

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

(2024 - 2023)

Action Pack 12



Unit - 4

2023

الثقافات المهنية



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Comprehension

The article states three (reasons , results , benefits , ways , examples ,)

. Write down these two / three

النص يبين ثلاث (اسباب - نتائج - فوائد - طرق - امثلة -) اكتبهم ..

The text mentions two (factors , effects , advantages , disadvantages ,)

. Mention them. / write them down

النص يذكر اثنان من (العوامل - اثار - ايجابيات - سلبيات) اذكرهم ..

The writer explains some / many (solutions , steps , characteristics , kinds , aspects)

What are they ?

الكاتب يوضح بعض / الكثير من (الحلول - الخطوات - الميزات - الانواع - المجالات) ما هي ؟

1. Write down three . / Mention three . / There are three Write them down . 12 points (and / or / as well as / also / moreover)

2. Write down two . / Mention two . / There are two Write them down . 8 points

3. Write down two . / Mention two . / There are two Write them down . 6 points

4. Quote the sentence which indicates (shows / states / tells) that ----- . / Write down the sentence which

. اكتب الجملة ذات الفكرة المطلوبة من النقطة الى النقطة او (!) او (؟)

5. Find a word which means

Find a word which have the same meaning of

6. What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to ?

he , him , his

they

she , her

I , we ----- the speaker / you ----- the reader

كلمات مهمة في القطع

ways	طرق	methods	طرق	reasons	اسباب	causes	اسباب	advantages	disadvantages
results	نتائج	solutions	حلول	factors	عوامل	suggestions	اقتراح	differences	مناشآت
difficulties	صعوبات	problems	مشاكل	punishments	عقاب	achievements	انجازات	skills	مهارات
features	مميزات	qualities	صفات	aims	اهداف	characteristics	مميزات	ideas	افكار
troubles	مشاكل	conditions	ظروف	examples	امثلة	kinds	انواع	types	انواع
objectives	اهداف	goals / purposes		describe	يصف	influence	يؤثر	effects / impact	reasons / causes
text	نص	paragraph	فقرة	word	كلمة	find	اوجد	quote	اقتبس
tell	يخبر	show	يبين	state	تبين	prefer	يفضل	sentence	جملة
write down	اكتب	justify	علل	suggest	اقترح	mention	اذكر	according	وفقا ل
describe	اوصف	mean	يعني	steps	خطوات	view	نظرة		

The importance of Islamic achievements in history

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 ?

He is the founder of Chemistry . (A famous Arab chemist)

2. Mention two of Ibn Hayyan's achievements :

- a. The production of sulphuric acid.
- b. He built a set of scales which changed the way in which chemists weighed items in a laboratory.
- c. The founder of Chemistry

3. What are the features of scales in a laboratory ?

His scales could weigh items over 6,000 times smaller than a kilogram.

4. In which field was Jaber Ibn Hayyan famous for ?

Chemistry

5. What is the importance of the scales that Jabir bin Hayyan built ?

His scales changed the way in which chemists weighed items in a laboratory.

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 revolutionized musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe.

5. Mention two names for Ali bin Nafi' that have the same meanings .

- a. 'Ziryab'
- b. 'Blackbird'

6. Why was Ali bin Nafi' called " Blackbird" or Ziryab ?

Because of his beautiful voice .

7. Mention three of Ali bin Nafi's achievements .

- a. He established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus.
- b. He introduced the oud to Europe.
- c. He revolutionized musical theory.

8. What is the purpose of establishing the music school?

What did he teach ?

Teaching musical harmony and composition.

9. Why did Ali Ibn Nafi' go to Cordoba ?

What led him to Cordoba in the 9th century ?

His talent for music

10. Who taught Ali bin Nafi' music ?

A famous musician from Baghdad .

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.

11. What was the achievement of Fatima al-Fihri ?

She built a learning centre in Fez, Morocco. (Morocco's university)

12. What was the achievement of Fatima's sister , Mariam ?

She supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque.

13. How did Fatima build the learning centre ? inheritance : Things you give others after death

She used her father's inheritance.

