

1. How do you think AWF trains the African people in conservation?..................

2. How does AWF contribute to the preservation of earth’s natural resources?........................................................................................................................

3. In what way do you think you can help AWF in its mission?................................

4-Where does it have it’s offices?..........................................................................................

5- What is the purpose of its project?...................................................................................

6- What kind of hunters should the government increase penalties on?....................................................................................................................................

7 : What is the AWF means ? …………………………………………………………….………..

8 : What is the aim of the organisation ?............................................................................

9 : What is the aim it's projects ?...........................................................................................

10 : How did AWF trains the African people ?.................................................................

11 : How does AWF contribute to the preservation of Earth's natural resources? …………………………………………………………………………………………………

12 : In what way do you help AWF in its mission ?.......................................................

Description of a line graph. وصف لخط بیاني(37 )صفحه

In January 2012 CE, oil in Jordan was selling at $66 per barrel, and had in fact risen to $72 per barrel by the beginning of February. Between February and May, the price rose from $72 to $105 per barrel. Between May and June, the price per barrel remained the same. Then in July, there was a dramatic drop in price by $17 per barrel. From July to August, the price rose slightly to $90 per barrel. It rose again in September to reach $99 per barrel in October to November; there was a slight drop in price by $4 per barrel, which fell again by $5 between November and December.

Question :-

1. By how much per barrel did the price of oil rise between February and May?

2. What was the price of oil in July?

3. What was the price of oil in October?

4. What was the price of oil in November?

5. What was the price of oil in December?

6. By how much did the price of oil rise between January 2012 and December.

A magazine subscription form

1 : What kind of personal information would you provide in a subscription form ?.................................................................................................................................................

2 : What reason for you to subscribe to such a magazine ?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………..………………………………………………………………………………………………………….........................................................................................................................................................................

**Student's book / Unit seven**

**Literature**



A : What do you know about Charles Dickens ?

B : ……………………………………………………………………..………………………………………

Arabic meaning :-

1 : author ………………….… clerk ……….…… journalist ………………… poet…………..

2 : lawyer…………..… narrator………………… novelist………………. Playwright……..

1 : Someone who writes for a newspaper ………………………….... poet

2 : someone who writes novels …………………………….…… playwright

3 : Someone who tells a story ………………………….……… lawyer

4 : Someone who keeps records or accounts……………….……….. author

5 : Someone who writes books ………………………….……. clerk

7 : Someone who practices law ………………………………. narrator

8 : Someone who writes plays ……………………………….. novelist

8 : Someone who writes poetry ………………………………… journalist

Charles Dickens

**Charles Dickens** was born on 7th February, 1812, in Portsmouth, on the southern coast of England. He was a quiet boy, who loved reading. When he spoke later of his childhood, he said that he remembered listening to children playing outside, as he sat indoors. He alwayspreferred reading to playing with other children.At the age of 12, life for his family changed very suddenly. His father had financial problems,so Charles was no longer able to attend school regularly, and he had to work at a factory.

The loneliness he felt there was an important influence on his writing, especially in his books ***'GreatExpectations****'* and ***'David Copperfield***'.When he was 14, Charles stopped going to school altogether and started working as a clerk ina lawyer's office in London. He didn't like working there.Luckily, things changed for him again. Charles had always wanted to be a writer, and hebecame a very respected journalist. He began to write short pieces for publication in the newspaper.

In 1836, a series of pieces called ***'The Pickwick*** ***Papers****'* appeared monthly in the newspaper and were very popular.

Dickens was a famous author by then .Throughout his life, Dickens enjoyed travelling. He travelled to many countries, writing novelsand giving talks about the cruelty of slavery.

Novels such as ***'Oliver Twist***'and ***'Dombey* and** ***Son***'

highlighted the cruel treatment of people, especially children, and child labour in the 19thcentury. He died on 8th June, 1870, at the age of 58.

1 :Why did Charles dickens have to stop going to school ?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………....

2 : How did dickens experiences of work influence his writing ?

…………………………………………………………………...……………………………………………..

3 : what was his first successful published work ?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

4 : What issues did many of his novels highlight ?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

5 : There are many of Dickens' books mentioned in the text Write down names of these two books…………………………………………………………………..………

6 : Write down the reason that made Dickens no longer able to attend school regularly at the age of twelve?................................................................................

7 : Dickens' novels highlighted two aspects of the 19th century. Write down these two aspects……………………………………………………………………………………….

8 : Write down the reasons that made Dickens a famous journalist in 1836?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

9 : Find a word in the text that means *"***someone who keepsrecords or** **accounts in an office**"………………………………………………………………………………

10 :What does the underlined pronoun "who*"* refer to?............................................

11 : Where does he live ?.........................................................................................................

12 : What does he look like ? ………………………………………………………………………

13 : What does he rather about playing with children ?.............................................

14 : Why does Charles work at a factory ?.........................................................................

16 : How old he when he work in a lawyer's office ?....................................................

17 : Did he last work in the office ?.......................................................................................

18 : What did he write monthly in the newspaper ?.....................................................

19 : What did his novels …………………………………………………….… ……………………

19 : What did his books? …………………………………………………….… …………………

19 : What did his asseries of pieces? …………………………………………………….……

Complete with infinitive or gerund :-( 59 ) تمرين صفحه :

1 : Charles loved …………………..( read )

2 : Charles remembered ………………………… ( listen )to playing.

3 : Charles able …………………. ( attend ) school .

4 : Charles stopped ………………….( go ) to school .

5 : Charles started ………………..( work ) in office .

6 : Charles began …………………… ( write ) for newspaper .

7 : Charles enjoyed …………………..( travel ) all the world .

( 59) تمرين صفحه :

1 : What do you suggest ………………( play )or …………….( read )

2 : Do you avoid …………………………..…( learn )

3 : What do you hope ………………… …( do )

4 : What do you enjoy ……………….…… ( do )

5 :Where do you want ……………..…….. ( go )

6 : What are you planning ……………….( do )

7 : Do you remembers ………………..……( start )

**Write What do you want to read in future** ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

Short stories /biography / novel / poetry / play / non-fiction

1 **: 'Julius Caesar** '……………………….………….by Shakespeare .

2 : **'Dombey and Son'** …………………………….by Charles Dickens .

3 : **'Achild's Garden of Verses'** …………………….………… by Robert Louis.

4 :**'Thousand and One Nights'** …………………………..……..told by woman.

