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# اللغة الإنجليزية

## "الفصل الأول"

(حسب المنهاج والنمط الوزاري الجديد)

الدوسية شاملة لتمرين كتابي الطالب والأنشطة  
والأسئلة الوزارية مع الإجابات النموذجية

# تأثر النمّورة

إعداد

مدارس أكاديمية الرواد الدولية - بنين

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نسخة مدققة ومحدثة وفق المستجدات الوزارية مع ملحق التعبير

الدورات الوجيهة في مركز الطيبة الخضراء الثقافي - خريبة السوق

للاستفسار 0785307556

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# أوائل المملكة

## من طلاب الأستاذ تائر النمورة

في السنوات الأخيرة في المدارس والمراكز الثقافية

أكثر هؤلاء الطلاب قد حصلوا على العلامة الكاملة في اللغة الإنجليزية

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راما بشتاوي	الأولى	العلمي	100	م. رؤية البيادر والنموره
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أسيل القباني	العاشرة	العلمي	98.5	الجزيرة
روان الجيلاني	العاشرة	معلوماتية	96.1	مركز أبو دريع الثقافي

## طريقة دراسة مادة اللغة الإنجليزية والاستعداد الجيد لامتحان الوزاري

- 1. لدراسة القطع (النصوص) والتمكن منها:** لا بد من حفظ جدول المعاني بداية كل قطعة باللغة العربية - مبدئياً - وذلك قبل البدء بقراءة القطعة، ثم محاولة فهم معنى كل سطر في القطعة وترجمته بناء على جدول المعاني والترجمة المرفقة. ولا بد من قراءة النص مرتين على الأقل. كما وأنصح بوضع نقاط لأفكار القطعة كملخصات سريعة بجانب النص. بعد ذلك، نبدأ بالأسئلة المرفقة بعد القطعة وقراءة السؤال مرتين بتمعن وفهم معناه ومحاولة الإجابة عنه، ثم التأكد من الإجابات النموذجية بعد المحاولة طبعاً.  
**أما الأدب Literature Spot :** فيجب فهم النص وحفظ ما يلزم من المعاني والتدريب على التحليل الأدبي وحل جميع أسئلة الدوسية.
- 2. لدراسة القواعد :** نقوم بدراسة الشرح جيداً وتحليله وتقسيمه إلى أفكار، وحفظ الـ forms، والـ functions وما يلزم حفظه **بناء على توصيات المعلم**، وحفظ الجداول المرفقة، ودراسة الأمثلة ومن ثم الانتقال إلى تمارين وأسئلة الدوسية ثم أسئلة الكتاب ثم الأسئلة الوزارية الموجودة في الدوسية الأساسية. وتكون الطريقة الصحيحة بمحاولة الحل دون النظر للجواب، ومن ثم التأكد من صحة الجواب.  
\* حفظ قائمة الأفعال غير المنتظمة (Irregular Verbs) الموجودة في آخر الدوسية الأساسية.
- 3. لدراسة المعاني :**
  - أ. حفظ جداول معاني القطع بالعربية لسؤال Fill in the gaps ، وبالإنجليزية لسؤال القطعة مع الإملاء وذلك لسؤال الـ EDITING وغيره. (يمكن حفظها من الـ glossary في آخر الـ SB .
  - ب. حفظ معاني الأفعال الاصطلاحية (Phrasal verbs) إنجليزي وعربي **مع الإملاء.**
  - ج. حفظ معاني المصطلحات (idioms) إنجليزي وعربي **مع الإملاء.**
- 4. لدراسة الاشتقاقات:** يجب حفظ الجدول المعتمد للاشتقاقات الأكثر وروداً في الكتاب + الـ rules التي تبين المواضيع. والتدريب على الجمل المعطاة في الدوسية. وينبغي حفظ اشتقاقات كل المعاني احتياطاً والموجودة أصلاً بالـ GLOSSARY آخر كتاب الطالب (SB) + كلمات التمارين.
- 5. لدراسة الوظائف اللغوية (Language Function):** حفظ الـ functions المتعلقة بالأزمنة (Tenses) والقواعد والأبنية اللغوية الأخرى كالروابط وغيرها الموجودة في المادة المطلوبة وزارياً.
- 6. لدراسة سؤال الـ EDITING :** يجب حفظ إملاء كلمات معاني القطع، والتدريب على الأسئلة الواردة في هذا الشأن، مع وجود خطأ قواعدي أو بعلامات الترقيم ونحو ذلك. (سؤال mix) .
- 7. لدراسة الـ GUIDED WRITING،** وهو سؤال (OPEN (FREE)، لذا فهناك عدة طرق معتمدة للتعامل مع هذا السؤال، مع ضرورة التركيز على المطلوب بنص السؤال، واستخدام أدوات ربط مناسبة وتجنب الأخطاء الإملائية واللغوية. (يتم التدريب مع الأستاذ خلال الحصص الصفية - ضروري)
- 8. لدراسة الـ FREE WRITING،** وهو عبارة عن مهارات مبنية على حصيلة ما تعلمه الطالب طيلة حياته من لغة وأفكار، وملكة كتابة وتعبير، وتسلسل منطقي للأفكار، ينبغي الرجوع إلى ملحق الكتابة ومراجعة النقاط الرئيسية وتعليقات المعلم على ما كتبه الطالب من مواضيع. (استخدام أدوات الربط المناسبة، وعلامات الترقيم من الأمور الهامة جداً إضافة إلى تسلسل الأفكار).
- 9. للامتحان الوزاري:**  
نبدأ مراجعة المادة بالدوسية الأساسية ، مثلاً قواعد الوحدة الأولى ثم قطعها وهكذا. وبعد الانتهاء من الدوسية الأساسية، نراجع مراجعة أولى على الامتحانات الشهرية والامتحان التجريبي، والنماذج التدريبية (المقترحة)... إلخ، ونختم بحل الأسئلة الوزارية للسنوات السابقة.

الأستاذ ثائر النمورة



وأكثر الناس عايشة بال passive voice وهمها ال  
reported speech وبكل ال Tenses للأسف .. ما في  
عندهم إلا ال present wishes وال past regrets  
وكمان بالماضي used to... رضوا يكونوا في آخر الأمم  
مثل ال Question Tag.. حتى واجباتهم بدهم ال  
Causative فيها.. حلو الواحد يكون مستقل بذاته مش  
مثل ال If clause و ال main clause وال Relative  
clause يعنيها أقلها كون Cleft Sentence يا سيدي ولا  
تقبل بال Comparison ، وأي حد بدو يقلل من الأدب  
معك خليه بالقوة يستخدم معك ال Indirect Questions  
وال Impersonal Passive وعندها بتعرف لمين تستخدم  
ال Definite Article ومين بستحق ال Indefinite  
Articles أو ال Zero Article.. نحن قوم ما بنفع معه  
الفروقات بين ال British English و ال American  
English ولا غيرهم بس بفرق معنا "إن أكرمكم عند الله  
أتقاكم".

#ثائريات #Th@2e® Nammoura#

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Islam Qwaider and 432 others

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# GRAMMAR

## (القواعد)

إعداد ثائر النمورة (ماجستير في اللغة الإنجليزية وآدابها)

محاضر جامعي ومترجم دولي سابق

مدارس أكاديمية الرواد الدولية

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## المضارع البسيط Present Simple

### ● Functions (uses / usage): للحفظ غيباً (وزارياً) لكل الأزمنة كل زمن بزمنه

We use this tense to talk about ..... نستخدم هذا الزمن للحديث عن.....

1. something that is true in the present. شيء صحيح في الوقت الحاضر
2. things that are always true. أشياء دائماً صحيحة (غير مقترنة بزمن)
3. things that happen as a routine in the present. أشياء روتينية متكررة في الحاضر
4. scheduled or fixed events in the future. أحداث مجدولة زمنياً وثابتة في المستقبل

### ● Form: هو التصريف الأول من الفعل

It is verb one. e.g. √ go      went      gone

### Positive (+):

- If the subject is singular, you should add an (-s) to the end of the verb.

e.g. He **reads** stories monthly.

إذا كان الفاعل مفرداً فإننا نضيف (s) في نهاية الفعل .

- If the subject is singular, and the verb ends with (- o, -x, - s, - ss, - ch, - sh, - you should add an (- es). z),

ولكن إذا انتهى الفعل بـ (- o, -x, - s, - ss, - ch, - sh, -z) فإننا نضيف (es) إلى نهاية الفعل بشرط أن يكون الفاعل مفرداً أيضاً.

e.g. Sami usually **relaxes** when he feels tired.

- If the subject is singular, and the verb ends with -y preceded by a consonant not a vowel, you should replace the -y by an -i, and then add the -es. e.g. He **carries** heavy things.

أما إذا انتهى الفعل بـ (y) مسبقاً بحرف صحيح وليس علة فإننا نقلب الـ y إلى (i) ثم نضيف (es) إلى نهاية الفعل. (شرط أن يكون الفاعل مفرداً).

e.g. Khalid often **carries** heavy things.

### Negative (-):

- (**To be** – is, am, are): We only add the word (**not**) after the verb.

e.g. He **is** lazy. (+) → He **is not** lazy. (-).

- **Other verbs: (to be)** يعني أي فعل غير فعل الكينونة

If the subject is singular, we should negate the verb as follows: e.g. Ali **likes** milk (+).  
Ali **does not like** milk (-).

If the subject is plural, we negate the verb as follows: e.g. They **like** milk (+).  
They **do not like** milk (-). **OR** They **don't like** milk.

### Question (?):

- **(To be):** Is / am / are + subject+ complement? e.g. **Are** they students?

- **Other verbs:**

**Does + singular subject + base form + complement?**

e.g. **Does** he **go** to school every day?

**Do + plural subject+ base form + complement?**

e.g. **Do** they **go** to school every day?

**Adverbs of frequency (Indicators / markers):** المؤشرات والدلائل - "ظروف التكرار" وغيرها usually, always, often, sometimes, rarely, hardly, seldom, occasionally, (every day, month,...), (a day , a week, ...), (daily, weekly, ...), from time to time, (at 10 p.m.), **these days**, nowadays, ... etc.

### Examples:

1. Muslims ----- five times a day. (**pray**)
2. The Earth ----- around the Sun. (**go**)
3. Lina ----- meat. She -----a vegetarian. (**not, eat**) / (**be**)
4. Mahdi always ----- his own desktop computer. (**fix**)
5. The plane ----- at the airport at 7 a.m. (**arrive**)
6. Methane ----- a powerful greenhouse gas. (**be**)
7. Mr. Tha'er Al-Nammoura ----- as a teacher of English in Jordan. (**work**)
8. The documentary movie ----- at 11 p.m. tonight. (**start**)
9. Sami usually ----- online games in his spare time. (**play**)
10. Ahmad is a strong man. He ----- heavy things easily. (**carry**)

### Answers:

1. pray
2. goes
3. does not eat / is
4. fixes
5. arrives
6. is
7. works
8. starts
9. plays
10. carries

## أسئلة وزارية (سنوات سابقة)

1. Eid Al-Adha is a celebration that ..... on the 10<sup>th</sup> of Thu-Al-Hijjah according to the Islamic Calendar. (**begin**) ► **2017 (W)**
2. My family ..... a trip to Europe every year.  
(plans , was being planned , would plan , is planned) ► **2019 (1)**

## المضارع المستمر Present Continuous (Progressive) Tense

- **Function / Use:** This tense is used ..... يستخدم هذا الزمن لـ
  1. to talk about something that is happening at the moment of speaking. للحديث عن شيء يحدث في وقت التكلم
  2. to describe something temporary لوصف شيء مؤقت
  3. for actions that happen repeatedly in the present. We use it with (always). لأفعال تحدث بشكل متكرر في الحاضر، ويستخدم مع المؤشر **always**
  4. to talk about the future, where something has been planned. للحديث عن المستقبل عندما يتم التخطيط المسبق للمستقبل.

### ● Form:

(+): is / am / are + (verb- ing). e.g. Ahmed is playing football now.

(-): is not/ are not/ am not+ (verb- ing). e.g. Ahmed is not playing football now.

(?): Is/ Are/ Am+ subject+ (verb-ing)+ complement? e.g. Is Ahmed playing football now?

**Indicators (Keywords):** (الدلائل) المؤشرات

now, right now, at the moment, at this time, Look! , Be careful! , Listen! ...

ملحوظة: مع الأفعال غير المستمرة (التي لا تقبل الـ - ing ) نستخدم صيغة الـ simple بدلاً من المستمر.

**Stative verbs:** love, like, prefer, hate, dislike, see, have (own), think (believe), know, understand, need, want, remember, realize, be, [start, begin]...etc.

**Examples:**

- 1- Yousef is wearing jeans now. (wear)
- 2- He is waiting for a bus at this moment. (wait for)
- 3- Listen! Someone is reading the Holy Qur'an. (read)

**Exercise:**

1. The boys ----- in the court now. (play)
2. Sami and Yousef ----- to each other at the moment. (talk)
3. **Windows** ----- now. This is typed on the computer screen. (shut down)
4. Amal ----- her room at this time. (clean)
5. The students ----- to their teacher at this time. (listen)
6. Now, I ----- that you're right, my friend! (think)
7. Be careful! A car ----- from the opposite direction. (approach)
8. Listen! Someone ----- at the door. (knock)
9. Look! It ----- heavily. We can't go outside today! (rain)
10. My neighbour ----- his house next week. I'm sure about this. (paint)

**Answers:**

1. are playing
2. are talking
3. is shutting down
4. is cleaning
5. are listening
6. think
7. is approaching
8. is knocking
9. is raining
10. is painting

## المضارع التام البسيط Present Perfect Simple

**Affirmative (+):** has / have + V.3

**Negative (-):** has not / have not + V.3

**Question (?):** has / have + Subject + V.3 ?

### Uses (Functions):

**1-** To express **finished activities** at unspecified time in the past, but their **CONSEQUENCES** (results) are still there at present.

يستخدم هذا الزمن للحديث عن أفعال وأنشطة **منتهية** في الماضي، إلا أن نتائجها لا زالت قائمة (موجودة) في الوقت الحاضر.

(To talk about something that was true in the past and continues to be true in the present)

- 1) I **have cut** my finger. It's bleeding now. (**cut**)
- 2) She **has already prepared** for her presentation. (**prepare**)

**2-** To talk about **achievements**: عن الإنجازات كذلك للحديث هذا الزمن يستخدم كذلك للحديث عن الإنجازات  
**(To discuss our experience up to the present)**

e.g.

- 1) The student **has** already **finished** his project. (**finish**)
- 2) I **have** just **done** my homework. (**do**)

**NOTE:** With **stative (non-continuous) verbs**: love, like, prefer, hate, dislike, see, have (own), think (believe), know, understand, need, want, remember, realize, be, [start, begin]...etc.

e.g.

1. I **have known** him since 2000. (**know**)
2. Sami **has had** this mall for 10 years. (**have**)

**Key words:** المؤشرات (الدلائل)

**already**, yet, just, since, for, **lately**, **recently**, ever, so far, up to now, up till now, still, once, twice, (five) times, so (he) can, **today**, (**this week**, **month**, **year**,...)

**EXERCISE**

- 1- Maher ..... just ..... at the airport. (**arrive**)
- 2- It ..... since last week in my city. (**not / rain**)
- 3- The policemen ..... the criminals. But it has not been taken legal action against them yet. (**arrest**)
- 4- Nobody ..... so far. (**come**)
- 5- It's the most impressive masterpiece I ..... ever..... (see).
- 6- By the way, you can use my car now, I..... it. (**repair**)
- 7- I..... already ..... Petra with my family. (**visit**)
- 8- I'm so sorry! I..... just ..... the window. (**break**)
- 9- I ..... in the same company since 1996. (**be**)
- 10- I ..... recently ..... a new flat in the city. (**buy**)

**Model Answers:**

- 1- has / arrived    2- has not rained    3- have arrested    4- has come    5- have / seen  
6- have repaired    7- have / visited    8- have/ broken    9- have been    10- have/ bought

**أسئلة وزارية**

- 1- Maher ..... his driving test, so he can borrow his brother's car next week. (**pass**)  
▶ 2011(W)
- 2- The children ..... already ..... the sandcastle on the beach. (**build**)    ▶ 2012 (W)
- 3- Our neighbours ..... recently..... to Aqaba. (**move**)    ▶ 2012 (S)
- 4- Laila ..... recently..... learning English. (**start**)    ▶ 2013 (W)
- 5- My friends ..... already ..... preparing for their trip to Aqaba. (**finish**)  
▶ 2013 (S)
- 6- Zaid ..... lately ..... the prize of the champion so he can participate in it again. (**win**)  
▶ 2014 (W)

7- The government ..... recently ..... new laws to try to reduce the crime rate in the country. (announce) ▶ 2014 (S)

**Model Answers:** 1- has passed 2- have / built 3- have / moved 4- has / started  
5- have / finished 6. has / won 7- has / announced

## المضارع التام المستمر Present Perfect Continuous

### Form:

(+): **has / have + been + V-ing**

(-): **has not / have not + been + V- ing**

(?): **has / have + Subject + been + V-ing?**

### Functions (uses):

**1- Unfinished activities** أحداث غير منتهية

(بدأت في الماضي، واستمرت للوقت الحاضر، وسوف تستمر في المستقبل على الأغلب)

**To talk about something that began in the past and continues in the present ; an action repeated many times from the past until the present.**

e.g.

1. I **have been waiting** for Ali *for* four hours but he hasn't come yet. (be, wait)
2. She **has been working** on her project. I think she needs more time. (be, work)

**2- Activities from the recent past which have visible consequences at present.**

أحداث في الماضي القريب ولها آثارها وعواقبها الظاهرة، ويكون التركيز على الحدث (activity) واستمراريته في الماضي أكثر من النتيجة (result) بخلاف المضارع التام البسيط.

e.g.

1. They're out of breath. They **have been running** for a long time. (be , run)
2. He is exhausted. He **has been cleaning** his room all night. (be, clean)
3. I **have been painting** the house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes. (be, paint)

**Key words:** الدلائل (المؤشرات)

all day, all night, all morning, all evening, all the time, for, since, for (five) years now

● ملحوظة مهمة جداً: جرت العادة في امتحان الوزارة أن يكون شكل الخيار بين الأقواس على النحو الآتي:  
(be, V) ، الأمر الذي يساعد الطالب (ة) عند الإجابة.

### Exercise:

1. Sami has a headache. He ..... TV for a long time. **(be, watch)**
2. Ali ..... a short story all morning. **(be, write)**
3. I ..... for my final exams, so I'm busy. I haven't finished yet. **(be, prepare)**
4. She ..... her assignment all day. **(be, do)**
5. Ahmed ..... for this organization for five years now. **(be, work)**
6. He ..... an answer for 2 hours but with no value. **(be, look for)**
7. Maryam ..... hard for the English exam all night. **(be, study)**
8. Our teacher ..... the point for five minutes but he hasn't finished yet. **(be, explain)**
9. Ibraheem ..... to his friend on the phone for half an hour. I'm waiting for him to finish. **(be, talk)**
10. It ..... all morning. I'm looking outside. **(be, rain)**

### Model Answers:

- 1- has been watching
- 2- has been writing
- 3- have been preparing
- 4- has been doing
- 5- has been working
- 6- has been looking for
- 7- has been studying
- 8- has been explaining
- 9- has been talking
- 10- has been raining

## أسئلة وزارية منوعة

- 1- Nour ..... an essay all morning. **(be, write)** ▶ 2011(W)
- 2- Hatem looks tired. He ..... his science project all night. **(be, do)** ▶ 2011(S)
- 3- The detectives ..... people all week. **(be, interview)** ▶ 2012 (W)
- 4- The child has ..... all night. **(be, sleep)** ▶ 2012 (S)
- 5- Jamal and Fawaz have ..... evening classes for a few weeks now. **(be, take)** ▶ 2013 (W)
- 6- Fadia has ..... to be a nurse since 2010. **(be, train)** ▶ 2013 (S)
- 7- Hassan looks very pale. He has ..... very well recently. **(not, be, sleep)** ▶ 2014 (W)
- 8- How nice to sit down! I've .... for three hours non-stop. **(be, walk)** ▶ 2015 (W)
- 9- **Asem:** I think the waiter has forgotten us. We **(1)** .....**(be, wait)** here for over half an hour and nobody **(2)** ..... **(take)** your order yet.

**Salma:** I think you're right. He has been walking by us at least twenty times. He probably thinks we (3) ..... already ..... (order) ▶ 2015 (S)

10. The government has ..... hardly to raise the citizen's awareness of human rights. (be, work) ▶ 2016 (W)

11. The workers ..... at the moment. They're on a break. (not, work) ▶ 2018 (W)

12. Nadia ..... her homework for two hours. ▶ 2019 (2)  
(have done , have been doing , has been doing , had been done)

13. People ..... microwaves in their houses since they were invented.  
A. have been used B. had used C. were using D. have been using ▶ 2022

### Model Answers:

1. has been writing    2. has been doing    3. have been interviewing    4. been sleeping  
5. been taking    6. been training    7. not been sleeping    8. been walking  
9. (1) have been waiting    (2) has taken    (3) have / ordered    10. been working  
11. are not working    12. has been doing    13. D

## A MIXED QUESTION (REVISION)

### **Correct the verbs between brackets.**

1. These days, many people ..... smart phones. They have something like technological phobia. (not, use)
2. The programmer has ..... on the program since 8 p.m. (be, work)
3. Maher ..... lately ..... some research. (do)
4. Samer ..... for his presentation at the moment. (prepare)
5. Mahdi has been ..... his car all morning. (fix)
6. Cars, wheat and medicines ..... some of Jordan's imports. (be)
7. Muna ..... historical sites every year. (visit)
8. Look at the boys outside, they ..... football. (play)
9. Every rule ..... an exception. (have)
10. Our neighbour ..... recently ..... his house. (paint)

**Answers:** .....



## Past Simple الماضي البسيط

**Form:** (+): V.2 هو التصريف الثاني من الفعل

(-): ► (be): was not / were not

► (Others): did not + baseform (infinitive)

(?): ► (be): was / were + Subject + complement?

► (Others): did + Subject + baseform + complement?

### Uses (FUNCTIONS):

#### 1. To talk about something that started and finished in the past.

■ يستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط عند الحديث عن أحداث حصلت وانتهت في زمن محدد في الماضي، ولا علاقة للحاضر بها، ومن الجدير بالذكر أن هذا الزمن هو زمن السرد القصصي.

e.g.

1- I **watched** TV yesterday. (watch)

2- The First World War **broke out** in 1914. (break out)

3- She **was not** sad last night. (not, be)

#### 2. To describe a routine in the past.

■ كما يستخدم عند الحديث عن عادات وأمور تكرارية في الماضي.

1- I **usually went** to Aqaba on Fridays when I was younger. (go)

2- Samer **always studied** hard when he was a student in the university. (study)

#### 3. To talk about something that was true for an extended period of time in the past.

In this case, we use it with a time phrase.

■ للحديث عن شيء كان صحيحاً لفترة ممتدة في الماضي، وفي هذه الحالة لا بد من استخدام عبارة ظرف زمان.

**Key words:** المؤشرات (الدلائل)

**yesterday, last** (week, month,...etc), **ago**, in the past, in (1991), when I was a child, in my childhood, when I was younger , (V.2 + **thus** + V.2) ...

### Exercise:

1- I ..... an interesting story last week.

(read)

2- She ..... her teacher in the mall yesterday.

(see)

3- We all..... an explosion last night.

(hear)

4- I ..... my friend three weeks ago.

(visit)

5- The boy ..... in the Dead Sea last month.

(swim)

6- Ali ..... French when he was a child.

(not/study)

- 7- Sami ..... there last lecture. (not / be)  
8- Maher ..... his homework last night. (finish)  
9- The manager ..... Ali yesterday. (promote)  
10- Fadi ..... a good story three weeks ago. (write)

### Model Answers:

- 1- read                      2- saw                      3- heard                      4- visited                      5- swam  
6- didn't study              7- was not                      8- finished                      9- promoted                      10- wrote

## أسئلة وزارية

1. Hatim's father ..... **last year**. He had worked for the same company all his life.  
(retire) ▶ **2011(W)**
2. Fatima ..... her homework three hours ago. (finish) ▶ **2011 (S)**
3. Hatem had saved his document before viruses .....his computer.(crash) ▶ **2012(W)**
4. The plane ..... a few minutes ago. (land) ▶ **2012(S)**
5. After we had finished our dinner, we ..... into the garden. (go) ▶ **2013 (W)**
6. Sultan ..... a book of mine yesterday. (borrow) ▶ **2013 (S)**
7. The documentary film was interesting thus I ..... it so much.(enjoy) ▶ **2014 (W)**

### Model Answers:

- 1- retired    2- finished    3- crashed    4- landed    5- went    6- borrowed    7- enjoyed

## Past continuous الماضي المستمر

### Form:

- (+) was / were + v-ing  
(-) was not / were not + v-ing  
(?) Was / Were + Subject+ v-ing ...?

### Functions:

We use the past continuous to ...

1. talk about something which was happening before and after another action in the past.      للحديث عن شيء كان يحدث قبل وبعد حدث آخر في الماضي
2. show that something happened for a long time in the past.      لعرض شيء حدث في الماضي لفترة طويلة .

