

المايسترو في اللغة الانجليزية

# ENGLISH

2020-2021

الفروع المهنية

الفصل الدراسي الأول

تأسيس / منهاج كامل  
مدعمة بالأسئلة الوزارية

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موقع منتدى مركز الإيمان التعليمي  
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- موقع منتدى مركز الايمان التعليمي

الماسترو في اللغة الانجليزية

### Irregular Verbs

PRESENT	MEANING	PAST	PP.
awake	يوقظ	awoke	awoken
bear	تلد	bore	born
bear	يتحمل	bore	borne
become	يصبح	became	become
begin	يبدأ	began	begun
blow	يفجر - يعصف	blew	blown
break	يكسر	broke	broken
bring	يحضر	brought	brought
build	يبنى	built	built
buy	يشترى	bought	bought
catch	يمسك - يصطاد	caught	caught
choose	يختار	chose	chosen
come	يأتي	came	come
cost	يكلف	cost	cost
cut	يقطع	cut	cut
dig	يحفر	dug	dug
do	يفعل	did	done
draw	يرسم - يسحب	drew	drawn
dream	يحلم	dreamt	dreamt
drink	يشرب	drank	drunk
drive	يقود	drove	driven
drop	يسقط	dropped	dropped
eat	يأكل	ate	eaten
fall	يقع	fell	fallen
feed	يطعم	fed	fed
feel	يشعر	felt	felt
fight	يحارب	fought	fought
find	يجد	found	found
fly	يطير	flew	flown
forget	ينسى	forgot	forgotten
get	يحصل - ينال	got	gotten
give	يعطي	gave	given
go	يذهب	went	gone
grow	يزرع - ينمو	grew	grown
hear	يسمع	heard	heard
hide	يختبئ - يخفي	hid	hidden
hit	يضرب	hit	hit
hold	يمسك	held	held
hurt	يؤذي - يؤلم	hurt	hurt
keep	يحافظ	kept	kept

know	يعرف	knew	known
lay	يضع	laid	laid
learn	يتعلم	learnt	learnt
leave	يترك	left	Left
let	يسمح - يدع	let	Let
lie	يتمدد - يرقد	lay	Lain
light	يضيء - يشعل	lit	Lit
lose	يفقد	lost	Lost
make	يصنع	made	made
mean	يعني	meant	meant
meet	يقابل	met	Met
pay	يدفع	paid	paid
put	يضع	put	Put
ride	يركب	rode	ridden
run	يجري	ran	Run
say	يقول	said	Said
see	يري	saw	Seen
sell	يبيع	sold	Sold
send	يرسل	sent	sent
set	تغرب - يضبط	set	Set
shake	يصافح	shook	shaken
shoot	يطلق النار	shot	shot
sing	يغني	sang	sung
sit	يجلس	sat	Sat
sleep	ينام	slept	slept
smell	يشم	smelt	smelt
speak	يتكلم	spoke	spoken
spend	يقضي - يصرف	spent	spent
stand	يقف	stood	stood
Stick	يلصق	stuck	stuck
Swim	يسبح	swam	swum
Take	يأخذ	took	taken
teach	يعلم	taught	taught
Tell	يخبر	told	Told
think	يظن	thought	thought
throw	يرمي	threw	thrown
wake	يوقظ	woke	woken
wear	يرتدي	wore	worn
Win	يفوز	won	Won
Write	يكتب	wrote	written

Helping verbs

Verb to	Present	Past	p.p
Be	am/is/are	was/were	Been
Do	Do/does	Did	Done
Have	Have/has	Had	Had
Modal	Will Can Shall May Must Have to Has to	Would Could Should Might Had to	

ملاحظات / تأسيس

الفروع المهنية  
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## كيف نجيب على أسئلة القطعة في الامتحان الوزاري

### Reading Comprehension

عزيزي الطالب:

- ادرس جميع القطع ولا تعتمد على القطع المتوقعة فقط.
- احفظ جميع المعاني لأنها تساعدك على فهم القطعة والسؤال.
- اتبع الطريقة المساعدة لحل أسئلة أي قطعه في الامتحان.

1. نمط التعداد
• شكل السؤال في الامتحان
----- write down two of them/ these.
----- mention them. / give two examples from / list /
• التعداد في الفقرة غالبا موجود بين أدوات الربط او الفواصل
and / or/ as well as /also -----, -----, اذا وجد بالنص اكثر من اثنين
and/ or/ as well as/ also ----- اذا وجد اثنين فقط
• طريقة الإجابة: نحدد فقرة الإجابة عن طريق البحث عن الكلمات المفتاحية بالسؤال موجودة بالفقرات وذلك بالنظر عن بعد لكل فقرة باحثا وليس قارنا عن الكلمات المفتاحية وعند ايجادها نحدد فقرة الإجابة. ستجد الإجابة غالبا بعد هذه الكلمات اما بجملة او جملتين. إذا كانت الكلمات موجودة في اخر الفقرة فالإجابة غالبا الجملة السابقة.

2. نمط الاقتباس
• شكل السؤال في الامتحان
Quote the sentence, which indicates/ shows that -----
Write down the sentence, which indicates/ shows that -----
للإجابة على السؤال اتبع ما يلي:
• اكتب الجملة المطلوبة من بدايتها الى نهايتها دون زيادة او نقصان وفق الشروط التالية:
1. اكتب علامة الاقتباس "
2. ابدأ الجملة بحرف كبير / انقل الجملة دون زيادة حرف او نقصان حرف
3. إذا احتوت الجملة على فواصل نكتبها مع الجملة
4. تنتهي الجملة بـ . / ! / ? .
أي خطأ املاني في الكتابة يعطى صفر
• الوزارة تختار جمل قصيرة وركز على بداية كل فقرة ونهايتها
• لتحديد جملة الاقتباس اتبع مايلي:
تعتمد الوزارة على إعطاء كلمة / كلمات مفتاحية للمساعدة وفق محورين:
1. الكلمة المفتاحية موجودة بعد that وعلى الطالب البحث عنها وعندما يجد الجملة المقصودة ينقلها حرفيا الى الدفتر
2. إعطاء الكلمة المفتاحية على شكل مرادف باللغة الإنجليزية وهذا يكون على اعتماد الطالب ان يحفظ المرادفات وغالبا تكون من كلمات القطع



3. نمط الكلمات

- له ثلاث اشكال رئيسية: تعتمد على حفظ الطالب لكلمات القطع الرئيسية بالإنجليزي + املاء وعلى تمارين خاصه بالكلمات

- What does the underlined (word/ phrase/ phrasal verb) in paragraph (one, two...) mean?

- Find a word/ phrasal verb in the text, which means "..."

- Replace the underlined word/ phrase in paragraph ... with a suitable phrasal verb/ colour idiom.

4. نمط الضمائر

- What does the underlined pronoun ..... refer to?

الإجابة (الضمير عادة يعود على اسم قبله) وحسب ما يلي:

- الأفضل ان نحدد جملة الضمير ومن ثم نحدد نوع الضمير كما يلي:

ابحث عن اسم مفرد مذكر قبله he, him, his -----

ابحث عن اسم مفرد مؤنث قبله she, her -----

ابحث عن اسم مفرد غير عاقل it, its -----

ابحث عن اسم جمع للعاقل ولغير العاقل they, them, their -----

الاسم الذي قبلهم مباشرة who, which, that, where -----

Speaker / speakers ----- I / We

Reader ----- You

## النمط الجديد : ضع دائرة (سهل وبسيط)

يرفضون دراسة النساء ,

وحين تمرض نساؤهم يبحثون عن طبية

# *Unit four*

## **SUCCESS STORIES**

## Nouns

algebra	(noun) a type of mathematics system where letters and symbols are used to represent numbers. <b>algebraic (adjective)</b>	علم الجبر
arithmetic	(noun) the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division	علم الحساب
camera obscure	(noun) Latin for 'dark room'; an optical device that led to photography and the invention of the camera	غرفة مظلمة
ceramics	(noun) the art of producing something made from clay or porcelain, or the clay or porcelain items themselves. <b>ceramic (adjective)</b>	فن صناعة الخزف
composition	(noun) [of music] a piece of music that someone has written. <b>compose (verb)</b>	قطعة موسيقية
conservatory	(noun) (American usage for British conservatoire) a school where people are trained in music or acting	معهد موسيقي
craftsman	(noun) someone who is very skilled at a particular craft, a job or an activity that requires skills and in which they make things with their hands	رجل موسيقي
demonstration	(noun) an act of explaining and showing how to do something, or how something works. <b>demonstrate (verb)</b>	ايضاح علمي
desalination	(noun) the process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used <b>desalinate (verb)</b>	تحلية لماء
fountain pen	(noun) a pen which needs ink cartridge refills and the nib of which takes ink from these cartridges to write	قلم حبر
furnishings	(plural noun) the furniture and other things, such as curtains, in a room. <b>furnish (verb)</b>	أثاث
geometry	(noun) the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, relationships and measurement of points, lines, curves and surfaces. <b>geometric (adjective) – geometrically (adverb)</b>	هندسة
glassblowing	(noun) the art of shaping a piece of hot, melted glass by blowing air into it through a tube. <b>blow (verb)</b>	تشكيل الزجاج
Grid	(noun) [energy grid] a system of wires through which electricity is connected to different power stations across a region	شبكة كهربائية
Hanging	(noun) a large piece of cloth that is hung on a wall as a decoration hang (verb)	ورق لزينة الحائط
inheritance	(noun) money or things that you get from someone after they die <b>inherit (verb)</b>	ميراث
inoculation	(noun) an injection you can have to protect you from a disease. <b>inoculate (verb) – inoculable (adjective)</b>	تلقيح
installation	(noun) an art exhibit often involving video or moving parts. <b>install (verb)</b>	تركيب
mathematician	(noun) a person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level. <b>mathematics(noun) – mathematical (adjective)</b>	عالم رياضيات
megaproject	(noun) a very large, expensive, ambitious business project	مشروع كبير
Minaret	(noun) the tall, thin tower of a mosque from which Muslims are called to prayer	منذنة
musical harmony	(noun) a pleasant sound in music, made by playing or singing a group of different notes together. <b>harmonious (adjective) – harmonise (verb)</b>	التناغم الموسيقي
pedestrian	(noun) someone who is walking, especially along a street or another place that is used by cars. <b>pedestrian (adjective)</b>	ممر مشاة
performing arts	(noun) a type of art that can combine acting, dance, painting and film to express an idea	الفنون المسرحية
philosopher	(noun) someone who studies and writes philosophy professionally, or an undergraduate student of Philosophy. <b>philosophise (v)/ philosophical (adj)</b>	علم فلسفة

physician	(noun) someone qualified to practise medicine, especially one who specialises in diagnosis and treatment	طبيب
polymath	(noun) someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects	مُتَعَفِّف
sand artist	(noun) someone who models sand into an artistic form sand . <b>art (noun)</b>	فنان تشكيل الرمل
sustainability	(noun) the state of being able to continue forever, or for a very long time; for example, the sustainability of the environment involves emitting less pollution and using less water . <b>sustain (verb) – sustainable (adjective)</b>	الاستدامة
Textiles	(plural noun) types of cloth or woven fabric	نسيج
translation	(noun) the process of converting documents from one language to another <b>translate (verb) – translator (noun)</b>	ترجمة
visual arts	(noun) art such as painting or sculpture that you look at, as opposed to literature or music	الفنون البصرية
windmill	(noun) a building that uses its sails and wind power to grind corn into flour	طاحونة هوائية

### Verbs

Criticize	(verb) to judge (something) with disapproval; to evaluate or analyse (something) critic, <b>criticism (noun) – critical (adjective)</b>	ينتقد
Underline	(verb) to emphasise, to highlight	تحت خط
Vary	(verb) to differ according to the situation. <b>variation(noun) variable (adjective)</b>	تفاوت
showcase	(verb) to exhibit or display. showcase (noun)	يعرض
Qualify	(verb) to be entitled to a particular benefit or privilege by fulfilling a necessary condition. <b>qualification (noun)</b>	تأهل
Restore	(verb) to repair or renovate a building, work of art, etc., so as to bring it back to its original condition. <b>restoration (noun)</b>	يعيد / يرجع
revolutionise	(verb) to completely change the way people do something or think about something <b>revolution (noun) – revolutionary (adjective)</b>	يحدث ثورة / يغير جذرياً
Outweigh	(verb) to be more important than something else	الأكثر أهمية
Irrigate	(verb) to supply land with water so that crops and plants will grow. <b>irrigation (noun)</b>	ري / سقاية