14. What was the job of Fatima's father ? He was a wealthy businessman

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.

15. What was AlKindi good at ?

Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer.

16. What made him most famous ?

His work in arithmetic and geometry that has made him most famous.

17. What is his achievement ?

He made ground-breaking discoveries in many fields.

18. 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.

Key Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
Arithmetic	the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division – (the study of numbers)	الحساب
Geometry	the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, 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, or an undergraduate student of Philosophy	فيلسوف
Physician	someone qualified to practice medicine, especially one who specialises in diagnosis and treatment. (doctor)	فيزيائي
Polymath	someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects . (expert in many different subjects)	متعدد الثقافة
talent	Special ability	موهبة
founder	The person who starts something new	مؤسس
scale	An instrument to measure weight	مقياس
laboratory	A room for scientific experiment / groundbreaking = new	مختبر

Masdar City – a positive step?

2022

Mega projects 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, to entire city complexes. etc.

1. **What are mega projects (Definition) ?** They are extremely large investment projects
2. **The writer states two benefits of creating megaprojects. Write them down.**
 - a. They encourage economic growth.
 - b. They bring new benefits to cities.
3. **What is the difference between all kinds of mega projects ?** They vary in terms of size and cost .
4. **What do mega projects have in common ? = disadvantages :**
They are expensive, public projects.
5. **The text provides many examples of mega projects . Mention two .** 2022
Motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges and entire city complexes.

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

1. **Mention the dvantage of mega projects .**
Itt brings benefits to a community.
2. **What are the disadvantages of mega projects ? Why are mega projects criticized ?**
They have negative effects on a community and the environment. 2. expensive
3. **Write down the sentence that shows the main reason for criticising mega projects ? (Quote)** 2022
"However, many megaprojects have been criticised because of their negative effects on a community or the environment."

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** (2022) 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 an environmentally-friendly city ?**
 - a. Masdar City will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zero waste artificially-created city.
 - b. Masdar City will have environmentally-friendly products.
 - c. Masdar city will run entirely on renewable energy sources.
2. **When will Masdar City be completed ?** In 2025 CE. 2022
3. **How many people are expected to live in Masdar City ?** 40,000 residents 2022

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.**
 - a. Masdar City will be a car-free zone, designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly. 2022
 - b. Electric, driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles. 4

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 .

1. Solar power 2. wind farms 3. a hydrogen plant 4. Biological waste.

2. Name two materials that will be recycled in Masdar city .

recycle = reuse

1. water : 80% 2. industrial waste

3. Where does the city's water come from ?

A desalination plant

4. Who support the project ?

Many global, environmental and conservation Organisations.

5. Why is the Masdar City criticised?

It is felt that, instead of building an Artificial sustainable city, sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities.

6. What is Masdar Institute of Science and Technology ?

A university whose students are fully committed to finding solutions to the world's energy problems.

7. Who is the present inhabitants (residents) of Masdar City ?

The current residents of Masdar City are all students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology

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 ?

Masdar City will be a blueprint for future urban planning that will inspire similar megaprojects in other countries.

2. What does the underlined word "outweigh" mean ?

To be more important than something else.

1. What are the disadvantages of the creation of Masdar City?

- It will not be fully environmental clean
- It is expensive - It costs a lot of money.

2. What makes Masdar city environmentally-friendly city ? Masdar City will :

- be carbon-neutral
- have electric driverless cars
- have renewable energy sources
- have environmentally-friendly products
- have recycling
- be zero waste

3. Do you think that Masdar City is a beneficial project or not? Give your reasons.

I think it is a beneficial project because it will bring modernization and benefits to the community.

zero-waste	producing no waste	خالى من النفايات
desalination	The process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used again	تحلية
criticise	To evaluate or analyse – not approved	ينتقد
recycle	Reuse	اعادة صناعة, تدوير

Ibn Bassal

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

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

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

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 - practical	عمل يدوي
legacy	what someone leaves to the world after his death	تركة - ميراث

Read the text and answer the questions.