ملحوظة: يقترن الماضي المستمر (ذو الفترة الطويلة) مع زمن آخر يقاطعه (ذو فترة قصيرة) وهو الماضي البسيط .

### Examples:

1. I **was studying** when my father came. (study)
2. Sami fell down **while** he **was running**. (run)
3. **At this time last week**, the students **were listening** to Mr. Tha'er Al-Nammoura in the classroom.

### Keywords:

- \* V.2 + **while (as)** + (was / were + v-ing)
- \* was / were + v-ing + **when** + V.2
- \* **at this time yesterday** (last night ,...)

### Exercise:

1. The students ----- an experiment when the principal entered the lab. (**do**)
2. I ----- down the street when it began to rain. (**walk**)
3. At seven o'clock yesterday, they ----- for the contest. (**prepare**)
4. **Last year at this time, I ----- school. (attend)**
5. **While I ----- (study) in one room of our apartment, my roommate ----- (have) a party in the other room.**
6. Someone knocked at the door as we ----- our brunch. (**have**)
7. My mother called me while I ----- . (**pray**)
8. When my friend phoned me, I ----- my car. (**repair**)
9. Nour ----- her room when the movie started. (**clean**)
10. The boy interrupted his father while he ----- . (**speak**)

**Answers:** 1. were doing      2. was walking      3. were preparing      4. was attending  
5. was studying / was having      6. were having      7. was praying  
8. was repairing      9. was cleaning      10. was speaking

### **Past Perfect Simple      الماضي التام البسيط**

### Form:

- (+): **had + V.3**
- (-): **had not + V.3**
- (?): **had + Subject + V.3 + complement?**

### Use (Function):

We use this structure to talk about actions that happened before a specific moment in the past.

نستخدم الماضي التام عندما يحدث زمان (حدثان) في الماضي، فيكون الزمن الأقدم ماضياً تماماً **had + V.3**، والزمن الأحدث (الأقرب للحاضر) ماضياً بسيطاً **V.2**

### Examples:

- 1- I **had done** my homework *before* I went shopping. (do)
- 2- *After* he **had bought** a car, someone stole it. (buy)
- 3- The man realized that he **had lost** his wallet in the market. (lose)

### Key words: (الدلائل) المؤشرات

**before, after**, by the time..., by the end of last year, until, as soon as, (realized), already (with V.2), (V.2 .... because .... never .... before), ...

\* S+ (had+V.3) *before* + S+V.2

\* S+ V.2 *after* + S + had + V.3

### Exercise:

- 1- Ahmed ..... some notes before he came to the classroom. (write)
- 2- After you ..... me, I kept your books quickly. (tell)
- 3- Before we got there, the thief ..... . (escape)
- 4- Muna ..... hard before she went to the exam. (study)
- 5- After Reema ..... her work, she phoned her mum. (finish)
- 6- She *felt sad because* she ..... never ..... an exam before. (fail)
- 7- By 2000, I ..... my job as a translator. (leave)
- 8- Salem ..... from university by the end of last term. (graduate)
- 9- The driver ..... his car before he started the trip. (check)
- 10- By the time the lecturer arrived, the students ..... a seat. (have)
- 11- I ..... there for an hour until my friend arrived. (be)
- 12- We cleared up as soon as our guests ..... (leave)

## وزاريات

13- Maher felt nervous because he ..... never ..... in the Dead Sea before. (swim) / M.O.E, 2011 (S)

14 - Hassan's parents bought him a bicycle after he ..... good marks in his exams. (get) / M.O.E, 2014 (S)

15 - Amer slept deeply last night after he ..... five hundred kilometers without a break. (drive) / M.O.E (2015 (W))

16- Tala took three English courses in the British Council and then she went to Britain to study medicine. ▶ 2016 (W)

Before Tala .....

17- Salam ..... her report when the light in her room switched itself off. ► 2020

A) was typing                      B) is typing                      C) types                      D) was typed

18- The kids ..... football in the park before it started to rain. ► 2021

A) have played                      B) are playing                      C) play                      D) had played

### Model Answers:

1- had written    2- had told    3- had escaped    4- had studied    5- had finished

6- had / failed    7- had left    8- had graduated    9- had checked    10- had had

11- had been    12- had left    13- had / swum    14- had got    15- had driven

**16-** Before Tala went to Britain to study medicine, she had taken three English courses in the British Council.

17- A            18- D

### **Q: Study the following sentences and then answer the questions below:**

1- A: When I arrived at the office, my brother left.

B: When I arrived at the office, my brother had left.

**Which sentence indicates that the speaker did not see his brother?**

2- A: When we got there, the match started.

B: When we got there, the match had started.

**Which sentence indicates that the speakers missed part of the match?**

3- A: When I arrived at the airport, the plane took off.

B: When I arrived at the airport, the plane had taken off.

**Which sentence indicates that the speaker saw the plane on earth?**

**Model Answers:** 1- B            2- B            3- A

## **A MIXED QUESTION (REVISION)**

### **Correct the verbs between brackets.**

1. The child ..... his father yesterday. (**mimic**)

2. After I ..... the task, I went to the mall immediately. (**do**)

3. While Maher ..... a novel, someone broke the window. (**read**)

4. The businessman ..... a deal last week. (**do**)

5. By 2015, my friend ..... five cars. (**buy**)

6. Vegetarians ..... meat at all. This is really healthy. (**not, eat**)

7. Listen! Someone ..... us. (**call**)

8. At this time yesterday, Ali .....to Madaba. (**drive**)

9. The student ..... Petra three weeks ago. (**visit**)

10. The thief had escaped before the police ..... (arrive)
11. Before I had lunch, I ..... my homework. (do)
12. Khalid ..... as he was running. (fall down)
13. When you ..... (work) hard, you ..... the respect of your boss. (earn)
14. The man ..... recently ..... his car in a remarkable auction. (sell)
15. Maher ..... already ..... some arrangements for the bargain. (make)

Answers: \_\_\_\_\_ .

## Future with (will)

**Form:** will + base form (infinitive) / will not (won't) + base form

**Functions (uses / usages):**

1. To talk about the future if we are predicting it *without* EVIDENCE

للحديث عن المستقبل عند التنبؤ بدون وجود دليل

2. To express spontaneous decisions للتعبير عن القرارات العفوية

3. Offers ( I will help you. Don't worry!) - للعروض وتقديم شيء ما

**Keywords (Markers):**

perhaps , maybe , probably , likely, I think , I hope ... , tomorrow , next (week) , tonight , today , in the future , forever... etc.

**Exercise:**

1. Probably, it ----- heavily today. (rain)
2. I hope that Ali ----- to the festival tomorrow. (come)
3. I think that Muna ----- a high degree in the next English exam. (get)
4. A: Do you think that Sami may come?  
B: Maybe, he ----- late. (come)
5. A: What would you like to drink? (in a coffee shop)  
B: I ----- a cup of strong coffee. (have)
6. Probably, Anas ----- the conference next week. (not , attend)
7. Hani hopes that his brother ----- there on time tonight. (be)
8. I think that my uncle ----- us next weekend. (visit)
9. Perhaps, Ahmad ----- all his friends to the party next month. (invite)
10. I ----- some pizza and cola. (At a restaurant) (take)

Answers:

1. will rain
2. will come
3. will get
4. will come
5. will have
6. will not attend
7. will be
8. will visit
9. will invite
10. will take

## Future with (going to)

**Form:** is / am / are + going to + baseform

**Functions:**

1. To talk about future plans, intentions and arrangements. It does not have to be for the near future.

للحديث عن الخطط المستقبلية أو النوايا أو الترتيبات، وليس بالضرورة أن تتعلق بالمستقبل القريب

2. To express predictions that are based on evidence.

للتعبير عن التنبؤات المبينة على دليل (ليس مجرد تنبؤ مثل will)

**Keywords:**

plan , because , evidence (proof) , conclude , deduce , intend , arrange, tomorrow , next (week) , tonight , today , in the future , forever ... etc.

**Exercise:**

1. It ----- this afternoon. Look! It's cloudy. (**rain**)
2. I ----- to Canada. This is my own plan. (**travel**)
3. I'm almost sure he ----- . He's phoned me. (**come**)
4. I can conclude that the researchers -----with their papers in the symposium.(**participate**)
5. Khalid ----- a high mark because he has prepared very well. (**get**)
6. Sami ----- a long story next week. He has arranged for this. (**write**)
7. To conclude, the modern world ----- many technological problems in the future. (**encounter**)
8. The criminals ----- again to the house in the near future. I have a piece of evidence. (**come**)
9. I ----- Petra during my journey tomorrow. This is my plan. (**visit**)
10. The boy ----- within few minutes. He looks drowsy. (**sleep**)

**Answers:**

1. is going to rain
2. am going to travel
3. is going to come
4. are going to participate
5. is going to get
6. is going to write
7. is going to encounter
8. are going to come
9. am going to visit
10. is going to sleep

## أسئلة وزارية متنوعة (سنوات سابقة)

1. While my father ..... a book, our neighbour came to visit us.

(is read , reads , was reading , is being read)

▶ 2019 (1)

2. According to Kate's schedule, she ..... her business partner next Tuesday.  
( would be met , will be met , was going to meet , is going to meet) ▶ 2019 (1)
3. I think humans ..... to Mars in 2070. ▶ 2019 (2)  
(will travel , were going to travel , have travelled , had been travelled)
4. I was driving to work when the engine ..... working. ▶ 2019 (2)  
(stops , were stopping , is stopped , stopped)

## A MIXED QUESTION (REVISION)

### Correct the verbs between brackets.

1. Perhaps, I ..... the conference tomorrow. (**attend**)
2. Mazen and Ahmad ..... well. This is their plan. (**study**)
3. I think that Ali ..... at the airport on time. (**arrive**)
4. The plane ..... at 7 p.m. (**arrive**)
5. Sami ..... recently ..... a good book. (**write**)
6. Mahdi ..... his friend in the stadium yesterday. (**meet**)
7. **A.** ..... you fine now? (**be**)  
**B.** Yes, I ..... to the doctor last night. (**go**)
8. Straight roads ..... skillful drivers. (**not, produce**)
9. Eating almonds ..... heart diseases. (**reduce**)
10. English ..... a global language. We should learn it well. (**be**)

Answers: \_\_\_\_\_.

## احتياطات ... هاهنا

### Reference List of Verbs followed by "to infinitive" أفعال يجب أن تتبع بصيغة الـ

**want, afford, plan, hope, intend,** offer , arrange , promise , agree , refuse, decide ,  
manage , forget , seem , appear , tend , pretend , claim , ask, would like ...etc.

### Reference List of Verbs followed by "GERUND" ing أفعال يجب أن تتبع بصيغة الـ

**mind , regret , stop (to work / working)** , admit , avoid , consider , deny , enjoy , finish ,  
imagine, keep (on), postpone , suggest, ...etc.

1. I intend ..... my homework. (**do**)
2. I intend to clean my room.  
I am .....



## سؤال وزاري شتوية 2017

I want to get a new apartment but I can't afford .....  
money at the moment. (borrow)

**Q1: Choose the correct form of the verbs below. (WB; p.7)**

1. Children often **use / are using** computers better than their parents.
2. If you **will play / play** computer games all day, you won't have time to study.
- 3.** I want **to get / getting** a tablet, but I can't afford **to buy / buying** one at the moment.
4. Look at the black sky! It's **raining / going to rain** soon!
5. I'm **coming / come** from Ajloun, but I'm **staying / stay** in Irbid for a few months. I will return to Ajloun in the spring.
6. Nadia has **been doing / done** her homework for two hours! She **is / will be** finished very soon.
7. I **was writing / wrote** an email when my laptop **was switching / switched** itself off.

**Answers:**

1. use
2. play
3. to get ; to buy
4. going to rain
5. come; 'm staying
6. been doing ; will be
7. was writing ; switched

**Q2: Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (WB; p.7)**

In 1943 CE, the chairman of a 'business machines' company (1)..... (**say**) that the world only (2) ..... (**need**) two or three computers. He (3)..... (**be**) wrong! Since then, there (4) ..... (**be**) a technological revolution. These days, millions of families (5) ..... (**have**) at least one computer at home, and many people (6) ..... (**carry**) smartphones and tablets with them everywhere. A few people even (7) ..... (**wear**) them- either on their wrists, round their necks or on their belts. There's even more: experts say that one day soon we (8) ..... (**attach**) them to our skin!

**Answers:** 1. said 2.needed 3. was 4. has been 5. have 6. carry 7. wear 8. will attach

# Passive Voice

## المبني للمجهول

الجدول الآتي يبين كيفية تغيير صيغة الفعل عند التحويل للمبني للمجهول: (مرتب بطريقة تسهل الحفظ)

No.	Tense	Active	Passive
1	Modal Verbs	<b>1.</b> must, had to, will , would, shall, should, can, could + baseform <b>2.</b> must, might, ...+ have + V.3	<b>1.</b> Modal (must, ...) + be + V.3 <b>2.</b> must, might, ... +have + been + V.3
2	Present Simple	V.1	is, am , are + V.3
3	Past Simple	V.2	was , were + V.3
4	Present Continuous	is, am, are + V-ing	is, am, are + being + V.3
5	Past Continuous	was, were + V-ing	was, were + being + V.3
6	Present Perfect	has / have + V.3	has / have + been + V.3
7	Past Perfect	had + V.3	had + been + V.3

### Examples:

1. The boy **must do** the homework. ► **Active**  
The homework **must be done** (by the boy). ► **Passive**
2. The government **should solve** the problem of unemployment. ► **Active**  
The problem of unemployment **should be solved** (by the government). ► **Passive**
3. They **might have saved** some of the historical sites. ► **Active**  
Some of the historical sites **might have been saved** (by them). ► **Passive**
4. My friends **have visited** the library. ► **Active**  
The library **has been visited** (by my friends). ► **Passive**
5. The children **are cleaning** the room. ► **Active**  
The room **is being cleaned** (by the children). ► **Passive**

### ملحوظات هامة:

1. تستخدم صيغة المبني للمجهول في حالات عدة منها:
  - عندما نريد التركيز على المفعول به أكثر من الفاعل إضافة إلى التركيز على العملية (process).
  - عندما نجهل الفاعل، أو لا نريد أن نذكره، أو أنه غير مهم.
  - لجعل الجملة أكثر رسمية.

- من باب التنويع في الأسلوب، وبشكل عام فإن الإنجليزية تميل لاستخدام المبني للمجهول أكثر من العربية.
2. في المبني للمعلوم يكون شكل الجملة: **S + V + O**  
في المبني للمجهول يكون شكلها : **O + V + ...**  
وبالتالي، فإن الأفعال المتعدية فقط هي التي نستطيع تحويلها للمبني للمجهول؛ لأننا بحاجة للمفعول به لوضعه في بداية الجملة.
3. جرت العادة الوزارية - حتى على النمط الجديد- أن يكون المفعول به مكتوبا في نص السؤال.
4. عند التحويل، يرجى الانتباه عند اختيار صيغة الفعل مفرد / جمع بأن الذي قد تسلم السلطات هو المفعول به فهو الذي يتحكم، وليس المرحوم (الفاعل).

## Exercise

**Rewrite the following sentences using the passive voice.**

- 1- The candidates must do some practice.  
Some practice .....
- 2- The government must have considered the issue.  
The issue .....
- 3- The specialists should test all vehicles.  
All vehicles .....
- 4- The professor has divided the students into groups.  
The students.....
- 5- Nobody had finished the task.  
The task.....
- 6- Muna was writing some articles for the newspaper.  
Some articles.....
- 7- I will visit my uncle tomorrow.  
My uncle .....
- 8- He has to have enough money to buy that book.  
Enough money .....
- 9- Sana' could drive the car skillfully.  
The car .....
- 10- I may delete your messages from my phone.  
Your messages.....
- 11- She gave me some books.  
I .....
- 12- People should read different types of books.  
Different types of books .....
- 13- Everyone must learn another language.  
Another language .....
- 14- A doctor is going to examine you in the medical centre.  
You .....

**Answers:**

1. Some practice must be done (by the candidates).
2. The issue must have been considered (by the government).
3. All vehicles should be tested (by the specialists).
4. The students have been divided into groups (by the professor).
5. The task had not been finished (by anybody).
6. Some articles were being written for the newspaper (by Muna).
7. My uncle will be visited tomorrow (by me).
8. Enough money has to be had to buy that book (by him).
9. The car could be driven skillfully **by Sana**'.
10. Your messages may be deleted from my phone (by me).
11. I was given some books (by her).
12. Different types of books should be read (by people).
13. Another language must be learnt (by everyone).
14. You are going to be examined in the medical centre (by a doctor).

**أسئلة وزارية (سنوات سابقة)**

1. People saw smoke coming out of the forest. ▶ 2011 (W)  
Smoke -----
2. The government must save the historical sites. ▶ 2011 (S)  
The historical sites -----
3. The farmer must water the plants in order to grow. ▶ 2012 (W)  
The plants -----
4. Hatem should send the car to the garage. ▶ 2012 (S)  
The car -----
5. The patient must take the medicine on time. ▶ 2013 (W)  
The medicine -----
6. Samer must fill in the job application form. ▶ 2013 (S)  
The job application form ----- by Samer.
7. Everyone must save the natural resources. ▶ 2014 (W)  
The natural resources -----
8. Children mustn't leave bicycles in the driveway. ▶ 2014 (S)  
Bicycles -----
9. Different goods among countries **can be** ----- **by** traders. (transport) ▶ 2014 (S)
10. Jordan imports 96 % of its energy from the neighboring Arab countries. ▶ 2015 (W)  
96 % of Jordan's energy -----.
11. Parents must not give their children everything they want. ▶ 2015 (W)  
Children -----.

12. According to our teacher's instructions all of our compositions ----- in ink. He won't accept papers written in pencil. **(write)** ▶ 2015 (S)
13. A new vocational school has ----- recently in my area. **(build)** ▶ 2016 (W)
14. Many Jordanian poems ----- now ----- into English, and people all over the world are able to read them. **(translate)** ▶ 2016 (W)
15. My parents have saved enough money to fund our university courses. ▶ 2016 (S)  
**Enough money** -----
16. The ruins ----- by thousands of tourists every day. **(view)** ▶ 2018 (W)
17. Last month, many students ----- as members in the English club.  
(was elected , were elected , are elected) ▶ 2018 (S)
18. I'm afraid that my laptop ----- by somebody else yesterday. ▶ 2019 (W)  
(was used , are used , will use)
19. Three of my articles ----- last month in the local newspaper. ▶ 2019 (1)  
(have published , has been published , will be published , were published)
20. Many gallons of fresh milk ----- every day. ▶ 2019 (2)  
(are drunk , is drinking , drank , are drinking)
21. My parents have saved enough money to buy a new car. ▶ 2021  
A) Enough money has been saved to buy a new car.  
B) Enough money hasn't been saved to buy a new car.  
C) Enough money had been saved to buy a new car.  
D) Enough money hadn't been saved to buy a new car.

**ANSWERS:** .....

## Revision of Tenses & Passive Voice

**Q1: Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (SB; p.7)**

People (1) ----- **(use)** smartphones since they (2) ----- **(invent)** in the early 2000s. During the early 2000s, people (3) ----- **(buy)** phones in different colours and different designs. In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer (4) ----- **(produce)**. By the end of 2010 CE, companies (5) ----- **(sell)** more smartphones than PCs for the first time. Now, about one billion smartphones (6) ----- **(sell)** around the world each year. In the near future, it (7) ----- **(estimate)** that over 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smartphone. It is probable that this market (8) ----- **(expand)** in the future. At the moment, people aged 16-30 (9) ----- **(buy)** the most smartphones, but experts say there (10) ----- **(be)** a growth in the number of older people buying smartphones in the future.

**Answers:**

1. have been using    2. were invented    3. bought    4. was produced    5. had sold  
6. are sold    7. is estimated    8. will expand    9. are buying    10. will be

## Reported Speech

الكلام المنقول (غير المباشر)

- Reported (Indirect) speech includes reported **statements** and reported **questions** (wh-questions ; Yes / No questions).

- ( ويشمل الكلام المنقول كلاً من الجمل الخبرية المنقولة، والأسئلة المنقولة بنوعها ).

- عند التحويل إلى الكلام غير المباشر فإننا نعود درجة في زمن الفعل إلى الماضي، بخلاف المبني للمجهول

(passive voice) ، حيث نحافظ على زمن الفعل فيه، وهذه النقطة تعد من الأخطاء الشائعة عند الطلبة، لذلك ارتأيت

إلى وضع الدرسين متتابعين في هذه الدوسية بخلاف ترتيب الكتاب ليسهل التفريق بينهما.

الجدول الآتي يبين كيفية تغيير زمن الفعل عند التحويل إلى الكلام غير المباشر: (مرتب بطريقة تسهل الحفظ)

No.	Direct Speech	Reported Speech
1	Present Simple V.1	Past Simple V.2
2	Past Simple V.2	Past Perfect had + V.3
3	Past Perfect had + V.3	Past Perfect had + V.3
4	Present Perfect has / have + V.3	Past Perfect had + V.3
5	Present Continuous is / am / are + V-ing	Past Continuous was / were + V-ing
6	Past Continuous was / were + V-ing	Past Perfect Continuous had + been + V-ing
7	Past Perfect Continuous had + been + V-ing	Past Perfect Continuous had + been + V-ing
8	Present Perfect Continuous has / have + been + V-ing	Past Perfect Continuous had + been + V-ing
9	Modals (will, shall, can, may, must... + baseform)	would, should, could, might, had to + baseform

أما الجدول التالي فيبين كيفية تغيير بعض الكلمات عند نقل الكلام (حفظ) :

No.	Direct Speech	Reported Speech
1	now	then
2	at this moment	at that moment
3	today	that day
4	yesterday	the day before / the previous day
5	last (week)	the (week) before / the previous (week)
6	tomorrow	the following day / the day after
7	next (week)	the following (week)/ the week after
8	here	there
9	this	that
10	these	those
11	ago	before
12	tonight	that night

وأخيرا الجدول الآتي يبين كيفية تحويل الضمانر: (حفظ، أو على المهارات)

Subject	Object	Possessive
I → he / she	me → him / her	my → his / her
you → he / she / I / they	you → him / her / me/ them	your → his / her / my
we → they	us → them	our → their

## Reported Statements

### Examples:

1. "My brothers spend every day of their lives together." (Direct [D])  
He **said** (that) **his** brothers **spent** every day of their lives together. (Reported [R])
2. "I've lost my bag." (D)  
She **said** (that) **she had lost her** bag. (R)
3. "I'll meet my brother here tomorrow." (D)  
He **said he would meet his brother there the following day.** (R)

**Exercise:**

1. "I visited my uncle yesterday."  
He said that-----.
2. "We're playing football now."  
He said that-----.
3. "I may do an experiment tonight."  
He said that -----.
4. "I've been repairing my car."  
He said that -----.
5. "I received a message from an old friend last night."  
He **told** me that -----.
6. "I didn't commit this crime."  
The accused man **denied** -----.
7. "The play had started when I arrived."  
Ali said that -----.
8. "I'd already been living in London for five years."  
Muna told Rasha that -----.

**Answers:**

1. He said that he had visited his uncle the day before.
2. He said that they were playing football then.
3. He said that he might do an experiment that night.
4. He said that he had been repairing his car.
5. He told me that he had received a message from an old friend the previous night.
6. The accused man denied that he had committed that crime.
7. Ali said that the play had started when he arrived.
8. Muna told Rasha that she'd already been living in London for five years.

أسئلة الكتاب المدرسي وإجاباتها

**Q1: Write the sentences from the recording in reported speech. (SB; p.10)**

1. "Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites."  
He said that -----.
2. "If they share information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too."  
He said that -----.
3. "On social media, you should only connect to people you know well."  
He said that -----.
4. "Later we will give you, our dear listeners, information about websites where you can find more advice on Internet safety."  
He said that -----.



**Answers:**

1. He said that many computers had filters which stopped people seeing certain websites.
2. He said that if they shared information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too.
3. He said that on social media, they should only connect to people they know well.
4. He said that later they would give the listeners information about websites where they could find more advice on Internet safety.

**Q2: Report what these people are saying. Pay attention to the time phrases. (SB; p.11)**

**Farida:** Our teacher told us about the dangers of the Internet yesterday. I have to write an essay about it tonight. I think I'm going to need some help.

**Saleem:** We have to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet next week, so I'll need to prepare it this week.

**ANSWERS:**

1. **Farida said that** their teacher had told them about the dangers of the Internet the day before. She said that she had to write an essay about it that night. She thought she was going to need some help.
2. **Saleem said that** they had to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet the week after, so he would need to prepare it that week.

**Initial Test (Activity Book, p.4)**

**Q3: Report the following statements.**

1. "I have some questions for you, Muna."  
Nour told Muna .....
2. "I've lived in Amman for six years."  
Sami said .....
3. "Yesterday I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake."  
Huda told me .....
4. "I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning."  
Tareq said .....
5. "My favourite subject this year is Chemistry."  
Hussein told me .....