### Adjective

artificially-created	(adjective) not real or not made of natural things but made to be like something that is real or natural. <b>create (verb) – creation (noun)</b>	ابتكار شيء صناعي
brehtaking	(adjective) wonderful, awe-inspiring	خلاب / باهر
carbon-neutral	(adjective) not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere. <b>neutralise (verb) – neutrality (noun)</b>	من الكربون
ground-breaking	(adjective) new, innovative. <b>break (verb)</b>	فكرة جديدة
Lifelike	(adjective) very similar to the person or thing represented	مشابه
zero-waste	(adjective) producing no waste, or having parts that can be reused	مكان خال من النفايات

لا تكثر الشكوى فيأتيك الهم  
و لكن اكثر الحمد فتأتيك السعادة

## THE IMPORTANCE OF ISLAMIC ACHIEVEMENTS IN HISTORY

Key Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
Arithmetic	– the study of numbers	الحساب
Geometry	the study of relationships and measurement of points, lines, curves and surfaces	الهندسة
Mathematician	a person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level	عالم رياضيات
Philosopher	someone who studies and writes philosophy professionally	فيلسوف
Physician	someone qualified to practice medicine, ( a doctor )	طبيب
Polymath	someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects - <b>expert</b>	متعدد الثقافة
talent	Special ability	موهبة
founder	The person who starts something new	مؤسس
scale	An instrument to measure weight	مقياس / ميزان
laboratory	A room for scientific experiment	مختبر
Ground-breaking	new	جذري - جديد

### Jabir ibn Hayyan (born 722 CE, died 815 CE)

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

1. Who is Jabir bin Hayyan ?
2. Mention two of his achievements :
3. What are the features of scales in a laboratory ?
4. In which field was Jaber Ibn Hayyan famous for ?
5. Quote the sentence that means Jabir's scale is accurate.
6. There were achievements made by Jabir Ibn Hayyan. They were :-  
A- Music schools      B- Building a university      C- sulphuric acid      D- Algebra
7. The underlined pronoun "its" refers to :  
A- Chemists      B- the Arab world      C- Habir Ibn Hayyan      D- a set of scales.

**Ali ibn Nafi' (Ziryab) (born 789 CE, died 857 CE)**

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

- 1. Mention two names for Ali bin Nafi' "**
- 2. Why was he called " Blackbird" ?**
- 3. Mention two of his achievements :**
- 4. What is the purpose of establishing the music school?**
- 5. Why did Ali Ibn Nafi' go to Cordoba ? What led him to Cordoba ?**

**Fatima al-Fihri (born early 9th century, died 880 CE)**

Fatima al-Fihri was the daughter of a wealthy businessman. She used her father's inheritance to build a learning centre in Fez, Morocco. This learning centre became Morocco's top university, and it is where many students from all over the world come to study. Moreover, it was Fatima's sister, Mariam, who supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque, which was not far from the learning centre.

- 1. What was the achievement of Fatima al-Fihri ?**
- 2. What was the achievement of Fatima's sister Mariam ?**
- 3. How did Fatma build the learning centre ?**
- 4. Find a word that means " things you give others after death"**

**Al-Kindi (born around 801 CE, died 873 CE)**

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

- 1. What was Al Kindi good at ?**
  - 2. What made him most famous ?**
  - 3. What is his achievement ?**
  - 4. Find a word in the text which means " someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects".**
  - 5. Quote the sentence which indicates that AlKindi has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects.**
- Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer – a true polymath.
- 6. The underlined word means.....**
- A) someone who has knowledge about different subjects.
  - B) someone who writes about the meaning of life.
  - C) someone who knows about the stars.
  - D) someone who diagnoses treatments.

**All great discoveries are made by mistake.**

**كل الاختراعات العظيمة .. اكتشفت بالخطأ**

### **MASDAR CITY – A POSITIVE STEP?**

carbon-neutral	(adjective) not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere. <b>neutralise (verb) – neutrality (noun)</b>	خال من الكربون
criticise	(verb) to judge (something) with disapproval; to evaluate or analyse (something) critic, <b>criticism (noun) – critical (adjective)</b>	ينتقد
desalination	(noun) the process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used <b>desalinate (verb)</b>	تحلية لماء
grid	(noun) [energy grid] a system of wires through which electricity is connected to different power stations across a region	شبكة كهربائية
megaproject	(noun) a very large, expensive, ambitious business project	مشروع كبير
pedestrian	(noun) someone who is walking, especially along a street or another place that is used by cars. <b>pedestrian (adjective)</b>	ممر مشاة
sustainability	(noun) the state of being able to continue forever, or for a very long time; for example, the sustainability of the environment involves emitting less pollution and using less water. <b>sustain (verb) – sustainable (adjective)</b>	الاستدامة
vary	(verb) to differ according to the situation. <b>variation (noun) variable (adjective)</b>	تفاوت / تختلف
zero-waste	(adjective) producing no waste, or having parts that can be reused	مكان خالٍ من النفايات
outweigh	(verb) to be more important than something else	يفوق أهمية

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.

1. What are megaprojects ( Definition ) ?
2. The writer states two benefits of creating megaprojects. Write them down.
3. What is the difference between all kinds of mega projects ?
4. What do mega projects have in common ? = disadvantages :
5. The text provides many examples of mega projects . Mention two .



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.

1. Advantage of mega projects :
2. Disadvantage of mega projects :
3. Why are mega projects criticized ?
4. Quote the sentence which shows the main reason to criticize mega projects ?

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 .

1. What makes Masdar city environmentally-friendly city ?
2. What will run Masdar City ?
3. Inhabitants (residents) =

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.

1. There are many procedures that will be implemented to reduce carbon footprint in Masdar city. Mention two.
2. Mention two ways that will connect Masdar City to other locations :

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. The current residents of Masdar City are all students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology, a university whose students are fully committed to finding solutions to the world's energy problems. While the project has the support of many global, environmental and conservation organisations, there is some criticism of it. It is felt that, instead of building an artificial sustainable city, sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities.

1. Certain power resources will supply Masdar City with energy. Write down two of these resources .
2. Name two materials that will be recycled in Masdar city . recycle = reuse
3. Where does the city's water come from ?
4. Who support the project ?
5. Why is the Masdar City criticised?
6. What is Masdar Institute of Science and Technology ?
7. Who is the present inhabitants (residents) of Masdar City ?

In conclusion, the benefits of Masdar City for the community and the environment greatly outweigh any disadvantages. If the aims of the developers are realised, Masdar City will be a blueprint for future urban planning that will inspire similar megaprojects in other countries.

1. What will happen if the aims of the developers are realized ?
2. What does the underlined word "outweigh" mean ?

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.

1. Megaprojects differ in two things which are.....

- A) cost and media coverage.
- B) interest and media coverage.
- C) growth and benefits.
- D) size and cost.

2. some examples on megaprojects are.....

- A) airports and stations.
- B) tunnels and bridges.
- C) motorways and city complexes.
- D) all of the above.

### **A FOUNDING FATHER OF FARMING**

Key Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
irrigate	supply land with water	يسقي
fertile land	produced more than enough food	ارض خصبة
hands on	field working – working by hand	عمل يدوي
legacy	what someone leaves to the world after his death	تركة / 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.

1. What was Ibn Bassal interested in ?

2. What is "botany" ?

3. Who was Al-Ma'mun ?

4. practical means =

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.

**1. Name two of Ibn Bassal Achievements ?**

**2. The book consisted of sixteen chapters about :**

**3. The most famous chapter described :**

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. Why did the land become fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population. ?**

**2. Why do you think the area around Toledo had "a fast-growing population"?**

Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer who lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century. 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.

**3. Ibn Bassal was interested in two subjects. They are .....**

- A) botany and agriculture.
- B) botany and plants.
- C) Al-Andalus and Toledo
- D) Al-Ma'mun and Toledo

## Vocabulary

Collocations	Arabic	Collocations	Arabic
public transport	المواصلات العامة	carbon footprint	أثار الكربون
urban planning	التخطيط العمراني	biological waste	النفايات البيولوجية
economic growth	النمو الاقتصادي	negative effect	الاثار السلبية

Public transport - Urban planning - Negative effect - Economic growth - Carbon footprint - Biological waste

- When people talk about \_\_\_\_\_, they can mean either an improvement in the average standard of living, or an increase in the value of a country's products.
- Pollution has some serious \_\_\_\_\_ on the environment, such as the death of wildlife and plant life.
- We can all work hard to reduce our \_\_\_\_\_ by living a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle.
- If we take \_\_\_\_\_ more often, there will be fewer cars on the roads, which will result in cleaner air in our cities.
- Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of \_\_\_\_\_, and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous.
- The need for more effective \_\_\_\_\_ is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.

**Answers:** 1. economic growth 2. negative effects 3. carbon footprint 4. public transport 5. biological waste 6. urban planning

benefit – farms – footprint – free – friendly – neutral – pedestrian – power – renewable – waste

- In hot countries, solar----- is an important source of energy.
- Green projects are environmentally -----
- Wind ----- are an example of ----- energy.
- If a city recycles everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero -----
- We burn carbon whenever we use oil, coal or gas. This is known as our carbon -----
- If we replace as much carbon as we burn, we are carbon-----.
- A place where no cars are allowed is a car ----- Zone, and it is ----- friendly.

**Answers :** 1 power 2 friendly 3 farms; renewable 4 waste 5 footprint 6 neutral 7 free; pedestrian

**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- polymath 5- arithmetic 6- philosopher

## RELATIVE CLAUSE

• **Relative Clauses :** ( who / which / that / where / when / whose )

جمل الوصل المحددة **Defining clauses** : *Necessary* to the meaning of the sentence .

e.g. : There are many animals **which** have four legs .

**Non-defining clauses** : Add extra information - Not necessary - ( has a comma after the main clause . )

جمل الوصل غير المحددة e.g. : Ali , **who** lives in Aqaba , is my friend .

Relative words	Sentences
1. <b>Who</b> : Ahmad , Salma , the person , the man , the scientist	I told you about the man <b>who</b> lives next door .
2. <b>which / that</b> : the thing , the car , the lion , the event	Do you see the tiger <b>which</b> is lying on the roof ?
3. <b>whose</b> : the man whose + n	I met the man <b>whose</b> daughter is a doctor
4. <b>Where</b> : the place where / Amman <b>where</b> + n +v / Amman <b>which</b> + V	The city <b>where</b> we met Ali is very beautiful .
5. <b>When</b> : the time / year / day / period / week	I remember the day <b>when</b> we entered the school.

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

**London**-----

2. The Giralda tower stands 104 metres tall. It is one of the most important buildings in Spain.

**The Giralda Tower**, -----

3. Ibn Sina's friends advised him to relax. They were worried about his health.

**Ibn Sina's friends**, -----

4. The students ----- cleaned the street are from our school. ( **which** - **who** - **when** - **whose** )  
2018

5. The prize ----- Huda won last year was for Art . ( **when** - **where** - **which** - **who** )  
2018

□ **Complete the text about Ibn Sina, using the relative pronouns in the box. W.B page 21(5)**

**when** **which** **that** **who**

Ibn Sina (1)..... is also known as Avicenna was a polymath. Ibn Sina was influenced as a young man by the works of the philosopher Aristotle. He wrote on early Islamic philosophy ..... (2) included many subjects, especially logic and ethics. He also wrote Al Qanunfi-Tibb, the book (3)..... became the most famous medical textbook ever. In the last ten or twelve years of his life, Ibn Sina started studying literary matters. His friends (4)..... were worried about his health advised him to relax. He refused and told them 'I prefer a short life with width to a narrow one with length.' It was the month of Ramadan (5)..... Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE.

### The Giralda(S.B page 30(4)

The Giralda tower, which is one of the most important buildings in Seville, Spain, stands at just over 104 metres tall. The person who is believed to be responsible for the design of the tower, which was originally a minaret, is the mathematician and astronomer Jabir ibn Aflah. The architect of the tower was Ahmad Ben Baso, who began work in 1184 CE. He died before the tower was completed in 1198 CE. The design of the tower is believed to be based on the Koutoubia Mosque, which is in Marrakesh, Morocco, and the Hassan Tower in Rabat.

1-Identify the defining and non-defining relative clauses in the text.

.....

.....

.....

2- What relative pronouns do we use for the things in the box?

people	animals	things	places
--------	---------	--------	--------

.....

.....

.....