1. Name two of Ibn Bassal's achievements.

1. Writing a book of agriculture
2. Designing water pumps and irrigation systems.
3. Finding underground water
4. Digging wells

2. What was Ibn Bassal interested in ?

Writing - Science - engineering - botany

3. What is "botany" ?

The study of plants and agriculture.

4. Who was Al-Ma'mun ?

The king of Toledo.

5. Find a word in the text which means "practical" .

hands-on

6. What were the most important two things which Ibn Bassal was interested in ?

1. plants
2. agriculture

7. The writer states two ways for irrigating the land by Ibn Bassal . What are they ?
1. Finding underground water
 2. Digging wells
8. The book which Ibn Bassal wrote consisted of sixteen chapters . What are they about ?
- how best to grow trees, fruit and vegetables, herbs and sweet smelling flowers
9. What did the most famous chapter describe ?
- How to treat different types of soil.
10. There are two results as farmers down the generations followed Ibn bassal's instructions and advice.
1. The land become fertile
 2. The land produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population.
11. Guess the meaning of "fertile land" in the third paragraph.
- Produced more than enough food
12. Guess the meaning of "legacy" in the third paragraph.
- What does the author suggest is Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world?
- What someone leaves to the world after his death
13. Which paragraph suggests that Ibn Bassal was a polymath? Give examples of his areas of knowledge.
- The 1st paragraph - science , writing , engineering , botany , agriculture .
14. Why do you think the area around Toledo had "a fast-growing population"?
- Because the area was producing a lot of food as a result of Ibn Bassel's irrigation system.
15. Write three things Ibn Bassel did to improve agriculture.

Critical Thinking :

4. From India to Spain, the brilliant civilisation of Islam flourished . Bertrand Russell (1872 CE–1970 CE).
The quotation shows that Islam was leading the way in the world showing how great a civilization at that time.

9. The word which means “ agriculturally productive “ is ----- 2021
- a. legacy b. irrigation c. growing d. fertile
10. The word which means “ the study of plants “. is ----- 2021
- a. experience b. agriculture c. botany d. scholar

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 effects	الاثار السلبية

Complete the sentences with the correct collections :

1. 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.
2. Pollution has some serious ----- on the environment, such as the death of wildlife and plant life.
3. We can all work hard to reduce our ----- by living a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle.
4. If we take ----- more often, there will be fewer cars on the roads, which will result in cleaner air in our cities.

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

6. The need for more effective ----- is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.

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

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.

1- mathematician 2- physician 3- geometry 4- polymath 5- arithmetic 6- philosopher

Complete the sentences with words from the box :

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

1. In hot countries, solar ----- is an important source of energy.

2. Green projects are environmentally -----

3. Wind ----- are an example of ----- energy.

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

5. We burn carbon whenever we use oil, coal or gas. This is known as our carbon -----

6. If we replace as much carbon as we burn, we are carbon-----.

7. A place where no cars are allowed is a car ----- zone, and it is ----- friendly.

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

Listening Words

coffee	–	chess	–	flying	-	clock	-	inoculation
windmills	–	algebra	-	soap	-	cheques	-	carpets
fountain pen	–	crystal glasses						

Cleft Sentences

الجملة المنقسمة / المجزأة : هي عبارة عن جملة معقدة, ويمكننا عادة التعبير عن معناها بجملة بسيطة. وتسمى الجملة المنشقة .

Function : We use cleft sentences in order to emphasize certain pieces of information.