**Answers:**

1. that she had some questions for her
2. that he had lived in Amman for six years
3. that she had bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake the day before
4. that he had really enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning
5. that his favourite subject that year was Chemistry

## أسئلة وزارية

1. The engineers are going to design the new highway next month. ▶ 2014 (W)  
The manager said that -----

2. “ My mother will celebrate her birthday next weekend.” ▶ 2014 (S)  
Rami said that -----

3. Rawan is sitting in the cafe' where Ahmad works. He tells her, “I work in this cafe' almost every day. But yesterday I saw a famous TV presenter here for the first time. She ate ice-cream at the table where you are sitting now.”

Your answer should begin from Ahmad said that ...in the following new paragraph:  
A week later Rawan is speaking to a friend on the phone: “I saw Ahmad at the cafe' last week.” Ahmad said that ..... ▶ 2015 (S)

4. “We will prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area.”  
The students said ..... ▶ 2016 (S)

5. “Schools provide children with basic education.”  
Safwan said ..... ▶ 2018 (W)

6. “Some parents take their children to the city park weekly.”  
Mr. Asmar said ..... ▶ 2018 (S)

7. “Many parents have passwords to monitor their children’s surfing certain websites.”  
Mr. Khaled said **that** ..... ▶ 2019 (W)

8. “ I went to the theatre with my friends.” ▶ 2020

**The correct reported speech of the sentence above is:**

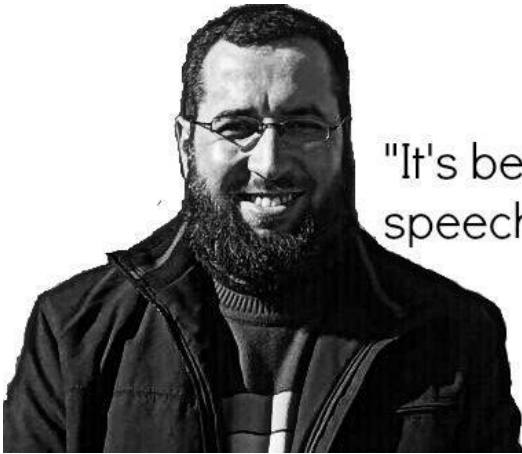
- A) Ibraheem said that he had gone to the theatre with his friends.
- B) Ibraheem said that he have gone to the theatre with my friends.
- C) Ibraheem said that he went to the theatre with her friends.
- D) Ibraheem said that he has gone to the theatre with his friends.

9. “ I visit my grandparents this morning.” ▶ 2021

- A) Huda said that she visited my grandparents this morning.
- B) Huda said that she had visited her grandparents this morning.
- C) Huda said that she visited my grandparents that morning.
- D) Huda said that she visited her grandparents that morning.

## ANSWERS

1. The manager said that the engineers were going to design the new highway the month after.
2. Rami said that his mother would celebrate her birthday the weekend after.
3. Ahmad said that he worked in that café almost every day. He said that but **he** had seen a famous TV presenter there for the first time the day before. She had eaten ice-cream at the table where **I** was sitting then. \_
4. The students said (that) they would prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area.
5. Safwan said that schools provided children with basic education.
6. ....
7. ....
8. ....
9. ....



"It's better to have a reported speech than a passive voice."

Tha'er Al-Nammoura

## Causative Verbs (Having things done)

**FORM:** has / have / had ... + object (O) + (V.3)

الاستخدام (Use) : نستخدم هذه الصيغة عندما يقوم شخص ما بعمل شيء ما نيابة عن شخص آخر بناء على طلب أو ترتيب ... ، ويحمل معنى المبني للمجهول (passive voice)، ولكن بصيغة مختلفة.

### Examples:

1. I **fixed** my car. (Active)

2. I **had my car fixed**. (Causative)

☐ My car **was fixed**. (Passive)

الجملة (1) تعني أنني قمت بإصلاح سيارتي بنفسي، أما الجملة الثانية فقد قام شخص آخر بإصلاح سيارتي.

3. Sami **is painting** the house. (Active)

4. Sami **is having the house painted**. (Causative)

☐ The house **is being painted**. (Passive)

الجملة (3) تعني أن سامياً يدهن بيته بنفسه، أما الجملة (4) فتعني أن شخصاً آخر يقوم بهذا الأمر

No.	Tenses	Regular Active Forms	Causative Forms
1	Present Simple	V.1	has / have + O + V.3
2	Past Simple	V.2	had + O + V.3
3	Present Continuous	is / am / are + V- ing	is / am / are+ having+ O +V.3
4	Past Continuous	was / were + V – ing	was / were + having+ O + V.3
5	Present Perfect	has / have + V.3	has / have had + O + V.3
6	Past Perfect	had + V.3	had had + O + V.3
7	Present Perfect Cont.	has / have +been+ V-ing	has / have + been + having + O + V.3
8	Past Perfect Cont.	had + been + V-ing	had + been + having + O + V.3
9	Modals	will, can, might, ...+ base	will, can, might, + have + O +V.3

“Straight roads do not make skillful drivers.”

الطرق المستقيمة لا تصنع سائقين ماهرين.

### Practice:

1. Amal didn't buy her own car. She had it ----- . (buy)
2. Ahmad isn't writing the report. He is having it ----- . (write)
3. Manal hasn't cleaned her room. She has had it ----- . (clean)
4. I'll ask someone to repair my tablet. I will have my tablet ----- . (repair)
5. Sami didn't wash the dishes himself. He had them ----- . (wash)
6. Yunis didn't type the recommendation letter himself. He had it ----- . (type)
7. Salma hadn't been doing the task herself. She had been having the task ----- . (do)
8. Maher didn't close the door. He had it ----- . (close)
9. The tourists didn't buy the vases themselves. They had them ----- . (buy)
10. The parents didn't raise their son. They had him ----- . (raise)

### Answers:

1. bought
2. written
3. cleaned
4. repaired
5. washed
6. typed
7. done
8. closed
9. bought
10. raised

### Q: Write follow-up sentences using the causative verbs in brackets.

1. I didn't repair the car myself. **I had it** ..... . (repair)
2. My mother dyed her own dress blue. She didn't have it ..... . (dye)
3. She didn't make the dress herself. She had it ..... . (make)
4. He isn't going to take his own photo. He's going to have it ..... . (take)
5. My brother cut his own hair. He didn't have it ..... . (cut)
6. My neighbour painted his own house. He didn't have it ..... . (paint)
7. My father doesn't clean his car himself. He has it ..... . (clean)
8. We didn't cut down trees in our garden ourselves. We had them ..... . (cut down)

**Answers:** .....

## أسئلة وزارية

1. I had my phone ..... after I dropped it. ▶ 2019 (1)  
(repaired , had repaired , repair , repairing)
2. I had my new apartment ..... before my birthday party.  
(had decorated , decorating , decorated , decorates) ▶ 2019 (2)
3. I asked someone to send my text message. ▶ 2020

**The correct causative form of the sentence above is:**

- A) I have sent my message. B) I had my text message sent.  
C) My text message was sent. D) I had sent my text message.
4. Ibrahim ..... his new dental clinic ..... last week. ▶ 2021  
A) has / furnished B) had / furnished C) is / furnished D) was / furnished

## CONDITIONALS (If Clauses)

### • ZERO Conditional (If Clause – Type ZERO)

**Form:** If + S + V.1 + comp. , S + V.1 + comp. (.)

**Usage:** To describe something that always happens (the inevitable consequence) after a certain action or event.

ويستخدم هذا النوع مع الحقائق والثوابت والعواقب الحتمية .

#### Examples:

1. If you **visit** the library, you **find** useful books there.
2. If people **respect** the country laws, you **don't** see these problems.
3. If plants **don't** get enough sunlight, they **die**.
4. Water **turns** to ice if the temperature **falls** below zero.

### • FIRST Conditional

**Form:** If + S + V.1 + ... , S + will + baseform + ... (.)

**Usage:** To describe a future outcome of a certain future action or event.

ويستخدم للحديث عن نتيجة محددة لحدث أو أمر مستقبلي محدد.

#### Examples:

1. If you **get** an interview for a job in Microsoft, you **will need** to show real enthusiasm for electronics.
2. If you **study** hard for the English Exam next week, you'll get a high mark.

### • SECOND Conditional

**Form :** If + S + V.2 + comp. , S + would + baseform + complement .

**Usage:** To express imaginary situations at present

للحديث عن الحالات غير الواقعية والخيالية في الوقت الحاضر.

#### Examples:

1. If I **saw** Ali in the mall , I **would** give him the money.
2. If I **were** you, I'd **forgive** him.

### • THIRD Conditional

**Form:** If + S + (had + V.3) + comp. , S + would + have + V.3 + comp. (.)

**Usage:** to imagine past situations. These past situations are impossible, and did not happen at all.

ويستخدم النوع الثالث لتخيّل حالات في الماضي (مستحيلة الحدوث) .

#### Examples:

1. If I **had** stayed at home that day, I **would have missed** the celebration.
2. If I'd **studied** harder , I'd **have passed** the exam.

## (Mix plus ) Practice

**Q1: Fill in the gaps with the most suitable form of the verb in bracket.**

- 1- If I ..... (**be**) in your shoes, I'd forgive him.
- 2- You will get a gift if you ..... (**come**) early.
- 3- Unless she ..... (**finish**) her assignment, she wouldn't have gone shopping.
- 4- If we ..... (**heat**) ice, it ..... (**melt**).
- 5- If I didn't punish him, he ..... (**not / do**) his homework.
- 6- My father ..... (**buy**) me a bike if I get a high mark in the English exam.
- 7- " If you fail to plan, you ..... (**plan**) to fail."
- 8- " If there is a will, there ..... (**be**) a way. "
- 9- Unless Salma had told her mother the truth, she ..... (**punish**) her harshly.
- 10- The car would be cleaner if you ..... (**wash**) it.
- 11- I'd buy that car if I ..... (**have**) enough money.
- 12- Unless you ..... (**sell**) your car, you wouldn't have bought that house.
- 13- If we heat water up to 100 C, it ..... (**boil**).
- 14- If I ..... (**be**) you, I'd leave the country.
- 15- She will get a prize if she ..... (**take part**) in the contest.
- 16- If he came to the library, he ..... (**find**) the answers to the questions.
- 17- If he had been stronger, he..... (**carry**) the rock.
- 18- What ..... you ..... (**do**) if you didn't find the textbook?
- 19- If you ..... (**study**) hard, you'll pass your final exams this year.
- 20- You..... (**fire**) from the company if you don't behave yourself.

### Answers

1. were 2. come 3. had finished 4. heat / melts 5. wouldn't do 6. will buy  
7. plan 8. is 9. would have punished 10. washed 11. had 12. had sold  
13. boils 14. were 15. takes part 16. would find 17. would have carried  
18. would / do 19. study 20. will be fired

**Q2: Rewrite the following sentences keeping the same meaning.**

- 1- If we don't call Basma, she won't attend the conference.  
Unless .....
- 2- Unless Ali did it, no one would do it.  
If .....
- 3- If he had not taken her to the hospital, she would have been worse.  
Unless .....

**Answers**

1. Unless we call Basma , she won't attend the conference.
2. If Ali didn't do it, no one would do it.
3. Unless he had taken her to the hospital, she would have been worse.

**QUIZ**

- 1- Unless I learnt French, I ..... ( **couldn't, can't, won't** ) communicate with them.
- 2- If he hadn't eaten too much, he ..... ( **wouldn't get, wouldn't have got, won't get** ) sick.
- 3- If I find a solution to your problem, I ..... ( **told, will tell, would tell** ) you.
- 4- I'd repair my car if I..... ( **find, had found, found** ) a mechanic.
- 5- ..... ( **If, Unless** ) you had advised me, I would have lost everything. So, thank you indeed!
- 6- If you don't understand conditionals, you ..... ( **wouldn't / won't / couldn't** ) pass this quiz.
- 7- She would have failed ..... ( **if / unless** ) her teacher had motivated her.
- 8- If I ..... ( **have, had, had had** ) enough time , I'd have explained it for you.

**أسئلة وزارية**

1. If a city ..... everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero waste.  
(**recycle**) ▶ **2016 (S)**
2. The bus is late. If it ..... soon, we will get a taxi. (**not, arrive**) ▶ **2017 (W)**
3. I think you should check the spelling of the new learnt words in the dictionary.  
If I ..... ▶ **2017 (W)**
4. I think I should see a doctor. ▶ **2018 (S)**  
If I .....
5. If one presses that button, the picture .....  
(**moved, moves, would move**) ▶ **2019 (W)**
6. I think you should look for a job in foreign countries. ▶ **2019 (W)**  
If I were you .....
7. Rasha ..... her friend's dictionary if she had her own dictionary. ▶ **2021**  
A) borrowed B) will borrow C) wouldn't borrow D) will not borrow



## Modal Verbs

- **must / mustn't** : to express obligation للتعبير عن الإلزام والإلزام
- **have to / don't have to**: to express necessity للتعبير عن الضرورة
- **should / shouldn't**: to express advisability للتعبير عن النصح
- **might** : to express probability للتعبير عن الاحتمالية

### Examples:

1. You **must follow** this compulsory (obligatory) road.
2. You **don't have to memorize** all these names. We have a list of them. (not necessary)
3. You **should read** newspapers and magazines. This is my **advice** for you.
4. You **mustn't break** the laws of your country. Otherwise, you'll be punished strictly.

### Q: Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets. (WB; p.7) – Revision (MIX)

1. Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. (**might**)  
Issa's phone .....
2. Somebody has found my missing laptop. (**been**)  
My .....
3. I asked someone to fix my computer. (**had**)  
I .....
4. It isn't necessary to switch off the screen. (**have**)  
You .....
5. You are not allowed to touch this machine. (**must**)  
You .....
6. I think you should send a text message. (**would**)  
If .....
7. Press that button to make the picture move. (**moves**)  
If you .....
8. Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work. (**before**)  
Mohammad had .....

## Answers

1. Issa's phone might be broken.
2. My missing laptop has been found.
3. I had my computer fixed.
4. You don't have to switch off the screen.
5. You mustn't touch this machine.
6. If I were you, I would send a text message.
7. If you press that button, the picture moves.
8. Mohammad had checked his emails before he started work.

## Modals for Speculation / PAST

sure (+) ⇒ must + ...

sure (-) ⇒ can't + ...

unsure ⇒ might + ...

1- The rain was heavy. He \_\_\_\_\_ have been wet.

2- I'm sure he didn't buy a dictionary.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ have brought it to the classroom.

3- I'm unsure whether I've told him about the appointment or not.

He \_\_\_\_\_ have come to the hall.



Module 2

used to / be used to

Unit 2

**(be) used to - PAST**

**Form:** used to + baseform (infinitive) / did not use to

Did + S + use to + ..... ?

was / were (not) + used to + v-ing / a noun / a pronoun

Was / Were + S + used to + v-ing / a noun / a pronoun ?

**Function:** We use this structure to describe PAST HABITS OR PAST STATES that have now changed.

ويستخدم هذا التركيب اللغوي لوصف عادات وحالات في الماضي، ولكنها قد تغيرت الآن .

**Examples:**

1. My brother **used to buy** my clothes, but now I choose my own.
2. Sami **used to be** an engineer, but now he's retired.
3. I **used to like** cartoon films when I was younger. These days I prefer action films.
4. Muna **used to go** to the library when she was a student, but now she doesn't go there.
5. Khalid was **used to travelling** every year in the past, but now he stays in the country.

**be used to - PRESENT**

**Form:** be (is , am , are) + used to + (noun , pronoun , or verb in the gerund form -ing)

**Function:** We use this structure to describe things that are familiar or customary in the present.

نستخدم هذه الصيغة اللغوية لوصف أشياء مألوفة لنا واعتيادية في الوقت الحاضر وليس في الماضي .

**Examples:**

1. We have lived in the city a long time, so we **are used to the traffic**.
2. I didn't like getting up early, but I'm **used to it** now.
3. She has lived in the UK for a year. She **is used to speaking** English now.
4. Ahmad has been living in the countryside for five years now, so he **is used to the beauty of nature**.
5. I didn't clean my room when I was a young man, but I'm **used to it** now.

**Keywords :** normal, habit , custom, accustomed , familiar , common , usually, but now , (in the past ...the matter changes), ordinary, when I was (younger).

### **PRACTICE (QUIZ)**

1. Manar hasn't dealt with foreigners, but now she ----- with them. (**be, use to /deal**)
2. In the past, Mazen ----- magazines and newspapers, but now he does this. (**not / use to / read**)
3. My friend ----- me every day in the past, but now the matter changes. (**use to / phone**)
4. Mahdi has experienced this task, so he ----- it properly. (**be, use to / do**)
5. Our father ----- advice when we were younger, but now he's satisfied with our attitudes and behaviours. (**use to / give**)

**Answers:** .....

### **Q1: Choose the correct option in each sentence. (SB; p. 15) - QUIZ**

1. I **didn't use to / am used to** understand English, but now I do.
2. My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year. He says he **is used to / didn't use to** living there now.
3. My family and I **are used to / used to** go camping once a month, but we stopped doing that when we moved to the city.
4. Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if you **used to / aren't used to** doing much exercise.
5. When I was young, I **used to / am used to** go fishing with my dad every weekend. Now I don't, unfortunately!

**Answers:** .....

### **Q2: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrases in the box. Two phrases are needed twice. (WB; p.11)**

be used to , not be used to , used to , use to

1. We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We ----- the cold weather.
2. My grandparents didn't ----- send emails when they were my age.
3. Rashed ----- go swimming every morning, but now he doesn't.
4. We always go to the market across the street, so we ----- eating fresh vegetables.
5. Please slow down. I ----- walking so fast!
6. When you were younger, did you ----- play in the park?

**Answers:** 1. weren't used to 2. use to 3. used to 4. are used to 5. 'm not used to 6. use to

**Q3: Choose the correct form of the verbs below. (WB; Q4; p.11)**

1. I **used to / am used to** go shopping in the local supermarket, but it closed two years ago, so now I have to drive into town to shop.
2. There **didn't use to / wasn't used to** be so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.
3. I think television **used to / is used to** be better than it is now. Most of the programmes these days are just reality TV.
4. Most Jordanians **are used to / used to** the hot weather that we have in summer.
5. There **was used to / used to** be a lot more wild animals in the past, but they are becoming rare nowadays.
6. Salma has been practicing the oud really hard and she **is now used to / now used to** playing it.

**Answers:** 1. used to 2. didn't use to 3. used to 4. are used to 5. used to 6. is now used to

**Q4: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (WB; p.12)**

1. When I was a student, I ----- (**use to, work**) very hard. I ----- (**use to, get up**) very early and study alone before my lectures, attend , and - then come home to study some more!
2. Are you ----- (**use to, live**) in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.
3. When I was a child, my grandmother ----- (**use to, make**) cakes for us all the time, and I liked helping her a lot.
4. My grandfather retired a month ago. He isn't ----- (**use to, have**) nothing to do all day. He says he needs a project to concentrate on.
5. I just got glasses this week, and I'm not ----- (**use to, wear**) them yet, so I'm still having difficulty.

**Answers:**

1. used to work ; used to get up
2. used to living
3. used to make
4. used to having
5. used to wearing

## أسئلة وزارية

1. It is normal for my friend now to send emails. ► **2016 (W)**

My friend is .....

2. Zaid's friends **are used to** go fishing once a month, but they stopped doing that when they moved to **a** city of Irbid. ► **2016 (S)**

.....

3. It is not normal for American people to eat steak for lunch and dinner every day.  
It is too expensive. ▶ 2017 (W)  
.....
4. It is normal for my younger brother to use his electronic dictionary. ▶ 2018 (W)  
My younger brother .....
5. When I was young, I ..... on foot to my school. ▶ 2018 (S)  
(are used to going , used to go , use to go , am used to going)
6. It is normal for my children now to eat fresh vegetables. ▶ 2019 (W)  
My children .....
7. Rashed ..... swimming every morning, but now he doesn't. ▶ 2019 (W)  
(are used to going , used to go , use to go , am used to going)
8. Ali ..... the duck in the park with his father when he was young. ▶ 2019 (1)  
(is used to feeding , used to feed , am used to feeding , are used to feeding)
9. My friend has lived in Egypt for a year. She says she ..... living there now.  
(is used to , used to , didn't use to , am not used to) ▶ 2019 (2)
10. I am used to teaching my students through social media. ▶ 2020  
**The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:**  
A) It had been normal for me to teach my students through social media.  
B) It was normal for me to teaching my students through social media.  
C) It is normal for me now to teach my students through social media.  
D) It isn't normal for me now to teach my students through social media.
11. It is normal for most of Jordanian people to cook Mansaf in the wedding party.  
**Most of Jordanian people** ..... ▶ 2021  
A) used to cooking Mansaf in the wedding party.  
B) are used to cooking Mansaf in the wedding party.  
C) are used to cook Mansaf in the wedding party.  
D) are use to cook Mansaf in the wedding party.
12. Where did Maha ..... to school? ▶ 2021  
A) used to go                      B) use going                      C) use to go                      D) use to going

## Past Perfect Continuous الماضي التام المستمر

### Form:

- (+): **had + been + verb - ing**  
(-) : **had not + been + verb – ing**  
(?): **had + S + been + verb – ing ?**  
(? / -) : **had not + S + been + verb – ing?**

### Function:

We use this structure to talk about actions or situations that were happening up to a specific moment in the past.

نستخدم هذا الزمن للحديث عن أفعال أو حالات كانت تحدث ومستمرة حتى لحظة (وقت) معين ومحدد في الماضي. ويكون التركيز على العملية والاستمرارية عند استخدام الماضي التام المستمر.

### Examples:

1. Ahmad was absolutely exhausted because he **had been working** all night. (be, work)
2. The professors **had been discussing** the topic before the student came. (be, discuss)
3. After the students **had been doing** an experiment, they left. (be, do)
4. Ali **had been thinking** about his friend when he received a text from him. (be, think)
5. By the time the bus arrived, we **had been waiting** for an hour. (be, wait)

### Keywords:

Before , after , (because) , by, when, since, (for), (all) ...etc. , (be, V) / (not, be, V)

### Exercise:

1. The ground was wet because it had ----- all night. (be, rain)
2. Maher felt tired after he ----- a project all day. (be, do)
3. Ahmad was upset because he had----- in the contest. (not , be, participate)
4. The baby's eyes were red because he had ----- for 2 hours. (be, cry)
5. Sami had ----- his car before his father sent him a message. (be, fix)
6. What had you ----- before you played football? (be, read)
7. After Mazen ----- the article, he slept. (be, write)
8. Amjad got nervous because he ----- all morning. (not, be, study)
9. The students had ----- for the competition before the principal came. (be, prepare)
10. My brother heard the bad news because he had ----- . (not, be, sleep)

**Answers:**

1. been raining
2. had been doing
3. not been participating
4. been crying
5. been fixing
6. been reading
7. had been writing
8. had not been studying
9. been preparing
10. not been sleeping

## QUIZ

**Q: Fill in the gaps with the past perfect *simple* or *continuous* of the verbs in brackets:**

1. Ahmad got happy because he ----- never ----- the first prize before. (get)
2. The teacher ----- the exam sheets before he got in the class. (be, mark)
3. Muna moved to Amman after she had ----- in Zarqa for 10 years. (be, live)
4. Samer answered the question after he ----- the lesson. (understand)
5. Ayman had ----- online games all day. (be, play)

**Answers:** .....

## أسئلة سنوات سابقة

1. When Mr. Mahmoud arrived, he was exhausted. He ----- for five days.  
(be, climb) ▶ 2011 (W)
2. The tailors finished making Laila's dress a week before the wedding. They -----  
it for over a month. (be, make) ▶ 2011 (S)
3. Aisha received an email from Tahani yesterday, she ----- to write since  
June. (be, promise) ▶ 2012 (W)
4. Omar passed all his exams. He had ----- for a month. (be, revise) ▶ 2012 (S)
5. Ahmad was very tired at the end of the day. He had ----- for over five hours.  
(be, work) ▶ 2013 (W)
6. The climber had ----- the mountain for over two hours. (be, climb) ▶ 2013 (S)
7. We had ----- with each other for a long time. (be, communicate) ▶ 2014 (W)
8. Susan had ----- about the idea for a while when she made the suggestion.  
(be, think) ▶ 2015 (W)
9. By the time we arrived, they had ----- for an hour. (be, talk) ▶ 2016 (S)



10. Ali had ----- about his friend when he received an email from him.

(be, think) ► 2018 (W)

11. The children ----- in the yard for two hours.

► 2018 (S)

(has been playing , is playing , had been playing)

12. My uncle ----- working at the company for five years when he got promotion. ► 2019(1)

(is , have been , had been , will be)

13. My mother was very tired; she ----- all afternoon for a special family dinner.

A) is cooking B) has been cooking C) cooks D) had been cooking ► 2020

14. My sister was very busy yesterday as she ----- for a special occasion. ► 2021

A) had been preparing B) prepares C) has been prepared D) is preparing

### ANSWERS:

1. had been climbing 2. had been making 3. had been promising  
4. been revising 5. been working 6. been climbing  
7. been communicating 8. been thinking 9. been talking 10. been thinking  
11. had been playing 12. had been 13. D 14. A

### **Q1: Complete the sentences, using the past perfect continuous form of the verbs in brackets. (SB; p.19)**

1. **A:** When I saw you yesterday, you looked really tired.  
**B:** Yes, I ----- for half an hour. (**run**)
2. My mother lost her purse yesterday. She ----- in the market; she must have put it down somewhere and left it there. (**shop**)
3. I made my mother a cup of tea. She was tired; she ----- all afternoon for a special family dinner. (**cook**)

**Answers:** 1. had been running 2. had been shopping 3. had been cooking

**Q2: Complete the sentences by choosing the correct verb forms. (SB; p.19)**

Hind (1) **has / had** been working very hard for several weeks before she did her final exams. When the results were published, she was delighted to learn that she (2) **has / had** passed. She (3) **has / had** done extremely well. She (4) **phoned / had phoned** her parents from the college. They (5) **were / had been** waiting for her call all morning. When she arrived home an hour later, there was a surprise for her. For several weeks, her parents (6) **planned / had been planning** a special weekend away to the Jerash Festival. They (7) **have / had** managed to make it a surprise for Hind, even though they (8) **were / had been** using the family computer to make all the arrangements! Hind was delighted. She (9) **has / had been** talking about the Jerash Festival for months; and now the whole family was going! It was a wonderful graduation present.

