**الورقة الختامية- اللغة الانجليزية**

**الفروع المهنـيــــــــــة -2020**

**The Final Sheet / English Course**

**All Artificial Streams – 2020**

بداريـــــــــن 0772898811

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* **Reading القراءة**
* **Vocabulary المفردات**
* **Derivation الإشتقاق**
* **Grammar القواعد**
* **Guided Writing الكتابة الموجهة**
* **Free Writing الكتابة الحرة**

**متوفرة في مكتبة أحمد أخوان بفروعها**

**الفرع الأول : مقابل سوبر ماركت أبو جمال – هاتف رقم 0796105253 – محمود**

**الفرع الثاني : مقابل حلويات القصر الشرقي – هاتف رقم 0796500319- أحمد**

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| **Reading القــــــــــراءة** |

**Text A : The founding father of farming مؤسس علم الزراعـــــــــــة**

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|  | **word** | **English** | **Arabic** |
| **1** | **botany** | the study of plants | **علم النبات** |
| **2** | **inheritance** | money you get from someone after they die | **ميراث** |
| **3** | **irrigate** | supply land with water | **يسقي** |
| **4** | **fertile** | productive | **منتجة** |
| **5** | **legacy** | what people leave after their death | **ارث** |

Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer who lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE. He worked in the court of Al-Ma'mun, who was the king of Toledo. His great passions were botany, which is the study of plants, and agriculture. Although he was a great scholar, he was also a practical man and all of his writing came from his own " hands-on" experience of working the land.

One of the many things which Ibn Bassal achieved was A Book of Agriculture. The book consisted of sixteen chapters which explain how best to grow trees, fruit and vegetables, as well as herbs and sweet-smelling flowers; perhaps the most famous chapter of all was the one that described how to treat different types of soil. Ibn Bassal also worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water and digging wells. He designed water pumps and irrigation systems. All of these things were passed on through his writing.

The influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous. As farmers down the generations followed his instructions and advice, the land became wonderfully fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population. The irrigation systems that he and his followers put in place are still in evidence in Spain. Although his name is not widely known, Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world has been great.

**1. Name two of Ibn Bassal‟s achievements.**

the book of agriculture , Ibn Bassal also worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water and digging wells

**2. Find a verb in the second paragraph that means "supply land with water‟.**

irrigate

**3. Guess the meaning of "fertile land‟ in the third paragraph.**

agriculturally productive

**4. Guess the meaning of "legacy" in the third paragraph.**

what people leave after their death

**5. What does the author suggest is Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world?**

Although his name is not widely known, Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world has been great.

**6. Give examples of his areas of knowledge.**

Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer

**7. According to the article. Where did Ibn Bassal get his knowledge?**

he was also a practical man and all of his writing came from his own " hands-on" experience of working the land.

**8. What does the most famous chapter in 'book of agriculture' illustrate?**

perhaps the most famous chapter of all was the one that described how to treat different types of soil.

**9. According to the article, Ibn Bassal worked out how to irrigate the land in two ways. What are these two ways.**

by finding underground water and digging wells.

**10. what did Ibn Bassal design?**

He designed water pumps and irrigation systems.

**11. What does the underlined word " he , his " in the text refer to ?**

Ibn Bassal

**12. Quote ( write down ) the sentence which shows that Ibn Bassal worked in the court of Al.Ma'mun.**

He worked in the court of Al-Ma'mun,

**Text B : Doing Business in China القيام بالأعمال في الصين**

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|  | **Word** | **English** | **Arabic** |
| **1** | **prepared for detailed questions** | be ready **مستعد** to understand **لفهم** complicated **الصعبة** questions **الاسئلة** and **و** respond **الاستجابة** | **يفهم الاسئلة بالتفصيل** |
| **2** | **do a deal** | arrange **ترتيب** an agreement **اتفاقية** in business **عمل** | **يعقد صفقة** |
| **3** | **give a business card** | give **اعطاء** someone a card shows a business details | **يعطي بطاقة عمل** |
| **4** | **make small talk** | informal **غير رسمية** chat **دردشة** | **حديث عادي** |
| **5** | **negotiate** | to discuss **يناقش**  something **شئ ما** | **يفاوض** |
| **6** | **shake hands** | move **يحرك** someone’s  **شخص**hand **يد**in a greeting **بالتحية** | **يصافح** |
| **7** | **tell a joke** | make **يجعل** people **الناس** laugh **تضحك** | **يخبر نكتة** |
| **8** | **track record** | past  **الماضية**achievements **الإنجازات /** reputation **السمعة** | **سجل نجاح** |
| **9** | **qualifications** | Official **الرسمية** records **السجلات** of achievement **للإنجازات** | **مؤهلات** |
| **10** | **compromise** | **---------------------------------------------------------------** | **يساوم / يفاصل** |

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| **Today, we1 talk to Mr Ghanem, a businessman based in**  **من اصلا رجل اعمال غانم السيد الى نتحدث اليوم** | **اليوم نتحدث مع السيد غانم , رجل اعمال اصلا من** |
| **Amman who often visits China. We1 asked him2 when**  **متى سألناه الصين يزور غالبا الذي عمّان** | **عمان الذي غالبا يزور الصين . سألناه متى** |
| **he2 first started doing business with China.**  **الصين مع بالأعمال بالقيام بدأ** | **بدأ بالقيام بالأعمال مع الصين.** |
| ‘**I**2’ve been doing business with China for many years.  **سنوات لعدة الصين مع العمل بدأت** | **لقد بدأت العمل مع الصين لسنوات عديدة.** |
| **My2** first trip there was in 2004 CE, and **it3** was not very  **جدا لم تكن 2004 في كانت هناك رحلة أول** | **أول رحلة عمل لي هناك كانت في عام 2004 لكن لم تكن** |
| successful.’  **ناجحة** | **ناجحة** |
| **we1:** interviewer **him2**  **he2 My2 I**2 **:** Mr Ghanem **it3 :** first trip | |

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| **Why was it3 not successful?**  **ناجحة تكن لم لماذا** | **لماذا لم تكن ناجحة ؟** |
| ‘**I**2 worked for a small computer company in Amman.  **عمان في شركة حواسيب صغيرة مع عملت** | **لقد عملت مع شركة حواسيب صغيرة في عمان** |
| **They4** sent **me2** to China when **I2** was still quite young. If  **شابا ازال لا كنت عندما الصين الى ارسلوني** | **و لقد ارسلوني الى الصين عندما كنت لا ازال شابا** |
| only the company had realised that the Chinese respect  **يحترمون الصينيون أن أدركت الشركة فقط أن لو** | **فقط لو ان الشركة ادركت أن الصينيين يحترمون** |
| age and experience more than youth!’  **السن صغر من اكثر الخبرة و العمر** | **العمر و الخبرة اكثر من حداثة السن!** |
| **it3 :** trip **I**2 **me2** **:** Mr Ghanem **They4 :** a small computer company | |

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| **Did you2 make any mistakes on that visit?**  **الزيارة تلك في اخطاء اي ارتكبت هل** | **هل ارتكبت اي اخطاء في تلك الزيارة ؟** |
| ‘Yes! **I2** wish **I** had researched Chinese culture before **I2**  **قبل الثقافة الصينية عن بحثت لو اتمنى نعم** | **نعم . أتمنى لو بحثت اكثر عن الثقافة الصينية قبل ان** |
| visited the country. In order to be successful in China,  **الصين في ناجحا تكون كي البلد ازور ان** | **ازور البلد. كي تكون ناجحا في الصين .** |
| **you5** need to earn **their6** respect. Chinese business people  **الاعمال رجال الصينيون إحترامهم لكسب تحتاج** | **تحتاج لكسب احترامهم . رجال الاعمال الصينيون** |
| will always ask about a company’s successes in the  **في نجاحات الشركة عن يسألون دوما سوف** | **دوما يسألون عن نجاحات الشركة في** |
| past. However, because **I2** worked for a new company, **I2**  **شركة جديدة مع عملت لأنني ذلك مع الماضي** | **الماضي , مع ذلك لأنني عملت مع شركة جديدة** |
| could not talk about **its7** track record. **We8** did not do any  **أي نعقد لم نجاحها سجل عن الحديث أستطع لم** | **لم استطع التحدث عن سجل نجاحها. لم نقم بعقد اي** |
| business deals on that first trip.’  **الزيارة الاولى تلك في عمل صفقة** | **صفقة عمل في تلك الزيارة الاولى.** |
| **you2 I2:** Mr Ghanem **you5 :** interviewer / listener **their6** : Chinese business people **its7** : a new company  **We8** : a new company | |

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| **When did you2 learn how to be successful in China?**  **الصين في ناجحا تكون كيف تعلمت متى** | **متى تعلمت كيف تكون ناجحا في الصين ؟** |
| ‘**I2** joined a larger company and **they9** sent **me2** on a cultural  **الثقافي في ارسلوني و شركة اكبر للعمل انضممت** | **انضممت للعمل في شركة أكبر , و ارسلوني في** |
| wareness course. On **my2** next visit to China, **it10** felt as if **I2**  **انني لو شعرت الصين الى الزيارة التالية في دورة للوعي** | **دورة للوعي الثقافي. في زيارتي التالية للصين شعرت كما لو انني** |
| hadn’t known anything on **my2** first visit!’  **زيارتي الاولى في شئ أي اعرف لم** | **لم اعرف اي شئ في زيارتي الاولى.** |
| **you2 I2 my2 :** Mr Ghanem **they9:** a larger company **it10 :** next visit to China | |