5 :' **Shakespear's Life**' by J.Maxwell – a …………………….……of famous play

6 : **'all about Volcanoes**'-an informative …………………………..book .

**Oliver Twistأوليفر تويست**



**Oliver Twist** is one of Charles Dickens’ most famous novels and it tells the tale of a young orphan named Oliver. Oliver endures difficult times in 19th century London, a city full of poverty and crime.The story, like many of Dickens’ other novels, paints a vivid picture of life for the working class, especially children, during the industrialization of England. Born in workhouse, Oliver is treated cruelly, and like all children in a similar position, has to work hard at a young age. Because of **his** kind and timid nature, he is often taken advantage of. One of the novel’s most famous lines, ‘please **sir**, I want some more,’ is said when Oliver is persuaded by the other boys in the workhouse to ask for another bowl of soup at dinner time. This is unheard of in the workhouse and Oliver is punished for saying it. The incident is the first of many new obstacles he has to face.

As the story progresses, we com across characters like Fagin- a sly old man who takes care of a group of thieving children – the villain. **Bill Sikes**, and **Kind Rose** and **Nancy**.Oliver Twist is a story with many different characters, so it can sometimes get confusing because you have to keep track of so many people. However, Dickens is very skilled at using powerful descriptions of his characters to evoke strong feelings in the reader, feeling of sympathy as well as outrage. Because the characters are so well described, **they** leave a very memorable image in your mind and this helps to remember who is who.My favourite character is **Mr Brownlow**, a kind and generous man, who tries to protect Oliver from the life of poverty and crime that seems inevitable for him. After Oliver is wrongly accused of a robbery, it’s Mr B|rownlow who believes he is telling the truth, and saves him.My only complaint was the pace of the book; at the beginning it progresses quite slowly and then suddenly seems as to speed up, leading to confusion at the end. However, none of these things alter my opinion that it is a very fine novel, and it is not difficult to see why **it** has such a special place in England literature.

1 : What is the most famous novels to Charles Dickens?.............................................

2 : Who is Oliver twist ?............................................................................................................

3 : Wheredid Oliver live ?..........................................................................................................

4 : How was the life inLondon ?.............................................................................................

5 : Why had Oliver has to work hard ?.................................................................................

6 : How was Oliver's nature ?..................................................................................................

7 : What did Oliver say to his Sir?...........................................................................................

8 : Who persuased Oliver to ask more ?..............................................................................

9 : Did they heard any boday ask more in workhouse ?...............................................

10 : Wha did the Sir do with Oliver when he ask more ?............................................

11 : Who are the villain children ?.........................................................................................

12 ; Who are the kind and generous character ?.............................................................

13 : Who belive that Oliver is telling the truth?...............................................................

14 : What is the complainabout this novel ?....................................................................

1. What do the underlined words refer to?..................................................

2. Why is an early incident in the workhouse so important in the novel?...........

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

3. What does the reviewer of the book think of Dckens’ writing style?................

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

4. How does Dickens help the reader to remember all the different characters? ......................................................................................................................................

5. How does the reviewer feel about Mr Brownlow?...................................................

6. What negative opinion does the reviewer give about the novel?.......................

7- What does Oliver Twist tell?...............................................................................................

8- What do many of Dickens other novels describe clearly?.....................................

9- What does the underlined phrasal verb “keep track of” mean?.........................

10- What does the underlined word “my” refer to?...................................................... 11- How does Mr Brownlow behave when Oliver is wrongly accused of a robber?...............................................................................................................................................

12- When does Oliver say, “please sir, I want some more,”?

**Literature**

**Activity Book / Unit 7**

Arabic meaning :-

1 : writer …………..………poet…………..……..journalist…………..…..author……………

2 : novelist……………………narrator………………….playwright…………………….……..

ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ

1 : If you write published material , you are an ………………..…………………..…..….

2 : if you write for newspaper or magazine ,you are…………………….……………….

3 : If you write fictitious narrative books ,you are a ……………………………………..

4 : if you write shorter , rhyming pieces , you are a ……………….………………..……

5 : if you write dialogue performed by actors you are …………………………..……...

6 : If you writing for pleasure , you are a ……………………………….……………………

Swim / ride / have / study / play

1 : I don’t like …………………….. in the sea .It's too cold .

2 : We wanted ………….…………. Tennis , but it was raining .

3 : When I ws younger , I loved …………………….. my bike .

4 : They suggested ……………… lunch at the Japanese restaurant

5 : He's hoping …………………… medicine at university .

1 : I want ………………………..………. ( take out ) some books .

2 : I've just finished …………………………………… ( read ) Jane Eyre .

3 : I prefer ………………………..…… ( listen ) to books on CDs .

4 : I spend so much time ………………….……………….( drive )

5 : I'm considering ………………………………………( download 0 e- books .

6 : I''ll be able ……………………….…….( take ) more books with me .

7 : I love …………………………...( sit ) by the pool in the hotel .

Complete : -

1 : I like ……………………………………………………………………..

2 : I prefer ………………………………………………………………….

3 : I want …………………………………………………….………………

4 : I suggest ………………………………………………………………….

5 : I hope ……………………………………………………………..……..

**Novel / biography / play / non-fiction / anthology / short stories**

1 : …………………….. gives an account of Ibn Battuta's journeys

2 : Emily Bronte's most famous ………………………

3 : ………………………..work that is an essential reference book .

4 :a poetry……………..… collecting important works ever written

5 : Dublines collection of 15 …………………. By james Joyce .

ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| fact | Opinion |
| 1  2 | 1  2 |

( my favourite collection of 52 short stories

Very relaxing / a good book   
Arabic meaning :-

1 : fascinating ……………..sympathetic………………..…… realistic…………..………

2 : rural ………………. Embarrassed …….………. Immature ……………………………..

ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ

1 : Charles Dickens is ………………………….. story .

2 : The book is set in ……………………………… England .

3 : he becomes ……………………….. by his poor relation .

4 : Pip presents himself as an ………………….. character .

5 : ………………………. Character act of kindness .

6 : it is a very …………………… look at one person's process .

Writing :-

Describe a fictional character from a novel or a play :-…………………………………

**Activity Book / Unit 8**

**The language of Braille**

Arabic meaning :

1 : alphabet …………………..………..Braille ……………….……mass media …..………….

2 : newspaper ………………..………picture…………………….signal………………….…….

3 : software……………………………symbol…………………………..