**Answers:**

1. had    2. had    3. had    4. phoned    5. had been  
6. had been planning    7. had    8. had been    9. had been

Derivation الاشتاقات

DERIVATION (1) - الجدول الأول

لحل سؤال الاشتقاق على النمط الجديد لا بد من حفظ الجداول الثلاثة الموزعة على  
الدوسية + اشتاقات المعاني GLOSSARY + الـ RULES

verb	noun	adjective	adverb	Meaning
X	medicine طب ، دواء	medical طبي	medically	الطب
discover	discovery (اكتشاف) discoverer مكتشف	discovered مكتشف discovering اكتشافي discoverable قابل للاكتشاف	X	يكشف ...
prescribe	prescription (وصفة طبية) prescriber (واصف طبي)	prescribed (موصوف طبيًا) prescribing (وصفي)	X	يكتب وصفة دواء..
infect	infection عدوى	infectious مُعدي infected مصاب بالعدوى	infectiously	يُعدي
diagnose	diagnosis	diagnostic تشخيصي diagnosed مشخَّص diagnosable قابل للتشخيص	diagnostically	يشخص المرض ...
intend	intention	intended / intentional	intentionally	ينوي ...
X	surgeon جراح surgery جراحة، عيادة	surgical	surgically	جراح / جراحة ...
believe	belief اعتقاد believer مصدِّق	believed مصدِّق قابل believable للتصديق	believably	يعتقد...
succeed	success	successful	successfully	ينجح
conclude	conclusion	conclusive	conclusively	يستنتج
operate	operation	operational جاهز للاستعمال operated مشغَّل operating تشغيلي	operationally	يشغل، يجري عملية
expect	expectation (life) expectancy	expected متوقع expectable قابل للتوقع	expectedly	يتوقع

الجدول الآتي يبين نهايات أقسام الكلام، مع إعطاء مثال مشهور (شائع) لكل منها:

Endings (suffixes)			
Noun	Adjective	Verb	Adverb
--tion: dictation	--ful: beautiful	--ise /ize: organise	--ly: successfully
--sion: revision	--less: careless	--ate: locate	
--ment: improvement	--y: stormy	--en: widen	
--ance: attendance	--ly: friendly	--ify: classify	
--ence: occurrence	--ive: comprehensive	--ed: stopped (V.2)	
--cy: fluency	--ing: interesting		
--ity: electricity	--ed: interested		
--ism: tourism	--al: annual		
--dom: wisdom	--ous: serious		
--ship: friendship	--ic: economic		
--ure: pressure	--ant: important		
--ness: easiness	--ent: efficient		
--ing: writing	--ish: childish		
--al: arrival	--like: childlike		
--th: strength	--ory: obligatory		
--age: shortage	--able: printable		
<b>Nouns for People</b>	--ible: flexible		
--ist: scientist	--ary: primary		
--er: teacher	--ate: fortunate		
--or: visitor			
--ian: musician			
--ee: employee			
--ant: assistant			
--ent: student			
--ate: candidate			

## 1. The Noun

مواقع الاسم:

■ يقع الاسم فاعلاً للجملة:

Chaos is unacceptable in all cases.

\* Rule : S + V + O

■ يقع الاسم مفعولاً به:

We all should fight violence.

\* Rule : S + V + O

■ يستخدم بعد الصفة:

Criminals should be punished harshly by strict laws.

\* Rule: adj. + n /// adj. + (and / or) adj. + n

■ يستخدم بعد حروف الجر ( from, of, in, on, with, without, at, (to), into, for )

Our country has been turning from development to development.

\* Rule : prep. + n

■ يستخدم بعد أداة التعريف (the)، وأداتي التنكير (a / an )

Migrants help with the development of the Gulf countries.

\* Rule : the , a , an + n

the + n + of

\* ملحوظة: إذا فصل بين الأداة والاسم فراغ، فإننا نضع صفة (adj.) في الفراغ.

The great economy of China is noticed.

\* Rule : the , a , an + adj + n

■ يستخدم بعد أسماء الإشارة (this, that, these, those)

No one accepts this chaos.

\* Rule : this, that , ... + n

■ يستخدم الاسم كذلك بعد ضمائر الملكية (my, his, her, your, its, their, our, ('s / s'))  
The criminal's guilt should be proved before any legal action.

\* Rule : 's , my , his ,... + n

■ بعد المحددات والمشددات

(several, many, much, any, few, little, some, no, enough, another, other, one, all,  
:(every, each,

The man has suffered from many infections.

\* Rule : many, no , another , ... + n

■ في الاسم المركب (بعد اسم آخر):

The rainforest destruction is ascribed to many reasons.

\* Rule : n + n = a compound noun

■ بعد like , such as , as ....

Anas works as a surgeon.

\* Rule : like , such as , as, ... + n

## 2. The Adjective

■ مواقع الصفة:

■ تأتي الصفة قبل الاسم:

The criminal's guilt should be proved before any legal action.

\* Rule : adj + n

■ تستخدم الصفة بعد الأفعال الآتية:

sound, seem, look, appear, become, get, taste, smell, feel, was / were found)

The boy became violent after he had watched that movie.

\* Rule : become, feel , was/ were found ,... + adj

■ تستخدم الصفة بعد فعل الـ (to be) عندما يكون فعلاً رئيسياً:

The storm was terribly disastrous last night.

\* Rule : be (main verb)+ (ly) + adj

### 3. The Verb

مواقع الفعل:

- يستخدم الفعل المجرد (baseform) بعد (to) شريطة أن يكون الحرف بمعنى (لكي) أو (أن) ، وليس بمعنى (إلى):

Online criminals try to destroy their victims' computers.

**\* Rule : (not) to + BASEFORM (INFINITIVE)**

■ يستخدم الفعل المجرد بعد الأفعال الشكلية (modals):

(must, may, might, will, would, shall, should, can, could,...etc)

Everyone must act well in hard circumstances.

**\* Rule : MODALS + BASEFORM (INFINITIVE)**

■ يستخدم الفعل المجرد بعد الأفعال المساعدة (do, does, did):

This disease doesn't infect others. Don't be afraid !

**\* Rule : do / does / did (not) + BASEFORM (INFINITIVE)**

■ لا تقوم الجملة إلا بفعل بعد الفاعل:

These viruses threaten our operating systems miserably.

**\* Rule : S + V + O**

■ يستخدم الفعل المجرد كفعل أمر في بداية الجملة:

Develop your language!

**\* Rule : V (baseform) + ....** كفعل أمر

### 4. The Adverb

مواقع الظرف (الحال):

■ يستخدم الظرف (الحال) في بداية الجملة مباشرة ويتبع بفاصلة (,):

Economically, we should use public transport.

**\* Rule : 1. ----- ly , .....**

■ قبل الصفة:

This website is legally distinguished.

**\* Rule : be (is,...) - ly + adj**

■ يستخدم الحال قبل الفعل المتعدي في الجملة مباشرة:

Sami violently hit the man.

\* **Rule : - ly + transitive verb + O**

■ بعد الفعل اللازم مباشرة:

The boy was behaving violently.

\* **Rule : intransitive verb + - ly**

■ بعد المفعول به إذا كان الفعل متعدياً (ونختم الجملة به):

Khaled has done the task chaotically.

\* **Rule : S + V + O + ly**

■ بين أجزاء الفعل:

It can be skillfully done without consulting a specialist.

\* **Rule : helping verb + ly + main verb**

**Q1: Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences.**

1. The results of the last research paper were out of -----.  
(expect , expectation, expectedly, expected)
2. Many people die because of ----- diseases every year.  
(infectious , infected , infection , infectiously)
3. I'm going to help my friend. This is my own -----.  
(intend , intended , intention , intentionally)
4. As a patient, you should take all of your ----- on time.  
(medicines , medically , medical, medicine)
5. Physicians should ----- patients accurately.  
(diagnostically , diagnosis , diagnosable , diagnose)



6. In the past, there were many false ----- . They cannot be found nowadays.  
(believe , beliefs , believable , believed)
7. It is a good idea to read more and more to draw interesting ----- .  
(conclude , conclusive , concluded , conclusions)
8. Christopher Columbus is a well-known ----- .  
(discover , discovery , discoverer , discoverable)
9. The doctor is preparing the ----- for the patient at the moment.  
(prescription , prescribe , prescribed , prescriptive)
10. The ----- of the Gulf countries is ascribed to many reasons.  
(successful , succeed , successfully , success)
11. I can ----- that Ali is not the real criminal, can't I?  
(conclude , conclusion , conclusive , conclusively)
12. ----- , the treatment of cancer is not impossible.  
(Medical , Medicine , Medically , Medicate )
13. The man has become ----- . He is really a hardworking person.  
(success , successfully , succeed , successful)
14. There is a difference between the word ' ----- ' and the word 'invention'  
in the language. .  
(discover , discoverer , discovery , discoverable)
15. In ----- , technology has advantages and disadvantages, so we should use it  
properly to get benefit from it. -  
(conclusion , conclusive , conclude , conclusively)

\*\*\*\*\*

believe , infectious , expectation

1. Some diseases may ----- you, so be careful when you deal with patients.
2. You should tell others ----- stories. Otherwise, you aren't wise!

**Q2: Read the text and complete it using the correct form of the words in capitals at the end of each line. (WB; p. 59 / Test A)**

Amazing (1) ----- (MEDICINE) advances are constantly taking place in these days of technological and scientific (2) ----- (DISCOVER) Many people expect instant cures, and prefer to get a (3) ----- (PRESCRIBE) , but it is worth remembering that our immune systems can fight (4) ----- (INFECT) and diseases on their own, too.

Research has been done to find out why some people survive cancer. One hundred people who had survived a serious (5) ----- (DIAGNOSE) were interviewed twelve years after they had been diagnosed. The (6) ----- (INTEND) of the study was to discover if there was anything in common with the ways in which they had acted after their diagnosis. They had all used different treatments such as (7) ----- (SURGEON), radiotherapy, acupuncture, and special diets. What they all had in common, however, was a strong (8) ----- (BELIEVE) that what they were doing would be (9) ----- (SUCCEED). This survey has limited (10) ----- (CONCLUDE) but one thing it shows is that a positive attitude can help your immune system to work.

Answers: 1. medical 2. discoveries 3. prescription 4. infections 5. diagnosis  
6. intention 7. surgery 8. belief 9. successful 10. conclusions

## ملحق لجدول الاشتقاقات مع مراجعة (حفظ) Derivation (2)

Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs
produce يُنتج	production إنتاج product منتج منتج producer	productive منتج produced منتج	productively بشكل منتج
<b>X</b>	(nine)	ninth	<b>X</b>
inherit يرث	inheritance ميراث inheritor وارث	inherited موروث	<b>X</b>
invent يخترع	invention اختراع مخترع inventor	invented مخترع inventive ابتكاري	inventively بشكل ابتكاري
influence يؤثر	influence أثر	influential مؤثر influenced متأثر	<b>X</b>
originate ينشئ	origin أصل originality أصالة	original أصلي	originally بشكل أصلي

## EXERCISES

**Q: Complete the sentences with words *formed* from the words in brackets. (WB; p.21)**

1. The Middle East is famous for the ----- of olive oil. (**produce**)
2. Ibn Sina wrote ----- textbooks. (**medicine**)
3. Fatima al-Fihri was born in the ----- century. (**nine**)
4. My father bought our house with an ----- from his grandfather. (**inherit**)
5. Scholars have discovered an ----- document from the twelfth century. (**origin**)
6. Do you think the wheel was the most important ----- ever? (**invent**)
7. Al-Kindi made many important mathematical ----- . (**discover**)
8. Who was the most ----- writer of the twentieth century? (**influence**)

**Answers:** .....

## أسئلة وزارية

**Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.**

1. The ..... system must be linked with the requirements of social and economic development for any country. (**education**) ▶ 2016 (W) -
2. Jordan has a ..... of being a friendly and welcoming country. It is one of the safest places to visit in the Middle East. (**repute**) ▶ 2016 (W) -
3. Many candy advertisements are usually presented in an ..... manner in the TV. (**attract**) ▶ 2016 (S)
4. Markets have different types of food which are ..... prepared from animal products. (**artificial**) ▶ 2016 (S) -
5. The newly constructed projects use recycled water which helps the ..... of the environment. (**sustainable**) ▶ 2017 (W)

6. Taha Hussein is one of the most ..... writers of the twentieth century.  
(influence) ► 2017 (W)
7. Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is .....  
(viable , viably , viability) ► 2018 (W) – 3 POINTS
8. Artists usually meet to discuss ideas and ..... each other's work.  
(criticise , criticism , critic) ► 2018 (W) – 3 POINTS
9. Madaba has a ..... as a fascinating place to visit. ► 2018 (S)  
(reputation , reputational , reputationally)
10. Khaled received an ..... letter from the manager for his hard work.  
(appreciate , appreciation , appreciatively)
11. Manal always presents her ..... work in literature clearly.  
(create , creative , creatively)
12. Bank customers can ..... their checking accounts instantly through the electronic system.  
(access , accessible , accessibly) ► 2019 (W)
13. Hospitals have a ..... to provide the best medical care.  
(commit , committed , commitment)
14. .... , the process of producing rugs, bags and other beautiful items is done by hand.  
(Tradition , Traditional , Traditionally)
15. The prices of certain items are not ..... in some shops. ► 2019 (1)  
(negotiate , negotiable , negotiably , negotiation)
16. This training course will ..... you for a better job.  
(qualify , qualification , qualifying , qualified)
17. The recycling project has been ..... carried out in my school.  
(success, successful , successfully , succeed)
18. The ..... of the internet has changed the world.  
(invent , invention , invented , inventive)

19. Majed has ..... passed the final exams. ► 2019 (2)  
(success , successful , successfully , succeed)
20. Experts have proved that exercise is good for .....  
(concentrate , concentration , concentrated , concentratedly)
21. Students ..... to receive their results very soon.  
(expect , expectation , expectancy , expectantly)
22. Is one side of the brain more ..... than the other?  
(dominate , dominance , dominant , dominantly)
23. Scientists have ..... invented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch. ► 2020  
A) success B) successfully C) successful D) succeed
24. Many people had to be ..... after being exposed to the diseases.  
A) immunity B) immune C) immunisation D) immunised
25. Eating sensibly and taking regular exercise is a fairly ..... method of losing weight. ► 2021  
A) reliability B) reliable C) reliably D) reliance
26. We should prioritise ..... in already existing cities, rather than creating new ones.  
A) sustainability B) sustained C) sustain D) sustainable
27. There are many ways to keep our children ..... engaged when stuck at home.  
A) academically B) academy C) academic D) academies
28. I think the rich industrial nations ..... the global economy.  
A) domination B) dominance C) dominate D) dominant
29. Public areas and buildings are now more ..... to people with disabilities.  
A) access B) accesses C) accessibility D) accessible ► 2022
30. Abeer teaches Maths. She is a brilliant ..... in my school. ► 2022  
A) mathematician B) mathematical C) mathematics D) mathematically

**Form :** will + be + verb -ing (positive) / will not (won't) + be + verb-ing (negative)

**Function (use):** We use it to talk about a continuous action in the future.

يستخدم هذا الزمن للحديث عن حدث سيكون مستمراً في المستقبل .

**Keywords:**

At this time (tomorrow) , (thirty minutes from now) , (later in ...), (in June), (in five years' time), (on Friday afternoon), Don't (phone) ..., Tomorrow night, Tonight after 8 p.m... etc.

**Examples:**

1. This time next year, they **will be preparing** for their final exams. (prepare)
2. What **will** we **be doing** in ten years' time, Mr. Tha'er Al-Nammoura? (do)
3. At this time tomorrow, I **will be sitting** in class. (sit)
4. I **will be studying** when you come. (study)  
(I will begin to study at seven. You will come at eight.)
5. At this time next week, I **will be attending** class. (attend)
6. Next year at this time, I **will be doing** exactly what I am doing now. (do)
7. An hour from now, the researchers **will be doing** their tasks. (do)
8. Don't phone between 5 and 8. I **will be sleeping**. (sleep)
9. Later in the programme, I **'ll be talking** to the Minister of Health. (talk)
10. Next weekend at this time, I **will be travelling** to Canada. (travel)

**Note:** This time next week I **will be** on holiday. I **will be going on** a picnic.

**Q1: Complete the mini-dialogues using the Future Continuous. (SB, p. 21)**

1. A: Can I call you tonight after 6 p.m., or ..... (you have) dinner with your family then?
2. B: No, I ..... (not have) dinner at that time. I ..... (watch) the news. My mum ..... (prepare) dinner, because we usually eat at about 7 p.m.
3. A: What do you think ..... (you do) in two years' time? ..... (you work), or ..... (you do) a university degree?
4. B: I certainly ..... (not work) because I want to do a degree in Medicine. It's a very long course, so I ..... (still study) in seven years' time!

**Answers:**

1. will you be having
2. will not be having; will be watching; will be preparing
3. you will be doing ; Will you be working ; will you be doing
4. (will not / won't) be working ; will still be studying

**Q2: Choose the correct form of the verbs. (SB, p.21)**

1. If you need to contact me next week, we'll **stay / be staying** at a hotel in Aqaba.
2. If you need help to find a job, I will **help / be helping** you.
3. I can't call my dad right now. He'll **board / be boarding** the plane. It takes off in an hour.
4. We won't be home tomorrow night. We'll **watch / be watching** the football match at the stadium.
5. Do you think you'll **miss / be missing** your school friends when you go to university?

**Answers:**

1. be staying 2. help 3. be boarding 4. be watching 5. miss

**Q3: There is one mistake in the verb tenses in each of the four conversations below.**

**Underline the mistake and rewrite the verb in the correct tense. (WB; p. 16)**

1. A: What do you think you will be doing in two years' time?  
B: I think I will be living in Karak, and I will study Geography.

2. A: Don't phone me at seven. I'll have dinner with my family.  
B: OK, I'll phone you at nine.

3. A: What time will you get here tomorrow?  
B: At about three, I think. I'll be texting you the exact time later.

4. A: Please be quiet when you come home tonight. The baby will sleep.  
B: Don't worry. I won't forget.

**Answers:**

1. will be studying 2. will be having 3. will text 4. will be sleeping



## QUICK REVISION

**Q: Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box. (WB, p.16)**

going to + do , going to + miss , going to + take ,  
will + have , will + stay , will + tell

Rami has broken his leg. It (1) ..... a long time to get better. He (2) ..... in hospital for at least two weeks, and he (3) ..... his leg in plaster for much longer. Rami (4) ..... a lot of lessons at school, but he (5) ..... some work while he's in hospital, and he also hopes his friends (6) ..... him about the lessons he has missed.

**Answers:**

1. is going to take      2. will stay      3. will have  
4. is going to miss      5. is going to do      6. will tell

## The Future Perfect

### المستقبل التام

**Form: will + have + V.3**

**Function:**

**To talk about an action that will be completed by a particular time in the future.**

للحديث عن حدث سيكون مكتملاً بحلول وقت آخر محدد في المستقبل .

**Key words: By (2025 CE) , (By the time + V.1) , (Three hours from now), (by five o'clock) , (by then), ... etc.**

**Examples:**

1. **By 2024**, the new motorway **will have opened**. (open)
2. We're late ! **By the time** we get to the station, the train **will have gone**. (go)
3. **Three hours from now**, the event **will have finished**. (finish)
4. Sally always leaves for work at 8.30 in the morning. She won't be at home at 9 o'clock – she **will have gone** to work. (go)
5. We're late. The contest **will already have started by the time** we get to the cinema. (start)
6. **By the time** I arrive at the airport, the plane **will have taken off**. (take off)
7. **Two days from now**, students **will have submitted** their reports to the professor. (submit)
8. **By 2026 CE**, I **will have left** my job. (leave)
9. **Twenty minutes from now**, the students **will have finished** the task. (finish)
10. **By the next time** I see you, I **will have graduated**. (graduate)



**Q1: Complete the sentences with the Future Perfect form of the verbs in brackets. (SB; p.25)**

1. This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we ..... our exams. (finish)
2. This time next month, my parents ..... married for twenty years. (be)
3. The books that you ordered ..... by the end of the week. (not arrive)
4. By next year, ..... you ..... England? (visit)

**Answers:**

1. will have finished
2. will have been
3. will not have arrived
4. will, have visited

**Q2: Complete the sentences in the Future Perfect or the Future Continuous. (WB; p.17)**

1. Next month, we / live / in this house for a year. Let's celebrate!

2. Next Monday, I / work / in my new job.

3. you / do / all your homework by eight o'clock?

4. It's three o'clock now, so Miriam's flight / arrive / at Queen Alia International Airport.

5. you / meet us / at the library this afternoon?

6. You can borrow this book tomorrow. I / finish / it by then.

**Answers:**

1. Next month, we will have lived in this house for a year. Let's celebrate!

2. Next Monday, I will be working in my new job.

3. Will you have done all your homework by eight o'clock?

4. It's three o'clock now, so Mariam's flight will have arrived at Queen Alia International Airport.

5. Will you be meeting us at the library this afternoon?

6. You can borrow this book tomorrow. I'll have finished it by then.

## أسئلة وزارية متنوعة || Future

- 1- Will you ..... your homework by seven o'clock? (do) ▶ 2016 (W)
- 2- Next month, our family ..... in this house for a year. (have, live) ▶ 2016 (S)
- 3- In thirty years' time, scientists ..... a cure for cancer. ▶ 2018 (W)  
(found , find , will have found , were finding)
- 4- By the end of this month, we ..... in this house for a year.  
(have lived , lived , will have lived) ▶ 2019 (W)
- 5- We won't be home tomorrow night. We ..... the football match at the stadium. ▶ 2020  
A) were watching B) will be watching C) have watched D) had been watching
- 6- This time tomorrow, we ..... because we will have finished our exams. ▶ 2021  
A. would have celebrated  
B. will be celebrating  
C. will have celebrated  
D. had been celebrating
- 7- We won't be home tomorrow night. We ..... the football match at the stadium. ▶ 2022  
A. will be watching B. have watched C. have been watching D. were watching

## Unit 4: Cleft Sentences

هي جمل معقدة مكونة من جملتين اثنتين، جملة رئيسية وجملة ثانوية، كما ويمكن التعبير عن معناها بجمل بسيطة، ونستخدم هذا النوع من الجمل لتوكيد معلومات محددة، حيث نصل الأجزاء الأكثر أهمية فيها بجمل (عبارات) وصل تبدأ بـ **who , where , that** ،... إلخ، حيث نستطيع البدء بها بالآتي:

The thing **that / which**...

The person **who** ...

The time **when (in which)** ...

The place **where (in which)** ...

The way **in which** ...

**What** ...

**It** is / was ... **that** ...

**Function: to emphasise certain pieces of information by using relative pronouns.**

يستخدم هذا التركيب اللغوي لتوكيد معلومات معينة وتبسيط الضوء عليها باستخدام ضمائر وصل.

### Examples:

1. **I would like to go to London next year.**

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

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

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

The prize **that** Huda won last year was for Art.

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

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

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

London was **the place where** the Olympic Games were held in 2012 CE.

**The event that** took place in London in 2012 CE was the Olympic Games.

**Q1: Make cleft sentences, stressing the information in bold. (WB; 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 -----.

**Answers:**

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

2. when / in which Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE

3. 11 p.m. when I stopped working

4. who / that has influenced me most is my father

5. that / which I like most of all is Geography

6. the heat that / which made the journey unpleasant

**Q2: 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. (SB; p.29)**

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

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

3. 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.

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

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

**Answers: 1. b    2. c    3. a**

**Q3: Write this sentence in three different ways, emphasising the parts underlined in each case. (SB; p. 29)**

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

**Answers:**

- The person who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century was Al-Jazari.  
**OR** It was Al-Jazari who/that invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.
- The thing that Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century was the mechanical clock.  
**OR** It was the mechanical clock that Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century.
- The period / time when Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock was the twelfth century.  
**OR** It was in the twelfth century that Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock.