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| **What advice can you2 give to people wanting to do**  **بالقيام الراغبين للناس تعطيها النصيحة ماهي** | **ماهي النصيحة التي تعطيها للناس الراغبين بالقيام** |
| **business in China?**  **الصين في بالأعمال** | **بالأعمال مع الصين ؟** |
| ‘Before **I2** visit a company, **I2** send recommendations from  **من التوصيات ارسل الشركة ازور ان قبل** | **قبل ان ازور الشركة , ارسل التوصيات من** |
| previous clients. **I2** also send **my2** business card with **my2**  **مع بطاقة عملي ارسل ايضا العملاء السابقين** | **العملاء السابقين . كذلك ارسل بطاقة عملي مع** |
| job position and qualifications translated into Chinese.’  **الصينية الى مترجمة المؤهلات و مركز عملي** | **تحديد مركز عملي و المؤهلات مترجمة الى الصينية.** |
| **you2 I2 my2 :** Mr Ghanem | |

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| **Can you2 tell us1 about your2 last meeting in China?**  **الصين في اجتماع اخر عن تخبرنا هل** | **هل تخبرنا عن اخر اجتماع لك في الصين ؟** |
| ‘Of course! **I2** arrived on time. **You1** must not arrive late, as  **متأخرا تصل لا ان يجب الوقت في وصلت بالطبع** | **بالطبع ! وصلت في الوقت المحدد . لا يجب أن تصل متأخرا** |
| this shows disrespect. Then, when **I2** met the company  **الشركة قابلت عندما ثم الاحترام قلة يظهر هذا** | **لأن هذا يظهر قلة الاحترام . ثم عندما قابلت** |
| director, **I2** shook hands with **him12** gently. **I**2 began the  **بدأت بلطف صافحته مدير** | **مدير الشركة صافحته بلطف , بدأت** |
| meeting by making small talk about my interesting  **الممتعة عن ودي حديث بإجراء اللقاء** | **اللقاء بإجراء حديث ودي حول تجربتي** |
| experiences in China. During the meeting, **I** made sure that  **أن تأكدت اللقاء خلال الصين في تجربتي** | **الممتعة في الصين . خلال اللقاء , تأكدت بأن** |
| **my2** voice and body language were calm and controlled. **I2**  **بها اتحكم و هادئة كانت لغة الجسد و صوتي** | **صوتي و لغة الجسد كانت هادئة و أتحكم بها.** |
| never told a joke, as **this11** may not be translated correctly or  **أو صحيح بشكل يترجم لا قد هذا لأن نكتة أخبر لم** | **لم اخبر اي نكتة , لأن هذا قد لا يترجم بشكل صحيح** |
| could cause offence.’  **اهانة يسبب قد** | **او قد يسبب إهانة.** |
| **you2 I2 your2 my2 :** Mr. Ghanem **You1** **us1** : listeners **this11** : telling a joke  **him12** : company's director | |

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| **Was it13 a successful meeting?**  **الإجتماع ناجحا كان هل** | **هل كان الاجتماع ناجحا ؟** |
| ‘Yes, **it13** was. **I**2 knew that the director had researched **my2**  **عن بحث المدير أن علمت نعم** | **نعم . فلقد عرفت بأن مدير الشركة بحث عن** |
| business thoroughly before the meeting, so **I2** was prepared  **مستعدا كنت لذلك اللقاء قبل بدقة عملي** | **عملي بدقة قبل اللقاء , لذلك كنت مستعدا** |
| for **his14** detailed questions. When **I2** began negotiating, **I2**  **التفاوض بدأت عندما لاسئلته التفصيلية** | **لأسئلته التفصيلية . عندما بدأت التفاوض** |
| started with the important issues. The Chinese believe in  **يؤمنون الصينيون بالقضايا المهمة بدأت** | **بدأت بالقضايا المهمة . الصينيون يؤمنون** |
| avoiding conflict. **It15** is always important to be patient. **I2**  **صبورا تكون ان المهم من دوما الصراع بتجنب** | **بتجنب الصراع . من المهم دوما ان تكون صبورا** |
| was prepared to compromise, so in the end, the meeting  **اللقاء النهاية في لذلك للمساومة مستعدا كنت** | **كنت مسنعدا للمساومة , لذلك , في النهاية اللقاء** |
| was successful.’  **ناجحا كان** | **كان ناجحا.** |
| **it13 :** meeting **I**2 : Mr Ghanem **his14** : the director **It15** : to be patient | |

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| **Student Book ( P.65 )**  **Comprehension**  **4 Listen to and read the interview again and answer the questions.**  **استمع للمقابلة من جديد ثم أجب عن الاسئلة .**   1. **Why was Mr Ghanem’s first business trip to China not successful?**   **لماذا لم تكن اول رحلة عمل للسيد غانم ناجحة؟**     1. **What do you think is a ‘track record’ (line 18)?**   **ماهو معنى كلمة ( track record ) سطر ( 18 ) .**   1. **What does the word ‘his’ in bold in the text refer to?**   **على ماذا يعود الضمير ( his )**   1. **What changed when Mr Ghanem visited China for the second time?**   **ما الذي تغير عندما زار السيد غانم الصين للمرة الثانية؟**  **Answers**  **1** It wasn’t successful because he didn’t have enough knowledge about the culture of China,  and he was too young.  **2** A ‘track record’ is your **reputation** based on the things you have done or not done in the past.  **3** the director  **4** He had been on a cultural awareness course and so he knew how to do business in China |
| **Questions :**   1. **Mr Ghanem did many things at his second visit to China to make it successful. Write down three of these things.**   **السيد غانم قام بفعل عدة اشياء في الزيارة الثانية لجعلها ناجحة . اكتب ثلاثة منها؟**  arrived on time / shake hands / make a small talk / never told a joke   1. **What are the two things that are considered to be more important than youth for Chinese.**   **ماهما الشيئان اللذان يعتبران اكثر اهمية من حداثة السن بالنسبة للصينين ؟**  age and experience .   1. **Quote the sentence which shows the year for the first visit of Mr Ghanem to china.**   **اقتبس الجملة التي تظهر السنة التي زار فيها السيد غانم الصين لأول مرة.**  My first trip there was in 2004 CE, and it was not very successful   1. **Mr Ghanem did not tell a joke for two reasons. Write down these two reasons.**   **السيد غانم لم يخبر النكات لسببين . اذكرهما.**  May not be translated correctly or could cause offence. |

**Text C : Student Book ( P. 66 ) Our country’s imports and exports ( وزارة ش 2017 ) صادرات و واردات بلدنا**

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|  | **Word** | **English** | **Arabic** |
| **1** | **agreement** | an arrangement **اتفاقية** / promise **وعد** to do **لفعل** something**شئ ما** | **اتفاقية** |
| **2** | **dominate** | to be **يكون** the most **الاكثر** important **اهمية** | **يسيطر** |
| **3** | **export** | goods **بضائع**sold **تباع** to **الى** another **آخر** country **بلد** | **تصدير** |
| **4** | **extraction** | removing **ازالة** something **شئ** from**من** something **شئ** else **آخر** | **استخراج** |
| **5** | **Gross Domestic Product** | the value **قيمة** of a country’s **البلد** total **الكلية** output **مخرجات** of **من** goods **البضائع** | **الناتج المحلي** |
| **6** | **import** | goods **بضائع** bought **تشترى** from **من** other **اخرى** countries **بلدان** | **استيراد** |
| **7** | **reserve** | something **شئ** kept **يحفظ** back **لإستعادته** / set **يوضع** aside **جانبا** | **احتياطي** |
| **8** | **fertiliser** | a substance  **مادة**to make **لجعل** crops **المحاصيل** grow **تنمو** | **سماد** |
| **9** | **gas** |  | **غاز** |
| **10** | **knitwear** | clothing **الملابس** made **المصنوعة** from **من** wool **الصوف** | **ملابس صوفية** |
| **11** | **minerals** | \* a substance **مادة** present **موجودة** in **في** some **بعض** foods **الأطعمة**  \* a substance **مادة** found **موجودة** in **في** the earth **الأرض** | **معادن** |
| **12** | **oil** | **---------------------------------------------------------------------** | **نفط** |
| **13** | **pharmaceuticals** | companies  **الشركات**which **التي** produce **تنتج** drugs **العلاجات** | **شركات الادوية** |
| **14** | **vegetables** |  | **خضراوات** |
| **15** | **goods** | things **الأشياء** are produced **يتم انتاجها** to **كي** be **يتم** sold **بيعها** | **بضائع** |

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| In this report, we will look at the countries that Jordan | **في هذا التقرير , سوف ننظر الى البلدان التي الاردن** |
| trades with and what goods **it1** exports and imports. | **يتاجر معها و ماهي البضائع التي يصدرها و يستوردها** |
| First, let’s look at exports. Jordan is rich in potash and | **أولا دعونا ننظر الى الصادرات . الاردن غني بالبوتاس** |
| phosphate, and the extraction industry for these minerals | **و الفوسفات , و الصناعة الاستخراجية لهذه المعادن** |
| is one of the largest in the world. | **احد اكبر الصناعات في العالم .** |
| Not surprisingly, two of Jordan’s largest exports are | **من غير المدهش, ان يكون اثنان من اكبر صادراتنا هي** |
| chemicals and fertilisers. Pharmaceuticals and **other2** | **المواد الكيمائية و الأسمدة . صناعة الأدوية و الصناعات** |
| industries represent 30% of Jordan’s Gross Domestic | **الاخرى تمثل ما نسبته 30% من اجمالي الناتج المحلي** |
| Product (GDP), and 75% of Jordan’s pharmaceuticals | **و 75% من الادوية الاردنية يتم تصديرها** |
| are exported. However, the majority (65%) of the | **مع ذلك , غالبية الاقتصاد 65% يسيطر عليها الخدمات** |
| economy is dominated by services, mostly travel and | **يسيطر عليها الخدمات , على الاغلب السفر و** |
| tourism. Most of Jordan’s exports go to Iraq, the USA, | **السياحة . معظم صادرات الاردن تذهب الى العراق ,** |
| India and Saudi Arabia. | **امريكا , الهند و السعودية.** |
| **it1**: Jordan **other2** : industries | |