□ Complete the text with the correct word from the box Sometimes, more than one answer is possible.(S.B page 31(5)

that	which	where	who
------	-------	-------	-----

Qasr Bashir is an extremely well-preserved Roman castle (1)..... is situated in the Jordanian desert, and is about eighty kilometres south of Amman. The walls and huge corner towers of the castle, (2) .....was built at the beginning of the fourth century CE, are still standing. It is thought that Qasr Bashir was built to protect the Roman border. Apart from the rooms in the castle, there are also about twenty-three stables (3)..... horses may have been kept. People (4)..... love exploring historical Roman ruins will certainly find a visit to Qasr Bashir very rewarding. Once inside the building, one can imagine very vividly what it would have been like to live there during the times of the Roman Empire.

**Q: Choose the correct answer:-**

1- The architect of the tower was Ahmad Ben Baso, ..... began work in 1184 CE.

(who, where, whose)

2- The design of the tower is believed to be based on the Koutoubia Mosque, ..... is in Marrakesh.

(which, where, whose)

3- People ..... love exploring historical ruins will find Qasr Bashir very rewarding.

( whose, that, where)

4- The person ..... you saw yesterday is my brother.

(who, whom, whose)

5- Masdar institute is a university ..... students are committed to produce new solar machines.

( who, whose, whom)

6- There are also about twenty-three stables ..... horses may have been kept.

(when, where, that)

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

(when, where, that)



8- The Giralda tower stands at 104 metres tall. **It** is one of the most important buildings in Spain.

The Giralda tower, .....

9- Ibn Sina's wrote the book Al Qanun fi –Tibb. **The book (it)** became the most famous medical textbook ever.

Ibn Sina wrote Al Qanun fi –Tibb .....

10- The walls and huge corner towers of the castle are still standing. **They** were built in the fourth century CE.

The walls and huge corner towers of the castle, .....

11- Qasr Bashir has also about twenty-three stables . Horses may have been kept **there (in it)**.

Qasr Bashir has also about twenty-three stables .....

12- The Sahara desert is very hot. **It** is in Africa.

The Sahara desert , .....

13 -A mathematician is someone . **He** works with numbers.

A mathematician is someone .....

□ **Complete the sentences with the words in the box. One word is not needed.(W.B page 20(1)**

philosopher	عالم فلسفة	arithmetic	علم الحساب	polymath	متقن
chemist	كيمياء	geometry	هندسة	mathematician	عالم رياضيات
				Physician	طبيب

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.

**Match the words with the correct definitions. One definition is not needed.(W.B page 20(2)**

1-talent ( )	a-an expert in many subject
2-founder ( )	b-a room for scientific experiments
3-scales ( )	c-the person who starts something new, such as an organization or a city
4-polymath ( )	d-an instrument to measure weight
5-arithmetic ( )	e-an engineer
6-laboratory ( )	f-the study of numbers
	g-special ability

- Match the beginnings with the correct endings and join them with a relative pronoun.  
Then, write the sentences out in full.(W.B page 21(4))

1-A mathematician is someone ( )	a-are studied by mathematicians
2-Geometry and arithmetic are subjects ( )	b-means "doctor"
3-"Physician" is an old-fashioned word ( )	c-works with numbers
4-A chemist is a person ( )	d-astronomers study
5-The stars and planets are things ( )	e-works in a laboratory.

لا تستدير لترى الماضي  
فلو كان فيه "خير" لكان حاضرك الان

## CLEFT SENTENCE

### Meaning

□ A cleft sentence is a complex sentence (one with a main clause and a dependent clause). In a cleft sentence the information is divided in two parts. Each part has its own verb.

### Usage

❖ We use cleft sentences in order to emphasise certain pieces of information and we join the most important piece of information to a relative clause, often with (who, where or that)

❖ We can start cleft sentences with the following phrases, among others:

- The thing that ...
- The person who ...
- The time (day) when ...
- The place where ...
- The way in which ...

is / was + Noun

### Example:

The teacher took our class to the bookshop on Thursday.

The subject :	the head teacher
The verb :	took
The object :	our class
The prepositional phrase :	to the bookshop.
The adverbial phrase of time :	on Thursday

- ❖ The person who took our class to the bookshop on Thursday was the teacher.
- ❖ The place where the teacher took us on Thursday was the bookshop.
- ❖ The day when the teacher took us to the bookshop was Thursday.

□ Rewrite the sentence, emphasizing the part in bold.

Ex: **The head teacher** took our class to the museum on Thursday. (The person who)

Ex: The head teacher took our class to **the museum** on Thursday. (The place where)

Ex: The head teacher took our class to the museum on **Thursday**. (The day when).

❖ We can begin all these sentences with ( it+(be) ).

It + be (is/ was) + the emphasised part of the sentence + who/ that...

Ex: **The head teacher** took us to the museum on Thursday. (it was)  
**It was** the head teacher **who/that** took us to the museum on Thursday.

Ex: The head teacher took us to **the museum** on Thursday. (it was)  
- **It was** to the museum where the head teacher took us on Thursday.

Ex: The head teacher took us to the museum **on Thursday**. (it was)  
- **It was** on Thursday **when** the head teacher took us to the museum.

❖ Ali studied English at University:

- ✓ It .....
- ✓ It .....
- ✓ It .....

❖ Sami spends all his money on cars

- ✓ It .....
- ✓ It .....
- ✓ It .....

## Cleft Sentences :

## الجملة المنقسمة – المشتقة

Sami (who) bought a car (which) from Amman (where) yesterday (when) ( in which)					
The person who	-----	( is – was )	+	Sami	
The thing which	-----	( is – was )	+	a car	
The place where	-----	( is – was )	+	Amman	
The time / year / day when	-----	( is – was )	+	yesterday	
The way in which	-----	/ The reason why -----			
Sami	( is– was )	the person	who		
A car	( is– was )	the thing	which / that		
Amman	( is – was )	the place	where	+	باقي الجملة باستثناء الجزء المكتوب / المحدد
Yesterday	( is –was )	the time	when		
It	( is –was –)	Sami	who		
It	( is –was –)	a car	which		
It	( is –was –)	Amman	where	that +	باقي الجملة باستثناء الجزء المكتوب / المحدد
It	( is –was –)	yesterday	when		
What + ----- + ( is - was ) + الاسم المحدد					

### EXAMPLES

□ Rewrite the sentence, emphasizing the part in bold.

- 1- **Abd al-Rahman** I built the Great Mosque in Cordoba in 784 CE.(It was)  
.....
- 2- Abd al-Rahman I built **the Great Mosque** in Cordoba **in 784 CE**.(It was)  
.....
- 3- Abd al-Rahman I built the Great Mosque in Cordoba **in 784 CE**.(It was)  
.....
- 4- **Huda** won the prize for Art last year.(the person who)  
.....
- 5- The Olympic Games were held in London **in 2012 CE**.(It was)  
.....
- 6- I would like to **go to London** next year.(what)  
.....

□ We want to emphasise the part of the sentence which is in bold in sentences 1–3. Match each one to an appropriate cleft sentence a–c.(S.B page 29(6))

1-The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I.( )	a-The year when the Great Mosque in Cordoba was built was 784 CE.
2-The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I.( )	b-Abd al-Rahman I was the person who built the Great Mosque in Cordoba in 784 CE.
3-The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I.( )	c-The mosque that was built by Abd al-Rahman I in 784 CE was the Great Mosque in Cordoba.

□ Rewrite these sentences, emphasising the part in bold, and using the structure as shown.(S.B page 29(8)

1- Al-Kindi contributed to the invention of the oud. (The person who)

2- Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory in Iraq. (The country where)

3- Ali ibn Nafi' established the first music school in the world. (It was )

4- Jabir ibn Hayyan also invented ink that can be read in the dark. (It was)

5- Al-Kindi is especially famous for his work in geometry. (It is)

□ Write this sentence in three different ways, emphasising the parts underlined in each case.(S.B page 29(7)

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

□ Make cleft sentences, stressing the information in bold. (W.B page 20(3)

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

It was.....

2-Petra was made a World Heritage Site in 1985 CE.

The year.....

3- I stopped working at 11 p.m

It was.....

4- My father has influenced me most.

The person.....

5-I like Geography most of all.

The subject.....

6- The heat made the journey unpleasant.

It was.....

## Quiz!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

1- Huda won the prize for Art last year.

The prize that .....

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

It was in 2012.....

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

The event that .....

4- The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman 1.

- Abd al-Rahman 1 was .....

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

- The person .....

- It was Al-Jazari.....

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

- The thing that .....

- It was the mechanical clock .....

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

- The period/time w.....

- It was in the twelfth century.....

8- Al-Kindi contributed to the invention of the oud.

The person who.....

9- Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory in Iraq.

The country where.....

10- Ali ibn Nafi ' established the first music school in the world.

It was Ali.....

11- Jabir ibn Hayyan also invented ink that can be read in the dark.

It was Jabir.....

12- Queen Rania opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

It was Queen Rania.....

13- Petra was made a World Heritage Site in 1985 CE.

The year .....

14- I stopped working at 11 p.m.

It was at 11 p.m. ....

15- My father has influenced me most.

The person .....

16- I like Geography most of all.

The subject .....

17- The heat made the journey unpleasant.

It was the heat.....

18- I would like to go to London next year.

What .....

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

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

20- The Egyptians built the pyramids.

It was the Egyptians.....

21- Your generosity impresses more than anything else.

The thing .....

# Unit 9

## THE WORLD OF BUSINESS



## DOING BUSINESS IN CHINA

Key Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
do a deal	to arrange an agreement in business	يعقد صفقة
shake hands	To move someone's hand up and down in a greeting	يصافح
tell a joke	to say something to make people laugh	يقول نكتة
make small talk	to have an informal chat with someone in order to start a conversation	يعمل حوار بسيط
negotiate	to discuss something in order to reach an agreement, especially in business or politics	يفاوض
track record	all of a person's or organisation's past achievements, successes or failures which show how well they have done something	سجل الأداء السجل المهني
give a business card	To give someone a card that shows a business person's name, position and contact details	يقدم بطاقة اعمال
be able to answer detailed questions	to have the ability to understand complicated questions and respond to them appropriately	قادر على الاجابة على اسئلة مفصلة

Today, we (interviewer) talk to Mr Ghanem, a businessman based in Amman who (Mr Ghanem)

often visits China. We asked him (Mr Ghanem) when he first started doing business with China.

'I've been doing business with China for many years. My first trip there was in 2004 CE, and it (Mr Ghanem's first step) was not very successful.'

### 1. Who is Mr. Ghanem?

#### Why was it not successful?

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

### 1. Why wasn't his first trip successful ?

2. Mr. Ghanem says that there are two element (factors) that the Chinese consider more than youth . What are they ?

**Did you make any mistakes on that visit?**

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

**1. What were his mistakes in the first visit to China?**

Why didn't he do any business deals on the first trip ? ( didn't do any contracts )

**2. How could you earn Chinese respect ?**

**3. What do does a "track record" mean ?**

**4. Why could not Mr Ghanem talk about the new company's track record ?**

**5. There are two causes that made Mr Ghanem's first journey failed . Mention them .**

**When did you learn how to be successful in China?**

‘I joined a larger company and they (a large company) sent me on a cultural awareness course.

On my next visit to China, it (the next visit to China) felt as if I hadn't known anything on my first visit!’