Communication, the sharing of information, ideas and thoughts, can take many forms. Before the development of writing, people

communicated via smoke signals, cave paintings and drumbeats. The first systems of writing used pictures to convey meaning. Gradually, as language developed, alphabets evolved, using letters and symbols which represented sounds. These sounds in turn made up words.

The invention of the printing press in the 15th century led to the first forms of mass media: newspapers and magazines. Until then, it hadn't been possible to reach thousands of reader sat the same time. However, only sighted people could access these media. This all changed in 1821 CE. It happened when an officer in the military in France was visiting the Royal Institute of the Blind in Paris. He wanted to demonstrate to the students a system of dots he had invented. These dots allowed soldiers to communicate without speaking. This method of communication caught the attention of Louis Braille, a young man who was studying at the institute.

After many years of work, Louis Braille had improved and completed the system of raised dots, which became known as Braille. The characters consist of six tactile dots that can form64 combinations, spelling out letters, numbers and symbols. By 1868 CE, 16 years after Louis Braille's death, blind people all over the world were using Braille every day. it has also beenadapted to scripts in different languages. It enables blind people to read books, maps and labels, and even to press buttons in a lift. A wide range of national daily newspapers are available in Braille, too. Nowadays, screen-reading software means that the text on a computer screen can be heard aloud. Digital talking books that simultaneously generate output in Braille are also available.

Question :-

1. Write down the date in which Louis Braille died?...................................................

3. Before the invention of writing, people communicated in many ways. Write down two ofthese ways……………………………………………………………………..

4. What evidence in the text shows that Braille is an official language? …………………………………...............................................................................................................

5. Braille is used in modern technology nowadays. write down two examples of these technologies…………………………………………………………………………………..

6. The invention of printing press led to the first forms of mass media. write down the namesof these forms………………………..…………………………………………

7. What does the underlined pronoun *"which"* refer to?..........................................

8 : Find a word in the text which means *"connected with your sense of touch"*

( 65 ) تمرين صفحه :

1 : Until the 15th century it ………………………..( be ) possible to reach .

2 : Braille saw system when officer ……………..…………( visit ) paris .

3 : communication …………………….….( catch ) attention man who (study)

4 : After many years Braille ……………..………….….(improve)the system.

5 :By 1868 CE,blind ………………………..…(use )Braille every day .

**Activity Book / Unit 8**

**Communication**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| painting | alphabet | symbole | mass media | newspapers | Braille |

1 : people first started written communication through …………..

2 : When ……………..invented ,it be easier for people .

3 : Writing system made up of letters and …………………..

4 : ……………………prevailed and introduced the whole world .

5 : ……………………… and magazines

6 : The blined use language of ……………………

( 44 ) تمرين صفحه :

1 : While Louis Braille ................…( study )officer ……….( demonstrate )

2 : After Braille ………….……………..( see ) system ,he ………………( work )

(44 ) تمرين صفحه :

Correct the verb :

1 : I wrote email when the phone rang .

……………………………………………………………………………………..

2 :People were finding simple ways before writing was invented.

………………………………………………………………………………….....

3 : While he was staying ,he had visited grandma .

……………………………………………………………………………………..

4 : We were taking taxi because the bus didn’t come .

……………………………………………………………………………………..

5 : My daughter learnt alphabet by the time she started school .

Answer the questions ( 44 ) تمرين صفحه :

A : What were you doing at ten o'clock this morning ?

B : …………………………………………………………………………………

A : Who were you talking to an hour ago ?

B : …………………………………………………………………………………

A : What did you do yesterday evening ?

B : …………………………………………………………………………………

A : What had you learnt to do by the time you started school ?

B : …………………………………………………………………………………

Arabic meaning :

1 : deaf……………………..……system……………….……..communication……………

2 : gestures…………………………..sign……………………………..

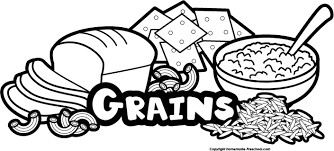
**Student's book / Unit 9**

**Food**

Arabic meaning :-

1 : ceviche …………..durian………..marinated……..….raw…………seasoned…………

2 : spiced……………… stew…………………….



**Different culture , different food**

In **Thailand**, we ate the strangest fruit, the durian. We had it picked right from the tree. It's a huge tropical fruit with a spiky skin. Its smell so strong that it has been officially forbidden in many public places in Asia! We got it cut open and chopped, and then we ate it raw .

**In South Africa**, we ate a stew made from flowers, which smelt lovely! The flowers grow on top of the water in lakes. We had the flowers cooked with meat and vegetables in a large pot .

**in Peru** We also tried raw fish. It's called ceviche, which is a seafood dish. It is made from fresh raw, marinated in lemon juice. Robert didn't want it served raw at first, but he tried it he loved it as much as I did!

**In Jordan**, where our friend Ramzi lives, we tried the most delicious dish, it's actually Jordan's national fish, *mansaf*. Its lamb seasoned with aromatic herbs, sometimes lightly species and cooked in yoghurt. It's always served with huge quantities of rice. We had it prepared by

Ramzi's mum and it was very delicious! Even though we were full after one dish, she insisted on serving us another, followed by some Arabic sweets, *Kunafah*. That was typical of the

Jordanians' hospitality and generosity. Next time I visit Ramzi, I want my favorite dish prepared the first day I arrive!

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1 What do the underlined words refer to?.........................................................................

2 Why are durians banned in many countries?...............................................................

3 Do you think a dish made from flowers would taste good? Why / Why not?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

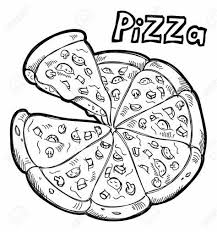
4 Why didn’t Robert want to try *ceviche* at first?...........................................................

5 Steven talks about Jordanian hospitality. Why do you think there is this custom of feeding guests a lot of food?................................................................................

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

6 If you don’t like the food that a host offers you, what do you think you should do? Why?.........................................................................................................................

**The history of pizza**



The earliest form of pizza was invented when soldiers needed food to take with them on long marches. They baked a kind of bread flat on their shields and then covered it with cheese and dates. This early pizza was convenient, healthy food for people who` were constantly on the move. The wheat flour base provided energy in the form of carbohydrates, the cheese gave the soldiers calcium, which kept their bones and teeth healthy, and the dates provided protein, fiber and various vitamins and minerals that

are necessary to keep the body healthy. Pizza is also mentioned in the 3rd century BCE,when there was written evidence of flat round bread that had olive, herbs and honey on the top. It was baked on hot stones.