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| Now let’s look at imports. Unlike some other countries | **الان فلننظر الى الواردات , على عكس البلدان الاخرى** |
| in the Middle East, Jordan does not have large oil or gas | **في الشرق الاوسط , الاردن لايمتلك احتياطي كبير من الغاز و النفط** |
| reserves. For that reason, Jordan has to import oil and | **لذلك السبب , الاردن عليه استيراد النفط و** |
| gas for **its1** energy needs. **Its1** other main imports are, | **الغاز من اجل احتياجات الطاقة. و ارداته الاخرى الرئيسية هي** |
| cars medicines and wheat. In 2013 CE, 23.6% of | **السيارات , العلاجات و القمح. في عام 2013 , 23%** |
| Jordan's imports were from Saudi Arabia. This was | **من واردات الاردن كانت من السعودية .** |
| followed by the EU, with 17.6% of **its1** imports. Other | **تبعها الاتحاد الاوروبي بنسبة 17.6% من وارداته.** |
| imports have come from China and the United States. | **واردات اخرى جاءت من الصين و الولايات المتحدة.** |
| **its1**: Jordan | |

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| Jordan has more free trade agreements than any other | **الاردن لديه اتفاقيات تجارة حرة اكثر من اي بلد** |
| Arab country, and **it1** trades freely with many countries, | **عربي اخر. و هو يتاجر بحرية بحرية مع عدة بلدان** |
| including the USA, Canada and Malaysia. | **بما في ذلك الولايات المتحدة , كندا و ماليزيا.** |
| Which other areas are important for Jordan’s trade? | **ماهي البلدان الاخرى المهمة للتجارة الاردنية؟** |
| Jordan first signed a trade agreement with the EU in | **وقّع الاردن اولا اتفاقية تجارة مع الاتحاد الاوروبي في** |
| 1997 CE. **It1** signed a free trade agreement with Egypt, | **1992 , كذلك اتفاقية تجارة حرة مع مصر ,** |
| Morocco and Tunisia in 2004 CE. In 2011 CE, another | **المغرب و تونس في 2004 .** |
| trade agreement was made with the EU, Egypt, Morocco | **اتفاقية اخرى تمت مع الاتحاد الاوروبي , مصر , المغرب** |
| and Tunisia. Trade with the EU and North Africa in | **و تونس. التجارة مع الاتحاد الاوروبي و شمال افريقيا** |
| particular is likely to grow. | **بالتحديد قابلة للنمو .** |
| **it1**: Jordan | |

**الأسئلة الوزارية على النص**

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| 1. **Most of Jordan’s exports mainly go to four countries. Write them down.**   **معظم صادرات الاردن تذهب بالتحديد الى اربعة بلدان. اذكرها.**  Iraq , USA and Saudi Arabia.   1. **Many of Jordan’s fertlisers are made mainly of two minerals. Write these two minerals down. معظم الاسمدة الاردنية تصنع بالتحديد من معدنين. اذكرهما**   Phosphate and potash.   1. **Quote the sentence which indicates the country that supplied Jordan with nearly a quarter of its imports in 2013. اقتبس الجملة التي تظهر البلد الذي زوّد الاردن بربع وارداته في 2013.** In 2013 CE, 23.6% of Jordan's imports were from Saudi Arabia. 2. **Find a word in the text which means “ things kept back, or set a side, especially for future use.”**   reserves   1. **What does the underlined word “ it” in the text refer to .**   Jordan   1. **Jordan has signed free trade agreements with many countries. Write down three of these countries. وقعت الاردن اتفاقية تجارة مع العديد من البلدان , اذكر ثلاثة منها.**   the USA, Canada and Malaysia.   1. **Jordan is rich in two minerals . write them down. الاردن غني بإثنين من المعادن. اذكرهما.**   Potash and phosphate.   1. **Services sector in Jordan is dominated by two things. Write these two things down.**   **قطاع الخدمات في الاردن يسيطر عليه شيئين , اذكرهما.**  travel and tourism. |

**الاسئلة الوزارية على النص ( تكميلي 2019 )**

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| **Vocabulary المفردات ( سؤال اكمل الفراغ )** |
| **Unit Four الوحدة الرابعة** |
| |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **عام** | **حضري** | **إقتصادي** | **الكربون** | **حيوية** | **سلبية** | | **public** | **urban** | **economic** | **carbon** | **biological** | **negative** |  1. When people talk about ……….……**growth**, they can mean either an improvement in the average standard of living, or an increase in the value of a country’s products. 2. Pollution has some serious …………….…**effect** on the environment, such as the death of wildlife and plant life . 3. We can all work hard to reduce our …………**footprint** by living a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle 4. If we take ……….……**transport** more often, there will be fewer cars on the roads, which will result in cleaner air in our cities 5. Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of ……………**waste**, and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous 6. The need for more effective ………..……**planning** is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic   **Answers : 1. Economic 2. Negative 3. Carbon 4. Public 5. Biological 6. Urban** |

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| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **فيلسوف** | **حساب** | **مثقف** | **كيميائي** | **هندسة** | **عالم رياضيات** | **طبيب** | | **Philosopher** | **arithmetic** | **polymath** | **chemist** | **geometry** | **mathematician** | **physician** |  1. My father teaches Maths. He’s a ………………….. . 2. You must not take in medicine without consulting a ………………… . 3. We learn about shapes, lines and angles when we study …………….. . 4. Mr Shahin is a true …………… , working in all kinds of creative and scientific fields. 5. Ramzi is very good with numbers and calculations. He always scores high in ……………. . 6. A ………….. is someone who thinks and writes about the meaning of life.   **Answers :** 1. Mathematician 2. Physician 3. Geometry 4. Arithmetic 5. Philosopher |

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| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **نافع** | **مزارع** | **آثار** | **خالي** | **صديق** | **محايد** | **مشاة** | **طاقة** | **متجددة** | **مخّلفات** | | **benefits** | **farms** | **footprint** | **free** | **friendly** | **neutral** | **pedestrian** | **power** | **renewable** | **waste** |  1. In hot countries, **solar** …………… is an important source of energy. 2. ‘Green’ projects are **environmentally** ……………… . 3. **Wind** ………….. are an example of …………. **Energy**. 4. If a city recycles everything and doesn’t throw anything away, it is **zero-** ……………. . 5. We burn carbon whenever we use oil, coal or gas. This is known as our **carbon** ………………. . 6. If we replace as much carbon as we burn, we are **carbon-** . ………………. . 7. A place where no cars are allowed is a **car-** …………… **zone**, and it is …………….. **friendly**.   **Answers :** 1. Power 2. Benefits 3. Farms – renewable 4. Waste 5. Footprint 6. Free - pedestrian |
| **Unit Nine الوحدة التاسعــــــــة**   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **يرتكب** | **يسأل** | **يصافح** | **يكسب** | **ينضم** | **يسبب** | **يجري** | | **make** | **ask** | **shake** | **earn** | **join** | **cause** | **make** |      1. Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to …………….**mistakes** 2. If you are polite, you won’t …………….. **offence** or upset anybody. 3. Before the serious discussion starts, we always ……………..**a small talk** ; it’s often about the weather! 4. Nasser has applied to ………………the **job** where his father works. 5. In business, when you meet someone for the first time, it’s polite to ……… **hands.** 6. After the talk, there will be a chance for you to ……….**questions** about anything you don’t understand. 7. By working hard, you will ………….the **respect** of your boss.   **Answers :** 1. make 2. cause 3. make 4. join 5. shake 6. ask 7. earn |

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| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **يساوم** | **صراع** | **يفاوض** | **صبور** | **مستعد** | **سابق** | **سجل إنجاز** | | **compromise** | **conflict** | **negotiate** | **patient** | **prepared** | **previous** | **track record** |  1. When you talk about business and try to do a deal, you ……………… . 2. When you are ready for something, you are …………… for it. 3. When you can prove that you have experience, you have a ……………….. . 4. When two sides disagree and argue, there is ……………….. . 5. When each side changes position a little so that they can agree, they have managed to ……………. 6. When you stay calm and take your time, you are being …………….. .   **Answers :** 1. negotiate 2. prepared 3. track record 4. conflict 5. compromise 6. patient |

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| **Derivation الاشتقاق** |

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|  | **Suffixes اللواحق التي تحدّد نوع الكلمة** |
| **Noun** | ion , ment , ness , nce , ist , dom , th , age , er , or , ing , ism , hood , ity , ess |
| **Adjective** | ful , ive , ent , ant , ish , less , ous , ic , al , ary , able , er , ed , ing |
| **Verb** | ify , ise , ize , eed , en , ate |
| **Adverb** | ly |