**1. What changed when Mr Ghanem visited China for the second time? What helped him ?**

**2. What is the advice (tips) that Mr Ghanem gives to people before doing business in China ?**

**3. Mr Ghanem does two things before doing business . Mention them.**

**Can you tell us about your last meeting in China?**

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

**1. How could you be successful in China ? ( polite behaviours must be followed )  
What did he learn from the course ?**

**2. You mustn't tell jokes (makes people laugh) during the meeting with Chinese ? Mention 2 reasons.**

**3. Mr Ghanem arrived early to the meeting. Give the reason.**

---

**Was it a successful meeting?**

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

**1. Write two pieces of advice to avoid conflict with Chinese .**

**2. Quote the sentence which shows the importance of patience in meetings.**

**3. Quote the sentence which indicates that Mr. Ghanem was flexible during the meeting ?**

**4. Quote the sentence which indicates that Mr. Ghanem was ready for any question ?**

**5. How could you be successful in China ?**

## Our country's imports and exports

Key Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
<b>exports (n)</b>	goods sold to another country / <b>export (v)</b> <b>exportation (n)</b>	صادرات
<b>imports (n)</b>	goods bought from other countries / <b>import (v)</b> <b>importation (n)</b> <b>imported (adj)</b>	واردات
<b>Goods</b>	things that are produced in order to be sold	بضائع
<b>extraction (n)</b>	the process of removing and obtaining something from something else <b>extract (v)</b>	استخراج / استخلاص
<b>reserve (n)</b>	something kept back or set aside, especially for future use / <b>reserve (v)</b>	مخزون
<b>pharmaceuticals (n)</b>	companies which produce drugs and medicine / <b>pharmaceutical (adj)</b>	شركات أدوية
<b>domestic (adj)</b>	relating to or happening in one particular country and not involving any other countries / <b>domesticate (v)</b> / <b>domesticity (n)</b>	محلي
<b>Gross Domestic Product (n)</b>	the value of a country's total output of goods and services /	إجمالي الناتج المحلي
<b>dominate (v)</b>	to be the most important feature of something / <b>dominance (n)</b> <b>dominant (adj)</b>	هيمن / يسيطر
<b>mineral (n)</b>	a substance that is present in some foods and is needed for good health ; a substance that is found naturally in the earth / <b>mineral (adj)</b>	معادن
<b>fertiliser (n)</b>	a substance that is put on the land to make crops grow <b>fertilise (v)</b> <b>fertilisation (n)</b> <b>fertile (adj)</b>	سماد
<b>agreement (n)</b>	an arrangement or promise to do something, made by two or more people, companies or organisations / <b>agree (v)</b>	اتفاقية

In this report, we (researchers) will look at the countries that (countries) Jordan trades with and what goods it (Jordan) exports and imports.

### 1. Write the reason (purpose , aim) for writing this report .

First, let's look at **exports**. Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the extraction industry for these minerals is one of **the largest** in the world. Not surprisingly, two of Jordan's largest exports are chemicals and fertilisers. Pharmaceuticals and other industries represent 30% of Jordan's Gross Domestic Product(GDP), and 75% of Jordan's pharmaceuticals are exported. However, the majority

(65%) of the economy is dominated by services, mostly travel and tourism. Most of Jordan's exports go to Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia.

1. What does the article suggest that many of Jordan's fertilisers are made from?
2. Mention two minerals (resources) that Jordan is rich in (famous for) .
3. What are the main exports of Jordan ? / Jordan is famous for exporting many minerals. Write down two of them.
4. Where do most of Jordan's exports go to ?  
Jordan's exports go to many countries . Write down two of them.
5. Quote the sentence which indicates the information about Jordan's natural resources.
6. Write down the sentence which indicates that Jordan is one of the biggest countries which have natural resources.
7. Mention two things that represent 30% of Jordan's Gross Domestic Product(GDP) .
8. The majority of the economy is dominated by services. Mention two kinds of these services.
9. Quote the sentence which indicates that more than half of the economy is controlled by sectors other than industry .
10. Find in the text the opposite (antonym) of the word "export" ?

Now let's look at imports. Unlike some other countries in the Middle East, Jordan does not have large oil or gas reserves. For that reason, Jordan has to import oil and gas for its (Jordan's) energy needs. Its (Jordan's) other main imports are cars, medicines and wheat. In 2013 CE, 23.6 % of Jordan's imports were from Saudi Arabia. This (23.6 ..... ) was followed by the EU, with 17.6 % of its imports. Other imports have come from China and the United States

1. Why does Jordan import a lot of oil and gas?
2. Which country supplies Jordan with most of its imports?
3. What are Jordan's main imports ? / Jordan imports many different materials. Mention two.
4. Why does Jordan have to import oil and gas for its energy needs?

5. Where do Jordan's imports come from ? Which countries ?
6. What makes Jordan different from other countries in the region ?
7. Quote the sentence which indicates the result that Jordan does not have large oil or gas reserves.
8. Quote the sentence which indicates the country that Jordan imports the largest percentage from it.

---

Jordan has more free trade agreements than any other Arab country, and it trades freely with many countries, including the USA, Canada and Malaysia. Which other areas are important for Jordan's trade? Jordan first signed a trade agreement with the EU in 1997 CE. It (Jordan) signed a free trade agreement with Egypt, Morocco and Tunisian in 2004 CE. In 2011 CE, another trade agreement was made with the EU, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia. Trade with the EU and North Africa in particular is likely to grow.

1. Why is trade with the EU and North Africa likely to grow?
2. Quote the sentence which indicates that Jordan exports and imports from and to other countries without paying any money. ( unpaid contracts )
3. There are three trade agreements that Jordan signed with other countries. Mention them.
4. Mention the countries that Jordan trades freely with them .

لا تضيع عمرك لتثبت لهم انك ناجح  
أخبرهم انك فاشل وسيصدقونك فوراً  
ثم عش حياتك على طريقتك وبأسلوبك فهذا هو النجاح  
الحقيقي

## How to make a sales pitch

كيف تقوم بعرض المبيعات (خطاب بيع)

Key Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
package holiday	an organised trip with everything included in the price (travel, accommodation, food)	عروض رحلة
sales pitch	- a presentation made by someone who is trying to sell a product - the promises that someone makes to try to persuade someone to buy something	خطاب بيع
target market	people who are identified as possible customers	السوق المستهدف
age group	a set of people of similar age	الفئة العمرية
department store	a large shop that sells many different types of things	متجر لسلع مختلفة

### 1. Do your research قم بإجراء بحثك

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 (your product) was developed, and where it (your product) is produced? You also need to know who the target market is – for example, the age group or income of the people who (people ) might buy it (your product). Not only that, you should know all about the competition – that is, similar products on the market. Why is your product superior to others (other products) and why does it (your product) have better value?

In addition, you should know exactly which people you are speaking to, and what their (people) needs are. For example, if they (people) represent a middle-class department store in a humble neighbourhood, be ready to explain why your particular product would suit customers who (customers) do not have lots of money. What makes your product perfect for them (customers)? Most of all, you need to believe in what you're selling, and the best way to do that is to use it!

1. What is a sales pitch ?
2. Give two examples for knowing the target market. Everything about your product such as :
3. Quote the sentence which indicates that it is necessary to know everything about your product.
4. Mention the things that you should know about your research .
5. What is the definition of " department store" ?
6. What is the best way to believe in your product ?

---

## 2. Prepare and practice حضر نفسك وتدرّب

Plan your presentation carefully, not just what you will say, but how you will say it

(your presentation). *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 (your presentation), if possible in front of colleagues. Make changes and practise it again.

1. How could you plan your presentation carefully ? Mention two ways .
2. You can say your presentation in three different ways. Mention them .
3. Why is it a good idea (recommended) to have a list of your main points ? Two reasons :



### 3. Be professional    كن محترفا

Keep your presentation short and simple. Start with some friendly comments. *For example ,thank your hosts for allowing you to speak to them (hosts), and compliment their (hosts) 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 (finding out the answers)!). Finally, have a summary of your presentation ready to hand out at the end of the session. I wish I had known all this (information of experience) when I started out in business! Good luck!.

### 1. What should sellers do while giving their presentations ? ( Recommendations by experts )

2. Your presentation should have two qualities . Mention them .

3. Mention two examples about starting with some friendly comments.

4. What should you do at the end of the session ?

5. Quote the sentence which shows the body language which should be used when speaking with clients.

6. How can we make a sales pitch ?

## Vocabulary

Key Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
machinery (n)	machines, especially large ones	ماكينات
knitwear (n)	clothing made from wool	ملابس صوفية
extensively (adv)	in a way to cover or affect a large area	بشكل توسعي
marketing	The study of selling products to customers	تسويق

Collocations	Arabic	Collocations	Arabic
make - a mistake	يرتكب خطأ	join - a company	ينضم الى شركة
ask - questions	يسأل اسئلة	cause - offence	يسبب اساءة
shake - hands	يصافح	make - small talk	يعمل حديث قصير
earn - respect	يكسب الاحترام		

### 1. Complete the sentences with the appropriate collocations :

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

**Answers :** 1 make a mistake 2 cause offense 3 make small talk 4 join , company 5. shake hands  
6. ask questions 7. earn, respect

### 2. Complete the explanations with words from the box :

( compromise - conflict - negotiate - patient - prepared - previous - track record )

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

**Answers :** 1 negotiate 2 prepared 3 track record 4 conflict 5. compromise 6. patient

## Grammar

### 1. Unreal past forms for past regrets : ( wish = if only )

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

### 2. Unreal past forms for present wishes :

Function : We use ( *wish* or *If only* + Past Simple )  
to express wishes about **the present** that are impossible or unlikely to happen.

#### Wish = If only

Rule	Unreal past forms for past regrets : ( wish = if only ) ( express <b>regrets</b> about the past )
V2 ----- hadn't + V3 didn't + V-inf. ----- had + V3 wasn't – weren't ----- had been	I <i>slept</i> too long. - I wish I <i>hadn't slept</i> .... I <i>didn't do</i> ..... - If only I <i>had done</i> .... I <i>wasn't</i> successful. - I wish I <i>had been</i> ....
Rule	Unreal past forms for present wishes ( wish = if only ) ( express wishes about <b>the present</b> )
V1 / V-s ----- didn't + V-inf. don't / doesn't + V-inf. ----- V2 am / is / are ----- weren't am not / isn't / aren't ----- were	We <i>live</i> in a small flat I wish we <i>didn't live</i> ..... I <i>don't know</i> the answer. I wish I <i>knew</i> the answer. He <i>is</i> tall enough. He wishes he <i>weren't</i> taller. He <i>isn't</i> far from here. He wishes he <i>were</i> far
regret + V-ing ----- hadn't + V3 regret + not + V-ing ----- had + V3 should have + V3 ----- had + V3 shouldn't have + V3 ----- hadn't + V3	I <i>regret being</i> angry ----- I wish I <i>hadn't been</i> angry. I <i>regret not being</i> happy. ---- I wish I <i>had been</i> happy. He <i>should have</i> been careful. – He wishes he <i>had</i> been .... He <i>shouldn't have</i> been careless. He wishes he <i>hadn't been</i> ..

#### تحويل الافعال

can	couldn't	can't	could
will	wouldn't	won't	would
have to / has to	didn't have to	must	hadn't to
have / has	didn't have	mustn't	had to
have + V3 / has + V3	hadn't + V3	old - tall enough	older - taller
too / very	so	good / well	better

Examples :

1. I <b>didn't do</b> much work for my exam.	1. I wish I <b>had done</b> more work for my exam.
2. We <b>didn't catch</b> the earlier bus.	2. We're late. <b>If only</b> we'd <b>caught</b> the earlier bus.
3. I <b>slept</b> too long.	3. I wish I <b>hadn't slept</b> too long.
4. These shoes hurt my feet.	4. I wish I <b>hadn't bought</b> these shoes.
5. I <i>don't know</i> the answer.	5. I wish I <b>knew</b> the answer.
6. We <i>live</i> in a small flat	6. I wish we <b>lived</b> in a <b>bigger</b> flat.
7. He <i>is not</i> tall enough.	7. He wishes he <b>were</b> taller.
8. We <i>aren't</i> old enough	8. If only we <b>were</b> older.
9. We <i>don't study</i> hard.	9. I wish we <b>studied</b> hard.
10. We visited the museum .	10. I wish we <b>didn't visit</b> the museum .
NOTE: We usually say ( <i>I wish / If only + were.</i> )	

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- Ali did not pass his exams. If only he ----- harder last year. (study)
- Ziad did not know about Chinese culture. He wishes he ----- a cultural awareness course.(do)
- It was too **hot** to go to the beach yesterday. If only it ----- **cooler**. (be)
- I regret that I made an accident. I wish I ----- fast. (not drive)
- Ziad is not very good at basketball. He wishes he ----- taller! ( be )
- I can't do this exercise. I wish I ----- it. (understand)
- Mr Haddad does not understand the Chinese businessman. If only he ----- Chinese. (speak )
- Jordan **needs** to import a lot of oil. If only it ----- larger oil reserves. (has)
- I couldn't understand anything. If only I ----- Chinese! (study)
- Ibrahim was right and I was wrong. I wish I ----- to him. (listen)
- I didn't know much about the company. I wish -----more about the company. (know)
- These shoes hurt my feet. I wish I ----- these shoes. ( buy)
- We didn't catch the earlier bus. We're late. If only ----- the earlier bus. ( catch)
- Our flat is very small. If only we ----- in a big house. ( live )
- Jaber isn't old enough to drive a car. He wishes he ----- older. ( be )
- We **never want** to watch the same TV programme. I wish we ----- the same things. ( like )
- I'm looking at a beautiful view, and **I'd love to** take a photo. If only I ----- a camera. ( have )
- My cousins don't live near here. I wish they ----- so far away. (not be)
- I **want to** go out this afternoon, but I don't feel well. If only I ----- a headache. (not have)
- I am sorry that I didn't read that book. I wish I ----- that book. (read)