نستخدم الجملة المنقسمة من أجل التأكيد على جزء معين من المعلومات. (التركيز على جزء محدد من الجملة)

We can start cleft sentences with the following phrases :

Phrase	Arabic	Phrase	Arabic
The thing which / that	الشيء الذي - لغير العاقل	The place where	المكان الذي - للمكان
The person who / whose	الشخص الذي - للعاقل	The way in which	الطريقة التي
The time when	الزمن الذي - للزمن	What / It	

Sameer studied Medicine in Britain in 2012				
who	V2	which	where	when
The person -----	(is – was)	+	Sameer	
The thing -----	(is – was)	+	Medicine	
The place -----	(is – was)	+	Britain	
The time / year / day -----	(is – was)	+	2012	
The way in which ----- / The reason why -----				
Sameer	(is– was)	the person	who	
Medicine	(is– was)	the thing	which / that	
Britain	(is – was)	the place	where	باقي الجملة باستثناء الجزء المكتوب / المحدد +
2012	(is –was)	the time	when	
It	(is –was)	Sameer	who	(that)
It	(is –was)	Medicine	which	(that)
It	(is –was)	Britain	where	(that) + باقي الجملة باستثناء الجزء المكتوب / المحدد
It	(is –was)	2012	when	(that)

Note : When we begin a cleft sentence with **it**, the relative clause usually begins with **that**.

1. Huda won a prize for art last year.

- The person **who** won a prize for the art last year **was Huda.**
- The prize **that** / which Huda won last year **was for art.**
- The thing **which** Huda won last year **was a prize for art.**
- The time **when** Huda won a prize for art **was last year.**
- **It was** last year that Huda won a prize for art.
- **What** Huda won last year **was a prize for art.**

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

- **London** was the place where the Olympic Games were held in 2012 CE.
- **The place** where the Olympic Games were held in 2012 CE was London.
- **The event** that took place in London in 2012 CE **was** the Olympic Games.
- **The time** when the Olympic Games were held in London **was** 2012 CE.
- **It was** 2012 CE that the Olympic Games were held in London.

Emphasise the part of the sentence which is in bold to make cleft sentences :

1. Huda won a prize for art last year.

It -----

2. Huda won a prize for art last year.

It -----

3. Huda won a prize for art last year.

It -----

We want to emphasise the part of the sentence which is in bold :

(SB p.29)

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

(passive)

Abd al-Rahman I -----

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

The mosque -----

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

The year -----

Write this sentence in three different ways, emphasizing the parts underlined in each case.

(SB p.29)

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

1. The person -----

2. It -----

3. Al-Jazari -----

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

1. The thing -----

2. It -----

3. The mechanical clock -----

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

1. The period/ time -----

2. It -----

Rewrite these sentences, emphasizing the part in bold and using the structure as shown.

(SB p.29)

1. **Al-Kindi** contributed to the invention of the oud.

The person -----

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 -----

Make cleft sentences, stressing the information in bold.

(AB - p.20)

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-----

Write one sentence that means the same.

(AB - p.30)

1. The Egyptians built the pyramids.

It was the-----

2. Ali intends to finish his project tonight.

Ali is-----

2. Taha Hussein is especially famous for his work in literature .

It is ----- 2016

3. My neighbours' generosity impresses me more than anything else.

The thing that ----- 2017

4. The Second World War ended in 1945 in Europe .

The year ----- 2018

5. The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE.

The year ----- 2019

6. Meeting new people makes travelling an exciting experience.

The thing ----- 2019

7. Jordan was given an award in health tourism in **2014 CE**.

2023

The sentence which emphasises is -----

- a. It was Jordan that was given an award in health tourism in 2014 CE.

- b. The country which was given an award in health tourism in 2014 CE was Jordan.

- c. The year when Jordan was given an award in health tourism was 2014.

- d. It was an award in health tourism that Jordan was given in 2014 CE.

Relative clauses

الاسماء الموصولة

(who / which / that / where / when / whose / whom)

Relative words	Sentences
1. Who : Ahmad , Salma , the person , the man , the scientist	I told you about the man who lives next door .2019
2. which / that : the thing , the car , the lion , the event	Do you see the tiger which is lying on the roof .
3. whose : the man whose + n the car whose + n	I met the man whose daughter is a doctor I bought the car whose colour is red.
4. Where : the place where / Amman where + n + v Amman which + V	The city where we met Ali is very beautiful . I live in Amman which is a beautiful city .
5. When : the time / year / day / period / week	I remember the day when we entered the school.

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

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 .)

e.g. : Ali , **who lives in Aqaba** , is my friend

The Sahara desert, **which is in Africa**, is very hot.