**ننظر الى ما قبل الفراغ وما بعده ... تذكّر السلسلة التالية في الحل Noun Verb Adverb Adjective Noun**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Noun ( الاسم )** | **Examples ( أمثلة )** |
| 1. A/an/the 2. of, on, for, from, with, without, up, down, in, at, between, among, through, during, out, into, about, by 3. his , her, my , its , our , your , their ( ‘s / s’( 4. Noun + Verb   اذا كان بعد الفراغ فعل نضع اسم   1. ( most / more )   بعد الكلمات السابقة نضع اسم شرط ان لا تسبق بأفعال ( is / are / am / was / were )   1. this, that , these , those 2. Little /some/ many/few/much / most /other /anther /any/ enough , no, all 3. Adjective + Noun   **ملاحظة مهمة : دائما اذا كان بعد الفراغ اسم ضع الصفة و لاتتردد OK** | 1.He takes **the** ……………….. to travel tomorrow .  **(decide, decision, decided)**  2**.** . They must depend **on** ……………..to finish this task .  **(patient, patience, patiently)**  **3.** Education is our country’**s** ……………….. in the future .  **(investment, invest, invested)**  4.……………….. **must** be encouraged at all levels .  **(Educate, education, educational)**  5. we need **more** ……………………….. in the school.  **( educate , education , educational )**  be ولم تسبق بأحد افعال more وجود  6.I am really interested in **that** …….. ,it was actually great .  **(civilize, civilization, civilized)**  7.**This** ……………….. has been made by an earthquake  **(destroy, destruction, destructive )**  8. Women need **much** ……………….. in their working hours .  **(flexibility, flexible, flexible)**  9. Is there **any**……………….. between them ?  **(differ, difference, different)**  10.We were completely amazed by his **fantastic** ……………..  **(succeed, successful, success)** |

1. Many instruments that are still used today in…………………. were designed by Arab scholars.

**(operate, operative, operations)**

1. Another craft practised in Madaba is the …………………… of ceramic items.

**(creative, creatively, creation )**

1. I will be going to university to continue my ………….

**(educate, educative, education)**

1. Have you seen Nasser’s……………… of postcards? He’s got hundreds!

**(collection, collect, collective )**

1. The Middle East is famous for the……….of olive oil.

**( production, product, productive)**

1. My father bought our house with an………………………from his grandfather.

**(inherit, inherited, inheritance )**

**الجواب في التمرين لكل الجمل هو اسماء .**

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| **Adjective ( الصفة )** | **Example ( أمثلة )** |
| 1. Adjective + noun   **دائما قبل الاسماء صفات** | 1.It was a ……………. **attempt** to climb Mount Everest.  **(succeed, successful, success)**  2.The ……………..**success** of the 1960s and 1960s was funded by oil.  **(economy, economic, economically)**  3.Prices in some hyper markets **are not** …………………. .  **( negotiate, negotiable, negotiation )**  4.The graduation ceremony was a **very** ……….occasion .  **(memory, memorable, memorize )**  5.He is **so**………………... in anything he acts .  **(reliability, reliable, rely )**  6. Education has **become** …………….. for all ages .  **(necessity, necessary, necessitate)**  7.Amani is **as** ……………….. **as** Ali .  **(care, careful, carefully** |
| 1. بعد ( is, are, am, was, were, been, being, be) |
| 1. **بعد** ( very , so , quite , too, really , quite , the most , the least , such ) |
| 1. **بعد** seem , look , appear , feel , get , become , find ,found , smell ,taste ,sound |
| 1. as …….. as , |
| **6**. more / less…….than |

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| **Verb ( فعل )** | **Examples ( أمثلة )** |
| 1. to ….. | 1.The teacher is going to……….…. us in this question.  **(helpful, help, helped)**  2. Parents try to …………..their children from danger .  **(protection, protective, protect)**  3.If you work hard, I’m sure you will…………………….  **(success, successful, succeed)**  4.They are identical .Do they ……….. from each other ?  **(difference, differ, different)**  5.Rooms at some schools ……….in size and cost.  **(different, differ, difference)** |
| 1. will , would , shall , should ,can ,could ,may , might , must, do ,does , did |
| 1. Noun + verb   **بعد الاسماء الجمع نضع فعل**  **بعد الضمائر التالية ( ضمائر الجمع )**  you , I , we , they |
| 1. **بعد الظروف التي لم يسبقها اسم جمع**   او **ضمير جمع أو أحد افعال Do او افعال المودالز** | 6. She will increasingly…………..her finals.  **( success , successful , succeed )** |

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| **Adverb ( الظرف )** | **Examples ( أمثلة )** |
| 1. …………… ,   وجود فاصلة بعد الفراغ في بداية الجملة  ; ……………….. , بين  . ……………….. , بين | 1……………….., people bet married at the weekends .  **(Traditional, Traditionally, Tradition)**  1.My friend ……………….. drove along the narrow road .  **(careful, care, carefully )**  2.The boys…………….. responded to the teacher's order .  **( polite, politely )**  3. Omar has ……………passed his driving test.  **(success, successfully, succeed)**  4. They will ……………..move all of them.  **(peace, peacefully, peaceful)**  5. Ali drives so ………in the city centre.  **(care, careful, carefully)**  6. The wind was blowing ………………..  **(violence, violent, violently)** |
| 1. Noun …………. Verb   وجود قبل الفراغ اسم وبعد الفراغ فعل |
| 1. is - are – am – was – were – do - did – does – have – has – had – will – would – can – could – shall – should – may – might   **اذا جاء قبل الفراغ فعل مساعد او فعل مودال وكان بعد الفراغ فعل نضع ظرف** |
| 4. Verb + adverb  بعد الأفعال دائما ظروف |

**ملاحظات هامة جدا جدا جدا ...**

**1.**  اذا كان بعد الفراع اسم لا يجوز ان نضع اسم انما نختار صفة. و عند عدم وجود صفة في الخيارات نضع اسم ( يكون الاسم مركب )

The …………..system in Jordan is well developed. **( educate , education , educative )**

And / as well as / or / but / nor 2. هذه الكلمات اذا كان قبلها اسم يكون بعدها اسم / قبلها فعل بعدها فعل / قبلها صفة بعدها صفة .

People love learning more if it is beatutiful **and** ………… way.  **( create , creation , creative )**

**تمارين اضافية على الاشتقاق**

**Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in the box below and write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.**

1. On some old villages in Jordan , the local people bring back an ancient …………………..

**( tradition , traditional , traditionally )**

1. When do you …………………….to receive test results .

**( expectancy , expectantly , expect**)

1. My father has bought our house from his ………………. .

**(inherit , inheritance , inherited )**

1. Who was the most ………………… writer of the twentieth century?  **( influence , influential , influentially )**
2. Thank you for your help, I really ………………………… it.

**( appreciation , appreciate , appreciative )**

1. The music was written by a new young composer, so it was………………....

**( contemporisation , contemporary , contemporise )**

1. King Hussein was a ………………… world figure in the twentieth century.

**( major , majority , majorly )**

1. Ali has done a ………………….. and decided that he can buy his mother the larger bunch of flowers .

**( calculate , calculation , calculative )**

1. There is an interesting new video ………………… at the gallery in the city.

**( install , installation , )**

1. Jordan’s infant …………………….. rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world.

**(mortality , mortal , mortally )**

1. ………………… man proposes to a woman, not the other way round.

**( Traditional - Tradition - Traditionally)**

1. Photography and painting are two examples of the ………………... arts.

**( vision - visual - visually )**

1. Many candy advertisements are usually presented in an ……………. Manner in the TV .  **…………………… ( attract , attraction , attractive )**
2. Markets have different types of food which are ……………… prepared from products.

**( artificial , artificially , artifice)**

1. The …………………. system must be linked with the requirement of social development for any country and economic.

(**educational education , , educate** )

1. Jordan has a ……………………… of being a friendly and welcoming country It is one of the safest places to visit in the Middle East .

( **repute , reputation , reputational** )

1. The newly constructed project use recycled water which helps the…….of the environment

**(sustainability , sustainable , sustain )**

1. Taha Hussein is one if the most …………….. writers of the twentieth century

**( influence , influential , influentially )**

1. Imagination is the source of ………………………

( **create , creation , creative** )

1. Bank customers can …….. their checking accounts instantly through the electronic system

( **accessible , access , accessibility**  )

1. Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say ti is …………………..

**(viable , viably , viability )**

1. Most doctors used to be ………………… about the validity of homoeopathy.

**( skeptical , skeptic , skeptically )**

1. 20. Complementary medicine can never substitute for ………………. as it will not produce the antibodies.