21. This homework is really difficult If only I ----- properly in class today. (concentrate)  
22. I wish I ----- English better when I was younger. (learn)

**Choose the correct answer :**

1. Ziad is not very good at basketball. He wishes he ----- taller! ( is / were / was )  
2. I can't do this exercise. I wish I ----- it. ( understood / understand / understanding )  
3. Mr Haddad does not understand the Chinese businessman.  
If only he ----- Chinese. ( speak / spoke / had spoken )  
4. Jordan needs to import a lot of oil.  
If only it ----- larger oil reserves. ( has / had / had had )  
5. If only I ----- lost my ticket! ( haven't / didn't / hadn't )  
6. I always have to get home early.  
I wish my parents ----- me stay out later. ( lets / won't let / would let / will let )  
2018

**Use the prompts and write sentences with ( I wish and If only ).**

1. I'm cold. I wish I ----- . ( bring a coat )  
2. We're late. If only ----- . ( get up earlier )  
3. I feel ill. If only ----- . ( not eat so many sweets )  
4. Fadi has lost his wallet. I wish I ----- . ( be more careful )  
5. Huda was too busy to visit us yesterday. I wish I ----- . ( be able to come )  
6. I've broken my watch. If only ----- . ( not drop it )  
7. I am very hungry! I wish I ----- before I went to the conference. ( not eat )  
8. He's lost his keys . He wishes----- ( find his keys )

**Read the situations and complete the sentences. The first one is done for you :**

1. Sultan forgot to do his Science homework.

**If only** he -----

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

**If only** she ----- a map.

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

**I wish** I ----- .

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

**If only** they ----- better.

5. I regret the deal now.

**I wish** we ----- done it.

6. I regret *going* to bed late last night.

**I wish** I ----- earlier.

7. Samia regrets *being* angry at breakfast time.

**If only** ----- .

8. I *should have* studied hard before the exam.

**I wish** ----- .

9. I regrets I didn't Study English when I was young.

**I wish** ----- .

10. He isn't tall .

**He wishes** -----

11. We are not old .

**If only** -----

12. I don't have much money.

**If only** -----

13. I am sorry that I didn't read the book.

**I wish** -----

14. I'm really tired, but I can't sleep at night .

**I wish** -----

15. The weather's too hot at the moment.

**I wish** -----

16. I don't have much money.

**If only** -----

17. I am sorry that I didn't read the book.

**I wish** -----

18. Many people in my village smoke too much.

**I wish** -----

19. Our city doesn't collect rubbish often enough.

**I wish** -----

20. Hani speaks really quickly. I wish -----
21. Samia regrets being angry at breakfast time. I wish -----
- 
22. Nader *should have* been more careful with his essay. He didn't get a good mark. (wishes)  
Nader wishes ----- 2016
23. I regret *living* abroad for a long time . (wish )  
----- 2016
24. I regret speaking aloud in my class . (wish )  
----- 2017
25. Mohammad didn't consult his career advisor, so he felt sorry. (wish )  
----- 2017

البشر والبطيخ

من الصعب ان تعرف حقيقتهم

# Unit 10

## Career Choices



## My job as an interpreter

Career Choices - 12		
<b>interpreter</b>	someone who translates spoken words from one language into another	مترجم
<b>fond of</b>	liking for someone or something	مولع بـ
<b>seminar</b>	a class on particular subject – given in training	ندوة
<b>headphones</b>	a piece of equipment that you wear over your ears to listen to the radio, music	سماعات
<b>regional</b>	relating to a particular region or area	اقليمي
<b>concentration</b>	attention	تركيز
<b>secure</b>	safe – free from danger	امن
<b>rewarding</b>	giving personal satisfaction	مجزي

My name is Fatima Musa and I (Fatima) have worked as an interpreter for five years. Many students have emailed me (Fatima) about my work because they (students) want to know what it would be like to do my (Fatima) job. So here is my reply

I (Fatima) have always been fond of languages. My father worked in many different countries when I (Fatima) was young and we usually travelled with him (Fatima's father). 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 (the words) 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.

**Read and answer the questions :**

1. Why have many students emailed Fatima about her work ?
2. Quote the sentence which indicates that Fatima likes languages.
3. What is the reason which made Fatima wanted to learn the language ?
4. What qualifications should you have to become an interpreter ?
5. Why isn't English the same in all English-speaking countries ?
6. How can you get a job as an interpreter quite quickly?
7. There are some qualities an interpreter should have . What are they ?
8. Mention two benefits for the job of an interpreter.
9. Is the job of an interpreter a very responsible job ? Why ?

**Read the talk again and complete the sentences.**

1. Fatima Musa's job involves going to a.....
2. As well as knowing regional English, you also need to know ... ..
3. Unless you have a language degree, you will not .....
4. Provided that you have a postgraduate qualifi cation, you will probably get .....
5. You will probably need to travel a lot, but that is not a problem as long as .....

### Stepping into the business world - 10

marketing	promoting your product; finding customers	تسويق
recruiting	finding suitable employees	تعيين موظفين جديد
pensions	money you save over your lifetime to pay for your old age	تقاعد
calculations	maths; work with numbers	حسابات
web enquiries	online questions	استئلة عن طريق النت

### Stepping into the business world

Business Studies is a popular choice for students who (students) are choosing a degree course in the UK. After graduating, some (students) go on to further study, but most of them (students) take up employment. Many large companies offer graduate training schemes, which (graduate training scheme) are a kind of apprenticeship. We went to meet twenty-two-year-old Ricky Miles, who (Ricky Miles) is about to graduate in the subject.

#### How long have you (Ricky Miles) been studying Business Studies, Ricky?

It's a four-year course, including two periods of work experience. Each one (period of work experience) lasted six months, but they (two periods of work experience) weren't in the same year.

#### What exactly have you studied over those four years ?

Quite a lot! Maths, of course, Accounting ,Finance and Economics. Oh yes ,**Marketing** and Sales, too. I (Ricky Miles) also did a course in Management, which (a course of management) is about **recruiting** and managing staff, and how to deal with conflict, and a course in Advertising. We (students) all had to do **IT**, too, because computer skills are essential .

#### What did you most enjoy about the degree ?

The work experience, definitely. I learnt so much, both times, and of course it (work experience) looks great on my curriculum vitae . One of the companies offered me paid work last summer, so I managed to get even more experience that way. Also, I wouldn't have had much money last year if I hadn't had that job!

#### What kind of company was that, and what did you do there (in a company) ?

It was a company that (a company) provides financial products – savings and **pensions**, mostly. At first I just 'shadowed' different people, watching what they (different people) were doing . Then I did quite a lot of checking for them (different people) – you know, checking their (different people) **calculations**. When I went back in the summer, I was in the sales department. My job was to follow up **web enquiries**, and send out further information to possible clients . I enjoyed it (Rickey's job) , and I wouldn't have had that opportunity if I hadn't done the work experience first.

**What are you planning to do next ?**

I've just applied for a job with a bank. I have the right qualifications, but I know there will be a lot of other applicants. I'll just have to wait and see if I get an interview. If I do, I'll have to prepare really carefully.

- Read the text and answer the questions.

1. What is the name of Ricky's degree?
2. How did he spend a quarter of his time as a student?
3. After doing a degree course in business studies , you can do two things. Mention them.
4. What is graduate training schemes ?.
5. What are the kinds of courses that Ricky has studied in the university ? Mention them..
6. Taking a course in management is about three things. Mention them.
7. What kind of company did Ricky work for last summer, and what was his job?
7. Mention two examples about financial products .
8. What was Ricky's job in the company at first ?
9. What was Ricky's work in the sales department ?
10. Write down two things (benefits) as a result of Ricky's paid work last summer ?
11. What is he waiting to find out?
12. Would you like to do the same kind of degree course as Ricky? Why/Why not?
13. What should new graduates do ? Suggest .

ان الذين لا يعرفون قيمة الحياة لا يستحقونها

## VOCABULARY

Words	Meanings in English	In Arabic
<b>Adaptable</b>	able to adapt to new conditions or situations	متكيف مع
<b>Ambitious</b>	having a strong desire for success or achievement	طموح
<b>attributes</b>	a quality or feature that is considered to be good or useful (in a person)	ينسب الى
<b>Competent</b>	having enough skill or knowledge to do something to a satisfactory standard	كفؤ
<b>Conscientious</b>	showing a lot of care and attention (to a task)	واعي ومدرك
<b>Curriculum Vitae</b>	CV a short, written description of a person's qualifications, skills and work experience that they send to potential employers	سيرة ذاتية
<b>enclosed</b>	surrounded, especially by a fence or wall	محاصر
<b>Enthusiastic</b>	showing a lot of interest and excitement about something	متحمس
<b>Fond of</b>	having an affection or liking for someone or something	مغرم بـ
<b>Full time</b>	happening or working for the whole of the working week, and not only part of it	كامل الوقت
<b>Headphones</b>	a piece of equipment that you wear over your ears to listen privately to the radio, music, etc.	سماعات رأس
<b>Intern</b>	someone who works for a short time in a particular job in order to gain experience	متدرب
<b>interpreter</b>	someone who translates spoken words from one language into another	مفسر
<b>Keen</b>	having or showing eagerness or interest	مهتم / محب
<b>reference</b>	a person who provides information about your character and abilities	مرجع
<b>Regional</b>	relating to a particular region or area	إقليمي
<b>Secure</b>	Safe, free from danger	امن
<b>Surveyor</b>	person whose job is to measure the conditions of a building or to record the details of an area of land	باحث مسحي
<b>Voluntary</b>	done or given by choice	تطوعي
<b>Work experience</b>	A period of time that someone spends working in a particular place	خبرات في العمل

Words	Meanings in Arabic
regional	إقليمي
rewarding	تكريم وتحفيز / مجزي / مريح
seminar	ندوة / حلقة بحث
translation	ترجمة
career	مهنة
advertising	إعلان
banking	عمل بنوك
Career advisor	مرشد مهني
Lawyer	محاماة
Achievements	انجازات
enthusiastic	حماس

**Q/ Complete the sentences with words or phrases from the box. One word or phrase is not needed. The first one is done for you.**

Career	interpret	seminar	regional	rewarding	headphones	translation
مهنة	يترجم	ندوة	إقليمي / محلي	مرضي / مجزي	سماعات الرأس	ترجمة

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

**Q/ Circle the correct words.**

- Ali is thinking of **having** / **taking** a course in Agriculture.
- I get a feeling of **satisfaction** / **secure** after a hard day's work.
- Make sure your online passwords are **secure** / **rewarding**.
- In order to work in finance, you need to be a very **successful** / **responsible** person.
- My friend has just got a **job** / **work** at our local bank.
- After a long **agreement** / **meeting**, we managed to do a deal.