(the relative pronoun is never omitted)

The Sahara desert is very hot.

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,-----

- The students ----- cleaned the street are from our school. (**which** - **who** - **when** - **whose**) 2018
- The prize ----- Huda won last year was for Art . (**when** - **where** - **which** - **who**) 2018
- The person ----- has influenced me most is my father. (**when** - **where** - **which** - **who**) 2019
- I always go to the supermarket ----- sells organic vegetables. (**who** - **which** - **whose** - **whom**) 2019
- Plastic is the material ----- causes a lot of pollution. (**whose** - **who** - **where** - **which**) 2019
- Ibn Sina ----- is also known as Avicenna was a polymath. (**which** - **where** - **who** - **when**) 2021
- Thank you very much for your email ----- was interesting (**which** - **where** - **who** - **when**) 2021
- Ali, ----- mother is a professor, forgot his umbrella. (**whose** - **where** - **who** - **when**) 2021
- The old hotel ----- we stayed last week was really big. (**whose** - **where** - **who** - **when**) 2021
- It was at night ----- the rescue team arrived (**which** - **where** - **who** - **when**) 2021
- The country ----- Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research was Iraq. (**which** - **where** - **who** - **when**) 2022
- Ibn Sina ----- is also known as Avicenna was a polymath. (**that** - **where** - **who** - **when**) 2022
- The day ----- I have to call to schedule an appointment is Monday. (**that** - **where** - **who** - **when**) 2022
- It is Mariam AlFihry ----- supervised the building of the Andalus mosque. (**who** - **where** - **which** - **when**) 2023
- The language ----- is spoken in many countries in the Middle East is Arabic. (**who** - **where** - **when** - **which**) 2023
- In my city, there is a national park ----- people meet and enjoy the nature . (**who** - **where** - **that** - **when**) 2023

Complete the text with the correct words . Sometimes, more than one answer is possible.

that - which - where - who

Qasr Bashir is an extremely well-preserved Roman castle ----- is situated in the Jordanian desert, and is about eighty kilometres south of Amman The walls and huge corner towers of the castle, ----- was built at the beginning of the fourth century CE, are still standing though that Qasr Bashir was built to protect the Roman border. Apart from the rooms in the castle, there are also about twenty-three stables ----- horses may have been kept.

People ----- 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.

which-that / which / where / who

Read the passage below and answer the questions :

The Giralda Tower

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 and things - places.

who / that

which / that

where / which / that

Non-defining relative clauses:

- who is believed to be responsible for the design of the tower .
- which is one of the most important buildings in Seville, Spain.
- which was originally a minaret .
- who began work in 1184 CE.
- which is in Marrakesh, Morocco.

Match the beginning with the correct endings and join them a relative pronoun.

(AB - p. 21)

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 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. 2023 |
| 5. The stars and planets are things ----- | e. works in a laboratory. |

Complete the text about Ibn Sina, using the relative pronouns in the box one pronoun is used twice.

Add commas for the non- defining relative clauses.

(AB - p. 21)

that / when / which / 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 ALQanun fi-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.

Functions

Cleft Sentences

1.to emphasize certain pieces of information .

- **Ahmad is the person who**

Defining relative clauses

1.to identify which particular person, place or thing is being talked about . –

There are many animals which have four legs.

Non-defining relative clauses

1.to give *more detail about a particular person, place or thing* that is being talked about.

The Sahara desert, which is in Africa, is very hot.