**( immunization , immune , immunize )**

1. Athletes with …………………… legs can take part in the Paralympics.

**( prosthetic, prosthesis , prosthetically )**

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

**( Desalinate , Desalination , Desalinated )**

1. There is a particular Bedouin style of weaving that buyers find very…..…….

**( attraction , attractive , attract )**

1. Scholars have discovered an ………………………… document from the twelfth century**.**

**( origin , originally , original )**

1. Adeeb rightly deserves his ………….…….. as one of the youngest inventors in the world.

**( repute , reputation , reputed )**

1. Many people expect instant cures, and prefer to get a …………………………

**( prescribe , prescription , prescriptive )**

1. Artists usually meet to discuss ideas and …………….. each other's work.

**( criticize ,criticism , critic )**

1. Beethoven classified as a symbol of art, unfortunately he is not a……... artist.

**( contemporary , contemporize )**

1. I think the hybrid car is the most important …………………. in this decade.

**( invent , invention , inventor )**

1. The Jordan Valley can…………….sufficient food for Jordan.

**(production, produce , productive)**

1. By some …………….s, the population in Jordan will reach 12 million soon.

**(calculate, calculation , calculated)**

1. It is widely believed that new technology is going to ……… everything we do in our life.

**(revolution, revolutionise, revolutional )**

1. Farmers use …………. Fertilizers so that they can harvest their crops earlier.

**(artifice , artificial , artificially)**

1. The fast ……….... of cities can cause social and economic problems.

**(expand, expansion, expandable )**

1. Some people are ………….to penicillin. It is very important to tell your doctor.

**(allergy, allergic, allergies)**

1. Most of the clinics of the Ministry of Health…………….children against many dangerous diseases.

**(inoculation, inoculate , inoculated)**

1. One of the options to solve shortage of water is the…………..of sea water.

**(desalinate, desalination, desalinated)**

1. Ibn Hiayan is................supposed to be the father of Chemistry.

**(tradition, traditional, traditionally)**

1. The construction of a new dam is hoped that it will..............the area.

**(irrigation , irrigate)**

1. Al-Khwarizmi was a famous Arab.............. .

**(mathematics, mathematician, mathematical)**

1. Unemployment, which is increasing year after year, needs a ......... solution.

**(viability, viable, viably)**

1. Eating wisely and taking regular exercise is very ……………. method of keeping fit and healthy.

**(rely, reliable , reliance )**

**ANSWER :**

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| **1** | **Tradition** | **21** | **viable** | **41** | **traditionally** |
| **2** | **expect** | **22** | **skeptical** | **42** | **irrigate** |
| **3** | **inheritance** | **23** | **immunization** | **43** | **mathematician** |
| **4** | **influential** | **24** | **prosthetic** | **44** | **viable** |
| **5** | **appreciate** | **25** | **Desalinated** | **45** | **reliable** |
| **6** | **contemporary** | **26** | **attractive** |  | |
| **7** | **mortal** | **27** | **original** |  | |
| **8** | **calculation** | **28** | **reputation** |  | |
| **9** | **install** | **29** | **prescription** |  | |
| **10** | **mortality** | **30** | **criticize** |  | |
| **11** | **Traditional** | **31** | **contemporary** |  | |
| **12** | **visual** | **32** | **invention** |  | |
| **13** | **attractive** | **33** | **produce** |  | |
| **14** | **artificially** | **34** | **calculation** |  | |
| **15** | **educational** | **35** | **revolutionise** |  | |
| **16** | **reputation** | **36** | **artificial** |  | |
| **17** | **sustainability** | **37** | **expansion** |  | |
| **18** | **influential** | **38** | **allergic** |  | |
| **19** | **creation** | **39** | **inoculate** |  | |
| **20** | **access** | **40** | **desalination** |  | |

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| **Grammar القواعــــــــد** |

**Unit Four**

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| **A. Relative Clauses الجمل الموصولة** | **B. Cleft Sentences الجمل المنقسمة ( الجزئية )** |
| **Who = تستخدم مع الاسم العاقل**  **The man ……….lives next door is nice.**  **( who , which , where , that )** | **لهذه القاعدة ثلاث بدايات و هي:**  **البداية الاولى : وضع it / it is / it was في البداية .**  **It is …………………………………………….. .**  **It was ………………………………………….. .**  **1. Ziryab introduced the oud to Europe.**  **It was Ziryab who / that introduced the oud to Europe.**  **في هذا النمط نعتبر الاسم الموجود قبل الفعل هو الاسم المشدّد.**  **ننزل الاسم المشدد / ضمير وصل مناسب او that / نكمل الجملة** |
| **Which = تستخدم مع الاسم غير العاقل**  **The book …………you bought me was good.**  **( which , where , when , who )** |
| **Where = مع اسم المكان**  **The village ………. I was born , was peaceful.**  **( which , where , when , who )** | **البداية الثانية : وضع احد الكلمات التالية والتي تدل على المشدد .**  **The person ………………………………………**  **The country………………………………………**  **The place …………………………………………**  **The year…………………………………………..**  **The time/The period…………………………….**  **The century………………………………………**  **The event…………………………………………**  **The thing………………………………………….**  **Queen Rania opened the gallery in 2012CE.**  **The person who / that opened the gallery in 2012 CE was Queen Rania.**  **The year when / that Queen Rania opened the gallery was 2012 CE.**  **الخطوات : 1. الاسم المشدد حسب معنى البداية الوزارية .**  **2. ضع ضمير وصل مناسب او that للكل .**  **3. نزّل كل الجملة عدا الاسم المشدد . 4. ضع is / was**  **5. ضع المشدد في نهاية الجملة .** |
| **When = مع اسم الزمان**  **The year ………we met was stormy.**  **( when , where , which , who )** |
| **Whose = تستخدم بين اسمين للدلالة على الملكية**  **The woman ……….daughter in my class, is nice**  **( who , where , when , whose )** |
| **تذكّر : الضمير that يحل مكان اي ضمير بشرط عدم وجود فاصلة قبل الفراغ .**  **The ring , ……..you bought is too cheap.**  **( who , which , where , that )**  **مع اسماء المكان التي يتبعها فاعل نستخدم where**  **مع اسماء المكان التي يتبعها فعل نستخدم which**  **The hospital ……….treats the poor is global.**  **( who , which , where , when )**  **The hospital ………my dad treats the poor .**  **( who , which , where , when )** |
| **London is a huge city. It is the capital of the UK.**  **London, which is the capital of the UK, is a huge city.**  **المعطيات :**  **وجود جملتين تفصلهما فقط نقطة.**  **الجملة الاولى تبدأ بإسم و الثانية تبدأ بضمير يدل على الاسم**  **خطوات الحل :**  **ضع ضمير وصل مناسب فقط استخدم ( who , which )**  **أنزل الجملة الثانية**  **ضع فاصلة**  **انزل الجملة الاولى** |

**تمارين قواعد الوحدة الرابعة :**

**Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.**

1) ‘Physician’ is an old-fashioned word **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** means ‘doctor’.

**(who, which, when, where)**

2) A chemist is a person **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** works in a laboratory.

**(who, which, when, where)**

3) A mathematician is someone **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** works with numbers.

**(who, which, when, where)**

4) Geometry and arithmetic are subjects **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** are studied by mathematicians.

**(who, which, when, where)**

5) He also wrote Al Qanun fi -Tibb, the book **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** became the most famous medical textbook ever. **(who, which, when, where)**

6) He wrote on early Islamic philosophy **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** included many subjects, especially logic and ethics. **(who, which, when, where)**

7) He's the writer **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** daughter I met in Jordan.

**(who, which, when, whose)**

8) His friends **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** were worried about his health advised him to relax.

**(who, which, when, where)**

9) Ibn Sina **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is also known as Avicenna was a polymath.

**(who, which, when, where)**

10) It was 11 p.m. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** I stopped working.

**(who, which, when, where)**

11) It was I **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** stopped working at 11 p.m. **(who, which, when, where)**

12) It was Queen Rania **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** opened the Children’s Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

**(who, which, when, where)**

13) It was the heat **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** made the journey unpleasant.

**(who, which, when, where)**

14) It was the month of Ramadan **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE.

**(who, which, when, where)**

15) The person **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** has influenced me most is my father.

**(who, which, when, where)**

16) The Sahara desert, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is in Africa, is very hot.

**(who, which, when, whose)**

17) The stars and planets are things **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** astronomers study.

**(who, which, when, where)**

18) The subject **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** I like most of all is Geography.

**(who, which, when, where)**

19) The year **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE.

**(who, which, when, where)**

**اعادة الكتابة على قواعد الوحدة الرابعــــــــــــــــــــــة**

**Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it, and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.**

1) Ali ibn Nafi ’ established the first music school in the world.

**It was Ali ibn Nafi ’ who established the first music school in the world.**

2) Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

**Al-Jazari was the person who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.**

3) Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

**It was Al-Jazari who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.**

4) Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

**The mechanical clock was the thing / invention which Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century.**

5) Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

**The twelfth century was the time / century when Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock.**

6) Al-Kindi contributed to the invention of the oud.

**The person who contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi.**

7) Al-Kindi is especially famous for his work in geometry.

**It is Al-Kindi who is especially famous for his work in geometry.**

8) Huda won the prize for Art last year.

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

9) I like Geography most of all.

**The subject which I like most of all is Geography.**

10) I stopped working at 11 p.m.

**It was 11 p.m. when I stopped working.**

11) I would like to go to London next year.

**What I would like to do next year is go to London**.

12) Jabir ibn Hayyan also invented ink that can be read in the dark.

**It was Jabir ibn Hayyan who also invented ink that can be read in the dark.**

13) Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory in Iraq.

**The country where Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.**

14) My father has influenced me most.

**The person who has influenced me most is my father.**

15) Petra was made a World Heritage Site in 1985 CE.

**The year when Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE.**

16) Queen Rania opened the Children’s Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

**It was Queen Rania who opened the Children’s Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.**

17) The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I.

**The year when the Great Mosque in Cordoba was built was 784 CE.**

18) The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I.

**Abd al-Rahman I was the person who built the Great Mosque in Cordoba in 784 CE.**

19) The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I.

**The mosque which was built by Abd al-Rahman I in 784 CE was the Great Mosque in Cordoba.**

20) The heat made the journey unpleasant.

**It was the heat which made the journey unpleasant.**

21) The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.

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

22) The prize that Huda won last year was for Art.