**Q4: Rewrite these sentences, emphasising 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 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 .....*

**Answers:**

1. The person who contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi.
2. The country where Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.
3. It was Ali ibn Nafi' who established the first music school in the world.
4. It was Jabir ibn Hayyan who/that also invented ink that can be read in the dark.
5. It is for his work in geometry that Al-Kindi is especially famous.

## أسئلة سنوات سابقة

1. The first athletic event for disabled athletes took place in 1948 CE. ▶ 2016 (W)  
The year .....
2. Taha Hussein is especially famous for his work in literature. ▶ 2016 (S)  
It is .....
3. My neighbours' generosity impresses me more than anything else. ▶ 2017 (W)  
The thing that .....
4. The Second World War ended in 1945 in Europe. ▶ 2018 (W)  
The year .....
5. Meeting new people makes travelling an exciting experience. ▶ 2019 (1)  
The thing .....
6. The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE. ▶ 2019 (2)  
The year .....
7. **The person** ..... ▶ 2020  
A) who invented Al-Jazari the mathematical clock was in the twelfth century.  
B) who invented in the twelfth century the mathematical clock was AL-Jazari.  
C) who invented the twelfth century in the mathematical clock was AL-Jazari.  
D) who invented in the twelfth century Al-Jazari was the mathematical clock.
8. Ali ibn Nafi' revolutionised the **musical theory** in the world. ▶ 2021  
**The sentence which emphasises the underlined words is:**  
A) The thing that Ali ibn Nafi' revolutionised in the world was the musical theory.  
B) The person who revolutionised the musical theory in the world is Ali ibn Nafi'.  
C) It was Ali ibn Nafi' who revolutionised the musical theory in the world.  
D) The thing which revolutionised Ali ibn Nafi' was the musical theory in the world.
9. **The person who won Nobel Prize for Literature in 1988 was Naguib Mahfouz.**  
**The sentence which emphasises the underlined words is:** ▶ 2022  
A) The year when Naguib Mahfouz won Nobel Prize for Literature was 1988.  
B) The person who won Nobel Prize for Literature in 1988 was Naguib Mahfouz.  
C) It was Naguib Mahfouz who won Nobel Prize for Literature in 1988.  
D) The thing that Naguib Mahfouz won in 1988 was Nobel Prize for Literature.

## Relative Clauses (defining & non-defining)

### - Defining relative clauses: **جمل الوصل المعرّفة**

**Function:** The structure is used to identify which particular person, place or thing is being talked about.

وتستخدم (جمل الوصل المعرّفة) لتعريف وتحديد الشخص أو المكان أو الشيء الذي يُتحدث عنه، وتتصل هذه الجمل بالجمل الرئيسية (main clauses) بوساطة ضمائر وصل مثل: who, which, that, where, when ونستخدم who و that للتعبير عن العاقل، أما which و that فللتعبير عن غير العاقل، و where للمكان، و when للزمان، و whose للملكية أو الاختصاص، فعلى سبيل المثال:

Example: He's the man whose son I met in Jordan.

### - Non-defining relative clauses: **جمل الوصل غير المعرّفة**

**Function:** The structure is used to give more detail (extra information) about a particular person, place or thing that is being talked about.

وتستخدم جمل الوصل غير المعرّفة لإعطاء معلومات وتفاصيل إضافية عن الشخص أو المكان أو الشيء الذي يُتحدث عنه، وتتصل ببقية أطراف الجملة بوساطة ضمائر الوصل المذكورة بالنوع الأول.

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

الفرق بين النوعين أن الـ defining clause تعطي معلومات أساسية (essential) لا تقوم الجملة إلا بها، ولا يمكن الاستغناء عنها، أما الـ non-defining فتقدم معلومات إضافية (additional) يمكن حذفها من غير ضرر ولا إشكال.

Example: The Sahara desert is very hot.

### ملحوظة:

- في جمل الوصل غير المعرفة تُوضع بين فاصلتين أو شرطيتين أو قوسين، مالم يتم إنهاء الجملة بنقطة.

**Q1: Complete the text with the correct word from the box. Sometimes, more than one answer is possible. (SB; p.31)**

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.

**Answers:** 1. which / that 2. which 3. where 4. who / that

**Q2: Read the passage below and answer the questions. (SB; p.30)**

### The Giralda

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

**Answers:**

**1. Defining relative clauses:**

- who is believed to be responsible for the design of the tower

**Non-defining relative clauses:**

- 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

**2. people** - who , that / **animals and things** - which, that / **places** - where , which , that



**Q3: Match the beginnings with the correct endings and join them with a relative pronoun. Then, write the sentences out in full. (WB; p.21)**

1. A mathematician is someone .....
2. Geometry and arithmetic are subjects ...
3. 'Physician' is an old-fashioned word ...
4. A chemist is a person ...
5. The stars and planets are things ...

- a. are studied by mathematicians.
- b. means 'doctor'.
- c. works with numbers.
- d. astronomers study.
- e. works in a laboratory.

**Answers:**

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

**Q4: 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. (WB; 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 Al Qanun 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.

**Answers:**

1. , who is also known as Avicenna,
2. ,which included many subjects,
3. that
4. ,who were worried about his health,
5. when

Q5: 'I prefer a short life with width to a narrow one with length.' Do you agree with Ibn Sina's quote? Why/ Why not? Try to use cleft sentences with defining and non- defining relative clauses in your answer. (WB; p.21)

A SUGGESTED ANSWER (OPEN "FREE"): Yes, I agree with Ibn Sina; he is a famous polymath who has influenced me significantly. He shows that if you work hard you can achieve so much in a short space of time.

## أسئلة وزارية

The underlined words in the following sentence are not used correctly. Replace these words with the correct ones. (2 points)

1. Most Jordanians used to the hot weather where we have in summer. ▶ 2016 (W)

2. Zaid's friends are used to go fishing once a month, but they stopped doing that when they moved to a city of Irbid. ▶ 2016 (S)

3. The prize ----- Huda won last year was for Art. ▶ 2018 (W) – 2 POINTS  
(when , where , which , who)

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

5. The person ----- has influenced me most is my father. ▶ 2019 (W)  
(which , who , when , whose)

6. Plastic is the material ----- causes a lot of pollution. ▶ 2019 (1)  
(whose , who , where , which)

7. I always go to the supermarket ----- sells organic vegetables. ▶ 2019 (2)  
(who , which , whose , whom)

8. It is for his work in geometry ----- Al-Kindy is especially famous. ▶ 2022  
A. who B. that C. where D. when

# COMPREHENSION

# VOCABULARY

تم التحميل من موقع الأوائل التعليمي [www.awa2el.net](http://www.awa2el.net)

**Module 1: Starting out \ Unit 1: Information Technology**

No.	Words	Meanings (E)	Meanings (A)
1	calculation	a way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, price or value.	عملية حسابية
2	computer chip	a small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric current.	رقاقة حاسوب
3	floppy disk	a flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information.	القرص المرن "فلوبي ديسك"
4	PC	an abbreviation for <b>personal computer</b> , a computer that is used by one person at a time.	الحاسوب الشخصي
5	program	a set of instructions enabling a computer to function.	برنامج حاسوب
6	programme	content which is intended to be listened to on radio or watched on television.	برنامج على الإذاعة أو التلفاز
7	rely on	to have trust or confidence in something or someone.	يعتمد على / يثق بـ
8	smartphone	a mobile phone with advanced computing technology.	الهاتف الذكي
9	World Wide Web	an information system, known as the Internet, which allows documents to be connected to other documents, and for people to search for information by moving from one document to another.	الشبكة العنكبوتية العالمية

## Module 1: Starting out \ Unit 1: Information Technology

### The History of Computers (SB; p.6)

#### تاريخ الحواسيب

When **you** are using a computer, think about the technology **that(1)** is needed for it to work. People **have been using** types of computers **for** thousands of years. A metal machine was found on the seabed in Greece that was more than 2,000 years old. It is believed that **this** was the first ever computer.

عندما تستخدم جهاز الحاسوب، فإن عليك أن تفكر بالتكنولوجيا (التقنيات) الضرورية لعمل هذا الجهاز، فالبشر لا يزالون يستخدمون أنواعاً من الحواسيب منذ آلاف السنين، وقد تم العثور على آلة معدنية في قاع البحر في اليونان يزيد عمرها على ألفي عام، حيث يعتقد أنه كان جهاز الحاسوب الأول على الإطلاق.

In the 1940s, technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers. One such model was so large **it** needed a room that was 167 square metres to **accommodate** it. During that **decade**, scientists in England developed the first computer program. **It** took 25 minutes to **complete** one calculation. In 1958 CE, the **computer chip** was developed.

وفي الأربعينيات، تطورت التكنولوجيا بدرجة كافية ليقوم المخترعون بصنع الجيل الأول من الحواسيب الحديثة، وهذا الحاسوب كان كبيراً لدرجة أنه بحاجة إلى غرفة مساحتها 167 متراً مربعاً ليوضع فيها، وخلال ذلك العقد، فإن العلماء في إنجلترا قاموا بتطوير أول برنامج للحاسوب، حيث كان يستغرق 25 دقيقة ليقوم بعملية حسابية واحدة كاملة، وفي عام 1958، تم تطوير رقاقة الحاسوب.

The first **computer game** was produced in 1962 CE, followed two years later by the **computer mouse**. In 1971 CE, the **floppy disk** was invented, which meant that information could be shared between computers for the first time. The first PC (personal computer) was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home.

وفي عام 1962، تم إنتاج أول لعبة على الحاسوب، وبعدها بسنتين اثنتين تم إنتاج ماوس الحاسوب "الفأرة"، أما في عام 1971 فقد تم اختراع الـ "فلوبي ديسك"، الأمر الذي عنى إمكانية تبادل ونقل المعلومات بين أجهزة الحواسيب لأول مرة، وقد تم إنتاج أول حاسوب شخصي عام 1974، وبالتالي استطاع الناس أن يشتروا حواسيب لاستعمالها في المنازل.

In 1983 CE, people could buy a **laptop** for the first time. Then, in 1990 CE, the British scientist Tim Berners-Lee developed the World Wide Web. However, it was not until 2007 that the first smartphones appeared. Today, most people use **their** mobile phones every day.

وفي عام 1983، استطاع الناس أن يشتروا أجهزة الحواسيب المحمولة لأول مرة، وبعدها في عام 1990 تمكن العالم البريطاني "تيم بيرنرز لي" من تطوير الشبكة العنكبوتية العالمية، وعلى أية حال، فإن أجهزة الهاتف النقال الذكي لم تظهر حتى عام 2007م، أما في أيامنا هذه، فإن معظم الناس يستخدمون أجهزة الهاتف النقال كل يوم.

What will happen in the future? You can already buy watches **which** can do the same as mobile phones. Scientists have also developed glasses **that (2)** are **capable** of doing even more than this.

وما الذي سيحدث في المستقبل؟ باستطاعتك الآن شراء ساعات يد تقوم بما تقوم به أجهزة الهاتف المحمول، كما أن العلماء ابتكروا وطوروا نظارات تقوم بنفس الغرض وزيادة.

Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology. It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program, from how we travel to how our homes are heated.

إنّ الحياة في المستقبل ستشهد مزيداً من التغيرات في تكنولوجيا الحاسوب، ومن المحتمل أن كل جوانب الحياة ستعتمد على برامج الحاسوب من كيفية السفر والتنقل إلى كيفية تدفئة البيوت.

## QUESTIONS

1. What should you do when you are using a computer?  
-----
2. **What** was the first ever computer? **Where** was it found? **When**?  
-----
3. **Where** was the first computer program developed by scientists? **When**?  
-----
4. How long did it take to complete one calculation in the 1940s?  
-----
5. Write down (Quote) the sentence which indicates the time of the development of the computer chip.  
-----
6. When was the first computer mouse produced?  
-----
7. Quote the sentence that indicates the first emergence of a computer game and a mouse.  
-----
8. Comment on the significance of the floppy disk when it was invented in 1971CE.  
-----
9. What was the problem with the first generation of modern computers?  
-----
10. Write down the sentence which indicates the year in which the first personal computer was produced and that people could purchase personal computers.  
-----
11. When could people buy a laptop for the first time?  
-----
12. Who developed the World Wide Web? When?  
-----

13. The first appearance of smartphones was in 2005 CE. **TRUE FALSE**

14. Write down the sentence which indicates that most people utilize their mobile phones daily.

-----

15. The writer mentions two examples of new inventions related to computers. Write down these two inventions.

-----

16. What is the writer's prediction regarding computer technology?

-----

17. The writer states that it is probable that life will depend on a computer program in the future. Write down two of these aspects.

-----

18. List the inventions that were completed between 1958 CE and 1974 CE. **(SB; P.7)**

-----

19. How do you think computer technology will develop further in the future? **How far** do you **agree** with the article? **(Critical Thinking) (SB; P.7)**

-----

20. We rely more and more on computer technology. **How far** do you **agree** that this a positive development? **(Critical Thinking) (SB; P.7)**

-----

21. Users of computers are always in danger due to online crimes. Explain this statement, **suggesting three ways** for being well-protected. **(Critical Thinking)**

-----

22. Find a **phrasal verb** in the text which means **"to have trust or confidence in something or someone."**

-----

23. What do the underlined words (pronouns) refer to?

-----

24. What does the underlined compound noun **computer chip** mean?

-----

25. What does the acronym (abbreviation) **PC** stand for?

-----

**26. RESEARCH BOX (SB; p.7)**

**When was the world's first email sent and why did it use the @ symbol?**

-----



## MODEL ANSWERS

1. I should think about the technology that is needed for it to work.
2. A metal machine was found on the seabed in Greece that was more than 2000 years old.
3. in England in the 1940s.
4. It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation.
5. "In 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed."
6. In 1964
7. "The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE, followed two years later by the computer mouse."
8. It meant that information could be shared between computers.
9. This model of computers was so large that it needed a room that was 167 square metres to accommodate it.
10. "The first PC (personal computer) was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home."
11. In 1983
12. The British scientist Tim Berners-Lee developed it in 1990 CE.
13. **FALSE**
14. "Today, most people use their mobile phones every day."
15. - **watches** which can do the same as mobile phones.  
- **glasses** that are capable of doing even more than this.
16. The writer states that life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology. It is likely that all aspects of everyday life rely on a computer program, from how we travel to how our homes are heated.
17. - the way of travelling - the way of heating our homes
18. the computer chip, the first computer game, the computer mouse, the floppy disk, the first personal computer (PC)
19. I think that computer technology will develop further in the future to the point that it will 'know' how to address our every need. We will not have to think about everyday tasks like shopping and cleaning because technology will take care of them. **I disagree** with the article because I do not think that all aspects of our daily lives will rely on a computer program, because this would result in too many problems if the computers crashed. (جواب مقترح " نص حرفي " من دليل المعلم الوزاري)
20. **I agree** that computers have enabled us to do many great things, but becoming overly reliant on technology is not a positive aspect of this development. (جواب مقترح " نص حرفي " من دليل المعلم الوزاري)

21. I think that people are always at risk because of techno-criminals who try to hack online computers, but there are many ways for being well-protected such as:

- being careful when a suspicious email or link is received;
- installing anti-virus programs and an Internet security software;
- using difficult passwords for different accounts on the Web. (جواب من اقتراحي)

22. **rely on**

23. - **you:** the reader / **that (1):** the technology /

- **this:** a metal machine / **it :** such model (of the first generation of modern computers).

- **their:** most people / **which:** watches

- **that (2):** glasses

24. a small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric current

25. **personal computer**

26. The first email was sent in **1971** CE by **Ray Tomlinson**, who used the @ symbol to separate the name of the person to who he sent the email and the name of their computer.

## VOCABULARY- WB; p. 6

**Q1: Match the descriptions with the words in the box. One word is not needed.**

computer chip , calculation , floppy disk , smartphone ,  
program , PC , World Wide Web

1. a mobile phone that connects to the Internet (-----)
2. a very small piece found inside every computer (-----)
3. a small square piece of plastic that was used to store information from computers (-----)
4. a computer designed for one person to use (-----)
5. when you use maths to work out an answer (-----)
6. all the information shared by computers through the Internet (-----)

### ANSWERS

**Q2: Choose the correct word.**

1. Modern computers can run a lot of **programs** / **models** at the same time.
2. You can move around the computer screen using a **tablet** / **mouse**.
3. From 1990 CE to 2000 CE was a **decade** / **generation**.
4. A **laptop** / **tablet** doesn't need a keyboard.
5. The television was first **invented** / **developed** by John Logie Baird.

**ANSWERS : 1. programs 2. mouse 3. decade 4. tablet 5. invented**

**Q3: Complete the sentences. Use words from exercises 1 and 2.**

1. Although they are pocket-sized, -----s are powerful computers as well as phones.
2. My brother is learning how to write computer -----s.
3. I need to make a few -----s before I decide how much to spend.
4. Mobile phones used to be huge. Early -----s were as big as bricks!
5. I can close the lid of my ----- and then put it in my bag.

**ANSWERS**

1. smartphone 2. program 3. calculation 4. model 5. laptop

-----♥ثائر النمورة♥-----

**Using Technology in Class (SB; p. 8)**

**استخدام التكنولوجيا في الصف**

No.	Words	Meanings (E)	Meanings (A)
1	blog	a regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style.	مدونة
2	email exchange	a series of emails between two or more people, each email is generally a reply to the previous one.	تبادل الإيميلات
3	post	to put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it.	ينشر
4	social media	social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs.	التواصل الاجتماعي
5	tablet computer	a mobile computer, with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit.	الحاسوب اللوحي
6	whiteboard	a touchscreen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students.	اللوحة الأبيض

## Using Technology in Class

Young people love learning, but **they (1)** like learning even more if they are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way. **Today, I am going to give a talk about** how you can use technology in Jordanian classrooms.

الشباب اليافعون يحبون التعلم، ولكنهم يحبونه أكثر إذا ما تم تقديم المعلومات فيه بطريقة ممتعة تتسم بالتحدي، أما اليوم فسأقوم بالحديث عن كيفية استخدام التكنولوجيا في العُرف الصفية في الأردن.

**Here are some ideas:** وفيما يلي بعض الأفكار

Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen. **As a consequence,** teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then use the Internet to show educational programmes, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on.

حالياً، العديد من العُرف الصفية يتم فيها استخدام اللوح الأبيض كشاشة حاسوب، ونتيجة لذلك، يمكن للمعلمين أن يقوموا بعرض مواقع إلكترونية على اللوح أمام جميع الطلاب في الصف، كما يمكن لهم أن يستخدموا الإنترنت لعرض برامج تعليمية، ولعب ألعاب تعليمية، وتشغيل الموسيقى، وتسجيلات اللغة، وغير ذلك.

In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class. **Therefore,** students can use the tablets to **do tasks** such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams. **Tablets are ideal for pair and group work.**

في بعض الدول، فإن الحواسيب اللوحية متاحة ليستخدمها الطلاب في الصف، ولذا يمكن للطلاب أن يستخدموها للقيام بالوظائف كعرض الصور الفوتوغرافية، والبحث عن المعلومات، وتسجيل المقابلات، ورسم الرسوم البيانية، كما أن الحواسيب اللوحية مناسبة للعمل بشكل ثنائي أو جماعي.

Teachers can perhaps ask **their** students to start writing a blog (an online diary), either about *their* own lives or as if **they (2)** were someone famous. **They** can also create a website for the classroom. Students can contribute to the website, **so for example they (3)** can post work, photos and messages.

ولربما يطلب المعلمون من طلابهم أن يبدؤوا بكتابة مدونة (مفكرة عبر الإنترنت)، إما عن حياتهم أو باعتبارهم أنفسهم شخصاً معروفاً، كما بإمكانهم إنشاء موقع إلكتروني للصف، وبالتالي يستطيع الطلاب أن يساهموا في الموقع كنشر أعمال وصور ورسائل.

Most young people communicate through social media, by **which they (4)** send each other photos and messages via the Internet. Some students like to send messages **that** are under 140 letters for anyone to read. Teachers can ask students to summarise information about what they have learnt in class in the same way.

**If students learn to summarise quickly, they will be able to use this skill in future.**

يتواصل معظم الشباب عن طريق مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي، والتي من خلالها يستطيعون أن يرسلوا صوراً ورسائل لبعضهم البعض بواسطة الإنترنت، فإن بعض الطلاب يفضلون إرسال رسائل أقل من 140 حرفاً ليتم قراءتها من قبل شخص آخر. كما أن باستطاعة المعلمين تكليف طلابهم بتلخيص المعلومات التي قد تعلموها في الصف بنفس الطريقة، وإذا ما قام الطلاب بالتلخيص بسرعة، فإنهم سيكونون قادرين على استخدام هذه المهارة في المستقبل.

We all like to send emails, **don't we?** Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom. Teachers can ask students to email what they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. **They could even email students in another country. As a result,** students can then share information and help each other with tasks.

كلنا نحب إرسال الإيميلات، أليس كذلك؟ إن تبادل الإيميلات مفيد جداً في الغرفة الصفية، وبإمكان المعلمين تكليف طلابهم بإرسال إيميلات تحتوي ما تعلمونه إلى أقرانهم في مدرسة أخرى، كما أن بإمكانهم إرسال ذلك لطلاب من دولة أخرى، ونتيجة لذلك، يمكن للطلاب أن يتبادلوا المعلومات ويساعدوا بعضهم البعض بأداء الوظائف .

**Another way of** communicating with other schools is through talking to people over the computer. Most computers have cameras, so you can also see the people you are talking to. In this way, students **who** are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while they are speaking to **them (1)**. You can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer.

**For example, scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class.** If you had this type of lesson, the students would be very excited.

و يعد الحديث مع أناس آخرين عبر جهاز الحاسوب من الطرق للتواصل مع المدارس الأخرى، فإن معظم الحواسيب تحوي كاميرات، ولذا فإنه يمكنك رؤية من تتحدث إليهم، وبهذه الطريقة، يمكن للطلبة الذين يدرسون اللغة الإنجليزية في الأردن مشاهدة ما يفعله الطلاب في الغرفة الصفية في إنجلترا عند التحدث إليهم، كما ويمكنك أيضاً استخدام هذا النظام لدعوة المتحدثين الضيوف للحديث عبر جهاز الحاسوب، فعلى سبيل المثال، يمكن للعلماء والمعلمين من دولة أخرى تقديم درس للصف، وإذا كان عندك هذا النوع من الدروس، فإن الطلاب سيكونون مستمتعين.

Students often use computers at home if **they** have **them (2)**. Students can use social media on their computers to help them with their studies, including asking other students to check and compare their work, asking questions and sharing ideas. The teacher must be part of the group, too, to monitor what is happening.

**Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any questions?**

غالباً ما يستعمل الطلاب أجهزة الحاسوب حال امتلاكها، كما يمكنهم استخدام مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي من خلال حواسيبهم لمساعدتهم بدراساتهم بما يشمل كذلك الطلب من الطلاب التحقق من الحل ومقارنة العمل، وسؤال الأسئلة، ومشاركة الأفكار، ولا بد للمعلم أن يكون جزءاً من المجموعة أيضاً لمتابعة ما يحدث. شكراً لاستماعكم، هل عندكم من سؤال؟



## QUESTIONS

1. Find a word in the text that means “a regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style.” ..  
-----
2. Young people love learning but with two characteristics for the way of presenting information. Write down these two characteristics.  
-----
3. Quote the sentence which indicates the topic of the talk.  
-----
4. Teachers can use the Internet for many purposes. Write down two of these purposes.  
-----
5. Mention the tasks which can be done using tablet computers in classrooms.  
-----
6. Tablets are suitable only for working individually in classrooms. **TRUE FALSE**
7. Give a **brief** definition for a **blog**. -----
8. Teachers can ask their students to write a blog in two forms. Write down these two forms.  
-----
9. Students can contribute to the class website. Explain this statement.  
-----
10. What is the benefit (value) of summarising quickly by students?  
-----
11. Write down the sentence which indicates the number of letters of messages which students like to send.  
-----
12. What do most young people usually send to each other through the Internet (social media)?  
-----
13. Find out a **question tag** in the text above.  
-----
14. How can students employ email exchanges in the process of learning?  
-----
15. What is the benefit of using email exchanges in education?  
-----
16. You can communicate with other schools by many ways. Mention two of them.  
-----
17. Give an example from the text to show the significance of having computers with cameras in the scope of education. (As students from different cultures).  
-----

18. We can also use online computers to give talks over a computer. Clarify this.

19. What is the positive side of having online lessons? -----

20. Social media can be used by students to help them. Explain this statement.

21. Why is it **a must** for the teacher to be part of the group?

22. What do the underlined pronouns refer to?

23. In what ways can digital information be used to educate people? **(SB; p. 8)**

24. **Do you think that** computers will replace books one day? Why /Why not? **(SB;p.8)**

25. Online addiction is a serious problem nowadays. Explain this statement, **suggesting three ways** for avoiding this phenomenon.

## MODEL ANSWERS

1. blog

2. – an interesting way – a challenging way

3. Today, I am going to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classrooms.

4. - to show educational programmes - to play educational games  
- to play music - to play recordings of languages (Any 2 of them)

5. Students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams.

6. **FALSE**

7. an online diary

8. - to start writing a blog about their own lives ;  
- or as if they were someone famous

9. The students can post work, photos and messages.

10. If students learn to summarise quickly, they will be able to use this skill in future.

11. “Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read.”