Derivation

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Arabic	Verb	Noun	Adjective	Arabic
produce	production -product	productive	يُنتِج - ly		algebra	algebraic	الجبر
	medicine	medical	دواء - طب - ly	compose	composition		يؤلف
	nine	ninth	تسعة	criticise	criticism / critic	critical	ينقد
inherit	inheritance	inheritable	يرث	desalinate	desalination		يحلي
	origin	original	اصل - ly		geometry	geometric	هندسة - ly
invent	invention		يخترع -	irrigate	irrigation		يروي
discover	discovery	discovered	يكشف -		Mathematics	Mathematical	رياضيات
influential	influence	influential	يؤثر على -	harmonise	harmony	harmonious	عزف
	tradition	traditional	عادة - ly	philosophise	philosopher	philosophical	فلسفة
weave	weaving / weaver		يحك	qualify	qualification	qualified	يؤهل
create	creation	created	ينشئ	revolutionise	revolution	revolutionary	يثور
attract	attraction	attractive	يجذب - ly	succeed	success	successful	ينجح - ly

Derivation

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

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

الاسماء Nouns	الأفعال Verbs
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 : one / first / all / every / each / enough / several	
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)

الصفات Adjectives	الظرف / الحال Adverbs
1. Adjectives describe nouns	1. Adverbs describe verbs - V + adv / V + n + -----
2. After (verbs to be)	2. We use the adverbs before adjectives : (be + ly)
3. After adverbs (adverb + adjective)	3. Adverbs (without verbs) . ----- ,
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 - n+-----v am – is – are + -----ly----- + V3 / am – is – are + V3 + ----ly----
7. After (be + more / the most)	has / have + -----ly----- + V3 / has / have + V3 + -----ly-----

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

- The ----- of oil made some countries rich. (discover – discovery – discoverer)
- When we go to on school trips, we always learn new things because the trips are ----- . (education – educational - educate)
- Sheep's wool, and goat and camel hair are used by Bedouin tribes to ----- rugs. (produce – production - productive)
- There is a particular Bedouin style of weaving that buyers find very ----- . (attraction – attractive – attract) .
- I will be going to university to continue my ----- . (education / educate / educational)
- Thank you for your help, I really ----- it. (appreciate / appreciative / appreciation)
- Many instruments that are still today in ----- were designed by Arab scholars. (operational / operate / operations)
- When do you ----- to receive your test results? - (expect / expectedly / expectancy)
- The newly constructed project use recycled water which helps the ----- of the environment. (sustain - sustainable – sustainability) 15