**It was last year when Huda won the prize for Art.**

**Unit Nine : الوحدة التاسعة**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A. Present wishes التمني في المضارع**  **S. wish / wishes S. V.2 O. C.**  **S. wish / wishes S. didn't V.1 O. C.**  **If only S. V.2 O. C.**  **If only S. didn't V.1 O. C.** | | **B. Past regrets الندم في الماضي**  **S. wish / wishes S. had V.3 O. C.**  **S. wish / wishes S. hadn't V.3 O. C.**  **If only S. had V.3 O. C.**  **If only S. hadn't V.3 O. C.** | |
| **خطوات الحل تكون كالتالي : 1) ضع الفاعل . 2) اذا كانت الجملة اثبات ننفيها و اذا كانت منفية نثبتها 3) نكمل** | | | |
| **الفعل ( الوزاري )** | **الحل ( الطالب )** | **الفعل ( الوزاري )** | **الحل ( الطالب )** |
| **V.1 / will V.1 / can V.1** | **didn't V.1** | **V.2 / would V.1 / could V.1** | **hadn't V.3** |
| **1. She speaks English really slow.**  **I wish she didn't speak English really slow.** | | **1. She spoke English really slow.**  **I wish she hadn't spoken English really slow.** | |
| **doesn't / don't V.1**  **won't / can't V.1** | **V.2 / would V.1** | **didn't V.1 / couldn't V.1**  **wouldn't V.1** | **had V.3** |
| **2. He doesn't live in our city.**  **I wish he lived / would live in our city.** | | **2. He didn't live in our city.**  **I wish he had lived in our city.** | |
| **is / are / am** | **wasn't / weren't** | **has / have V.3** | **hadn't V.3** |
| **3. She is in the other team.**  **If only she wasn't in the other team.** | | **3. She was in the other team.**  **If only she hadn't been in the other team.** | |
| **isn't / aren't / am not** | **was / were** | **hasn't / haven't V.3** | **had V.3** |
| **4. She is not in our team.**  **I wish she was / were in our team.** | | **4. She hasn't taken the medicine.**  **I wish she had taken the medicine.** | |
| **would like to V.1**  **would love to V.1** | **V.2 / would V.1** | **was / were** | **hadn't been** |
| **5. I would like to live in London.**  **If only I lived / would live in London.** | | **5. She was in a very small company.**  **If only she hadn't been in a very small company.** | |
| **needs to / need to V.1** | **V.2 / would V.1** | **wasn't / weren't** | **had been** |
| **6. Omar needs to improve his accent.**  **Omar wishes he improved / would improve** | | **6. Omar wasn't in his class yesterday.**  **Omar wishes he had been in his class yesterday.** | |
| **wants to / want to V.1** | **V.2 / would V.1** | **should have V.3** | **had V.3** |
| **7. Sami wants to build a new tree house.**  **I wish Sami built / would build a tree ….** | | **7. He should have done more work.**  **I wish he had done more work.** | |
| **مهم**  **1. نستبدل very well / very good بـــــــ better**  **2. كلمة never تفيد النفي بالتالي الحل يكون اثبات .**  **3. الكلمات التالية تحذف نهائيا من الجملة و هي :**  **regret / feel صفة / felt صفة / sorry / Oh no !**  **4. يجوز حل اي جملة باستخدام عكس الصفة بدون نفي**  **5. عند وجود جملتين نحل جملة واحدة و نحذف الاخرى.**  **1. She can't sleep very well.**  **I wish she slept / would sleep better.**  **2. Adnan never walks by the beach.**  **I wish Adnan walked / would walk by the beach.**  **3. The weather was hot .**  **If only the weather had been cooler.** | | **Should V.1** | **had V.3** |
| **8. Rami should be more careful.**  **I wish Rami had been more careful.** | |
| **regret V.ing** | **hadn't V.3** |
| **9. I regret speaking aloud in the class.**  **If only I hadn't spoken aloud in the class.** | |
| **wanted to / needed to V.1** | **had V.3** |
| **10. I wanted to grow more trees.**  **I wish I had grown more trees.** | |

**تمارين قواعد الوحدة التاسعة**

**Choose the correct forms of the verbs from those given below to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.**

1) Ali did not pass his exams. If only he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ harder last year.

**(study, studied, had studied)**

2) Fadi has lost his wallet. He wishes he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more careful.

**(was, were, had been)**

3) Huda was too busy to visit us yesterday. If only she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_able to come.

**(was, were, had been)**

4) I am very hungry! I wish I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_before I went to the conference.

**(eats, ate, had eaten, eating)**

5) I can’t do this exercise. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

**(understood, understand, understanding)**

6) I couldn’t understand anything. If only I ………..Chinese!

**(studies, studying, had studied)**

7) I feel ill. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so many sweets.

**(didn’t eat, hadn’t eaten, doesn’t eat)**

8) I felt ill. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so many sweets!

**(don’t eat, didn’t eat, hadn’t eaten)**

9) I regret the deal now. I wish we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

**(hadn’t done, do, does)**

10) I want to go out this afternoon, but I don’t feel well. If only I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a headache.

**(don’t have, didn’t have, hadn’t had)**

11) I wish I’d known more about the company. If only I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some research!

**(do, did, had done)**

12) I’m cold. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a coat.

**(bring, had brought, will bring)**

13) I’m looking at a beautiful view, and I’d love to take a photo. If only I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a camera with me.

**(have, has, had)**

14) I’ve broken my watch. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_it.

**(don’t drop, hadn’t dropped, won’t drop)**

15) Ibrahim was right and I was wrong. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to him.

**(listens, listened, had listened)**

16) It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday. If only it\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cooler.

**(be, were, had been)**

17) Jaber isn’t old enough to drive a car. He wishes he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ older.

**(are, was, is)**

18) Jordan **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** goods to the EU in 2011 CE.

**(exported, has exported, will export)**

19) Jordan **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** many products to the EU even before the 1997 CE trade agreement was made.

**(export, had exported, will export)**

20) Jordan needs to import a lot of oil. If only it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_larger oil reserves.

**(has, had, had had)**

21) Mr Haddad does not understand the Chinese businessman. If only he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Chinese.

**(speak, spoke, had spoken)**

22) My brother and I never want to watch the same TV programme. I wish we \_\_\_\_\_ the same things.

**(likes, liked, had liked)**

23) My cousins don’t live near here. I wish they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so far away.

**(aren’t, isn’t, weren’t)**

24) Our flat is very small. If only we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a big house.

**(live, lived, had lived)**

25) Smaller amounts of food, live animals and machinery **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to the EU.

**(were exported, exported, has been exporting)**

26) We’re late. If only we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_up earlier.

**(get, had gotten, gets)**

27) Ziad did not know about Chinese culture when he went on a business trip to China. He wishes he

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a cultural awareness course.

**(do, did, had done)**

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

**(is , were , was)**

**Rewrite اعادة الكتابة**

1) I feel ill. I ate so many sweets.

I wish I **hadn’t eaten so many sweets.**

2) I regret going to bed late last night.

I wish I **hadn’t gone to bed late last night.**

3) I wish I had learnt English better when I was younger.

If only I **had learnt English better when I was younger.**

4) I’m cold. I didn’t bring a coat.

I wish I **had brought a coat.**

5) I’ve broken my watch.

I wish I **hadn’t broken my watch.**

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

I wish **I had concentrated properly in class today.**

7) Nader should have been more careful with his essay. He didn’t get a good mark.

He wishes **had been more careful with his essay.**

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

If only she **could find her way round the city very easily.**

9) Oh no! I’ve forgotten my library book. I left it at home.

I wish I **hadn’t forgotten my library book.**

10) Our holiday was not enjoyable.

We wish our holiday **had been enjoyable.**

11) Our team didn’t play very well yesterday.

If only they **had played very well yesterday.**

12) Samia regrets being angry at breakfast time.

If only Samia **hadn’t been angry at breakfast time.**

13) Sultan forgot to do his Science homework.

If only he **hadn’t forgotten to do his science homework.**

**Unit Ten الوحدة العاشرة**

**Conditionals الجمل الشرطيــــــــة**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type النوع** | **If clause فعل الشرط** | | | | **Main clause جواب الشرط** |
| **Zero الصفري** | **S. V.1 s/es O. C.**  **S. doesn't / don't V.1 O. C.** | | | | **S. V.1 s/es O. C.**  **S. doesn't / don't V.1 O. C.** |
| **1. If she cooks a good dish , she always ……….her brother. ( invited , invites , invited )**  **2. The doctor checks his patients if he ………….early to the hospital. ( came , will come , comes )** | | | | | |
| **First الاول** | **فعل الشرط** | | | | **جواب الشرط** |
|  | **S. V.1 s/es O. C.**  **S. doesn't / don't V.1 O. C.** | | | | **S. will V.1 O. C.**  **S. will not ( won't) V.1 O. C.** |
| **3. If she …………..her medicine , she will feel better soon. ( take , takes , will take )**  **4. If the man visits a doctor tomorrow, he ……………better. ( gets , will get , got )** | | | | | |
| **Second الثاني** | | **فعل الشرط** | | | **جواب الشرط** |
| **S. V.2 O. C.**  **S. didn't V.1 O. C.** | | | **S. would / could V.1 O. C.** |
| **5. If the man ………….that hill , he would tell his grandchildren. ( climb , will climb , climbed )**  **6. She …………that lesson if she caught the bus earlier. ( will take , took , would take )**  **تمرين مهم في المنهاج على انماط النصيحة ( فقط ضع دائرة )**  **1 A:** I would like to get a job as a teacher of English.  **B:** ……………… study English at university?  **( Why don't you , If I were you , could )**  **2 A:** I want to learn Chinese, but they don’t teach it in my school.  **B:** You ……………….do a Chinese course online.  **( Why don't you , If I were you , could )**  **3 A:** I don’t understand what we have to do for homework.  **B:** ………………….., I would ask the teacher.  **( Why don't you , If I were you , could )** | | | | | |
| **Third الثالث** | | | **فعل الشرط** | **جواب الشرط** | |
| **S. had V.3 O. C.** | **S. would / could / might have V.3 O. C.** | |
| **7. If she ………..hard, she would have passed her exam. ( revised , revises , had revised )**  **8. Sami ………..have done well if he had practiced . ( will , can , might )** | | | | | |