## Words followed by prepositions

Work as	يعمل ك
Decide on	قرر بشأن
Translate into	ترجم من وإلى
Talk about	تحدث عن
Ask about	سأل عن
Good at	جيد ك

*Q/ Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions. One preposition is not needed.*

about (x2 )	as	at	into	in	on
-------------	----	----	------	----	----

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

Winter 2018

We need to decide ..... A place to meet.  
(into, on, at, about)

Summer 2018

My brother is good ..... Computer skills.  
( into, of, at, about)

Winter 2019

The teacher asked us ..... our favourite books  
(into, of , at, about)

**EARLY TO BED AND EARLY TO RISE MAKES A MAN  
HEALTHY, WEALTHY, AND WISE**

## Conditional Sentences

If Clause - Zero	Main Clause حقيقة ثابتة لا تتغير
If + S + Simple Present ( V1 / Vs-es / don't – doesn't ) be = am , is , are / (not be) = am not , isn't , aren't	Subject + simple present ( a fact ) ( V1 / Vs-es / don't – doesn't ) be = am , is , are ( he , she , it + V-s / es ) (not be) = am not , isn't , aren't ( I , we , you , they + V1 )

- If you boil water , it ----- . (evaporate)
- If plants ----- enough sunlight, they die. (not , get)
- Water ----- to ice if the temperature falls below zero. (turn)
- If you push this button , the video ----- . (play)
- You get a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that people ----- everything you translate. (understand)
- When you ----- water to 100°C, it boils. (heat)
- Do you usually go home or meet your friends when school ----- ? (finish)
- If you ----- the plants, they die. (not water)
- During Ramadan, we eat when the sun ----- . (set)
- Ice cream melts when it ----- warm.. (get)
- Plants die if they ----- enough sunlight. (not , get)
- 2017
- Rawan always takes her mobile **when** she ----- (go out)
- 2017

If Clause - I	Main Clause محتمل الحدوث
If + S + Simple Present ( V1 / Vs-es / don't – doesn't ) be = am , is , are / (not be) = am not , isn't , aren't	Subject + <b>will / won't</b> ( modals ) + infinitive 'll / will not be = will be / (not be) = won't be

ادوات اخرى لها نفس قاعدة if ولكن المعنى مختلف

### 1. provided that - unless - as long as - Even if

- If Sami studies hard , he ----- all his exams . (pass)
- If you ----- an interview for a job in pharmaceuticals, you will need to show real enthusiasm for the industry. (get)
- I'll buy the book **if / provided that / as long as** it ----- too expensive. (not be)
- I ----- it **if** it is too expensive . (not, buy)
- If Sami studies hard , he ----- all his exams . (pass)
- Unless** you have a language degree, you ----- able to become an interpreter. (not be)
- If** you get an interview for a job, you ----- to show that you have good listening skills. (need)
- If** you are successful, it ----- a secure and rewarding job. (be)
- If** you arrive at the station next Saturday, we ----- there to meet you. (be)
- Nasser will come out with us tomorrow **unless** he ----- help his father. (have to)
- I ----- you with your homework, **as long as** you help me with min (help)



12. **Provided that** it ----- , we will have a picnic next week. (not rain)
13. **If** you win the prize, how ----- you ----- the money? (spend)
14. **Even if** Omar ----- his driving test this afternoon, he won't have his own car. (pass)
15. You will not pass your exams **unless** you ----- hard. (study)
16. Your new computer will last a long time **as long as** you ----- careful with it. (be)
17. I ----- you **if** I miss the bus. (phone)
18. We'll go to our favourite restaurant on Friday **unless** it ----- closed. ( be )
19. I will take the job offer **provided that** it----- part-time – I haven't finished my university studies yet.. ( be )
20. We have to go to school **even if** we ----- tired. ( be )
21. We ----- umbrellas **if** it rains (need)
22. The teacher ----- pleased **if** I write a good essay. (be)
23. **Provided that** everyone ----- hard, we'll all pass our exams.. (work)
24. Babies ----- usually happy **unless** they're hungry or cold. (feel)
25. Rawan always takes her mobile **when** she ----- ( go out )
- 2017
26. Ali will be upset, **If** you ----- him to your party. ( not, invite )
- 2018
27. You won't get a job in France unless you ----- French.  
a. speak      b. speaks      c. is speaking      d. spoke
- 2018

3. **The Third conditional** ( Type 3 ) :- The third sequence refers to a condition which was not met in the past :

If Clause – Type 3	الخيال – Main Clause
If + S + had + P.P ( V3 ) hadn't + PP (V3)	S + would have / could have / might have (not) + P.P ( V3 ) ( less sure )

1. I ----- the job **if** I had had some experience. (get)
2. **If** you had done the course, you ----- enough experience to apply for the job. (had)
3. **If** Huda ----- ill yesterday, she wouldn't have missed the exam. ( not be )
4. **If** my father had gone to university, he ----- a teacher. ( can be )
5. Jameel might not have become a musician **if** his parents ----- him. ( not encourage)

**Read the situations and complete the sentences with the third conditional, using the word in brackets.**

Sentence ( Fact )	If Clause ( Imagination )
1. S + V2 .... , so + didn't + V-inf	1. If + S + hadn't V3 ..... , S + would / could (might) have + V3
2. S + didn't + V-inf , so + V2 ....	2. If + S + had V3 ..... , S + would / could (might) not + have + V3
3. S + didn't + v-inf , so + didn't + V-inf	3. If + S + had V3 ..... , S + would / could (might) have + V3
4. S + V2 . S + V2	4. If + S + hadn't + V3 ..... , S + would / could (might) not + have + V3

1. Saeed **left** his camera at home, so he **wasn't able to take** pictures of the parade. (could)  
If Saeed **hadn't left** his camera at home, he **could have taken** pictures of the parade.  
If Saeed **hadn't left** his camera at home, he **could have been able to take** pictures of the parade.
2. I had a headache yesterday, and I didn't do well in the Maths test. (might)
3. I didn't know your phone number, so I **wasn't able to** contact you. (could)
4. You had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on. That's how I noticed you in the crowd. (might not)
5. I worked really hard the day before the exam. I got top marks. (might not)
6. I didn't stay at home that day, so I didn't miss the celebration. (would)
7. My friend invited me to the library, so I went. (would not)
8. Saleem left his wallet at home, so he wasn't able to purchase his necessary items. (could)  
2016
9. I studied really hard the day before the final exams. I achieved the first rank in my class. (might not)  
2016
10. Sami didn't apply immediately for the scholarship, so he didn't get it. (if, could)  
2016
11. Marwan worked really hard the day before the exam. He got top marks. (if / might not)  
2017
12. The company didn't know your phone number, so they weren't able to contact you. (if / might)  
2017

**Change the following sentences into facts :**

( hadn't + V3 = V2 ) / ( wouldn't , couldn't , mightn't have + V3 = V2 )  
( had + V3 = didn't + V-inf. ) / ( would , could , might have + V3 = didn't + V-inf. )

1. If I hadn't come to this school, I could have taken English.

2. If I hadn't grown up in this city, I might have learnt French.

**Using "Unless" :** ( Unless = If not ) عدد الافعال المنفية في جملة السؤال والجواب نفس العدد ( نفي النفي اثبات )

Sentence	If Clause
1. If + V1/Vs .... , S + will + V-inf	1. Unless + S + Vi/Vs ....., S + won't + V-inf.
2. If + S+ doesn't/don't + v-inf , S + won't	2. Unless + S + V1/Vs....., S + won't + V-inf.
3. If + S+ doesn't/don't + v-inf , S + will	3. Unless + S + V1/Vs....., S + will + V-inf.

1. If you study hard, you will pass your exam. Unless -----

2. If you don't water the plants, they will die . Unless -----

3. If I don't write a good essay, the teacher won't be pleased. Unless -----

4. If our team wins the match, they won't leave the stadium. Unless -----

6. Unless you study hard, you won't succeed. If -----

7. Unless you are clever, you will fail. If -----

8. If I travel a lot, I will buy many things. Even if -----

9. I'll buy the book if it isn't too expensive. Even if -----

**Choose the correct answer :**

1. ----- you heat water to 100°C, it boils.

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

2. You will not pass your exams ----- you study hard.

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

3. ----- you don't water the plants, they will die.

( If , unless , when , even if )

4. Do you usually go home or meet your friends ----- school finishes.

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

5. Your new computer will last a long time -----you are careful with it.

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

6. Ice cream melts -----it gets warm.

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

7. We need umbrellas ----- it rains.  
(as long as , unless , when , even if )
8. The teacher will be pleased ----- I write a good essay.  
( if , unless , when , even if )
9. Our team will celebrate ----- they win the match.  
( if , unless , when , even if )
10. ----- everyone works hard, we'll all pass our exams.  
(Provided that , Unless , When , Even if )
11. Babies are usually happy ----- they're hungry or cold.  
(as long as – provided that – unless – if ) 2018
12. We should always be polite ----- we feel tired.  
(as long as , unless , when , even if )
13. During Ramadan, Muslims eat ----- the sun sets.  
(as long as , unless , when , even if ) 2018
14. I'll phone you -----I miss the bus , so that you pick.  
( if , unless , when , even if )
15. We'll go out to our favourite restaurant ----- it's closed.  
(as long as , unless , when , even if )
16. I'll take the job offer ----- it's part time – I haven't finished my university studies yet  
(provided that , unless , when , even if )
17. We have to go to school ----- we're tired.  
(as long as , unless , when , even if )

**Easy come, easy go**

## Derivation

( adj + noun + verb + adverb + adjective + noun )

verb	ate	ise	ize	en	ed	fy			
noun	ion / ness	ity / age	ment	ence	ency	gy / ure	ing / dom	ist / isme	er / or
adjective	al	ive	ant	ent	ful	ous	ible	able	ic
adverb	ly								

Nouns الاسماء	Verbs الأفعال
1. After: ( a / an / the ) :	1. After ( to )
2. After prepositions ( in / on / of / at / with / for / by / from / without )	
3. After the possessives ( 's / s' )	2. After : ( always / usually / often / seldom / rarely / sometimes / never )
4. After : ( my / his / her / their / your / our / its )	
5. After adjectives :	3. After ( would rather / had better / let / make / help )
6. After numbers : cardinal ( one ) or ordinal ( first ) :	
7. After the words ( this / these / that / those )	4. After the ( verbs to do ) : ( do / does / did )
8. After ( much / many / few / some / any / little / more )	
9. At the beginning of the sentence as subjects	5. After ( will / would / shall / should / may / might / can / could / must )
10. After ( No )	
11. After : ( need ) – ( cause ) – ( keep ) – ( see )	6. Between the subject and the object = ( N + V + N )
Adjectives الصفات	Adverbs الظرف / الحال
1. Adjectives describe nouns	1. Adverbs describe verbs
2. After ( verb to be )	2. We use the adverbs before adjectives : ( be + ly )
3. After adverbs ( adverb + adjective )	3. Adverbs ( without verbs ) Suddenly, he began to drive slowly
4. " be " + ( as adj as )	4. " verb " + ( very / too / so / quite )
5. " be " + ( very / too / so / quite / a bit / absolutely / extremely )	5. " verb " + ( as adv as )
6. After these verbs ( look / feel / sound / seem / become / find / taste / smell / get / turn )	6. subject + ly + verb am – is – are + -----ly----- + V3 / am – is – are + V3 + ----ly----- has / have + -----ly----- + V3 / has / have + V3 + -----ly-----
After ( be + more / the most )	

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Arabic	Verb	Noun	Adjective	Arabic
	medicine	medical	دواء - طب - ly	irrigate	irrigation		يروي
	nine	ninth	تسعة	translate	Translation - ... tor		يترجم
	tradition	traditional	ly - عادة	inherit	inheritance	inheritable	يرث
	origin	original	ly - اصل	educate	education	educational	يُعلم - ly
	culture	cultural	ثقافة	translate	translation	translator	يترجم
	majority	major	رئيسي	attract	attraction	attractive	ly يجنب -
	vision	visual	ly - رؤيا	create	creation	creative	يبدع - يخلق ly
	medicine	medical	دواء - طب - ly	collect	collection	collective	ly يجمع -
	cancer	cancerous	سرطان	appreciate	appreciation	appreciative	ly يقدر -
	obesity	obese	افراط وزن	operate	operation	operational	ly يشغل -
	viability	viable	متاح	weave	weaving / weaver		يحيك
	sustainability	sustainable	استدامة	succeed	success	successful	ly ينجح -
	influence	influential	يؤثر	produce	production -product	productive	ly ينتج -
	cancer	cancerous	سرطان	expect	expectancy	expectant	يتوقع
	mortality	mortal	ly - وفيات	invent	invention/ inventor		يخترع
	option	optional	اختياري	discover	discovery /discoverer	discoverable	يكتشف
	convention	conventional	ly - تقليدي	intend	intention	intended	ينوي
	Archaeology archaeologist	archaeological	ly - علم الآثار عالم اثار	remedy	remedy	remedial	يعالج
install	installation		يركب	vary	variation	variable	يختلف
	viability	viable	ly - متاح	criticise	criticism	critic	ينقد
expect	expectancy		يتوقع	access		accessible	يرسل
repute	reputation		سمعة	rely on		reliant on	يعتمد على
inoculate	inoculation		يلقح	qualify	qualification	qualified	يؤهل
install	installation		يركب	immunise	immunisation	immune	يحصن - يلقح

**Complete the sentences with words formed from the words in brackets.**

- The Middle East is famous for **the** ----- of olive oil. (produce - productive - **production**)
- Ibn Sina wrote ----- **textbooks**. (medicine - **medical** - medically)
- Fatima al-Fihri was born in **the** ----- **century**. (nine - **ninth**)
- My father bought our house with **an** ----- from his grandfather. (**inherit** - inherited - **inheritance**)
- Scholars have discovered **an** ----- document from the twelfth century. (**origin** - **original** - originally)
- Do you think the wheel was the most important ----- ever? (**invention** - invented - invent)
- Al-Kindi made many important mathematical ----- . (discover - **discoveries** - discoverer)
- Who was the **most** ----- **writer** of the twentieth century? (influence - influent - **influential**)