10. Many candy advertisements are usually presented in **an** ----- **manner** in the TV. (**attract** - **attractive** - **attraction**)
11. Markets have different types of food which **are** ----- **prepared** from animal products. (**artificial** - **artificially**)
12. Imagination is the source of ----- . (**create** - **creative** - **creation**)
-
1. One of the most important things that we give children is a **good** ----- . (**educate** - **education** - **educational** - **educationally**)
2. If you work hard, I'm sure you **will** ----- . (**success** - **succeed** - **successful** - **successfully**)
3. Congratulations ! Not many **people** ----- such high marks. (**achievement** - **achieve** - **achieved**)
4. My father works for **an** ----- that helps to protect the environment. (**organize** - **organization** - **organised**)
5. Before you apply for a job, check that you have **the correct** ----- . (**qualify** - **qualified** - **qualification**)
6. Congratulations on a **very**----- **business** deal. (**succeed** - **success** - **successful**)
7. We should always be ready to listen to **good** ----- (**advise** - **advice** - **advisable**)
8. My father often talks about what he did in **his** ----- . (**young** - **youth**)
9. It's important to have **an** ----- of different countries' customs (**aware** - **awareness**)
10. The graduation ceremony was a **very** ----- **occasion** for everyone. (**memory** - **memorise** - **memorable**)
11. Nuts contain **useful** ----- such as oils and fats. (**nutritious** - **nutrition** - **nutrients**)
12. Have you had **any** ----- of learning another language ? (**experienced** - **experience**)
13. Remembering the past ----- on the experience you had. (**dependence** - **depends** - **dependent**)
14. I'm confused. Could you give me **some** ----- , please ? (**advisable** - **advice** - **advise**)
15. Before an exam, you **must** ----- everything you have learnt. (**revision** - **revise** - **revisable**)
16. In hot weather our bodies are in danger of ----- . (**dehydrate** - **dehydration** - **dehydrated**)
17. Don't talk to the driver. He **must** ----- . (**concentration** - **concentrate** - **concentrated**)
18. How quickly **does blood** ----- round the body ? (**circulation** - **circulate** - **circulated**)
19. Services, mostly travel and **tourism** ----- **the majority** of our economy. (**dominant** - **dominate** - **dominance**)
20. ----- **have** been set up. (**organize** - **organized** - **organizations**)
-
21. Doing lots of exercise won't keep you healthy if you don't eat ----- **food** as well. (**nutrients** - **nutritious** - **nutrition**) 2016
22. Language ----- **is** becoming an important requirement for many jobs. (**proficient** - **proficiency**) 2017
23. My grandfather often tells us about what he did in **his** ----- . (**young** - **youth**) 2017
24. Olives which **are**----- **grown** in the world, have been cultivated for over 6.000 years. (**extend** - **extensive** - **extensively**) 2017
25. It is important to have **an** ----- **of** different countries' customs. (**aware** - **awareness**) 2017
26. Maha shows **great** ----- for her new job as a lawyer in the court . (**enthusiasm** , **enthusiastic** , **enthusiastically**) 2018
27. Our national team is now **well**------ for the second round of the competition . (**qualify** , **qualification** , **qualified**) 2018
28. With children, it is important **to** ----- the right balance between love and discipline. (**achieve** , **achieved** , **achievable**) 2018
29. **It's**----- to take regular breaks when revising. (**benefit** - **beneficial** - **beneficially**) 2018
30. You **need** ----- at language to work fast. (**proficient** - **proficiently** - **proficiency**) 2018
- 31- Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say **it is** ----- . (**viable** / **viably** / **viability**) 2018
- 32- ----- , a man proposes to a woman, not the other way round. (**Tradition** / **Traditional** / **Traditionally**) 2018
- 33- Artists usually **meets** to discuss ideas **and** ----- each other's work. (**criticise** / **criticism** / **critic**) 2018
- 34- Madaba has **a** ----- as a fascinating place to visit . (**reputation** / **reputational** / **reputationally**) 2018
- 35- Khalid received **an** ----- **letter** from the manager for his hard work. (**appreciate** / **appreciation** / **appreciatively**) 2018
- 36- Manal always presents **her** ----- **work** in literature clearly. (**create** / **creative** / **creatively**) 2018
37. Bank costumers can ----- their checking accounts instantly. (**access** - **accessible** - **accessibly**) 2019
38. Hospitals have a ----- to provide the best medical care. (**commit** - **committed** - **commitment**) 2019
39. The prices of some items are not ----- in some shops (**negotiate** - **negotiable** - **negotiablely** - **negotiation**) 2019
40. This training job will ----- you for a better job. (**qualify** - **qualification** - **qualifying** - **qualified**) 2019
41. The recycling project has been ----- carried out in my school. (**success** - **successful** - **successfully** - **succeed**) 2019
42. The ----- of the internet has changed the world. (**invent** - **invention** - **inventive** - **invented**) 2019
43. Majed has ----- passed the final exam. (**success** - **successful** - **successfully** - **succeed**) 2019
44. Experts have proved that exercise is good for ----- . (**concentrate** - **concentration** - **concentrated** - **concentratedly**) 2019
45. Students ----- to receive their results very soon. (**expect** - **expectation** - **expectancy** - **expectantly**) 2019
46. Is one side of the brain more ----- than the other ? (**dominate** - **dominance** - **dominant** - **dominantly**) 2019