**GUIDED WRITING الكتابة الموجهة**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **النمط الأول : العنوان بدون وجود فاعل**   |  | | --- | | **The advantages of megaprojects…** | | * encourage economic growth. * bring new benefits to the city. * employ young people. * attract global companies. |   **خطوات الحل :**   1. **ضع العبارة التالية في البداية :**   **There are many العنوان such as :**   1. **قم بإضافة –ing الى نهاية أول كلمة في كل سطر.** 2. **نربط الجملة الأولى مع الجملة الثانية بإستخدام and** 3. **نضع قبل الجملة الثالثة Also, أو In addition** 4. **نربط الجملة الثالثة والرابعة باستخدام as well as**   ……………………………………………………….  ……………………………………………………….  ………………………………………………………. | **النمط الثاني : العنوان مع وجود فاعل**   |  | | --- | | **The advantages of megaprojects…** | | * people encourage economic growth. * people bring new benefits to the city. * people employ young people. * people attract global companies. |   **خطوات الحل :**   1. **ضع العبارة التالية في البداية :**   **There are many العنوان such as :**   1. **لا تقم بإضافة –ing ( لأن الجملة أصلا بها فاعل ) .** 2. **نربط الجملة الأولى مع الجملة الثانية بإستخدام and** 3. **نضع قبل الجملة الثالثة Also, أو In addition** 4. **نربط الجملة الثالثة والرابعة باستخدام as well as**   ………………………………………………………  ………………………………………………………  ……………………………………………………… |
| **النمط الثالث : العنوان على شكل سؤال**   |  | | --- | | **What are the advantages of megaprojects…** | | * encourage economic growth. * bring new benefits to the city. * employ young people. * attract global companies. |   **خطوات الحل :**   1. **ضع العبارة التالية في البداية :**   **There are many العنوان such as :**   1. **قم بإضافة –ing الى نهاية أول كلمة في كل سطر.**   **ولكن عند وجود الفاعل لا نضيف ing .**   1. **إذا كان السؤال يبدا بـــ**   **What are the نحذفها وماتبقى هو العنوان .**  **How نحذفها ونضع مكانها ways**  **Why do / what should نضع مكانها reasons make**   1. **نربط الجملة الأولى مع الجملة الثانية بإستخدام and** 2. **نضع قبل الجملة الثالثة Also, أو In addition** 3. **نربط الجملة الثالثة والرابعة باستخدام as well as**   ……………………………………………………….  ………………………………………………………. | **النمط الرابع : جدول الحسنات والمساوئ**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **creating Masdar City** | | | **advantages** | **disadvantages** | | * help economy. * employ people. | * cost a lot of money. * affect old cities. |   **خطوات الحل :**   1. **نضع العبارة التالية في البداية :**   **There are many advantages of العنوان such as :**   1. **نربط الجملتين في عمود الحسنات باستخدام and** 2. **في سطر جديد , نضع العبارة التالية :**   **Whereas, there are many disadvantages of العنوان such as :**   1. **نربط الجملتين في عمود المساوئ بإستخدام as well as**   ………………………………………………………  ………………………………………………………  ………………………………………………………  …………………………………………………….. |
| **النمط الخامس : كتابة سيرة غيرية**  **Name الإسم :** Fatima Al.Fihri  **Date (born and died)التاريخ ( ولادة – وفاة) :** 800 – 865  **Profession المهنة :** scholar , writer.  **Achievements الإنجازات** :  build the Great Mosque.  establish the learning centre. | **نمط الحل لهذا الشكل يكون دوما كالتالي :**  **الإسم who was born in الولادة and died in الوفاة .**  **He / She was المهنة . Some of his / her achievements were الجملة الأولى and الجملة الثانية .**  ………………………………………………………  ………………………………………………………  ……………………………………………………… |

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| **النمط الخامس : وصف مكان**  **Write two sentences اكتب جملتين about عن ……………….. . The Giralda tower**  **Location الموقع :** Seville, Spain  **Date of construction تاريخ البناء :** 1198 CE  **Purpose of building هدف البناء :** architectural  **Description of the building وصف البناء :** 104 meters tall tower , minaret  **نمط الحل يكون كالتالي :**  **إسم المكان which is located in الموقع was built in تاريخ البناء for هدف البناء . It includes وصف البناء 1 and 2 .**  ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………. | |
| **نمــــــــــــاذج تدريبية** | |
| |  | | --- | | **The achievements of Ali Ibn Nafi'…** | | * build the first musical school in the world. * introduce the oud into Europe. * compose musical compositions. * teach music. |   ……………………………………………………….  …………………………………………………..…...  …………………………………………………..…...  …………………………………………………….… | |  | | --- | | **Why do people sell goods ….** | | * earn money. * market products. * strengthen economy . * encourage investment. |   ......................................................................................  ………………………………………………………..  ………………………………………………………..  ……………………………………………………….. |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **working as an interpreter …** | | | **advantages** | **disadvantages** | | * get a good job. * improve skills. | * travel a lot. * work long hours. |   ...................................................................................  ………………………………………………………  ………………………………………………………  ……………………………………………………… | **Write two sentences about the Great Mosque .**  **Location :** Fez, Morocco.  **Date of construction :** 784 CE.  **Purpose of building :** spread Islamic religion.  **Description of the building :** long minaret , towers  ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………… |

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| **FREE WRITING الكتابــــــــــــــة الحرّة** |

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| **الموضوع الشامل**  **The aim of this essay is to discuss about اسم الموضوع from its all sides. I think thatاسم 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. As 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. ز**  **Finally, I'd like to say that I hope I have given enough and useful information about اسم الموضوعsuggesting good ideas and views that help to take it into consideration to find the best effective solution for it** . |

**مع خالص أمنياتي لكم بالنجاح الباهر و التفوّق**

**الاستاذ: أكــــــــرم البدارين 0772898811**

**امتحانات نصوص**

**تدريب على النصوص حسب النمط الوزاري**

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| Megaprojects are extremely large investment projects, which are designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities.  Although megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost, they are all, by definition, expensive, public projects that attract a high level of interest and media coverage. Projects range from motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges, etc. to entire city complexes.  The concept of a megaproject is always based on the benefits **it** brings to a community. However, many megaprojects have been criticised because of **their** negative effects on a community or the environment. This essay will look at these issues with regard to Masdar City, a megaproject in Abu Dhabi.  Masdar City, which began its development in 2006 CE, will be the world’s first carbon-neutral, zero-waste artificially-created city. Covering an area of six square kilometres, when it is completed in 2025 CE, it is expected to house more than 40,000 residents, 50,000 commuters, and 1,500 businesses involved in mainly environmentally-friendly products.  The city will run entirely on renewable energy sources. It is built on an advanced energy grid which monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex.  Furthermore, in order to reduce its carbon footprint, Masdar City will be a car-free zone, designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly. Electric, driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles, and the city will be connected to other locations by a network of roads and railways.  Energy will be provided by solar power and wind farms, and there are also plans to build the world’s largest hydrogen plant. A desalination plant will be used to provide the city’s water, with 80% of water used being recycled. Biological waste will be used as an energy source too, and industrial waste will be recycled.  **Question Number One ( 60 points )**   1. Megaprojects are designed for many reasons. Write down two of these reasons. 2. There are many examples of megaprojects mentioned in the text. Write down four of these examples. 3. Energy will be provided by many sources according to the text. Write down three . 4. How will the city be connected to other locations. 5. Many steps will make Masdar city reduce its carbon footprint. Write down three of these steps. 6. Quote the sentence which shows how the city will be provided by water. 7. Write down the sentence which indicates that biological waste will be recycled. 8. What does the underlined word  **"** **their "** in the text refer to ? 9. What does the underlined word  **" it "** in the text refer to ? 10. Find a word in the text which means **" not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth’s atmosphere** ". 11. Find a word in the text which means " **producing no waste, or having parts that can be reused" .** 12. Find a word in the text which means **" the state of being able to continue forever, or for a very long time".** |

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| My name is Fatima Musa and I have worked as an interpreter for five years. Many students have emailed me about my work because they want to know what it would be like to do my job. So here is my reply. I have always been fond of languages. My father worked in many different countries when I was young  and we usually travelled with him. When we visited a country, **I** always wanted to learn the language. At school I was very good at English. Therefore, I decided on a career as an interpreter.  My job now involves going to important conferences and seminars around the world. When a person speaks in English at a conference, I listen to what they say through headphones. I then translate into Arabic while the speaker is talking. I give the translation through headphones to other people at the meeting. This means that anyone in the room who speaks Arabic can understand what people are saying.  Is it an easy job? Not at all. English is not the same in all English-speaking countries. For example, the  English words that are used in India are sometimes different to the words that people use in the UK, the  USA or Australia. As well as knowing regional English, you also need to know a lot of specialist language.  Some of the words that are used to talk about business, science or law, for example, make **it** almost a different language!  Unless you have a language degree, you will not be able to become an interpreter. Provided that you have a postgraduate qualification, you will probably get a job as an interpreter quite quickly. If you get an interview for a job, you will need to show that you have good listening skills and a clear speaking voice.  You will also need to show that you can think quickly and that you are able to concentrate for long periods of time. If you are successful, it is a secure and rewarding job. You will probably need to travel a lot,  but that is not a problem as long as you enjoy visiting other countries.  It is a very responsible job. I am aware that if I translate things badly, it could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries. However, you get a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that  people understand everything that you translate.  **Question Number One ( 60 points )**   1. Fatima's job involves many things according to the text. Write down two of these things. 2. There are many steps that Fatima follows when a person speaks at a conference. Write down three of these steps. 3. You need to show many skills if you get an interview for the job. Write down four of these skills. 4. Specialist language contains words that are related to many subjects. Mention three fields. 5. What does the underlined word **" I "** in the text refer to ? 6. What does the underlined word **" it "** in the text refer to ? 7. Quote the sentence which shows that Fatima was good at languages since school. 8. Write down the sentence which means that interpreter needs to travel a lot. 9. If you are successful at the job , you will get many benefits. Write down two of these benefits. 10. Find a word in the text which means **" a piece of equipment that you wear over your ears to listen privately to the radio, music, etc.** 11. If Fatima translate things badly, this will resulted two things. Write down these two things. 12. Quote the sentence which shows that anyone who speaks Arabic can understand Fatima's translation. 13. English is not the same in all English-speaking countries**.** Write down three examples of these countries. |