12. - photos - messages

13. **don't we? (We all like to send emails, don't we?)**

14. Teachers can ask students to email what they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. They could even email students in another country.

15. Students can then share information and help each other with tasks.

16. - email exchanges - talking to people over the computer using cameras.

17. Students who are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while they are speaking to them.
18. Scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class.
19. If you had this type of lesson, the students would be very **excited**.
20. Students can use social media on their computers to help them with their studies, including asking other students to check and compare their work, asking questions and sharing ideas.
21. to monitor what is happening.
22. **they (1):** Young people / **I:** the writer (presenter) / **their:** Teachers / **they (2,3):** students / **which:** social media / **they (4):** Most young people / **that:** messages / **who:** students / **them (1):** students in England / **them (2):** computers
23. **Digital information can be used to educate people in a variety of ways. For example, you can listen to podcasts and lectures online, or use apps on a tablet to learn languages. You can also use the Internet to find information on what you are studying. (TEACHER'S BOOK "TB")**
24. **Although computers are incredibly useful, I don't think that they will ever completely replace books because, for many people, reading is a very personal experience that doesn't feel the same when it is done on a computer. (TB)**
25. **No one can doubt that online addiction is a main concern nowadays, but we can avoid this problem by many ways such as:**
- managing and controlling your time when you're online;
  - reading paper-based newspapers, magazines and books;
  - doing exercises (sports) in space time instead of sitting before computers.

## VOCABULARY (SB; p.9) SPEAKING

Q1. Which of the following would you use to ...

**blog , email exchange , social media , tablet computer , whiteboard**

1. record interviews with people? -----
2. share information with students in another country? -----
3. watch educational programmes in class? -----
4. ask another student to check your homework? -----
5. write an online diary? -----

Answers: 1. tablet computer 2. email exchange 3. whiteboard 4. social media 5. blog



**Q2: Explain the difference in meaning between these phrases from the article.**

**1. share ideas:** to give your ideas to another person or to a group

**compare ideas:** where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different

**2. create a website:** to construct a website that currently does not exist

**contribute to a website:** offer your writing and work to the website.

**3. research information:** to use a variety of sources to find the information you need

**present information:** to give the results of your research in a presentation

**4. monitor what is happening:** you know what is happening and you are following the developments

**find out what is happening:** you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it

**5. give a talk to people:** you have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it

**talk to people:** an informal discussion

**6. show photos:** you show people photos that you have in person

**send photos:** you send photos to someone over the Internet or by post

**MOE (2017 W): Study the following sentences and answer the question that follows.**

1. Kareem shared a large number of ideas with the committee.

2. The student compared his ideas with his teacher's.

**Explain the difference in meaning between the underlined phrases in the sentences.**

**Q3: Complete the sentences so they are true for you. (SB; 9)**

1. My teacher says I must .....

2. In our English lessons, I can .....

3. I use technology to .....

4. Next year, I will .....

5. If I had more time, I would .....

6. If I use a computer, I .....

7. If the teacher gives us homework today, I .....

**Suggested Answers:**

1. My teacher says I must learn these words.

2. In our English lessons, I can use a dictionary.

3. I use technology to help me to do my homework.

4. Next year, I will start to learn Spanish.

5. If I had more time, I would learn another language.

6. If I use a computer, I learn a lot of useful information.

7. If the teacher gives us homework today, I will do it before I watch TV.

## VOCABULARY (SB; p.10)

No.	Words	Meanings (E)	Meanings (A)
1	access	to find information, especially on a computer	يصل للمعلومة
2	filter	a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer	برنامج مفلتر
3	identity fraud	illegal actions using the identity of someone else, normally to buy things	انتحال الشخصية
4	privacy setting	controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see information	ضبط الخصوصية
5	security settings	controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses	ضبط الحماية
6	ICT	<b>Information and Communication Technology</b>	تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات
7	satellite navigation system	a system of computers and satellites, used in cars and other places that tells you where something is, where you are or how to get to a place	نظام الملاحة عبر الأقمار الصناعية
8	user	a person who uses a product or service, especially a computer or another machine	مستخدم
9	web-building program	a software that helps you to create a website	برنامج إنشاء مواقع إلكترونية
10	web hosting	the business of housing, serving and maintaining files for one or more websites	استضافة المواقع

**Q: Complete the verb phrases and phrasal verbs with the correct words. (SB;p.10)**

( in , on , out , about , with )

1. to **know** ----- dangers of the Internet
2. to **connect** ----- people on the Internet
3. to **turn** ----- privacy settings
4. to **give** ----- personal information
5. to **fill** ----- a form

► **Answers: 1. about 2. with 3. on 4. out 5. in**

## The Internet of Things (WB; p.8) (إنترنت الأشياء)

### ما هو إنترنت الأشياء? What is the 'Internet of Things'?

Everyone knows that the Internet connects people, but now **it (1)** does more than that – it connects **objects**, too. These days, computers **often** communicate with each other; **for example**, your TV automatically downloads your favourite TV show, or your 'sat nav' system tells you where you are. This is known as the 'Internet of Things', and there's a lot more to come.

كلنا يعلم أن الإنترنت يربط الناس بعضهم ببعض، ولكنه الآن يقوم بأكثر من ذلك أيضاً، ففي هذه الأيام، تقوم أجهزة الحواسيب بالتواصل مع بعضها البعض، فعلى سبيل المثال، يقوم التلفاز بتحميل العرض التلفزيوني المفضل لديك، كما يقوم نظام الملاحة عبر الأقمار الصناعية بإخبارك بمكانك، وهذا ما يعرف بإنترنت الأشياء، ولا زال في جعبة الأيام الكثير الكثير.

### حياة سهلة! An easy life!

In just a few years' time, experts say that billions of machines will be connected to each other and to the Internet. **As a consequence**, computers will increasingly run our lives for us. **For example**, your fridge will know when you need more milk and add **it (2)** to your online shopping list; your windows **will close** if it is **likely** to rain; your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor; and your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercises!

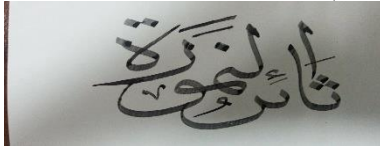
وخلال عدة سنوات، يقول الخبراء بأن بلايين الآلات ستكون متصلة ببعضها البعض وبالإنترنت، ونتيجة لذلك، ستقوم الحواسيب بإدارة حياتنا بشكل متزايد، فعلى سبيل المثال، ستعرف الثلاجة موعد حاجتك للمزيد من الحليب، وتقوم بإضافة ذلك للائحة التسوق عبر الإنترنت، كما أن النوافذ تقوم بإغلاق نفسها ذاتياً عند احتمالية نزول المطر، ناهيك عن ساعة يدك والتي ستقوم بتسجيل معدل نبضات قلبك، وإرسال إيميل لطبيبك الخاص، كما ستقوم أريكتك (الكنبائية تاعت حضرة جنابك) بإخبارك بموعد حاجتك للوقوف، والقيام ببعض التمارين.

### مستقبل مخيف A frightening future

Many people are excited about the 'Internet of Things'. For **them**, a dream is coming true. They say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable. However, **others** are not so sure. They want to keep control of their own lives and their own things. In addition, **they wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings**. The dream could easily become a nightmare!

كثير من الناس يشعرون بالمتعة بسبب إنترنت الأشياء، فبالنسبة لهم قد أصبح الحلم حقيقة، حيث يقولون بأن حياتهم ستكون أكثر سهولة وراحة، وعلى أية حال، فإن آخرين غير متأكدين جداً من هذا الأمر، ويريدون أن يسيطروا ويتحكموا بحياتهم ومقتنياتهم الخاصة، وإضافة إلى ذلك، فإنهم يتساءلون متعجبين عما يفعلونه في حال اختراق مجرمي التكنولوجيا ووصولهم لكلمات سرهم وضبط حماية أجهزة حواسيبهم، عندها يصبح الحلم كابوساً!

يدعو لكم



محكم

## QUESTIONS

1. What do the underlined pronouns refer to?  
-----
2. Find a word in the text that means “**to find information, especially on a computer**”.  
-----
3. What does the ‘Internet of Things’ mean? Give an example from the text. (WB;p.8)  
-----
4. How will the ‘Internet of Things’ help you to keep fit, according to the text? (WB,p.8)  
-----
5. What does the word ‘**others**’ in **bold** in the third paragraph refer to? (WB, p.8)  
-----
6. According to the text, why are some people excited about the future? Why are others worried? (WB, p.8)  
-----
7. Technology can keep us fit. Think of this statement and write your point of view.  
-----
8. Circle the correct words. (WB; p.8)
  1. The article is about how the Internet **has developed** / **is developing**.
  2. The writer **says what he thinks** / **gives different opinions**.-----
9. Quote the sentence which indicates that the Internet also connects things not only people.  
-----
10. What does ‘**sat nav**’ stand for? -----
11. What is the consequence of having machines connected to each other and to the Internet?  
-----
12. Sofa is a piece of furniture.                      **TRUE**                      **FALSE**
13. What are the future predictions regarding fridges, windows and watches?  
-----
14. What does the bold structure “**...they wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings.**” represent in grammar?  
-----
15. Find a word in the text which means “**a terrifying or unpleasant dream**”. مهاري  
-----
16. Online criminals (Techno-criminals) try to get access to two items (TARGETS). Write down these two items.  
-----
17. According to the text, how can you tell that the word ‘**everyone**’ is singular? -----

18. Overusing technologies is not recommended. Explain this statement, suggesting **three** ways for using them in a correct way.

19. Find a linking word (linker), in the second paragraph, which has a similar meaning to “As a result”.

20. Find a word in the first paragraph which has the same meaning as ‘speak to’. (WB; p.8)

21. Read the quotation. Do you agree with it? Why / Why not?

“Technology is just a tool. In terms of getting the kids working together and motivating them, the teacher is the most important.” Bill Gates (1955 CE)

التكنولوجيا مجرد أداة، ويبقى المعلم العنصر الأهم في تحفيز الأطفال وتشجيعهم على العمل معاً.

**A suggested answer:**

I agree. Bill Gates refers to technology as a ‘tool’ in this quotation because he is emphasising that it is a useful and effective way of involving children. However, in terms of actually making sure children learn, or of ensuring children’s social development, teachers cannot be replaced. They are the most important contributors to a person’s education, but of course they can use technology to help.

## MODEL ANSWERS

1. - it (1): the Internet - it (2): milk - them: Many people

2. access

3. It means the connections between different computers. Examples from the text are TV downloads and sat nav.

4. The sofa will tell you when to get some exercises.

5. other people with a different opinion

6. Some people are excited because they think their lives will be made easier and more comfortable. Others are worried because they want to keep control of their own lives and their own things.

7. **Smartphone apps** can be used to monitor how much exercise you do. Apps can track your workout time, heart rate and how many calories you burn. Interactive video games can also be used to help us to keep fit. They are used indoors and provide a healthy, active alternative to watching television.

8. 1- is developing 2. gives different opinions

9. Everyone knows that the Internet connects people, but now it does more than that – it connects objects, too.

10. satellite navigation system

11. Computers will increasingly run our lives for us.
12. TRUE
13. - Your fridge will know when you need more milk and add it to your online shopping list.
  - Your windows will close if it is likely to rain.
  - Your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor.
14. second conditional (If clause - type 2)
15. nightmare
16. \* passwords \* security settings
17. I can know this because of **the subject-verb agreement** (the addition of 's' to the simple present tense 'knows').
18. Technology is a two-headed weapon, so we should manage to use it properly by:
  - using our mental skills as much as possible;
  - raising awareness in the community about this;
  - enriching our curricula (in education) with more practice which depends on the human factor.
19. As a consequence
20. communicate



**Complementary medicine: is it really a solution?**

الطب البديل: هل هو حقاً حل؟

No.	Words	Meanings (E)	Meanings (A)
1	acupuncture	a system of complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin at specific points.	العلاج بالوخز بالإبر
2	ailment	illness	مرض
3	allergy	a reaction of the immune system when it is sensitive to something; this reaction comes in the form of sneezing, itchy eyes or a skin rash	حساسية (مرض)
4	antibody	a substance produced by the body to fight disease	جسم مضاد
5	arthritis	a disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints	التهاب مفاصل
6	complementary medicine	medical treatment which provides an alternative to scientific medical practices	الطب البديل
7	conventional	having been used for a long time and is considered usual	شائع (مألوف)
8	herbal remedy	an extract or mixture of a plant used to prevent, alleviate, or cure disease	العلاج بالأعشاب
9	homoeopathy	a system of complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs and other natural substances	المعالجة المثلية
10	immunisation	the process by which an individual's immune system becomes protected against an illness	تحصين
11	malaria	a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes	مرض الملاريا

12	migraine	a very bad headache which often comes with a feeling of sickness and problems with vision	الصداع النصفي (الشقيقة)
13	option	something that is or may be chosen	خيار
14	practitioner	someone who is qualified or registered to practise a particular occupation or profession	ممارس (مزاوول)
15	sceptical	having doubts ; not easily convinced	مرتاب (متشكك)
16	viable	effective and able to be successful	فعال

### Complementary medicine: is it really a solution?

الطب البديل: هل هو حقاً حل؟

Most doctors **used to be** sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of **complementary medicine**. If patients wanted to receive this kind of non-conventional treatment, **they** used to have to consult a private practitioner **who** was **likely** not to have a medical degree. However, **in recent years**, the perception of this type of treatment **has changed**. **These days**, many family doctors **study** complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments, and many complementary medicine consultants also have **medical degrees**.

قد كان معظم الأطباء متخوفين (مرتابين) بخصوص فعالية وصلاحيية كل من المعالجة المثلية والوخز بالإبر وغير ذلك من أنواع الطب البديل. وإذا ما أراد المرضى الحصول على هذا العلاج غير المؤلف فإن عليهم أن يستشيروا من مارس الأمر، ولربما لا يحمل درجة في الطب. على أية حال، وفي السنوات الأخيرة، فإن إدراك وفهم هذا النوع من المعالجة قد تغير، أما في هذه الأيام، فإن معظم أطباء العائلات يدرسون الطب البديل إلى جانب الطب التقليدي المؤلف، كما أن العديد من مستشاري الطب البديل يحملون درجات في الطب.

Whereas critics **used to say** that there was no scientific evidence that non-conventional treatments actually worked, now it is more common for **medical experts** to recognise that conventional **medicine** may not always be the only way to treat an **ailment**.

بينما اعتدنا على النقاد أن يقولوا بعدم وجود دليل علمي على أن العلاجات غير المؤلف لها فعالية إلا أنه قد شاع الآن عند خبراء الطب الاعتراف بأن الطب المؤلف ليس دوماً السبيل الوحيد لعلاج مرض ما.



At a surgery in London, 70 per cent of patients who were offered the choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine for common complaints such as **insomnia, arthritis and migraines** chose the herbal remedy. Fifty per cent of patients then said that the treatment helped. One doctor said, "I now consider homoeopathy to be a viable option for many different conditions, including anxiety, depression and certain allergies. It provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately."

وفي عيادة في لندن، فإن 70% من المرضى الذين تم تخبيرهم بين الدواء بالأعشاب والدواء التقليدي المعروف لأمراض شائعة مثل: الأرق، والتهاب المفاصل، والشقيقة (الصداع النصفي) قد اختاروا العلاج بالأعشاب، كما أن 50% من هؤلاء المرضى قالوا بأنهم استفادوا من العلاج. قال أحد الأطباء: " الآن أعتبر المعالجة المثلية خياراً حيوياً للعديد من الحالات بما فيها القلق، والاكتئاب، وحساسيات محددة. كما أنها تؤمننا بخيار آخر عندما لا يُجدي الطب المألوف والمعروف.

**However**, complementary medicine **cannot** be used for all medical treatments. **It** can never substitute for immunisations as it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. It also cannot be used to protect against malaria.

على أية حال، فإن الطب البديل لا يمكن استخدامه لعلاج كل الأمراض، فهو لا يمكن أن يحل محل التحصينات، لأنه لا يمكن أن ينتج أجساماً مضادة والتي يُحتاج إليها للوقاية من أمراض الطفولة، كما أنه لا يفيد في الوقاية من مرض الملاريا.

One doctor said, "I will always turn to conventional medical treatment first to ensure that no underlying condition is missed. However, the idea of complementary treatments is no longer an alien concept. In my opinion, **it** should work alongside modern medicine, and not against **it**."

قال أحد الأطباء: " سأعود دائماً للعلاج الطبي التقليدي (المألوف) أولاً لضمان أنه لا يوجد أمر خفي، وعلى أية حال، فإن فكرة العلاج بالطب البديل لم يعد مفهوماً غريباً بعد الآن، ومن وجهة نظري، فإن الطب البديل لا بد أن يُجمع بينه وبين الطب الحديث من غير تضاد بينهما.

## QUESTIONS

1. Decide if these sentences are true or false. Correct the false sentences. (SB; p.15)

1- Doctors and patients didn't use to be convinced that complementary forms of medicine work. ( )

2- Nowadays, many doctors study complementary forms of treatment. ( )

3- At the surgery mentioned in the article, the majority of patients found that the herbal remedy did not help them. ( )

4- Complementary medicine can work as a replacement for immunisations or to treat malaria. ( )

2. What do the underlined words (pronouns) refer to?

3. Find a word in the text which means “**effective and able to be successful**”.

4. The writer mentions two **forms** of complementary medicine. Write down these two forms.

5. Describe how patients used to get non-conventional treatments in the past.

6. The perception of complementary medicine has stayed the same – there is no difference between the past and the present. **True** **False**

7. What do family doctors do regarding complementary medicine at these days?

8. Group the following words in two categories: (SB, p.14)

(1. **health treatments**      2. **illnesses or medical conditions**)

acupuncture, ailment , allergy , arthritis , herbal remedy ,  
homoeopathy , immunisation , malaria , migraine

9. The article suggests that people’s perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. Why do you **think** this is the case? (SB, p.15)

10. “Complementary treatments ... should work alongside modern medicine, not against it.” Explain this statement in two sentences, justifying your answer with examples from the article.

11. In the past, critics thought that there was no proof for the effectiveness of complementary medicine. What is the current case?

12. What does the underlined word “**ailment**” mean?

13. What is the part of speech (derivative) of the word “**medical**” in the text?

14. The writer mentions three common complaints in London could be treated by herbal remedies. What are these complaints?

15. Two percentages are mentioned in the text. What are they?

16. The writer states that homoeopathy could be an effective alternative to many different conditions. Write down these conditions.

-----

17. **Quote** the sentence which indicates that homoeopathy is a possible solution when the conventional treatment doesn't work.

-----

18. Why cannot complementary medicine be used for all medical treatments?

-----

19. Turning to conventional medical treatment first is recommended. What is the benefit of this?

-----

20. What is the **register** of the text? What is the writer's point of view? Where can you find it?

-----

## MODEL ANSWERS

1. 1- True    2- True    3- False. Fifty per cent of patients said it helped.  
4- False. Complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments.

2. - they → patients                      - who → a private practitioner  
- It → complementary medicine

3. viable

4. - homoeopathy                      - acupuncture

5. They used to have to consult a private practitioner who was likely not to have a medical degree.

6. False

7. Family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments.

8.

1. **health treatments:** acupuncture , herbal remedy , homoeopathy , immunisation

2. **illnesses or medical conditions:** ailment , allergy , arthritis , malaria , migraine

9. I think people's opinions of complementary medicine might have changed because of more information being freely available on the Internet. Additionally, more research may have been done on the effects of complementary medicine.

10. I think that the relation between complementary medicine and modern medicine is **integral** and we cannot only depend on conventional treatments. We are told that 50% of patients said that complementary treatments helped.

11. Now, it is more common for medical experts to recognise that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment.

12. illness
13. an adjective
14. insomnia , arthritis and migraines
15. 70 per cent / fifty per cent
16. anxiety , depression and certain allergies
17. “It provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately.”
18. Complementary medicine cannot produce antibodies and cannot be used to treat malaria. We really need immunisations to do the task.
19. To ensure that no underlying condition is missed
20. Register: Formal / The writer’s opinion: Complementary medicine should work alongside modern medicine, and not against it. / This can be found in the ‘conclusion’.

## Vocabulary (WB; pp. 11, 12)

**Q1: Match the following phrases with the correct meanings. One word is not needed.**

acupuncture , homoeopathy , ailment , arthritis  
immunisation , malaria , allergies , migraine

1. a serious illness that is spread by mosquitoes -----
2. a disease that causes pain and swelling in joints -----
3. an illness or disease which is not very serious -----
4. giving a drug to protect against illness -----
5. an extremely bad headache -----
6. a form of complementary medicine which uses thin needles -----
7. conditions that make you ill when you eat, touch or breathe a particular thing -----

**Answers:**

1. malaria    2. arthritis    3. ailment    4. immunisation    5. migraine
6. acupuncture                      7. allergies

**Q2: Complete the sentences with words from exercise 1. (WB; p. 11)**

1. My grandfather has ..... in his fingers, so he sometimes finds it difficult to write.
2. .... to nuts and milk are becoming more common.
3. Many serious diseases can be prevented by ....., which helps the body to build antibodies.
4. Headaches and colds are common .....s , especially in winter.
5. If you have a ....., the best thing to do is take some medicine and rest somewhere quiet.

**Answers:**

1. arthritis
2. Allergies
3. immunisation
4. ailment
5. migraine

**Q3: Complete the sentences with the words in box. (WB; p.12)**

**viable , alien , conventional , sceptical , complementary**

1. I don't really believe that story – I'm very -----
2. Doctors often treat infections with antibiotics; that is the ----- approach.
3. Medicines that are not the normal, traditionally accepted treatments are known as -----.
4. Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is -----.
5. If something seems very strange, we sometimes say it is -----.

**Answers:**

-----  
-----

## Are happier people healthier – and, if so, why?

هل الناس الأكثر سعادة يتمتعون بالصحة، وإذا كان الأمر كذلك فلماذا؟

### 6 – 11 : COLOUR IDIOMS

No.	Words	Meanings (English)	Meanings (A)
1	optimistic	believing that good things will happen in the future	متفائل
2	focus on	to direct your attention or effort at something specific	يركز على
3	bounce back	to start to be successful again after a difficult time	يسترد
4	raise (a question)	to bring up a problem or cast or doubt on something	يثير (سؤالاً)
5	setback	a problem that delays or stops progress, or makes a situation worse	انتكاسة ، نكسة
6	feel blue	to feel sad	يشعر بالحزن
7	have the green light	to have or give permission to go ahead with something or for something to happen	يوافق، يعطي الضوء الأخضر
8	out of the blue	apparently from nowhere ; unexpectedly	بشكل غير متوقع (فجأة)
9	red-handed	in the act of doing something wrong	متلبس ومتورط بأمر خطأ
10	see red	to be angry	يغضب
11	white elephant	something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose	شيء مكلف وبلا فائدة

Prepared by  
Tha'er Al- Nammoura

## Are happier people healthier – and, if so, why? هل الناس الأكثر سعادة يتمتعون بالصحة، وإذا كان الأمر كذلك فلماذا؟

It's normal to **feel a bit blue** from time to time. However, studies show that negative emotions can harm the body.

من الطبيعي أن تشعر بالحزن من وقت لآخر، وعلى أي حال، فقد أظهرت الدراسات أن المشاعر السلبية لربما تؤدي جسم الإنسان.

**Anger can also have harmful effects on health.** When you see red, your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems. However, what about positive feelings and attitudes? Until recently, scientists had not investigated **whether** there is a link between positive feelings and good health.

كما أن الغضب له آثار مؤذية على الصحة، فعندما تغضب فإن ضغط الدم يرتفع ولربما تعاني من الصداع ومشاكل النوم والهضم. وعلى أية حال، ماذا عن المشاعر الإيجابية والمواقف؟ وإلى هذه اللحظة، فإن العلماء لمّا يبحثوا فيما إذا كان هناك رابط بين المشاعر الإيجابية والصحة الجيدة.

Then, in a study that had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74 for 20 years, researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease. Other factors influencing health included a supportive network of family and friends, and an optimistic outlook on life.

ومن ثمّ، فإن هناك دراسة تتبعت ما يزيد عن 6000 رجل وامرأة تتراوح أعمارهم ما بين 25 – 74 لمدة عشرين عاماً، فإن العلماء وجدوا أن (الإيجابية) قد قللت من خطر الإصابة من مرض القلب، وهناك عوامل أخرى تؤثر في الصحة تضمنت وجود رفقة داعمة من العائلة والأصدقاء، ونظرة إيجابية تفاؤلية للحياة.

The research showed that children **who** were more able to stay focused on a task, and who had a more positive attitude to life at age seven, were usually in better health 30 years later.

وقد أشار البحث إلى أن الأطفال الذين كانوا أكثر قدرة على التركيز على مهمة معينة وكانت مواقفهم تجاه الحياة إيجابية في عمر السابعة كانوا عادة بصحة جيدة أكثر في الثلاثين عاماً التالية.