1. The need for more effective ----- is evident when we consider modern day problems. 2021
 a. negative effects b. carbon footprint c. urban planning d. wind farms
2. Our country's field ----- fine jobs. 2021
 a. produce b. production c. productive d. producing
3. The Giralda tower which was originally ----- is one of the most important buildings in Spain. 2021
 a. growth b. minaret c. planning d. footprint
4. The Gulf countries contain most of the world's oil ----- . 2021
 a. reserves b. youth c. qualify d. negotiate
5. The students ----- completed their science project. 2021
 a. success b. succeed c. successful d. successfully
6. Is the employee going to ----- the rest of the report ? 2021
 a. translate b. translation c. translated d. translator
7. We learn about shapes, lines and angles when we study ----- 2021
 a. geomtry b. geometry c. jeometry d. jemetry
8. Ibn Basal was a writer --- a scientist and an engineer who lived in AlAndalus in the twelfth century CE ----- . 2021
 a. , / . b. , / ; c. , / , d. , / ?
9. You should listen to the ----- of your elders. 2021
 a. edvice b. advice c. advaec d. advac
10. Ramzi is very good with numbers and calculations. He always scores high in ----- 2021
 The correct spelling for the missing word is -----
 a. arithmetik b. arethmetic c. arithmetic d. arithmatic
11. A ----- is someone who thinks and write about the meaning of life . 2021
 a. chemist b. founder c. physician d. philosopher
12. Hospitals need to dispose ----- , and it should be carefully done because it can be dangerous. 2021
 a. economic growth b. public transport c. urban planning d. biological waste
13. Scientists around the world are working to ----- a cure for cancer . 2021
 a. discoverable b. discover c. discoverer d. discovery
14. Japan has taken the lead in car ----- . 2021
 a. productional b. producer c. production d. productive
15. It's quite ----- and useful to travel and work somewhere during and after your study . 2021
 a. recommend b. recommender c. recommendable d. recommendation
16. Employees are frequently hired on the ----- of a friend in the company. 2022
 a. recommend b. recommended c. recommendatory d. recommendation
17. The government has taken many procedures to promote ----- industry. 2022
 a. domesticate b. domesticity c. domestically d. domestic
18. Yezan thinks that having a stable family life is the reason for his ----- . 2023
 a. successfully b. successful c. succeed d. success
19. Karam has applied for a position in a scientific journal as he has a ----- in journalism. 2023
 a. qualification b. qualifying c. qualified d. qualify
20. The fields in our country ----- tomatoes and potatoes in large quantities. 2023
 a. production b. produce c. productive d. productively

21. Petra was made a world Heritage Site in 1985 CE.

The sentence which have a similar meaning to the one above is -----

- a. The year when Petra was made a world Heritage Site was 1985 CE.
- b. The year when Petra was made a world Heritage Site is 1985 CE.
- c. The year which Petra was made a world Heritage Site was 1985 CE.
- d. The year when Petra is made a world Heritage Site was 1985 CE.

22. Saleem borrowed a book from the library last week .

2023

The sentence which emphasizes the underlined word is -----

- a. It was a book that Saleem borrowed from the library last week .
- b. It was Saleem that borrowed a book from the library last week .
- c. It was last week that Saleem borrowed a book from the library .
- d. It was from the library that Saleem borrowed a book last week .

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. revolutionized musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe.

15. The best summery statement for the above paragraph is -----

2021

- a. He was the guest of the Ummayyad ruler there
- b. He was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad
- c. He is the person who established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus
- d. He revolutionized musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe.

16. The sentence which indicates that "Ziryab" is the musician who introduced a musical instrument to the west is -----

2021

- a. He is the person who established the first music school in the world.
- b. He is the person who introduced the oud to Europe.
- c. He was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad
- d. Ali ibn Nafi ' is also known as 'Ziryab' (or 'Blackbird', because of his beautiful voice).

17. One of the following options is true about the achievements of Ziryab in music :

2021

- a. Setting up the first music school in the world and introducing the oud to Europe.
- b. Introducing the oud to Europe and setting up the first music school in Baghdad.
- c. Setting up the first music school in the world and introducing the oud to Cordoba.
- d. Setting up the first music school in Cordoba and introducing the oud to the world.

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.

18. The underlined "which" refers to ----- .

2021

- a. the learning centre
- b. university
- c. Andalus Mosque
- d. Morocco

Mega projects are extremely large investment projects, which are designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities. Projects range from motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges, etc. Energy will be provided by solar power and wind farms.

21. The power resources which will supply Masdar City with energy are -----

2021

- a. motor ways and airports
- b. tunnels and bridges
- c. stations and bridges
- d. solar power and wind farms

عماد ابو الزمر