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| Whether you’re selling a new type of toothpaste to a chain of pharmacies, the latest computer software to a school or a new kind of package holiday to a travel agency – you need to know How to make a sales pitch  Don't come away from a sales pitch wishing you had been better prepared. It is essential to know everything about your product. Do you know when it was developed, and where it is produced? You also need to know who the target market is it. Do you know when it was developed, and where the age group or income of the people who might buy it. Not only that, you should know all about the competition – that is, similar products on the market. Why is your product superior to others and why does it have better value?  In addition, you should know exactly which people you are speaking to, and what their needs are. For example, if they represent a middle-class department store in a humble neighbourhood, be ready to explain why your particular product would suit customers who do not have lots of money. What makes your product perfect for them? Most of all, you need to believe in what you’re selling, and the best way to do that is to use it!  Plan your presentation carefully, not just what you will say, but how you will say it. Will you read it word by word, use notes or memorise it? Whatever you decide, **it** is always a good idea to have a list of your main points, in case something interrupts you, or you simply freeze with nerves (it happens!). Then practise it, if possible in front of colleagues. Make changes and practise it again.  Keep your presentation short and simple. Start with some friendly comments. For example, thank **your** hosts for allowing you to speak to them, and compliment their company. Remember to speak slowly and clearly. It is important to appear confident (even if you’re nervous!).  While you’re speaking, don’t keep your head down. Instead, look round the room and make eye contact with your audience. Smile! When you’ve finished speaking, invite questions. If you don’t know the answers, don’t pretend! Thank the questioner and promise to find out the answer (and do it!). Finally, have a summary of your presentation ready to hand out at the end of the session. I wish I had known all this when I started out in business! Good luck!  **Question Number One ( 60 points )**   1. There are many examples about products mentioned in the text. Write down three of these examples. 2. It is essential to know many things about your product. Write down three of these things. 3. You need to know at least two things about the competition. What are these two things ? 4. There are many steps for planning your presentation. Write down three of these steps. 5. You can keep your presentation in many ways. Write down three ways. 6. Quote the sentence which shows that you need to speak slowly. 7. Write down the sentence which indicates that you must make eye contact with audience. 8. Find a word which means **" people who are identified as possible customers** ". 9. Find a word which means **" package holiday ".** 10. What does the underlined word **" your "** in the text refer to ? 11. What does the underlined word **"** **it "** in the text refer to ? 12. Quote the sentence which shows that you have to invite questions. |



**بدارين / فروع مهنية**

**ENGLISH EXAM -2019 - FORM A –TIME: 2 HOURS ONLY – DATE : / / 2020.**

**NAME : ………………………………………….. .**

**Read the following text carefully and then answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text.**

Megaprojects are extremely large investment projects, which are designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities.

Although megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost, they are all, by definition, expensive, public projects that attract a high level of interest and media coverage. Projects range from motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges, etc. to entire city complexes.

The concept of a megaproject is always based on the benefits **it** brings to a community. However, many megaprojects have been criticised because of **their** negative effects on a community or the environment. This essay will look at these issues with regard to Masdar City, a megaproject in Abu Dhabi.

Masdar City, which began its development in 2006 CE, will be the world’s first carbon-neutral, zero-waste artificially-created city. Covering an area of six square kilometres, when it is completed in 2025 CE, it is expected to house more than 40,000 residents, 50,000 commuters, and 1,500 businesses involved in mainly environmentally-friendly products.

The city will run entirely on renewable energy sources. It is built on an advanced energy grid which monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex.

Furthermore, in order to reduce its carbon footprint, Masdar City will be a car-free zone, designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly. Electric, driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles, and the city will be connected to other locations by a network of roads and railways.

Energy will be provided by solar power and wind farms, and there are also plans to build the world’s largest hydrogen plant. A desalination plant will be used to provide the city’s water, with 80% of water used being recycled. Biological waste will be used as an energy source too, and industrial waste will be recycled.

**Question Number One ( 60 points )**

1. Megaprojects are designed for many reasons. Write down two of these reasons. **|(8 points )**

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1. There are many examples of megaprojects mentioned in the text. Write down four of these examples mentioned in the text. **(8 points )**

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1. Energy will be provided by many sources according to the text. Write down two . **(8 points )**

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

1. How will the city be connected to other locations. **(8 points )**

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1. Many steps will make Masdar city reduce its carbon footprint. Write down two of these steps mentioned above in the text. **(7 points )**

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

1. Quote ( write down ) the sentence which shows how the city will be provided by water. **(7 points )**

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1. What does the underlined word  **" it "** in the text refer to ? **(7 points )**

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

1. Find a word in the text which means **" not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth’s atmosphere** ".  **(7 points )**

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

**Question Number Two ( 40 points )**

1. **Choose the suitable item form those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences. There are more words than you need. (20 points )**

**effects , growth , physician , waste , cause , do exercise**

1. If a city recycles everything and doesn’t throw anything away, it is zero- ……………. .
2. You must not take in medicine without consulting a ………………… .
3. When people talk about ……….……growth, they can mean either an improvement in the average standard of living, or an increase in the value of a country’s products.
4. If you want to lose weight, you should ……………….. .
5. If you are polite, you will not …………..offence to anyone.
6. **Choose the suitable item from those given in brackets to complete each of the following sentences and write the answers down. (20 points )**
7. The ………………of our economy becomes a necessity to overcome financial issues.

( develop , development , developmental , developmentally )

1. It is important to ……………while you are driving.

( concentrate , concentration , concentrative , concentratively )

1. The local company will……………increase its profits in the next three years.

( succeed , success , successful , successfully )

1. I think that the …………..system in Jordan has proved its validity in the last twenty years.

( educate , education , educational , educationally )

1. ……………. , Jordanians arrange their wedding feasts on Fridays.

( tradition , traditional , traditionally , traditionalise )

**Question Three ( 40 points )**

1. **Choose the suitable item from those given in brackets to complete each off the following sentences and then write the answers down. (20 points )**
2. The students ----------------- cleaned the street are from our school.

( which , who , when , whose )

1. Mr. Haddad didn't know Chinese. He wishes he ……………………it last year.

( learns , has learned , had learned , have learned )

1. If the company had called him for the application, he …………have informed his parents.

( shall , would , may )

1. …………………, I would consult a doctor.

( Why don't you , If I were you , could )

1. Omar finds a job if he …………..to a better place.

( moves , moved , will move )

1. She might have seen the movie , if she ……………..earlier.

( comes , had come , have come )

1. I …………I had taken that book from you when you came.

( wish , if only , if , could )

1. **Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it, and then write your answers down. ( 20 points )**
2. My father has influenced me most.

The person----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------.

1. The Egyptians built the pyramids.

It --------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- .

1. London is a huge city. It’s the capital of the UK.

London, --------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- .

1. I would like to study law at college next year.

What ------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- .

1. Ziryab introduced the oud to Europe in 815ce.

It was ----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- .

1. I didn't bring my coat with me. It was really cold at that house.

I wish………………………………………………………………………………. .

1. My aunt doesn't speak language fluently as her husband.

If only ………………………………………………………………………………. .

**Question Four ( 30 points )**

**Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences.**

1. I wish she …………..me with my tasks last week. I didn't get a good grade.

( help , would help , have helped , had helped )

1. If he ………….a good car, he would take us in a trip.

( buys , have bought , bought , had bought )

1. I ……………….that old watch if I had found a good buyer.

( will have sold , can sell , could have sold )

1. I wish we …………saved some extra money for that project.

( have , has , had , did )

1. If only I …………..have a headache this evening.

( didn't , hadn't , hasn't , haven't )

1. When you meet someone for the first time, it is polite to………hands.

( make , take , do , shake )

1. If you send money to a charity. It will ……….a difference to many people.

( take , make , do , shake )

1. ……………….improve your accent in English ?

( If I were you , Why don't you , Could )

1. The teacher would change the date of the exam if you ……………for that.

( doesn't protest , don't protest , didn't protest , won't protest )

1. If I …………..you , I would catch a taxi.

( were , is , am , will be )

**Question Number Five ( 30 points )**

1. **GUIDED WRITING ( 10 points )**

**Read the information in the table below, and then write down two sentences using all the given notes about the advantages of using social media to learn. Use the appropriate linking words.**

|  |
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| **The advantages of using social media to learn** |
| * talk to students from another school. * improve students' social relation with others. * strengthen students' personality. * obtain new skills from interacting with others. |

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

1. **FREE WRITING ( 20 points )**

**Write on ONE of the following**

1. **A short paragraph about someone who has a great achievements in history.**
2. **The advantages and the disadvantages of projects on society.**

---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- **THE END**