9. The Giralda Tower **was** ----- a minaret. ( **origin** – **original** – **originally** )
10. **The** ----- **system** must be linked with ..... (education – **educate** – **educational** )
11. Jordan has a ----- **of** being a friendly and welcoming country. (repute – **reputation** )
12. **The** ----- **of** oil made some countries rich. (discover – **discovery** – discoverer )
13. Developing ----- **thinking** is being encouraged at schools in Jordan. (create – **creative** – creation )
14. When we go to on school trips, we always learn new things because **the trips are** ----- .  
(education – **educational** - educate)
15. Sheep's wool, and goat and camel hair are used by Bedouin tribes **to** ----- rugs.  
( **product** – **production** - **productive** )
16. There is a particular Bedouin style **of** ----- . (weave – **weaver** - weaving)
17. There is a particular Bedouin style of weaving that buyers **find very** ----- .  
(attraction – **attractive** – attract )
18. The craft that is practiced in Madaba is **the** ----- **of** ceramic items. (creative – **creation** – create )
19. Maha shows **great** ----- for her new job as a lawyer .  
(**enthusiasm** - **enthusiastic** - **enthusiastically** )
20. I will be going to university to continue **my** ----- .  
(**education** / **educate** / **educational** )
- 21- Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say **it is** ----- . ( **viable** / **viably** / **viability** )  
**2018**
- 22- -----, a man proposes to a woman, not the other way round.  
( **Tradition** / **Traditional** / **Tradirionally** )
- 23- Artists usually **meets** to discuss ideas **and** ----- each other's work. ( **criticise** / **criticism** / **critic** )  
**2018**
- 24- Madaba has a ----- as a fascinating place to visit . ( **reputation** / **reputational** / **reputationally** )  
**2018**
- 25- Khalid received **an** ----- **letter** from the manager for his hard work.  
( **appreciate** / **appreciation** / **appreciatively** )
- 26- Manal always presents **her** ----- **work** in literature clearly. ( create / **creative** / **creatively** ) **2018**

- 
1. Before you apply for a job, check that you have **the correct** ----- .  
(qualify - **qualified** - **qualification** )
  2. The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a----- .  
(recommend - **recommended** - **recommendation** )
  3. Congratulations on a **very**----- **business** deal. (succeed - **success** - **successful** )
  4. We should always be ready to listen to **good** ----- (advise - **advice** - advisable)
  5. My father often talks about what he did in **his** ----- . (young - **youth** )
  6. It's important to have **an** ----- of different countries' customs (aware - **awareness** )
  7. The graduation ceremony was a **very** ----- **occasion** for everyone. (memory - **memorise** - **memorable** )
  8. Nuts contain **useful** ----- such as oils and fats. (nutritious - **nutrition** - **nutrients** )
  9. I'm confused. Could you give me **some** -----, please ? (advisable - **advice** - advise )
  10. Kareem is a ----- **journalist**, he has worked previously for many scientific journals.  
(**qualification** - **qualify** - **qualified** )
  11. Doing lots of exercise won't keep you healthy if you don't eat ----- **food** as well.  
(**nutrients** - **nutritious** - **nutrition** ) **2016**
  12. Khalid is a **very** ----- and adabtable worker, I believe that he can be successful in any position.  
(competence - **compete** - **competent** )
  13. In the Middle East today, entrepreneurship **is** ----- **important**. (particular - **particularly** )

14. It is important because of **the** ----- **job** market. ( **compete** – **competent** - **competence** )
15. It is important to give young people **the** ----- so that they can help themselves. ( **know** – **known** - **knowledge** )
16. If they cannot find jobs, they can create their own and then, -----, generate jobs for others.  
( **ideal** - **ideally** )
17. ----- **have** been set up. ( **organize** – **organized** - **organisation** )
18. Language ----- **is** becoming an important requirement for many jobs. ( **proficient** - **proficiency** )  
2017
19. My grandfather often tells us about what he did in **his** ----- . ( **young** - **youth** ) 2017
20. Olives which **are**----- **grown** in the world, have been cultivated for over 6.000 years. ( **extend** - **extensive** - **extensively** )  
2017
38. It is important to have **an** ----- **of** different countries' customs. ( **aware** - **awareness** )  
2017
39. Maha shows **great** ----- for her new job as a lawyer in the court . ( **enthusiasm** , **enthusiastic** , **enthusiastically** )  
2018
50. Hospitals have a ----- to provide the best medical care. ( **commit** - **committed** - **commitment** )  
2019
51. -----, the process of producing rugs is done by hand. ( **Tradition** - **Traditional** - **Traditionally** )  
2019

**Good FRIENDS are hard to find, harder to leave, and impossible to forget**



### Guided Writing

Name	Mahmoud Darwish
Date (born and died)	1942 - 2008
Profession	Poet and author
Achievements	- Leaves of Olives and Wingless Birds

Mahmoud Darwish, who was a poet and an author, was born in 1942 and died in 2008. There are many achievements for Mahmoud Darwish such as "Leaves of Olives and Wingless Birds".

( He wrote " Leaves of Olives and Wingless Birds.")

Name	Najeeb Mahfouth
Place/ Date of birth	Cairo , 1911
Place/ date of death	Cairo, 2006
Profession	Novelist
Achievements	- Awarded the Nobel Prize for literature - Father of modern Arabic Literature

Najeeb Mahfouth, **who was** a novelist, **was born in** Cairo in 1911 **and died in** Cairo in 2006. **He was** awarded Nabel Prize for Literature **and considered (called )** the father of modern Arabic Literature.

Name	Ibn Bassal
Date	11 <sup>th</sup> century BC
Location	AlAndalus
Profession	Writer, scientists, engineer
interests	Botany and agriculture
achievements	A book of agriculture – water pumps – irrigation system
legacy	Advice and instructions to farmers

Ibn Bassal , **who lived in** AlAndalus **in the** eleventh century, **was** a writer , a scientist and an engineer. **He was interested in** botany and agriculture , **so he made many** achievements such as **writing** a book about agriculture **and designing** water pumps and irrigation systems. **Ibn Bassal's legacy** was great because all the farmers followed his advice and instructions.

Write two sentences about Qasir Bashir

Location	Jordanian Desert
Date of construction	beginning of the 4 <sup>th</sup> century
Purpose of building	protection of the Roman borders
Description of the building	huge towers, 23 rooms

Qasir Bashir , **which is located in the** Jordanian Desert, **was built / constructed at the** beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century. **It was built to** protect the Roman borders. **Also, it has** huge towers and twenty-three rooms.

#### Giralda Tower

location	Seville, Spain
Height	over 104 metres
originally	a minaret
designer	Jabir Ibn Aflah

The Giralda Tower, which is one of the most important buildings in Seville, Spain, stands at just over 104 metres tall. It was originally a minaret and the person who is believed to be responsible for the design was Jabir Ibn Aflah.

#### Reasons that make people leave their home countries

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

**There are many** reasons that make people leave their home countries **such as** seeking better life **and** completing their education, too. **Other reasons are** finding better jobs and learning about different cultures.

#### What should happen to motorists who break the speed limits ?

- Ban from driving
- Fine for driving fast
- Put in prison

**There are many** things that **should** happen to motorists who break the speed limits **such as** banning them from driving **and** fining them for driving fast, too. . **Also , another thing is** putting them in prison.

#### How to improve your English language ?

- Listen to English programs
- Read English newspapers and magazines
- Join English courses regularly

**There are many ways** to improve your English language **such as** listening to English programs **and** reading newspapers and magazines, too. **Also,** another way is joining English courses regularly to improve your English language.

#### Why do people use the internet websites ?

- Buy goods
- Book holidays
- Pay bills

There are many reasons that make people use the internet websites such as buying goods and booking holidays, too. . In addition, another reason is paying bills.

#### Characteristics of traditional education .....

- students attend classes in person
- students have more opportunities to join clubs
- students need more guidance and more direct contact with teachers
- students attend classes in a specific time and in a specific location

There are many characteristics of traditional education . For example, students attend classes in person and in a specific time and in a specific location. In addition, they have more opportunities to join clubs and they need more guidance and more direct contact with teachers.

#### Goods that Jordan imports and exports

Exports	imports
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- phosphate</li><li>- Potash</li><li>- Pharmaceuticals</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- oil</li><li>- gas</li><li>- wheat</li></ul>

There are many goods that Jordan exports such as Phosphate, potash and Pharmaceuticals. On the other hand, there are many goods that Jordan imports such as oil, gas and wheat.

#### Benefits of doing an internship .....

- developing professional skills.
- increasing self-confidence in the workplace.
- having personal growth experiences.
- improving social relationships

#### 2017

There are many reasons of doing an intership such as developing professional skills, increasing self-confidence in the workplace and having personal growth experience. Also, another benefit is improving personal relationships.

#### 1. EDITING (4 points) التحرير

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes. (**One grammar mistake, one punctuation mistake and two spelling mistakes**). Find out these four mistakes and correct them.

#### 1. Spelling mistakes الأخطاء الإملائية

- سيتم تحديد الكلمة الخطأ وبطلب منك تصحيح الخطأ
- يوجد حرف واحد فقط خطأ في الكلمة (الكلمات المطلوبة هي من كلمات القطع الرئيسية)
- أشهر الحروف المكتوبة خطأ هي ( p/b – s/z- o/u- c/k- s/c- i/e- f/v- g/j ) او العكس

#### 2. Punctuation mistakes أخطاء علامات الترقيم

- ركز على بدايات كل جملة بحرف كبير
- نهاية الجملة (.) قبل but (,) وعند التعداد أيضا نضع (,) وبنهاية السؤال (?)

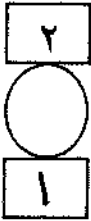
#### 3. Grammar mistakes الأخطاء القواعدية

- القواعد المذكورة في المنهاج

- Energy will be provided by solar power and wind ferms, and there is also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant. A dezalination 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.
- During this period, artists, engineers, scholars, poets, philosophers, geographers and traders in the Islamic world makes ground- breaking advancements in many different areas, from agreculture and industry to philosophy, science and technology. Literature, music and the arts.
- I wish I researched Chinese culture before I visited the country. In order to be successful in China, you need to eirn their respect. Chinese business people will always ask about a company's successes in the past. However! because I worked for a new company, I could not talk about its track recard.
- First, let's look at exports. Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the extrection industry for these minerals are one of the largest in the world. Not surprisingly, two of Jordan's largest exports are chemicals and vertilisers.

**Good friends are like STARS You don't always see them, but you know they are ALWAYS THERE**

✓ الرجاء من جميع الطلبة الانتباه الى نمط الاسئلة الوزارية الموضوعية (ضع دائرة) والتدرب عليها جيدا



طلبة الدراسة الخاصة



إدارة الامتحانات والاختبارات  
قسم الامتحانات العامة

## امتحان شهادة الدراسة الثانوية العامة لعام ٢٠٢٠

(وثيقة محمية/محمود)

المبحث: اللغة الإنجليزية / خطة ٢٠٢٠ فما قبل رمز المبحث: \\\- مدة الامتحان: ٣٠ ١  
الفرع: المسار الثانوي الشامل المهني+الفروع المهنية اليوم والتاريخ: السبت ٢٠٢٠/٧/٤  
اسم الطالب: رقم الجلوس:

اختر رمز الإجابة الصحيحة في كل فقرة مما يأتي، ثم ظلل بشكل غامق الدائرة التي تشير إلى رمز الإجابة الصحيحة في نموذج الإجابة (ورقة القارئ الضوئي) فهو النموذج المعتمد (فقط) لاحتساب علامتك، علماً بأن عدد الفقرات (٣٠) وعدد الصفحات (٤):

\*\* Read the following items carefully then choose from A, B, C OR D the correct answer that completes the sentence below each item.

1) 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.

- The underlined word "they" refers to -----.

- A) projects                      B) cities                      C) benefits                      D) megaprojects

2) 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.

- Ibn Bassal's areas of knowledge are -----.

- A) geometry and mathematics.  
B) arithmetic, philosophy and geometry  
C) writing, science and an engineering  
D) physics and chemistry.

3) We can all work hard to reduce our ----- by living a more environmentally- friendly lifestyle.

- A) pedestrian friendly                      B) carbon footprint                      C) zero-waste                      D) wind farms

4) The correct definition of "talent" is -----.