The study has been **controversial**. Some health professionals believe that **bad lifestyle choices**, such as smoking or lack of exercise, are the reason for heart disease and other illnesses, and not an individual's attitude. The researchers, while agreeing, raise the question: why are people **making** bad lifestyle **decisions**? Do more optimistic people **make** better and healthier lifestyle **choices**?

ولا تزال الدراسة محل جدل، فإن بعض المتخصصين المحترفين يعتقدون بأن خيارات أنماط الحياة السيئة مثل التدخين أو قلة التمارين الرياضية هي السبب الرئيسي لأمراض القلب وأمراض أخرى وليس طريقة التفكير ومواقف الإنسان، وقد قام الباحثون أثناء موافقتهم بإثارة السؤال الآتي: لماذا يقوم الناس باتخاذ قرارات سيئة تتعلق بأسلوب الحياة؟ وهل يقوم الأشخاص الأكثر تفاؤلاً بصنع خيارات حياتية أفضل وأكثر صحية.

The researchers appreciate that not everyone's personal circumstances and environment make it possible to live without worry. However, **they** believe that **if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to 'bounce back' after a setback, these qualities will improve their overall health in the future.**

ويقدر الباحثون أنه ليس بإمكان كل إنسان أن يحيا بلا قلق، فلكل ظروفه وبيئته الخاصة، وعلى أية حال، فإنهم يعتقدون أنه لو علمنا الأطفال كيفية تطوير تفكيرهم الإيجابي وكيفية استجماع القوة بعد النكسات، فإن هذه الصفات ستحسن من صحتهم الإجمالية في المستقبل.

## QUESTIONS

1. What do **academic studies** show regarding negative **emotions**?  
-----
2. What are the possible effects of **anger** and **stress** on someone's health? (SB, p. 16)  
-----
3. Your **blood pressure** becomes lower when you get angry.      **True**      **False**  
-----
4. **Replace** the word "**whether**" with another word which has a similar meaning to it.  
-----
5. What do the underlined **pronouns** refer to?  
-----
6. Comment on the relationship between positive feelings and good health according to the most recent research (before the study of the 6,000 people).  
-----
7. What were the findings (results) of the study that had followed more than 6,000 men and women for twenty years?  
-----
8. What is controversial about the researchers' study? (SB, p. 16)  
-----
9. What are the researchers' recommendations for improving the overall health in the future?  
-----
10. Write the following statement in the **passive voice**: "**Anger can also have harmful effects on health.**"  
-----
11. **Quote** the sentence which **indicates** that the researchers do not ignore the existence of worry in our life.  
-----



12. Being happy is very important in our life. Explain this statement, suggesting three ways for keeping happy. (**Critical Thinking**)

-----

13. Find a word in the text which means “**a problem that delays or stops progress, or makes a situation worse**”.

-----

14. What does the underlined verb ‘**bounce back**’ mean?

-----

15. **Mention** two bad lifestyles which some professionals think that they are the real reason for heart disease and other illnesses.

-----

## MODEL ANSWERS

1. Studies show that negative emotions can harm the body.
2. They can raise blood pressure and cause headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems, as well as leading to illnesses such as heart disease.
3. **False**
4. **if**
5. who → children / they → the researchers
6. Scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health. The future may bring many surprises with it.
7. Researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease. Other factors influencing health included a supportive network of family and friends and an optimistic outlook on life.
8. Many other researchers believe that bad lifestyle choices are responsible for these problems and not an individual’s attitude.
9. They recommend that if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to ‘bounce back’ after a setback, these qualities will improve their overall health in the future.
10. **Harmful effects on health can also be had (by anger).**
11. “The researchers appreciate that not everyone’s personal circumstances and environment make it possible to live without worry.”
12. I think that happiness is needed in our daily life. We can keep happy by many ways, such as: being successful in your job, going on picnics , doing sports. (OPEN ANSWER)
13. setback
14. to start to be successful again after a difficult time
15. **smoking / lack of exercise**

## VOCABULARY (SB; p. 17)

1. What feeling does each of the idioms in bold from the text refer to?  
A. happiness B. sadness C. fear D. anger
2. What do the following COLOUR IDIOMS in brackets mean?
  - 1- Have you heard the good news? We've got **the green light** to go ahead with our project ! (the green light)
  - 2- Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught **red-handed**. (red-handed)
  - 3- I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely **out of the blue**. (out of the blue)
  - 4- Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is **a white elephant**. (a white elephant)

### Answers:

- 1- feel a bit blue (B) / see red (D)
- 2- 1. permission 2. in the act of doing something wrong 3. unexpectedly  
4. a useless possession

## أسئلة من المنهاج القديم (السابق) على نفس الموضوع

**Q1: Replace the underlined phrases in these sentences with the correct form of one of the colour idioms.**

1. When he accused me of being wasteful, I got very angry.
2. They've said yes to the building of a new incinerator.
3. I heard this morning, unexpectedly, that I'd won a writing competition.

**Answers:** 1. saw red 2. given the green light 3. out of the blue

**Q2: Complete.**

1. A. Is that a letter you're reading?  
B. Yes, it's from an old friend. It came this morning – completely -----
2. Have you heard? The government has ----- to the building of a new airport.
3. A. Calm down.  
B. Sorry – someone accused me of being lazy and I just -----.

**Answers:** 1. out of the blue 2. given the green light 3. saw red

## Vocabulary (WB; 12 – Ex. 7)

Sentences from (1 – 4) contain incorrect information. Correct them, using phrases in the box. One phrase is not needed.

conventional medicine / produce antibodies  
children and teenagers  
better and healthier lifestyle choices  
suffer from health problems  
relax / get some exercise

1. A good way to cope with **stress** is to work extra hard.  
No, it isn't. You should .....
2. **Complementary medicine** can be used to **immunise** people.  
No, it can't. You can immunise yourself using .....
3. **Optimistic** people make bad lifestyle choices.  
No, they don't. They make .....
4. **Seeing red** has positive effects on your health.  
No, it doesn't. You often .....

### Answers:

1. No, it isn't. You should try to relax and get some exercise.
2. No, it can't. You can immunise yourself using conventional medicine because it produces (the necessary antibodies).
3. No, they don't. They make better and healthier lifestyle choices.
4. No, it doesn't. You often suffer from health problems (if you get angry).

## Health in Jordan: A report

### الصحة في الأردن: تقرير

No.	Words	Meanings (E)	Meanings (A)
1	<b>commitment</b>	A promise to do something or to behave in a particular way	تعهد (التزام)
2	<b>healthcare</b>	The prevention or treatment of illness by doctors, dentists, psychologists, etc.	الرعاية الصحية (العلاج)
3	<b>reputation</b>	The common opinion that people have about something or someone	سمعة
4	<b>life expectancy</b>	the length of time that a person or animal is expected to live	العمر الافتراضي
5	<b>mortality</b>	Death, especially on a large scale (e.g. infant mortality); the rate of deaths that occur (mortality rate)	معدل الوفيات
6	<b>decline</b>	To decrease in quantity or importance	ينحدر (يقفل)
7	<b>sanitation</b>	The systems which supply water and deal with human waste	نظام الصرف الصحي
8	<b>dental</b>	relating to teeth	له علاقة بالأسنان
9	<b>infant mortality</b>	Deaths amongst babies or very young children	معدل وفيات الأطفال أو صغار السن
10	<b>work force</b>	The people who are able to work	القوة العاملة

### مقدمة Introduction

Health conditions in Jordan are **among** the best in the **Middle East**. This is largely due to the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority. Advances in education, economic conditions, **sanitation**, clean water, diet and housing have made our community healthier.

ويعد الأردن من أفضل الدول في مجال الطب بين دول الشرق الأوسط، ويعود سبب ذلك إلى التزام الدولة وعزمها على جعل الرعاية الصحية لجميع المواطنين على رأس الأولويات، كما أن التقدم في مجال التعليم والاقتصاد والصحة العامة والمياه النظيفة والحمية الغذائية والإسكان قد جعل من مجتمعنا مجتمعاً أكثر صحة.

**A:** .....

As a result of careful planning, the number of healthcare services **has been increasing** rapidly over the past years. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built, as well as 188 **dental** clinics. In 2012 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunised, thanks to **immunisation** teams that **had been working** towards this goal for several years.

ونتيجة للتخطيط الدقيق فإن عدد الخدمات الصحية المقدمة في تزايد مستمر وسريع خلال السنوات الماضية، وأكثر من 800 نوع مختلف من المراكز الصحية تم بناؤه بالإضافة إلى 188 عيادة أسنان. وفي عام 2012 فإن 98 % من الأطفال الأردنيين كانوا محصنين ضد الأمراض بشكل كامل، فكل الشكر لأفرقة التحصينات التي قد عملت لتحقيق هذا الهدف لأعوام عدة.

Although there were **remote** areas of the country **where** people had been without consistent access to electricity and safe water, almost 99 per cent of the country's population now has access.

وعلى الرغم من وجود مناطق نائية (بعيدة) في الدولة حيث يعاني سكانها من عدم استمرارية وجود التيار الكهربائي والمياه الصالحة للشرب والاستخدام فإن 99% تقريباً من سكان المملكة ينعمون بالكهرباء والماء المطلوبين.

**B:** .....

Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving **its** primary healthcare facilities, it has not neglected its advanced **medical facilities**. The **reputation** of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region, and now many more patients come to Jordan for **open heart surgery**. In Jordan, the open heart surgery programme started in 1970 CE in Amman.

وعلى الرغم من أن الدولة لازلت تركز بشكل رئيسي على تحسين المرافق الصحية الرئيسية إلا أنها لم تهمل الخدمات الطبية المتقدمة. كما أن سمعة الأطباء الأردنيين قد انتشرت في المنطقة ، وفي الوقت الحاضر، فإن كثيراً من المرضى يأتون إلى الأردن لعمليات القلب المفتوح، حيث بدأت عمليات القلب المفتوح في عمان العاصمة الأردنية عام 1970 م.

**C:** .....

The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful. In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2012 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 73.5.

According to UNICEF statistics, between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan's **infant mortality** rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world – from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 32 deaths per 1,000 births in 2014 CE.

وقد أشارت أرقام متوسط الأعمار بأن نظام الرعاية الصحية في الأردن ناجح، ففي عام 1965 كان متوسط عمر المواطن الأردني 50 عاماً ، وفي عام 2012 ارتفع ليصل إلى 73.5 .  
وتبعاً لإحصائيات اليونيسيف فإن معدل وفيات الأطفال قد انحدرت بسرعة تفوق كل دول العالم وذلك من 70 حالة وفاة من كل 1000 مولود عام 1981 إلى 32 حالة وفاة فقط من كل 1000 مولود عام 2014 .

## Conclusion خاتمة

The low infant mortality rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system, have been contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth, **which** will result in a strong **work force** with economic benefits for the **whole** country.

إن تدني معدل وفيات المواليد والنظام الصحي الجيد قد ساهم في نمو السكان الذين يتمتعون بصحة جيدة، الأمر الذي سيؤدي إلى وجود قوى عاملة تعود بالنفع على الدولة بأكملها.

## QUESTIONS

1. What do the underlined pronouns refer to?  
-----
2. Find a word in the text that means “to decrease in quantity or importance”.  
-----
3. Match the sub-headings (1-3) with the sections (A-C) in the report. (SB; p.18)  
**1. Life expectancy                      2. Hospitals                      3. Healthcare centres**  
-----
4. What does the word “**sanitation**” in the text mean?  
-----
5. What is the title of the report? (SB; p.18)  
-----
6. What is the purpose of the sub-headings before different sections? (SB; p.18)  
-----
7. What is the link between the introduction and the conclusion? (SB; p.18)  
-----
8. Is the language **formal** or **informal**? How can you tell? (SB; p.18)  
-----
9. Quote the sentence which indicates the real status of Jordan in the region regarding healthcare.  
-----
10. What is the reason behind the advancements of Jordan in health conditions?  
-----
11. What are the factors which have made our community healthier?  
-----
12. Why has the number of healthcare services been increasing rapidly over the past years? **Describe this considerable change.**  
-----
13. Who were responsible for the success in immunisations in 2012 CE?  
-----

14. What is the current percentage of the **consistent** accessibility for electricity and safe water in Jordan?  
-----
15. Write down the sentence which indicates the time and the place of the first open heart surgery programme in Jordan.  
-----
16. How can you tell that the reputation of Jordanian physicians has spread in the region?  
-----
17. Quote the sentence which indicates the balance of development in Jordan regarding health affairs.  
-----
18. Jordan's healthcare system is remarkable if we consider the life expectancy figures. Justify this statement.  
-----
19. Comment on the Jordan's infant mortality rates according to UNICEF statistics.  
-----
20. Replace the underlined word '**whole**' with a more formal one.  
-----
21. Jordan's healthy population growth is ascribed to two factors. Write them down.  
-----
22. What will this growth lead to?  
-----
23. (RESEARCH BOX) : What illnesses are children in Jordan vaccinated against?  
-----
24. "He who has health has hope; and he who has hope, has everything." (SB; p.19)  
Thomas Carlyle (1795 CE – 1881 CE)  
" من يتمتع بالصحة يحدوه الأمل، ومن يحدوه الأمل يمتلك كل شيء. " (( ترجمة الوزارة المعتمدة))  
**Explain the above quotation.**

## MODEL ANSWERS

1. - **where** → remote areas of the country / **its** → the country  
- **which** → Jordan's healthy population growth
2. decline
3. 1- C 2- B 3- A
4. the systems which supply water and deal with human waste
5. Health in Jordan: A report

6. They tell the reader what the section will be about. If the report is very long, they are very useful in helping the reader to find particular pieces of information and making the text easier to read.

7. 'Health conditions are among the best in the Middle East' and 'Advances ... have made our community healthier' links with 'excellent healthcare system' and 'contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth'.

8. The language is **formal**. There are **no contractions**; the **sentences** are quite **long**, with **relative pronouns**, etc. ; the **vocabulary** is formal; there are **linking expressions** such as *As a result of, According to and Although*; the **statistics** included add to the formality. (We call this thing **REGISTER**.)

9. Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East.

10. This is largely due to the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority.

11. Advances in education, economic conditions, sanitation, clean water, diet and housing have made our community healthier.

12. Because of careful planning. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built, as well as 188 dental clinics.

13. immunisation teams

14. Almost 99 per cent of the country's population now has access.

15. "In Jordan, the open heart surgery programme started in 1970 CE in Amman."

16. Now, many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery.

17. Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving its primary healthcare facilities, it has not neglected its advanced medical facilities.

18. In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2012 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 73.5.

19. Between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan's infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world – from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 32 deaths per 1,000 births in 2014 CE.

20. **entire**

21. \* the low infant mortality rate      \* the excellent healthcare system

22. It will lead to a strong work force with economic benefits for the whole country.

23. Children should have been vaccinated against Diphtheria, Measles, Tetanus, ...etc in early childhood. Later they should have been vaccinated against Varicella...etc.

24. The quotation is stressing the importance of health through emphasizing that it is possible to feel optimistic about the future when one is healthy.

Hope for the future and a positive attitude are seen as, overall, the most important things in life.



## التحرّك! Get moving!

No.	Words	Meanings (E)	Meanings (A)
1	obese	extremely fat, in a way that is dangerous to your health	عنده سمنة مفرطة
2	strenuous	using or needing a lot of effort	مجهّد
3	cope with	to deal successfully with, or handle , a situation	يتعامل مع

### A: -----

In many countries, an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even obese. One reason for this is the growing popularity of fast food, **which didn't use to be** as common as it is now. **Another big factor is lack of exercise.** People **would** often **walk** to school or work, but **these days** many more of us **drive**. Modern technology has also played **its** part; we spend more and more time focusing on computer screens. **Before** the Internet **was invented**, nobody **had dreamt** of online shopping, but now we can buy almost anything without leaving the sofa.

في العديد من الدول يوجد عدد متزايد من الشباب اليافعين والبالغين يعانون من الوزن الزائد وحتى من السمنة. وأحد الأسباب هو الشعبية المتزايدة والانتشار الواسع للأطعمة سريعة التحضير التي لم تكن معروفة قديماً بهذا الشكل، ومن العوامل الرئيسية أيضاً قلة التمارين، وقد كان الناس معتادين غالباً على المشي إلى المدرسة أو العمل، أما هذه الأيام فإن أكثرنا يذهب راكباً. كما أن التقنيات الحديثة قد لعبت دورها، فإننا نقضي كثيراً من الوقت مركزين أمام شاشات الحواسيب، وقبل أن يتم اختراع الإنترنت لم يحلم أحد من الناس بالتسوق الإلكتروني، ولكننا الآن نستطيع شراء أي شيء ونحن على أريكتنا.

### B: -----

Health experts **have been warning** about this trend **for** years, and **their advice** is clear. Adults **should aim** to exercise for at least two and a half hours every week; for children and teenagers the target **should be** at least an hour a day. This might not sound very much. However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this. **School children are less physically active than they used to be.** Girls in particular **often dislike** PE. This can lead to serious health problems.

ولا يزال خبراء الصحة يحذرون من هذا التوجه أيما تحذير لعدة سنوات، ونصيحتهم واضحة، فإن على البالغين أن يهدفوا إلى التدريب لما لا يقل عن ساعتين ونصف كل أسبوع، أما الأطفال والمراهقين فإن عليهم التدريب لما لا يقل عن ساعة واحدة يومياً، ولربما الواقع بخلاف ذلك، وعلى أية حال، فإن الأبحاث الحديثة قد أظهرت بأن أقل من 50% من السكان البريطانيين يطبقون ذلك، حيث أن طلاب المدارس أقل لياقة ونشاطاً مما كانوا عليه قديماً. كما أن البنات - على وجه الخصوص - لا يحبون الرياضة، الأمر الذي يؤدي إلى مشاكل صحية حقيقية.

C: -----

Experts **recommend** a mixture of activities. These **should** include moderate exercise, such as fast walking, and more **strenuous** exercise, like running. **They also advise exercise that strengthens the muscles, for example sit-ups.** The more muscle we build, the more calories we burn, and the fitter we become. In addition, exercise is a great way to cope with stress. In a recent study, patients **who** had been suffering from depression reported a great improvement after increased physical activity.

وبوصي الخبراء بمجموعة (بمزيج) من الأنشطة والتي تتضمن أنشطة معتدلة مثل المشي السريع والتمارين الأكثر إجهاداً، مثل الجري، كما أنهم ينصحون كذلك بالتمارين التي من شأنها أن تقوي العضلات مثل تمارين المعدة. وكلما زدنا من بنائنا للعضلات كلما حرقنا سعرات حرارية وكلما أصبحنا أكثر لياقة ورشاقة. إضافة إلى ذلك، فإن التمرين طريق عظيم للتعامل مع التوتر، ففي دراسة حديثة فإن المرضى الذين كانوا يعانون من الاكتئاب قد تحسنت أحوالهم بعد النشاط البدني المتزايد.

D: -----

Of course this raises a question: how can I manage to fit in all this extra exercise?

The best way is to build it into our daily lives so that it becomes a routine.

**It doesn't have to take much extra time.** You could get off the bus one stop earlier than usual, or stand up when you're on the phone! Most importantly, we **should find** a sport that we **enjoy doing.** That way, we will all become **fitter, healthier and happier.**

وبالطبع، فإن هذا الأمر يثير سؤالاً وهو: كيف بإمكاننا أن ندير الأمر مع كل هذه التمرينات الإضافية؟ الطريقة الفضلى هي جعل الرياضة من ضمن حياتنا اليومية بحيث تصبح روتيناً. كما بإمكاننا النزول من الباص قبل المكان المراد أو الوقوف حال الاتصال هاتفياً. والأمر الأكثر أهمية هو أننا يجب علينا أن نجد رياضة نستمتع بممارستها، وبهذه الطريقة سنصبح أكثر لياقة وصحة وسعادة.

## QUESTIONS

1. Match the paragraphs with the correct headings. One heading is not needed. (WB, p.13)

1- Time to listen

2- Useful tips

3- Don't leave it too late!

4- A growing problem

5- It's good for you!

2. According to the article, what are the main reasons for higher rates of obesity?

3. What is the minimum amount of exercise recommended for someone in your age group?

4. Do most British people get enough exercise? Which sentence in the article tells you this?

5. What does the underlined word "**strenuous**" mean?

6. The author suggests some ways for including exercise in our normal lives. Give two examples from the article.

7. What do the underlined **pronouns** refer to?

8. Quote the sentence which indicates the considerable increase in obesity in the world.

9. How is the World Wide Web helpful to do shopping nowadays?

10. Do girls often like sports? What are the consequences (bad effects) of this?

11. How long should adults, children and teenagers aim to exercise?

12. Give an example for moderate exercise and another one for more strenuous exercise.

13. What is the relationship between body building, calories and fitness?

14. The writer states that exercise is a great way to cope with stress. Explain this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view. (**CRITICAL THINKING**)

15. What were the findings of the recent study regarding depression and exercise?

16. What is the best way for managing to fit in all this extra exercise?

17. What do we call the following forms (**fitter, healthier and happier**) in English?

18. Find a verb in the text that means “**to deal successfully with, or handle, a situation**”.

19. The acronym **PE** stands for ----- .

20. Find an item in the text which means “**directing your attention or effort at something specific**”.

## MODEL ANSWERS

1. A- 4    B- 1    C- 5    D-2

2. the growing popularity of fast food; increasing inactivity (preferring to drive rather than walk, and shopping online)

3. at least an hour's exercise every day

4. No, they don't: 'However , recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this.'
5. requiring a lot of effort
6. getting off the bus one stop earlier than usual; standing up when you're on the phone
7. - **which** : fast food / **its** : modern technology / **their**: health experts / **who**: patients
8. In many countries, an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even obese.
9. Before the Internet was invented, nobody had dreamt of online shopping, but now we can buy almost anything without leaving the sofa.
10. Girls in particular often dislike PE. This can lead to serious health problems.
11. Adults should aim to exercise for at least two and a half hours every week; for children and teenagers the target should be at least an hour a day.
12. **moderate exercise**: fast walking / **more strenuous exercise**: running
13. The more muscle we build, the more calories we burn, and the fitter we become.
14. I think that exercise helps to reduce stress and pressure of life. Many people often join a gym in order to keep healthy physically and psychologically.
15. In a recent study, patients who had been suffering from depression reported a great improvement after increased physical activity.
16. The best way is to build it into our daily lives so that it becomes a routine.
17. comparatives
18. cope with
19. **Physical Education**
20. focusing on

### Revision for the vocabulary of unit ONE

Answer the following questions.

1. Which of these is an **invention** – the TV or **gravity**? Explain your answer.  
-----
2. What is the difference between a **smartphone** and an ordinary mobile phone?  
-----
3. If you need to make a **calculation**, what do you usually use?  
-----
4. Which would you rather have – a **PC**, a **tablet** or a **laptop**? Why?  
-----
5. Do you usually use a **floppy disk**? If not, what do you use?  
-----

**Answers:**

1. the TV; it is a product that is man-made
2. a smartphone has Internet access
3. a calculator
4. I would rather have a laptop because it is the most practical device. {Open}
5. I don't use a floppy disk at all. Instead, I use a USB (Universal Serial Bus). {Open}

## PRONUNCIATION

### Using the International Phonetic Alphabet – IPA (1)

Appendix 2: Pronunciation table

Consonants			Vowels		
Symbol	Key word		Symbol	Key word	
p	pen	short	ɪ	bit	
b	back		e	bed	
t	ten		æ	cat	
d	day		ɒ	dog (Br E)	
k	key		ʌ	cut	
g	get		ʊ	put	
f	fat		ə	about	
v	view		i	happy	
θ	thing		u	actuality	
ð	then		long	i:	sheep
s	soon			ɑ:	father
z	zero			ɔ:	four
ʃ	ship			u:	boot
ʒ	pleasure	ɜ:		bird (Br E)	
h	hot	diphthongs		eɪ	make
x	loch		aɪ	lie	
tʃ	cheer		ɔɪ	boy	
dʒ	jump		əʊ	note (Br E)	
m	sum		aʊ	now	
n	sun		ɪə	real	
ŋ	sung		eə	hair (Br E)	
w	wet		ʊə	sure (Br E)	
l	let		uə	actual	
r	red		iə	peculiar (Br E)	
j	yet				

#### Special signs

/'/	shows main stress
/./	shows secondary stress
/r/	means that there is a brief pause in the word and no sound comes out until the next letter is pronounced
(Br E).	British English pronunciation

- |                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. / 'æŋɡri /     | a. importance |
| 2. / kɑ:m /       | b. school     |
| 3. / sku:l /      | c. exercise   |
| 4. / ' eksəsaɪz / | d. angry      |
| 5. / ɪm'pɔ:təns / | e. calm       |

**Answers**

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## Unit 3: Medical Advances

### Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world (SB, p.20)

مخترع إماراتي صغير السن سيجوب العالم

No.	Words	Meanings (E)	Meanings (A)
1	appendage	a <b>body part</b> , such as an arm or a leg, connected to the main <b>trunk</b> of the body	لاحقة (عضو)
2	artificial	<b>made</b> or produced by <b>human</b> beings rather than occurring <b>naturally</b>	اصطناعي
3	limb	<b>arm</b> or leg of a <b>person</b>	طرف من أطراف جسم الإنسان
4	prosthetic	an <b>artificial</b> body part	اصطناعي
5	reputation	the <b>common opinion</b> that people have about someone or something	سمعة
6	sponsor	to <b>financially support</b> a person or an event	يرعى (مالياً)
7	apparatus	the <b>technical equipment</b> or machinery needed for a particular <b>purpose</b>	جهاز

Ten-year-old Adeeb al-Balooshi, from Dubai, **is going to travel** to seven countries on a tour **which (1) has been organised** and funded by Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai.