When people explored the remains of Pompeii, Italy, they found evidence that flat flour cake that was baked and widely eaten there at that time; there was also evidence of the first pizza restaurants in Pompeii in the century CE. Visitors can see the pizza ovens in the ruins even today.

In 1522 CE, travelling retuning to Europe from Peru brought beach tomatoes with them. The people of Nepalese added the new tomatoes to their bread, which consisted of flour, oil, salt and yeast, and created the first simple pizza.

In 1889CE, the king of Italy and his wife, Queen Marghrita, were on holiday in Nepalese in Italy. They asked a famous pizza chef to com and cook for them. He prepared three kinds of pizza. The queen's favorite's one was the one that had been made with a white cheese called mozzarella, a green herb called basil, and ripe, red tomatoes. These were exactly the colors of the Italian flag. The chef named this pizza in honor of the queen: the Margherita. In the late 19th century CE, pizza became a popular snack that was sold from stalls on the streets of Nepal. When many Italians immigrated to America in the 19th century CE,

they took the recipe for pizza with them. Its popularity there spread all over the world ,and today it is a favorite dish in almost every country.

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1 : What do the underlined words refer to?....................................................................

2 : The text describes five kinds of pizza since its creation. What are they?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

3 : Do you think the origin of pizza is from Peru, Pompeii or Naples? Justify your answer…………………………………………………………………..…………………………..

4 : Pizzas are not healthy for everyone. Can you suggest why?................................

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

5 : What would you add to the soldiers‟ pizza to make it even healthier? Why?............................................................................................................................

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………….....

**Activity Book / Unit 9**

Arabic meaning : -

1 : marinated …………spiced……….seasoned……….stew…………..

2 : soaked…………un cooked…….….. dish…….……..raw………..….

ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ

Synonyms:

1 : Ceviche is made from uncooked fish ………………,……………….

2 : The dish in South Africa made from flowers ………… ,………..

3 : chicken that is soaked in lemon juice……………. , ………….……

4 : food spiced with herbs,it tastes better………….... , ……….…….

**The causative**

( have / want / get )+V3 أفعال السببيه هي

Correct the verb :-

I **had** my car ……………… yesterday .( repair )

2 : I **got** a photo of me ……………….( take )

3 : she **had** her eyes …………………..( test )

4 : I will have my tooth ……………………….( remove )

5 :I **want** the walls ………………………….( paint )

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1 : I want to take my photo in front of palace .

……………………………………………………...…………………………………………………………..

2 : I need to paint the bathroom . I'll call the painter .

…………………………………………………………………………...……………………………………..

3 : I made breakfast for the family this morning .

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…..

4 : I dry-cleaned my suit yesterday .

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

5 : I wrote an email to my aunt this afternoon .

………………………………………...………………………………………………………………………..

6 : Go and get your hands washed , they're very dirty .

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

Write sentences in the causative with ( want/ get/ have ):

1 : go for a hair cut ……………………………………………………………………………………..

2 : go for an eye test ……………………………..……………………………………………………

3 : ask the dentist to check my teeth……………………………………………………………

4 : ask the tailor to shorten my jacket …………………………………………………………

5 : ask Farid to take a photo of me …………………………….………………………………..

6 : ask the bike shop to fix my bike …………………………………..……………………….

**Student's Book / Unit 10**

**Who were the Nabateans ?**

In Petra, Jordan, there lie the remains of a majestic city carved out of the desert rock. This citywas the main area inhabited by the Nabateans, who migrated gradually from Arabia during the 6th century BCE. Originally, they were a nomadic people who choose to settle in various places, such as southern Jordan, the Naqab desert and northern Arabia. There is little known about the lifestyle of the Nabateans, expect that they were important traders in the incent world. They might have traded goods such as spices, gold and animals with civilizations such as China, India and Rom because of their convenient position at a commercial crossroads in the world.

Many Roman writers wrote about what the Nabateans culture must have been like, but no one knows for sure. However, they agree that the language of the Nabateans could have been amixture of Arabic and Aramic. These Roman writers also say that the Nabateans were ruled by the royal family, and that, unlike many cultures in the ancient world, the Nabateans society

might not have used slaves. In addition to that, the Nabateans must have been expert engineer because they managed to build complicated water conversation system in the desert terrain.

Despite archaeologists' best efforts; there is a limit to what they can tell us about these fascinating people who lived in Jordan such a long time ago.

Although it is still difficult to know much, they can't have been illiterate because there are some inscriptions that remain.

However, sadly for us, most of the things the Nabateans made and owned have been too easily destroyed by time or lost in the desert.

1 : What do the underlined words refer to?.....................................................................

2 : Where did the Nabateans choose to live after emigrating from Arabia? Why do you think they choseto live in these places?...................................................

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

3 : What evidence is there to show that the Nabateans were excellent engineers?.......................................................................................................................................

4 : How was the Nabatean culture different from other ancient cultures?......... ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

5: Why do you think „no one knows for sure‟ about the culture of the Nabateans?......................................................................................................................................

6 : Do you think we will discover more about the Nabateans in the future? If so, why and how? If not,why not?......................................................................................

7 : The Nabateans were nomads before they chose to settle in Petra. What reasons can you think of that might have influenced them to settle?

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

Arabic meaning :

1: carved ……………migrated …………………….traders …………nomadic……………...

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| migrated | nomadic | Traded | Civilisations | Aramaic |

1: Nabateans who ……………………….. gradually from Arabia .

2 : Nabateans originally , they were a ………………….. people .

3 : Nabateans who ………………………….. goods sush as spice,gold and animals .

4 : They traded with …………………………… such as China ,India and Rome .

5 : The language of the Nabateans could have been a mixture of Arabic and ……………………….

**The Minoan civilization**

Th

The Minoan civilization ruled the Mediterranean island of Crete for 1.500 years, until it was destroyed in 1450BCE. The Minoans built the first paved roads in Europe and introduced running water.

They had powerful navy, which might have been why they were such a strong civilization for so long.

For many years, people have been trying to find out why this developing civilization might have disappeared.

Even after Crete was hit by a large earthquake around1.700BCE, the Minoans rebuilt their cities. So what caused their civilization to end ?Many experts say that the end of the Minoan civilizations might have been caused by the eruption of a volcano on the nearby island of Santorini, almost 3.500 years ago. However, at Knosssos in Crete, scientists have been examining deposits of ash, marine species, cattle bones and seashells in the soil. How could these deposits have got there?