- A) an expert in many subjects.                      B) a room for scientific experiments  
C) an engineer                      D) a special ability

SEE PAGE TWO...

- 5) I would like to take you to a café ----- serves excellent coffee.  
A) which      B) when      C) who      D) where
- 6) How many cars does this factory ----- every year?  
A) produce      B) production      C) productive      D) produced
- 7) ----- hot countries ----- solar power is an important source of energy -----  
A) In/./      B) In/./,      C) in/./?      D) in/?/.
- 8) Furthermore, I have worked as a shop assistant at a chemist's, ----- I know a lot about this industry.  
A) Firstly      B) so      C) too      D) but
- 9) The Giralda tower ----- which is one of the most important buildings in Seville ----- Spain, stands at just over 104 metres tall.  
A) ./,      B) ,/;      C) ,/ ,      D) ./ ?
- 10) It was queen Rania who ----- the children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.  
A) opens      B) opening      C) will open      D) opened
- 11) Jordan has to import oil and gas for its energy needs. Its other main imports are cars, medicines and wheat. In 2013 CE, 23.6% of Jordan's imports were from Saudi Arabia. This was followed by the EU, with 17.6% of its imports. Other imports have come from China and the United States.  
- The country which supplies Jordan with most of its imports is -----  
A) China      B) United States.      C) EU      D) Saudi Arabia
- 12) **Mr Ghanem:** I wish I had researched Chinese culture before I visited the country. In order to be successful in China, you need to earn their respect. Chinese business people will always ask about a company's successes in the past. However, because I worked for a new company, I could not talk about its track record. We did not do any business deals on that first trip.  
- The sentence which shows Mr Ghanem's regret for not researching Chinese culture before visiting China is -----.  
A) I wish I had researched Chinese culture before I visited the country.  
B) In order to be successful in China, you need to earn their respect.  
C) Chinese business people will always ask about a company's successes in the past.  
D) We did not do any business deals on that first trip.
- 13) We're late. If only we ----- the earlier bus.  
A) hadn't caught      B) have caught      C) had caught      D) has caught

- 14) Unlike some other countries in the Middle East, Jordan does not have large oil or gas reserves. So Jordan has to import oil and gas for its energy needs. In 2013 CE, 23.6% of Jordan's imports were from Saudi Arabia. This was followed by the EU, with 17.6% of its imports. Other imports have come from China and the United States.
- Jordan imports ----- for its energy needs.
- A) gas and wheat      B) cars and wheat  
C) oil and gas      D) medicines and wheat
- 15) My father often talks about what he did in his -----.
- A) previous      B) youth      C) negotiate      D) prepared
- 16) I am very hungry! I wish I ----- eaten before I went to the conference.
- A) had      B) had not      C) has      D) has not
- 17) The doctors ----- prevented the spread of the virus.
- A) success      B) succeed      C) successful      D) successfully
- 18) I wish I had brought my coat.
- The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is -----.
- A) I wish I had brought my T-shirt  
B) if only I had brought my coat  
C) if only I hadn't brought my coat  
D) I wish I hadn't brought my coat
- 19) In fact ----- Jordan had exported many products to the EU even before the 1997 CE trade agreement was made -----
- A) ./.      B) , / ;      C) , / .      D) . / ?
- 20) Not surprisingly, two of Jordan's largest exports are chemicals ----- fertilizers.
- A) and      B) but      C) firstly      D) too
- 21) My name is Fatima Musa and I have worked as an interpreter. My job involves going to 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.
- Fatima's job demands -----
- A) speaking Arabic all the time at home  
B) speaking English all the time at home  
C) going to conferences and seminars around the world  
D) going to parties around the world

- 22) Doing volunteer work can be a very ----- experience.  
 A) rewarding                      B) career                      C) interpreter                      D) translation
- 23) We went to meet Ricky Miles, who is about to graduate in Business Studies.  
*What kind of company was that, and what did you do there?*  
 It was a company that provides financial products – savings and pensions, mostly. At first I just 'shadowed' different people, watching what they were doing.  
 - The underlined pronoun I refers to -----.  
 A) people                      B) calculations                      C) Ricky Miles                      D) sales
- 24) You won't get well ----- you stop smoking.  
 A) if                      B) when                      C) as long as                      D) unless
- 25) If Zaid had prepared better for the competition, he ----- the first prize.  
 A) might have won                      B) win                      C) won                      D) will win
- 26) I'd like you to ----- this document into English.  
 A) translate                      B) translation                      C) translated                      D) translator
- 27) Before you find a full-time job ----- why don't you consider doing voluntary work-----  
 A) . / ,                      B) , / ?                      C) , / ,                      D) : / !
- 28) If I were you, I'd find out more about advanced ----- courses.  
 A) interpreter                      B) headphones                      C) training                      D) translator
- 29) As you have a Geology degree, ----- do a course in Land Surveying and become a surveyor.  
 A) you could                      B) why don't you                      C) if I were you                      D) could you
- 30) Choose from A, B, C or D the correct cleft sentence that emphasises the information in bold in the following sentence.  
 - **Thomas Savery** invented the steam engine.  
 A) The steam engine which was useful was invented by Thomas Savery.  
 B) The steam engine which was invented by Thomas Savery was useful.  
 C) The person who invented the steam engine was Thomas Savery.  
 D) The steam engine was invented by Thomas Savery.

**THE END**





الطبية النظاميون



إدارة الامتحانات والاختبارات  
قسم الامتحانات العامة

## امتحان شهادة الدراسة الثانوية العامة لعام ٢٠٢٠

(وثيقة صحية/محمية)

رمز المبحث: ١٠٩ مدة الامتحان: ٣٠ دقيقة  
اليوم والتاريخ: السبت ٢٠٢٠/٧/٤  
رقم الجلوس:

المبحث: اللغة الإنجليزية  
الفرع: المسار الثانوي الشامل المهني  
اسم الطالب:

اختر رمز الإجابة الصحيحة في كل فقرة مما يأتي، ثم ظلّل بشكل غامق الدائرة التي تشير إلى رمز الإجابة الصحيحة في نموذج الإجابة (ورقة القارئ الضوئي) فهو النموذج المعتمد (فقط) لاحتساب علامتك، علماً بأن عدد الفقرات (٣٠) وعدد الصفحات (٤):

\*\* For questions (1-9), read the texts then choose from a, b, c or d the correct answer that completes the sentence below each text.

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

- What has probably made Al-Kindi most famous is -----.

- a) being a physician and a philosopher
- b) making ground – breaking discoveries
- c) his work in arithmetic and geometry
- d) being a musician and an astronomer

2) 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, tunnels, bridges, etc. to entire city complexes.

- The sentence which contains examples of megaprojects is -----.

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

3) The current residents of Masdar City are all students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology, a university whose students are fully committed to finding solutions to the world's energy problems.

- The residents existing at the present time at Masdar City are -----.

- a) farmers
- b) teachers
- c) students
- d) workers

- 4) 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.  
- Ibn Bassal lived in -----.
- a) Baghdad      b) Morocco      c) Marrakesh      d) Al- Andalus
- 5) **Mr Ghanem:** Chinese business people will always ask about a company's successes in the past. However, because I worked for a new company, I could not talk about its track record. We did not do any business deals on that first trip.  
- Mr Ghanem didn't do any business deals on his first trip to China because he -----.
- a) couldn't talk about the track record of his company  
b) couldn't speak Chinese  
c) didn't meet the company director  
d) didn't send recommendations from previous clients
- 6) Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the extraction industry for these minerals is one of the largest in the world. Not surprisingly, two of Jordan's largest exports are chemicals and fertilizers.  
- Jordan's two largest exports are -----.
- a) pharmaceuticals and fertilizers      b) minerals and chemicals  
c) chemicals and fertilizers      d) potash and phosphate
- 7) During a sales pitch, 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.  
- While making a sales pitch, one should speak -----.
- a) slowly and clearly      b) shortly and simply  
c) sadly and nervously      d) humbly and complicatedly
- 8) I knew that the director had researched my business thoroughly before the meeting, so I was prepared for his detailed questions.  
- The underlined pronoun "his" refers to the -----.
- a) interview      b) business      c) company      d) director
- 9) 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.  
- Fatima Musa works as -----.
- a) a secretary      b) a nurse      c) an interpreter      d) an accountant
- \*\* For sentences (10 - 18), read each sentence carefully then choose from a, b, c or d the correct word that completes each sentence.**
- 10) Patients must not take in medicine without consulting a -----.
- a) philosopher      b) mathematician      c) polymath      d) physician

- 11) A place where no cars are allowed is a car-free zone, and it is ----- friendly.  
a) neutral      b) footprint      c) pedestrian      d) waste
- 12) There will be a ----- competition in our school next week.  
a) chess      b) benefit      c) conflict      d) patient
- 13) A lot of cancers can now be treated -----.  
a) successful      b) successfully      c) succeed      d) success
- 14) The company is pleased with Ahmad's work and is happy to give him a -----.  
a) recommend      b) recommended      c) recommendation      d) recommendable
- 15) Be careful when you answer the questions, and try not to ----- a mistake.  
a) join      b) earn      c) ask      d) make
- 16) Salma has just read a ----- of an essay by an American writer.  
a) headphones      b) translation      c) seminar      d) secure
- 17) The year ----- the great mosque in Cordoba was built was 784 CE.  
a) which      b) when      c) who      d) where
- 18) It was Jabir ibn Hayyan ----- invented ink that can be read in the dark.  
a) who      b) which      c) when      d) where
- 19) Choose from a, b, c or d the correct cleft sentence that emphasises the information in bold in the following sentence:  
- **The heat** made the journey unpleasant.  
a) The journey which I made was unpleasant.  
b) It was the heat which made the journey unpleasant.  
c) The journey which I made was unpleasant because of the heat.  
d) It was the unpleasant journey which made the heat.
- \*\* For sentences (20 - 23), read each sentence carefully then choose from a, b, c or d the correct form of the verb that completes each sentence.
- 20) Mum was right and I was wrong. I wish I ----- to her.  
a) hasn't listened      b) has listened      c) had listened      d) hadn't listened
- 21) I wish I ----- my pen; I had to buy one from the library.  
a) has forgotten      b) hasn't forgotten  
c) hadn't forgotten      d) had forgotten
- 22) My father doesn't drink much water. He wishes he ----- much water.  
a) drunk      b) drinks      c) have drunk      d) drank
- 23) When you ----- at the station next Saturday, we will be there to meet you.  
a) arrive      b) arrived      c) arrives      d) has arrived

24) Choose from a, b, c or d the correct order of the following words that forms a meaningful sentence:

- disadvantages /outweigh/any/greatly/City/Masdar/of/the/in conclusion/ benefits.

- a) The benefits of Masdar City greatly outweigh any in conclusion disadvantages.
- b) Greatly outweigh any disadvantages in conclusion the benefits of Masdar City.
- c) The benefits of Masdar in conclusion City greatly outweigh any disadvantages.
- d) In conclusion, the benefits of Masdar City greatly outweigh any disadvantages.

25) Choose from a, b, c or d the suitable sentence which represents a conclusion in a summary of an article:

- a) Whatever the opinion, it is clear that the project is a turning point of urban planning and a pioneer of megaprojects to come.
- b) Fatima al-Fihri was the daughter of a wealthy businessman.
- c) Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer who lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE.
- d) It is built on an advanced energy grid which monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex.

26) For sentences (26-27), choose from a, b, c or d the correct punctuation marks that complete each sentence.

----- influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous -----

- a) The /?
- b) The/.
- c) The/,
- d) the/:

27) Which other areas are important for Jordan's trade ----- Jordan first signed a trade agreement with the EU in 1997 CE -----.

- a) ?/.
- b) ./?
- c) ,/?
- d) ?/,

28) Choose from a, b, c or d the correct word that completes the sentence below:

- I ----- Ali's restaurant to anyone interested in Asian food.

- a) command
- b) succeed
- c) understand
- d) recommend

29) Choose from a, b, c or d the correct word that joins the two sentences below:

- The service in this hotel could be improved ----- it didn't reduce our enjoyment of the pleasant stay.

- a) secondly
- b) but
- c) too
- d) or

30) Choose from a, b, c or d the suitable answer that completes the statement below:

- The sentence that best describes a person's ideal job is -----.

- a) I have been following your company for the past few years
- b) I'm afraid I don't have the right skills to start the job
- c) My biggest weakness is that I sometimes lose confidence
- d) It is a job that makes the most of my qualifications and abilities

THE END