The only answer is that they must have been deposited in Crete by a tsunami. Experts have now pieced together a possible explanation of what might have been happened. They believe that several stumps might have hit the northern and eastern shores of the island, ever thirty minutes due the eruption of the volcano on Santorini .It must have been a terrifying experience for the Minoans living there.

Questions :-

1: What do the underlined words refer to?.......................................................................

2 : How did the Minoans contribute to the development of civilisation?.....................................................................................................................................

3 : Why is the disappearance of the Minoan civilisation a mystery?...........................................................................................................................................

4 : What evidence made the experts believe that Crete was hit by tsunamis?..........................................................................................................................................

5 : If a civilisation from our days disappeared all of a sudden, what kind of evidence do you think it would leave behind it?............................................................ ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

6 : Would the disappearance of the civilisation mentioned in question 5 above be a mystery for experts hundreds of years later? Why / Why not? ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………...

Arabic meaning :-

1: Cattle ……………. Deposite………………… navy………………remain………………….

2 : paved roads ……………….. piece together……………… earthquake………………..

3 : volcano ………………. Flood ………………. Tsunami……………..tornado…………….

4 : inhabitants……………… majestic…………….. illiterate………………. Setting………

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| inhabitants | majestic | illiterate | remain | setting |

1: The …………………………… of the city were living in peace .

2 : The ………………………history of this civilisation is carved in the city's stone 3 : The Nabateans were not ………………………… because archeologists have found some inscriptins .

4 : The ………………of a past civilisation tell us a lot about it's culture.

5 : Nomadic people kept travelling and …………………… in different places .

**The city of Amman**

Several different people have inhabited he city of Amman since antiquiy . The earlist settlement was recorded to date from around7,000 BCE . The people left a lot of remains behind , which can tell us a great deal about their culture . Among the remains is the Amman Citadel or Jabal al-Qalaa . The citadel has witnessed the rise of many different . Even though archaeologist have been studing the citadel's structures, tombs , walls and stairs , a lot of the remains are still unexcavated . The Amman Citadel is also the site of the jordan Archaeological Museum , which is home to a collection of artefacts from the citadel, as well as objects from other Jordanian historic sites .This photo of Amman represents a mixture of ancient Amman and modrenAmman . It makes us reflect on how much an ancient civilisation can affect our modren-day culture .

1 : Who did inhabit the city of Amman ?.............................................................................

2 : When did he first people inhabit the ciy of Amman ?.............................................

3 : What did the settement left behind ?.............................................................................

4 : What does the remaisn in Amman ?...............................................................................

5 : What do you think the citadels structures , tombs ,wall and stairs might tell us about the civelisation back then ?.........................................................................

6 : Do you thik a country's remains and ruins should be

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Water is essential for life. Our wellbeing, sanitation, agriculture and industry all count upon a supply of water. Beyond these uses, water brings countless other benefits to society. We use it to swim in, sail on and take pleasure in the numerous plants and animals that depend on it. In addition, our health and environment are reliant on an effective wastewater infrastructure. Jordan’s scarcity of water is a long-term challenge for environmentalists. Water resources in Jordan have remained quite stable over the years, but Jordan has become a densely- populated country. Current use of water already exceeds renewable supply.

Consequently, the Jordanian government has released the following notice to commence raising awareness of this matter.

1. Jordanians must recognize that the available water supply is finite, and they must take responsibility for this issue within their own households.

**2.** Accountability must be assumed for water management in Jordan. This responsibility should be recognized by individual citizens, the public sector and the private sector alike. The situation necessities the combined effort of the Jordanian people to improve conditions within **their** own environment.

**3.** A deeper understanding of the available amounts, actual quality and natural protection of Jordan’s water resources must be reached. This knowledge will be circulated in schools and throughout the community.

**4.**The quality and standards of drinking water will be consistently maintained to ensure that Jordanians have potable water that is free from pollutants.

1: There are different uses of water mentioned in the text,write down four :

2 : Why will the quality and standards of drinking water be consistently maintained?

3 : Find a word in the text which means **' as aresult** '

4 : What does the underline word **their** refer to ?

5 : Current use of water in Jordan exceedsits renewable supply for two reasons , write these two reasons down ?

6: Quote the sentences which states that it is necessary that Jordanian people know that water supply is limited and begin to think about how to reduce their usage of water .

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| turbine | Reliant on | Fossil fuel | biomass |

1: Our health and environment are ……………………an effective wastewater .

2 : Wind …………………………… can be used to convert wind energy .

3 : ………………………………… is natural material which is grown to be fuel

4 : …………………………………. Is used for heating homes and running cars .

**B. Replace the underlined word with its synonym :**

1. A scientist uses his **workshop** to do experiments ………………………..

2. I prefer a **practical** work because I am a …………………………………. Person .

**C. Complete the following items , using the reported speech :-**

1 : " Biomass is a renewable energy source "

The teacher told us that …………………………………………………………………………..

2 : " We will win the coming world cup next month"

The players told us ………………………………………………………………………………….

3: " I hadnt eaten fish before I came to England "

Emad told me that ………………………………..………………………………………………….

4 : " I have lost my glasses "

Salma said …………………………….…………………………………………………………………

5 : " Your mun is beautiful "

My friend told me that …………………………………………………………………………….

|  |
| --- |
| **The advantages of renewableenergy** |
| 1. Never runs out 2. Produces little or no waste products . 3. Bring economic benefits to many regional areas 4. Creates new jobs . |

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**Name:………………………….. Date: 2019/2020**

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Communication, the sharing of information, ideas and thoughts, can take many forms. Before the development of writing, people communicated via smoke signals, cave paintings and drumbeats. The first systems of writing used pictures to convey meaning. Gradually, as language developed, alphabets evolved, using letters and symbols which represented sounds. These sounds in turn made up words.

The invention of the printing press in the 15th century led to the first forms of mass media: newspapers and magazines. Until then, it hadn't been possible to reach thousands of reader sat the same time. However, only sighted people could access these media. This all changed in 1821 CE. It happened when an officer in the military in France was visiting the Royal Institute of the Blind in Paris. He wanted to demonstrate to the students a system of dots he had invented. These dots allowed soldiers to communicate without speaking. This method of communication caught the attention of Louis Braille, a young man **who** was studying at the institute.

After many years of work, Louis Braille had improved and completed the system of raised dots, which became known as Braille. The characters consist of six tactile dots that can form64 combinations, spelling out letters, numbers and symbols. By 1868 CE, 16 years after Louis Braille's death, blind people all over the world were using Braille every day. it has also beenadapted to scripts in different languages. It enables blind people to read books, maps and labels, and even to press buttons in a lift. A wide range of national daily newspapers are available in Braille, too

**1:** Before he developedmen of writing communication can take many forms write down two of these forms ? **2 :** According to the text how did mass media contribute to the invention of Braille ?

**3 :** Find q word from the text which means " a picture or shape that had a  **particular meaning or idea** " …………………………..

**4:** Quote the sentences which indicates the name of the person that completed the system of raised dots ?.

**5** : What does the underline pronoun " who " refer to ? 6: Braille is a practical way for he blind people to communicate , think of this statement and write your point of view ?

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| author | communicate | rural | symbols | poet |

1 : The book is set in ……………..English and society in London .

2 : If you write any kind of puplished material you are an……………….

3 : This writing system was made up of letter and ………………..which representedsound .

4 : When the alphabet was invented , it became a lot easier for people to …………………………..

**Circle the correct answer :**

1 : I don’t like ……………………….. in the sea . it's too cold .

swim swimming to swim

2 : He is hopping ……………………….. medicine at university .

to study studing a/b

3 : While salma …………………………… in the park , her friend came .

walk was walking were walking

4 : After I ………………………….. the email, I sent it .

Write was writing had written

5 : By the time I was six, I …………………… to swim .

Had learnt learned was learning

6 : I …………………… Italian food because I had invited Italian people

Make made was made

|  |
| --- |
| **The benefits of Braille system** |
| 1.enable blind people to read books maps and labels.  2. press buttons in alife .  3. use screen-reading software .  4. make their life easier and more interesting . |

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In Petra, Jordan, there lie the remains of a majestic city carved out of the desert rock. This citywas the main area inhabited by the Nabateans, who migrated gradually from Arabia during the 6th century BCE. Originally, they were a nomadic people who choose to settle in various places, such as southern Jordan, the Naqab desert and northern Arabia. There is little known about the lifestyle of the Nabateans, expect that **they** were important traders in the incent world. They might have traded goods such as spices, gold and animals with civilizations such as China, India and Rom because of their convenient position at a commercial crossroads in the world.

Many Roman writers wrote about what the Nabateans culture must have been like, but no one knows for sure. However, they agree that the language of the Nabateans could have been amixture of Arabic and Aramic. These Roman writers also say that the Nabateans were ruled by the royal family, and that, unlike many cultures in the ancient world, the Nabateans society

might not have used slaves. In addition to that, the Nabateans must have been expert engineer because they managed to build complicated water conversation system in the desert terrain.Despite archaeologists' best efforts; there is a limit to what they can tell us about these fascinating people who lived in Jordan such a long time ago. Although it is still difficult to know much, they can't have been illiterate because there are some inscriptions that remain.However, sadly for us, most of the things the Nabateans made and owned have been too easily destroyed by time or lost in the desert.

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3: How was the Nabatean culture different from other ancient cultures?

4: Why do you think „no one knows for sure‟ about the culture of the Nabateans?

5 : The Nabateans were nomads before they chose to settle in Petra. What reasons can you think of that might have influenced them to settle?

6: What do the underlined words refer to?

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| traded d | aramaic | migrate | civilisations | nomadic |

1: Nabateans who ……………………….. gradually from Arabia .

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4 : They traded with …………………………… such as China ,India and Rome .

5 : The language of the Nabateans could have been a mixture of Arabic and ……………………….

**Correct the verb :-**

I : had my car …………………….… yesterday .( repair )

2 : I got a photo of me ……………….………….( take )

3 : she had her eyes ……………………..……..( test )

4 : I will have my tooth ………………….…………….( remove )

5 :I want the walls ………………………….……….( paint )

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| author | poet | playwright | lawyer |

1 : Someone who writes books ………………………….…….

2: Someone who practices law ……………………………….

3 : Someone who writes plays ………………………………..

4 : Someone who writes poetry …………………………………

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1 : How did the Minoans contribute to the development of civilisation?

2 : Why is the disappearance of the Minoan civilisation a mystery?

3 : What evidence made the experts believe that Crete was hit by tsunamis?

4 : If a civilisation from our days disappeared all of a sudden, what kind of evidence do you think it would leave behind it?

1: What do the underlined words refer to?

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| illiterate | majestic | inhabitants | remain | setting |

1: The …………………………… of the city were living in peace .

2 : The ………………………history of this civilisation is carved in the city's stone 3 : The Nabateans were not ………………………… because archeologists have found some inscriptins .

4 : The ………………of a past civilisation tell us a lot about it's culture.

5 : Nomadic people kept travelling and …………………… in different places .

**Correct the verb :-**

1 : Until the 15th century it ………………………..( be ) possible to reach .

2 : Braille saw system when officer ……………..…………( visit ) paris .

3 : communication …………………….….( catch ) attention man who (study)

4 : After many years Braille ……………..………….….(improve)the system.

5 :By 1868 CE,blind ………………………..…(use )Braille every day .

**Correct the verb :**

1 : I wrote email when the phone rang .

……………………………………………………………………………………..

2 :People were finding simple ways before writing was invented.

………………………………………………………………………………….....

3 : While he was staying ,he had visited grandma .

……………………………………………………………………………………..

4 : We were taking taxi because the bus didn’t come .

……………………………………………………………………………………..

5 : My daughter learnt alphabet by the time she started school .

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**Name:………………………….. Date: 2019/2020**

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Several different people have inhabited he city of Amman since antiquiy . The earlist settlement was recorded to date from around7,000 BCE . The people left a lot of remains behind , which can tell us a great deal about their culture . Among the remains is the Amman Citadel or Jabal al-Qalaa . The citadel has witnessed the rise of many different . Even though archaeologist have been studing the citadel's structures, tombs , walls and stairs , a lot of the remains are still unexcavated . The Amman Citadel is also the site of the jordan Archaeological Museum , which is home to a collection of artefacts from the citadel, as well as objects from other Jordanian historic sites .

This photo of Amman represents a mixture of ancient Amman and modrenAmman . It makes us reflect on how much an ancient civilisation can affect our modren-day culture .

1 : Who did inhabit the city of Amman ?

2 : When did he first people inhabit the ciy of Amman?

3 : What did the settement left behind ?

4 : What does the remaisn in Amman

5 : What do you think the citadels structures , tombs ,wall and stairs might? tell us about the civelisation back then

6 : Do you thik a country's remains and ruins should be

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| symbole | alphabet | painting | Braille | newspapers | mass media |

1 : people first started written communication through …………..

2 : When ……………..invented ,it be easier for people .

3 : Writing system made up of letters and …………………..

4 : ……………………prevailed and introduced the whole world .

5 : ……………………… and magazines

6 : The blined use language of ……………………

**Complete with infinitive or gerund :-**

1 : What do you suggest ………………( play )or …………….( read )

2 : Do you avoid …………………………..…( learn )

3 : What do you hope ………………… …( do )

4 : What do you enjoy ……………….…… ( do )

5 :Where do you want ……………..…….. ( go )

6 : What are you planning ……………….( do )

7 : Do you remembers ………………..……( start )

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Short stories | biography | novel | poetry | play | non-fiction |

1 **:** 'Julius Caesar '……………………….………….by Shakespeare .

2 : 'Dombey and Son' …………………………….by Charles Dickens .

3 : 'Achild's Garden of Verses' …………………….………… by Robert Louis.

4 :'Thousand and One Nights' …………………………..……..told by woman.

5 :' Shakespear's Life' by J.Maxwell – a …………………….……of famous play

6 : 'all about Volcanoes'-an informative …………………………..book .

**Class: 11th grade Second English Exam Um Qusai Center**

**Name:………………………….. Date: 2019/2020**

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Oliver Twist is one of Charles Dickens’ most famous novels and it tells the tale of a young orphan named Oliver. Oliver endures difficult times in 19th century London, a city full of poverty and crime.The story, like many of Dickens’ other novels, paints a vivid picture of life for the working class, especially children, during the industrialization of England. Born in workhouse, Oliver is treated cruelly, and like all children in a similar position, has to work hard at a young age. Because of his kind and timid nature, he is often taken advantage of. One of the novel’s most famous lines, ‘please sir, I want some more,’ is said when Oliver is persuaded by the other boys in the workhouse to ask for another bowl of soup at dinner time. This is unheard of in the workhouse and Oliver is punished for saying it. The incident is the first of many new obstacles he has to face. As the story progresses, we com across characters like Fagin- a sly old man who takes care of a group of thieving children – the villain. Bill Sikes, and Kind Rose and Nancy.Oliver Twist is a story with many different characters, so it can sometimes get confusing because you have to keep track of so many people. However, Dickens is very skilled at using powerful descriptions of his characters to evoke strong feelings in the reader, feeling of sympathy as well as outrage. Because the characters are so well described, they leave a very memorable image in your mind and this helps to remember who is who.My favourite character is Mr Brownlow, a kind and generous man, who tries to protect Oliver from the life of poverty and crime that seems inevitable for him. After Oliver is wrongly accused of a robbery, it’s Mr B|rownlow who believes he is telling the truth, and saves him.My only complaint was the pace of the book; at the beginning it progresses quite slowly and then suddenly seems as to speed up, leading to confusion at the end. However, none of these things alter my opinion that it is a very fine novel, and it is not difficult to see why it has such a special place in England literature.

1 : What is the most famous novels to Charles Dickens?

2 : Who is Oliver twist ?

3 : Wheredid Oliver live ?

4 : How was the life inLondon ?

5 : Why had Oliver has to work hard ?

6 : How was Oliver's nature ?

7 : What did Oliver say to his Sir?

8 : Who persuased Oliver to ask more ?

9 : Did they heard any boday ask more in workhouse ?

10 : Wha did the Sir do with Oliver when he ask more ?

11 : Who are the villain children ?

12 : Who are the kind and generous character ?

13 : Who belive that Oliver is telling the truth?

14 : What is the complainabout this novel ?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| writer | poet | journalist | author | novelist | playwright |

1 : If you write published material , you are an ………………..…………………..…..….

2 : if you write for newspaper or magazine ,you are…………………….……………….

3 : If you write fictitious narrative books ,you are a ……………………………………..

4 : if you write shorter , rhyming pieces , you are a ……………….………………..……

5 : if you write dialogue performed by actors you are …………………………..……...

6 : If you writing for pleasure , you are a ……………………………….……………………

**Correct the verb :-**

1 : I want ………………………..………. ( take out ) some books .

2 : I've just finished …………………………………… ( read ) Jane Eyre .

3 : I prefer ………………………..…… ( listen ) to books on CDs .

4 : I spend so much time ………………….……………….( drive )

5 : I'm considering ………………………………………( download 0 e- books .

6 : I''ll be able ……………………….…….( take ) more books with me .

7 : I love …………………………...( sit ) by the pool in the hotel .

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Charles Dickens was born on 7th February, 1812, in Portsmouth, on the southern coast of England. He was a quiet boy, who loved reading. When he spoke later of his childhood, he said that he remembered listening to children playing outside, as he sat indoors. He alwayspreferred reading to playing with other children.At the age of 12, life for his family changed very suddenly. His father had financial problems,so Charles was no longer able to attend school regularly, and he had to work at a factory.

The loneliness he felt there was an important influence on his writing, especially in his books *'GreatExpectations'* and *'David Copperfield*'.When he was 14, Charles stopped going to school altogether and started working as a clerk ina lawyer's office in London. He didn't like working there.Luckily, things changed for him again. Charles had always wanted to be a writer, and hebecame a very respected journalist. He began to write short pieces for publication in the newspaper.

In 1836, a series of pieces called *'The Pickwick* *Papers'* appeared monthly in the newspaper and were very popular.

Dickens was a famous author by then .Throughout his life, Dickens enjoyed travelling. He travelled to many countries, writing novelsand giving talks about the cruelty of slavery.

Novels such as *'Oliver Twist* 'and *'Dombey* and *Son*'

highlighted the cruel treatment of people, especially children, and child labour in the 19thcentury. He died on 8th June, 1870, at the age of 58.

1 :Why did Charles dickens have to stop going to school ?

2 : How did dickens experiences of work influence his writing ?

3 : what was his first successful published work ?

4 : What issues did many of his novels highlight ?

5 : There are many of Dickens' books mentioned in the text Write down names of these two books

6 : Write down the reason that made Dickens no longer able to attend school regularly at the age of twelve?

7 : Dickens' novels highlighted two aspects of the 19th century. Write down these two aspects

8 : Write down the reasons that made Dickens a famous journalist in 1836?

9 : Find a word in the text that means *"***someone who keepsrecords or** **accounts in an office**"………………………………………………………………………………

10 :What does the underlined pronoun "who*"* refer to?............................................

11 : Where does he live

12 : What does he look like ?

13 : What does he rather about playing with children

14 : Why does Charles work at a factory

16 : How old he when he work in a lawyer's office

17 : Did he last work in the office

18 : What did he write monthly in the newspaper

19 : What did his novels

19 : What did his books?

19 : What did his asseries of pieces?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Novel | non-fiction | biography | anthology | play | short stories |

1 : …………………….. gives an account of Ibn Battuta's journeys

2 : Emily Bronte's most famous ………………………

3 : ………………………..work that is an essential reference book .

4 :a poetry……………..… collecting important works ever written

5 : Dublines collection of 15 …………………. By james Joyce .

**Correct the verb :-**

1 : Charles loved …………………..( read )

2 : Charles remembered ………………………… ( listen )to playing.

3 : Charles able …………………. ( attend ) school .

4 : Charles stopped ………………….( go ) to school .

5 : Charles started ………………..( work ) in office .

6 : Charles began …………………… ( write ) for newspaper .

7 : Charles enjoyed …………………..( travel ) all the world .

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| narrator | novelist | journalist | clerk |

1 : Someone who writes for a newspaper …………………………....

2: Someone who writes novels …………………………….……

3 : Someone who tells a story ………………………….………

4 : Someone who keeps records or accounts……………….………..

**Jerash camp secondary school**

**English**

**First exam 11th grade / level two**

**Name : ………………………… date : / / 2020**

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**Read the following text carefully then answer all the question :**

The Borneo rainforest is an ecological region on the island of Borneo, in Southeast Asia. **It** is the richest rainforest in the world. It is home to thousands of plant species, hundreds of bird species and a very large range of animals. Living things are not the only resources in the Borneo rainforest, minerals and fossil fuels are hidden underground.

Recently, companies from Europe, the United States and Australia have drilled for large amounts of oil and natural gas. People have also cleared large areas of the rainforest for logging and growing oil palms. These trees make oil that can be sold for a lot of money. We have to save the remaining rainforest; otherwise, it will lose more than half of its natural resources.

1- Where is the island of Borneo located? ……………………………

2- What is the richest rainforest in the world? And Why ?

3- What are hidden underground of Borneo island?

4- From Which countries have their companies drilled for large amounts of oil and natural gas?

5- Which country's companies drilled in Borneo?

6- Why have People cleared large areas of the rainforest?

7- Who have cleared large areas of the rainforest?

9- Why do people grow oil palms?

10- What does the underlined word it refer to

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| reactors | inverstment | thermal | substitue | imported |

1 : nuclear power is ………………………in the air .

2 : Bussinees man work in …………………… the money .

3 : shale oil give us ……………………. When we heat it .

4: We must find …………………………… to renewable sources

5 : Jordan ……………………. Petrol from Sudia Arabia .

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**Replace the underlined word with its synonym :**

1 : challenge…………………..2:assistant ……….…….. 3 : engineer …………………….

4 : a practical……………….……. 5 : workshop …………………………

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**Completethe following item, using the reported speech**

1 : " We have also cleared yesterday "

The girl said that ……………………………………………………………….………

2 : " You will go to bed early on school last nights . "

I told him that ………………………………………………………………………………..……

4 : " Slma was sleeping when you called last night ." Rania said that ……………………………………………………………….…….….…..

|  |
| --- |
| The Disadvantages of having too many cars on road |
| Creates new jobs Make accident.  Cause a traffic jams.  Consume much energy. |

**Guided writing**

خطوات كتابه الكتابه المقيده :-

1 : There are many ……………………..

2 : such as ……………………… + ing…………………..

3 : and ………………………………+ ing ………………….

4 : also …………………………….. + ing …………………..

5 : as well as …………………… + ing …………………..

6 : The X)

7 : How = ways

8 : Why = reasons

9 : What =things

|  |
| --- |
| The impact of the art on learning |
| Change the learning environment.  Provide challenges to students  Teach students to become self-directed learners  Teach students ways and methods not normally used |

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

|  |
| --- |
| How to sleep the night before the exam |
| Forget all about exam  Do light exercise  Have some milk  Go to bed early |

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

|  |
| --- |
| \*Why do people use internet website |
| Buy things  Book holidays  Access bank ccount |

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….…………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………….…………

كيفيه الكتابه المقيده عن شخص :-

1 : ………………………who was born in ……………………

2 : and died in ………………………………………

3 : , was ……………………….. . his achievement was /were ………………….………………………………………………………………………..……………………..

|  |
| --- |
| Name : Mahmoud Darwish  Data (born and died ):1942-2008  Professions : poet and author  Achievement : leaves of olives and wingless bird |

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….………

) about ) العنوان بعد كلمه:-

Read the information below, and write two sentences about the advantages and disadvantages of doing voluntary work while you are still a student. Use appropriate linking words.

|  |
| --- |
| \* practical experience.  \* future career choices.  \* interviews and your curriculum vitae |

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

الكتابه المقيده للمواقع :-

………………………, where was built in …………………….by ……………..,was………….

|  |
| --- |
| Location: Ajloun Governorate, Jordan  Date of building: 1184 CE  Built by: Ezz-Edin Osama  Purpose of building: To protect transportation roads and defend against crusaders campaigns |

………………………………………………………….………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….………………………………………………………

Writing( الكتابه الحره )

The aim of this essay is to discuss about اسم الموضوع

from its all sides.

I think that اسم الموضوع is a very important subject to talk about in detail. because it has a strong relation and effect with our life. However, no one. can deny that اسم الموضوع has a great. influence on our society and needs interest. A consequence, we should be aware of using. اسم الموضوع It can lead to good results if we work hard. and cooperate with each other. Finally, I'd like to say that I hope I have given enough and useful information about اسم الموضوع suggesting good ideas and views that help to take it into consideration to find the best effective solution for it .

مع تمنياتي للجميع بالتوفيق

أم قصي

0785281536

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **تجري الرياح بما تشتهي السفن**  **نحن السفن و نحن من يوجه السفن أينما نشاء**  **لن نعلق الفشل على الرياح**  **ولن نسير بعكس الرياح**  **حتى لا تتحطم أشرعتنا**  **ونصل الى شط الأمان**  **أم قصي أبو عاذره** |

**مع تمنياتي للجميع بالتوفيق**

**0785281536**