سيسافر "أديب البلوشي" - من دبي والبالغ من العمر عشر سنين- إلى سبع دول في رحلة تم تنظيمها وتمويلها من قبل سمو الشيخ حمدان بن محمد أمير دبي.

The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with **his** invention – a **prosthetic limb** for his father. The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy, and **hopes** the tour that he is sponsoring for Adeeb **will give** the young inventor more **self-confidence** and inspire other young Emirati inventors.

وقد حظي الطفل باهتمام وانتباه الشيخ حمدان باختراعه لأحد الأطراف الصناعية لوالده، فحظي الطفل باهتمام خاص من الشيخ وتمنى له أن يستفيد من الرحلة التي رعاها وأن تعطي الطفل أديباً مزيداً من الثقة بالنفس له وللمخترعين الإماراتيين الآخرين.

Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while he was at the beach with his family. His father, **who** wears an **artificial** leg, could not swim in the sea as he could not risk getting his leg wet. This **inspired** Adeeb to invent a waterproof **prosthetic** leg.

وقد خطرت على بال أديب فكرة النوع الخاص من الأرجل الصناعية عندما كان على الشاطئ مع عائلته، حيث كان أبوه يلبس رجلاً صناعية، ولم يكن يستطيع السباحة في البحر خوفاً من أن تبتلّ رجله، الأمر الذي ألهم أديباً لكي يخترع رجلاً اصطناعية ضد الماء.

Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, **where** he **will be staying** with relatives. However, while he is in Germany, Adeeb will not be spending all his time sightseeing. He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the **appendage**. He will also be **attending** a **course** on **prosthetics** and learning about different kinds of **medical apparatus**.

سيقوم أديب بزيارة كل من الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وفرنسا والمملكة المتحدة وإيرلندا وبلجيكا وإيطاليا وألمانيا حيث سيقوم هناك مع أقاربه. وعلى أية حال، فبينما سيكون أديب في ألمانيا لن يمضي كلّ وقته بمشاهدة الأشياء، بل سيقوم بالعمل مع طبيب مختص لبناء اللاحقة وسيكون ملتحقاً بدورة تتعلق بالأطراف الصناعية وأنواع مختلفة من الأجهزة الطبية.

Adeeb **has invented** several other devices, including a **tiny** cleaning robot and a heart monitor, **which (2)** is attached to a car seat belt. **In the case of an emergency**, rescue services and the driver's family will be automatically connected with the driver through this special checking **device**.

كما اخترع أديب عدة أجهزة أخرى بما فيها رجل آلي للتنظيف صغير الحجم، وجهاز لمراقبة نبض القلب والذي يتم إرفاقه بحزام الأمان في السيارة، وفي حالة الطوارئ، ستكون فرق الإنقاذ وعائلة السائق متصلة بشكل تلقائي مع السائق خلال جهاز الفحص الخاص.

He has also invented a fireproof **helmet**. This special equipment, **which (3)** has a built-in camera system, will help rescue workers in emergencies.

كما اخترع خوذة ضد الحريق، حيث تحتوي على نظام كاميرا مدمج يقوم بمساعدة عملي الإنقاذ في حالات الطوارئ.

It is for these reasons that Adeeb rightly deserves his **reputation** as one of the youngest inventors in the world.

ولكل هذه الأسباب استحق أديب هذه السمعة كواحد من أصغر مخترعي العالم.



## QUESTIONS

1. Why was Sheikh Hamdan interested in helping Adeeb? (SB; p.21)  
.....
2. Why did he offer Adeeb the gift of a world tour?  
.....
3. How did Adeeb get his inspiration for a waterproof prosthetic leg?  
.....
4. Who will Adeeb be staying with in Germany, And what will he be doing there?  
.....
5. What does the suffix – proof mean (waterproof / fireproof)?  
.....
6. What is the **purpose** of the in-car heart **monitor**? Why do you think that it is built into the seat **belt**?  
.....
7. Find a word in the fifth paragraph which gives the **opposite** meaning of “**huge**”.  
.....
8. What do the underlined pronouns refer to?  
.....
9. Read the words in the box and form pairs of synonyms. Two words have their synonyms in the newspaper article. Find them.

**apparatus      appendage      artificial      limb      prosthetic      sponsor (v)**

10. Where does Adeeb come from?  
.....
11. Who organised and funded Adeeb’s tour to the seven countries?  
.....
12. Mention other inventions for Adeeb.  
.....
13. How does the fireproof helmet work?  
.....
14. Quote the sentence which indicates that the young Arab inventor’s reputation is based on some justifications.  
.....
15. Find a word in the text which means “**the technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular purpose.**”  
.....
16. What does the underlined word **artificial** mean?  
.....

17. Write down the sentence which indicates Adeeb's destination on his tour.  
.....
18. Being good to your parents is a real grace. Explain this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view. (Critical Thinking)  
.....
19. What do we call the structure "Ten-year-old" in English?  
.....
20. Find a hyphenated noun in the text which means 'self-trust'.  
.....

## MODEL ANSWERS

1. Sheikh Hamdan was interested in Adeeb's invention of a prosthetic limb for his father.
2. He offered Adeeb the world tour to help to give him more self-confidence and to inspire other young inventors from the UAE.
3. He got the inspiration when he was at the beach with his family. His father couldn't swim because he couldn't risk getting his prosthetic leg wet.
4. Adeeb will be staying with relatives in Germany. He will be working with a specialist doctor to build his new invention of the waterproof prosthetic leg, as well as, attending a course to find out more about prosthetics.
5. It means 'to provide protection against'.
6. The in-car heart monitor will be used to keep an eye on those with a heart problem while they are driving or in a car. It is built into the seat belt so that when the driver or passenger wears it, it is near their heart.
7. tiny
8. which (1): a tour / his: The boy / who: Adeeb's father / where: Germany  
which (2): a heart monitor / which (3): The special equipment " a fireproof helmet ".
9. apparatus - equipment / appendage - limb / artificial - prosthetic / sponsor - fund
10. He comes from Dubai.
11. Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai
12. tiny cleaning robot / a heart monitor / a fireproof helmet
13. It has a built-in camera system to help rescue workers in emergencies.
14. It is for these reasons that Adeeb rightly deserves his **reputation** as one of the youngest inventors in the world.
15. apparatus
16. made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally
17. Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, where he will be staying with relatives.

18. I think that our parents should be respected and highly appreciated because they bring us up and help us in all life aspects and stages. In fact, they are a real grace and the way to the paradise.

19. a compound adjective

20. self-confidence

### Vocabulary (WB, p.15)

#### 1. Define the following synonyms (words with similar meanings).

A- artificial ; prosthetic:-----

B- apparatus; equipment:-----

C- fund; sponsor: -----

#### Answer:

A- describes an object that is manufactured by humans

B- tools or machines that have a particular purpose

C- to pay for

#### 2. Choose the correct verb to complete the collocations.

1- **catch / take** someone's attention

2- **get / catch** an idea

3- **take / get** an interest in something / somebody

4- **spend / do** time doing something

5- **make / attend** a course

#### Answer:

1- catch      2- get      3- take      4- spend      5- attend

#### 3. Use the words in the box to complete the sentences. One word is not needed.

**QUIZ**

helmet , inspire , monitor , reputation , risk ,  
seat belt , self-confidence , tiny , waterproof

1. You can wear your watch when you go swimming if it's ----- .

2. It's amazing how huge trees grow from ----- seeds.

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

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

5. You must always wear a ----- in a car, whether you're the driver or a passenger.

6. When my grandfather had a heart attack, the doctors attached a special ----- to his chest.

7. It's important to encourage young people and help them develop -----.

8. Petra has a ----- as a fascinating place to visit.

في المستقبل (SB, p.22)

No	WORDS	MEANINGS (E)	MEANINGS (A)
1	cancerous	something that has or can cause cancer , a very serious disease in which cells in the body begin to grow abnormally	سرطاني
2	coma	a state of unconsciousness caused by a certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time	غيبوبة
3	dementia	a mental illness the symptoms of which are problems with memory, personality changes and problems with reasoning	خبل (عته)
4	drug	a medicine or a substance used for making medicines	عقار (دواء)
5	implant	a piece of tissue, prosthetic device, or other object implanted in the body	شيء مزروع بالجسم
6	medical trial	trial to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of medications	محاولة طبية (للتجربة)
7	MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging)	a scan that uses strong magnetic fields to make a picture of the inside of someone's body for medical reasons	تصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي
8	pill	a small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole	حبة دواء
9	radiotherapy	the use of controlled amounts of radiation (a form of energy) to treat disease , especially cancer	العلاج بالأشعة
10	scanner	a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body	ماسح

11	side effect	effects of medicine on your body in addition to curing pain or illness	أثر جانبي
12	stroke	an illness when a blood tube in your brain bursts or is blocked, resulting in the brain being unable to function normally	سكتة دماغية
13	symptom	a physical problem that might indicate a disease	عرض من الأعراض

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

Scientists **have already developed** brain implants **that** improve vision or allow disabled people to use **their (1)** thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair. In 2012 CE, research on monkeys showed that a brain implant improved **their (2)** decision-making abilities. How will humans benefit from this research? Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people who **have been affected by brain damage**, which could be caused by dementia, a stroke or other brain injuries.

سوف نكون قادرين على إجراء عملية لزيادة ذكائنا.

لقد قام العلماء بتطوير زراعة للدماغ من شأنها أن تحسّن الرؤية أو تمكن العاجزين من استعمال أفكارهم في سبيل التحكم بالأطراف الصناعية مثل الذراعين والساقين واليدين أو تشغيل كرسي العجلات كذلك. وفي عام 2012 م، أظهر بحث تم إجراؤه على القرود بأن زراعة للدماغ قد حسنت من قدرتهم على اتخاذ القرارات، فكيف يمكن للبشر الاستفادة من هذا البحث؟ يأمل العلماء أن يطوروا جهازاً مشابهاً لمساعدة الناس الذين قد تأثروا وتضرروا بتلف بخلايا الدماغ عن طريق الخبل أو السكتة الدماغية أو إصابات أخرى بالدماغ.

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

In 2010 CE, neuroscientists **confirmed** that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain scanner called an MRI. **They (1)** suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible. Two years later, it has finally happened. The scanner, used on a man who has been in a coma for more than twelve years, proves that he has a conscious, thinking mind – a fact that had previously been disputed by many. Doctors plan to use similar brain-scanning techniques in the future to find out whether patients are in pain, or what **they (2)** would like to be done in order to improve their quality of life.

سوف يكون الأطباء قادرين على التواصل مع الناس في الغيبوبة.

ففي عام 2010، أكد علماء الأعصاب بأنه بالإمكان التواصل مع بعض المرضى أثناء غيبوبتهم من خلال ماسح ضوئي خاص بالدماغ يدعى (إم آر آي). كما اقترحوا بأنه وفي المستقبل ستكون هناك

حوارات مفيدة بشكل أكبر مع المرضى في غيابتهم، وبعد سنتين حصل ذلك أخيراً، حيث أثبت الماسح - والذي تم استخدامه على رجل في غيبوبة دامت أكثر من اثنتي عشرة سنة - على أن الرجل يمتلك عقلاً واعياً ومفكراً، وهي الحقيقة التي كانت من قبل تخالف من قبل العديد من الناس، كما يخطط الأطباء لاستخدام تقنيات مسح دماغي مشابهة في المستقبل لمعرفة فيما إذا كان المرضى يتألمون أو يرغبون بشيء أن يفعل لتحسين جودة حياتهم.

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

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

### **عقار جديد سيساعد في علاج أنواع محددة من السرطان بشكل فوري تقريباً.**

عقار جديد يجري تجريبه في "بليمث" في المملكة المتحدة والذي يأمل الأطباء بأنه سيكون سبباً في إطالة أعمار مرضى السرطان وتقليل أعراضه بين عشية وضحاها. ويتم أخذها كحبة دواء في كل صباح، وحتى الآن لم يظهر على المرضى أي من الأعراض الجانبية كالمرض وتساقط الشعر التي يعاني منها الذين يخضعون لطرق أخرى في علاج السرطان. وتعمل طريقة العلاج الجديد على سدّ الطريق في وجه البروتين الذي يحفز نمو الخلايا الخبيثة، وبالتالي يحسن من العمر الافتراضي ومن نوعية الحياة وجودتها بشكل أسرع من أنواع العلاج الأخرى، وقد تمت مقابلة المرضى الذين خضعوا للعلاج بعد عام وهم الآن بصحة جيدة حيث أنهم جزموا بإكمال التجربة وهم يملكون كل الأسباب التي تجعلهم موقنين بأن الدواء (العقار) الجديد سيكون فعالاً. كما يأمل أطباء في مستشفى "بليمث" بأن الدواء سيساعد المرضى في كل أرجاء العالم. # تائر النمورة

## QUESTIONS

1. How will we be able to increase our intelligence level in the future?  
-----
2. What do the underlined pronouns refer to?  
-----
3. What are the benefits of the brain implants?  
-----
4. What was the result of the monkeys' study which was conducted in 2012 CE?

5. Mention two causes for brain damage.

6. Find a word in the text which means “a state of unconsciousness caused by a certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time”.

7. Read the words in the box. Which words refer to **illnesses** and other **medical conditions**? Which refer to **medical apparatus or treatment**?

coma , dementia , drug , implant , medical trial ,  
pill , scanner , side effect, stroke, symptom

8. What did neuroscientists confirm in 2010 CE?

9. When could specialists communicate with patients in a coma?

10. What was the result of the trial which was done on the man who has been in a coma for more than twelve years?

11. Why do doctors plan to use brain-scanning techniques in the future?

12. What do doctors hope regarding the new cancer drug?

13. Mention two side effects for the usual cancer treatment.

14. How does the new cancer drug work?

15. What are the advantages of this treatment?

16. Describe the interviewed patients after starting the treatment.

17. Quote the sentence which indicates that the new cancer drug will spread universally.

18. Science is borderless. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

19. **Replace** the words and phrases in bold with words from the box. One word is not needed. (WB, p.16) / **QUIZ**

a coma , dementia , medical trials , pills , symptoms

1. Doctors look at the **signs of illness** before they decide how to treat the patient.  
.....
2. Before doctors prescribe drugs to patients, scientists perform **special tests** to make sure the drugs are safe.  
.....
3. After Ali's accident, he lay in **an unconscious state** for two weeks.  
.....
4. My grandfather has to take a lot of medicine – he takes six different **tablets** every day.  
.....

**ANSWERS:** -----

## MODEL ANSWERS

1. By having an operation
2. **that** → brain implants / **their (1)** → disabled people / **their (2)** → monkeys  
**They (1)** → neuroscientists / **they (2)** → patients / **which** → a protein
3. improving vision or allowing disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair.
4. It showed that a brain implant improved their decision-making abilities.
5. - dementia - a stroke
6. coma
7. **Illnesses and other medical conditions:** coma, dementia, side effect, stroke, symptom  
**Medical apparatus or treatment:** drug, implant, medical trial , pill , scanner
8. Neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain scanner called an MRI.
9. In 2012
10. It proves that the man has a conscious, thinking mind.
11. To find out whether patients are in pain, or what they would like to be done in order to improve their quality of life.
12. They hope that the drug will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight.
13. \* the sickness \* the loss of hair



14. The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow.  
15. It will improve **patients' life expectancy** and **quality of life** much more quickly than any other treatment.  
16. **They are fit and well**, (saying that they are definitely going to continue the trial).  
17. Doctors at Plymouth Hospital hope that it will help patients from all over the world.  
18. I think that science has no borders these days, so we can find technology everywhere.  
In fact, knowledge is power and development is needed in all life aspects.

### The King Hussein Cancer Center (SB, p.24)

No.	Words	Meanings (E)	Meanings (A)
1	<b>bionic</b>	describing a limb or body part that is electronically or mechanically powered	ذو أعضاء آلية
2	<b>expansion</b>	the act of making something bigger	توسّع
3	<b>outpatient</b>	someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night	مريض غير مقيم
4	<b>paediatric</b>	describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses	متعلق بطب الأطفال
5	<b>ward</b>	a room in a hospital, especially for patients needing similar kinds of care	جناح
6	<b>career</b>	a job undertaken for a significant period of a person's life and with opportunities for progress	وظيفة
7	<b>cross</b>	angry or annoyed	غاضب أو منزعج
8	<b>publicise</b>	to give information about something to the public, so that they know about it	يُعمّم

## The King Hussein Cancer Center (SB, p.24) مركز الحسين للسرطان

The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre. **It** treats both adult and paediatric patients. As the population of the country increases, more and more families will **rely on** the hospital for cancer treatment. Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region, as **they** are attracted by **its** excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities.

يعتبر مركز الحسين للسرطان المركز الوحيد الشامل في الأردن الذي يختص بعلاج مرض السرطان، ويعالج كلاً من المرضى البالغين والأطفال. ومع ازدياد عدد سكان الأردن فإن كثيراً من العائلات سيعتمدون على هذا المستشفى لعلاج مرض السرطان، كما أن المرضى لا يأتون فقط من الأردن بل من شتى دول المنطقة؛ حيث يجذبهم سمعة المركز الطبية والتكاليف الزهيدة، والتشابه الثقافي واللغوي.

In order to **cope with** the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an expansion programme. Building started in 2011 CE. **The hospital will have more than doubled its capacity by 2016 CE**, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3,500 per year to 9,000.

ومن أجل التعامل مع الطلب المتزايد على العلاج فإن مركز الحسين للسرطان قد بدأ ببرنامج توسعة، حيث بدأ البناء في عام 2011 م، وسيضاعف حجم المستشفى أكثر من الضعف بحلول عام 2016 م، وذلك لتأمين مكان لحالات جديدة من 3500 كل عام إلى 9000.

**By then, they will have added** 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy. New adult and paediatric wards will have opened. Additionally, they will have built a special ten-floor outpatients' building, with an education centre **which** will include teaching rooms and a library.

وبعد ذلك، سيكونون قادرين على إضافة 182 سريراً إضافياً، إلى جانب وحدات أكبر لمختلف الأقسام بما فيها العلاج بالأشعة، وسيتم افتتاح أجنحة خاصة بالأطفال، بالإضافة إلى بناء بناية للمرضى غير المقيمين مكونة من عشرة طوابق مع مركز تعليمي يحوي غرضاً للتعليم ومكتبة.

Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, **where** the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult. For this reason, there are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan. In the near future, King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines, so that cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.

العديد من مرضى السرطان يعيشون بعيداً عن عمان، حيث يقع المركز، حيث أن الرحلة من وإلى المستشفى غالباً ما تكون صعبة، ولهذا السبب، فإن هناك خططاً لتمديد خدمات ومرافق علاج السرطان لمناطق أخرى من الأردن. وفي المستقبل القريب، فإن مستشفى الملك المؤسس عبد الله الجامعي في إربد يأمل بتوفير أجهزة العلاج بالأشعة، وبالتالي لن يضطر مرضى السرطان في المناطق الشمالية لرحلة العلاج إلى عمان.

## Questions

1. There is another comprehensive cancer treatment centre in Jordan in addition to the King Hussein Cancer Center.

TRUE

FALSE

2. What do the underlined pronouns refer to? ----- .

3. The KHCC treats two groups of patients (in terms of their age). What are they?

4. Quote the sentence which indicates the reason behind the overdependence on the hospital for cancer treatment in the future.

5. Find a word in the text which means “a room in a hospital especially for patients needing similar kinds of care”. -----

6. Why does the hospital need to expand? (SB, p.25)

7. Give three reasons why patients from other countries visit the centre.

8. What is one of the disadvantages of the KHCC for patients who live far from Amman?

9. What plans are there for increasing cancer care facilities in other parts of Jordan?

10. Read the following information and discuss the questions. (SB; p.24)

**The population of Jordan increased from approximately 2.3 million in 1980 CE to about 6.5 million in 2010 CE. It is expected that the population will keep on increasing, and by 2050 CE it will be about 11.5 million.**

A. How do you think this increase in population will affect Jordan’s housing, education, and health facilities?

B. What can be done to help Jordan cope with this increase in population?

11. What are the measures and procedures which have been taken by the KHCC to deal with the increase in demand for treatment?

12. By 2016 CE, there will have been some considerable changes concerning the hospital. Elaborate.

13. By then, they will have added 181 extra beds.

True

False

14. What will the education centre include?

15. Write down the sentence which indicates that many cancer patients live outside Amman and they have difficulties in their journey for treatment.

16. Read the quotation. Do you agree with it? Why / Why not?

**“Wherever the art of Medicine is loved, there is also a love of Humanity.”**

**Hippocrates (460 BCE – 370 BCE) حين يُعشق الطب تعشق الإنسانية**

## MODEL ANSWERS

1. **False**

2. **It :** The King Hussein Cancer Centre / **They:** patients / **its:** the hospital  
**which:** education centre / **where:** Amman

3. adult and paediatric patients

4. As the population of the country increases, more and more families will rely on the hospital for cancer treatment.

5. ward

6. The hospital needs to expand because there is more demand for treatment.

7. It has an excellent reputation, the costs are lower and there are cultural and language similarities.

8. The journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.

9. There are plans to set up radiotherapy machines in Irbid.

**10.**

A. It might get more difficult for the government to help people, and taxes might increase.

B. The government should spend more money making sure there are enough facilities for everyone.

11. In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an expansion programme. Building started in 2011 CE.

12. The hospital will have more than doubled its capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3,500 per year to 9,000.

13. **False**

14. teaching rooms / a library

15. Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, where the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.

16. I agree with the quotation because the message of medicine is to help humans and keep their souls.

## EDITING

**Edit the following text. There are two grammar mistakes and three spelling mistakes. Find and correct them. (SB; p. 25)**

In the near future, a new 'bionic eye' **will have helped** people with failing **eyesite** to see again. A **devise** inside the eye picks up an image from a small camera attached to a pair of sunglasses and **send** it to the **brian**, which interprets it as vision.

**Answer:** .....

## The verbs : hope, plan, and intend

**Q1 Make correct sentences about the future. (SB; p.23)**

1. He / hope / become a teacher one day.
2. I / intend / apply for a job when I finish university.
3. Many hospitals / plan / use robots to help nurses in the future.
4. How / you / intend / solve the problem?
5. Our school / hope / raise enough money to build a new library.
6. you / intend / buy tickets for the play?

**Answers:**

1. He hopes to become a teacher one day.
2. I intend to apply for a job when I finish university.
3. Many hospitals plan to use robots to help nurses in the future.
4. How do you intend to solve the problem?
5. Our school hopes to raise enough money to build a new library.
6. Do you intend to buy tickets for the play?

**Q2 Use either (in) or (at) for the following.**

1.----- home , 2.----- a hospital , 3.----- school , 4.----- work , 5.---- the workplace

**Answers:** 1.at 2. in 3. at 4.at 5.in

## Accident victim tests first artificial limb (WB; p.17) ضحية حادث يختبر أول طرف اصطناعي

Scientists have **successfully** invented a prosthetic hand **with a sense of touch**. It is an exciting new invention, **which (1) they** plan to develop. It is possible that, in the not-too-distant future, similar artificial **arms and legs** will have taken the place of today's **prosthetic** limbs.

لقد قام العلماء باختراع يد اصطناعية -بشكل ناجح- تمتاز بوجود حاسة اللمس، وهي اختراع مثير جداً، حيث يهدفون إلى تطويره، ومن الممكن - في المستقبل غير البعيد جدا - ، أن تحلّ سواعد وأرجل مشابهة محل الأطراف الاصطناعية المعروفة اليوم.

Dennis Sorensen, a 39-year-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention. After losing his left hand in an accident, he **had been using** a standard prosthetic hand for nine years. The new hand, **which (2)** was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists, was a huge improvement.

دينيس سورينسين، البالغ من العمر 39 عاماً، دنماركي الأصل، كان أول شخص يجرب الاختراع الجديد، فبعد أن فقد يده اليسرى في حادث، استخدم اليد الاصطناعية المعروفة لمدة تسعة أعوام، أما اليد الجديدة- والتي تم تطويرها من قبل علماء سويسريين وإيطاليين - فقد كانت تحسناً كبيراً.

With **it**, Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects, but **he** could also feel **them**. 'When **I** held an object, I could feel if it was soft or hard, round or square,' he explained. He said that the sensations were almost the same as the **ones** he felt with his other hand.

وباستخدام هذه اليد، لم يعد بوسع سورينسين التقاط الأشياء واللعب بها فحسب بل وأصبح باستطاعته الإحساس بها أيضاً ، وأردف قائلاً: عندما أمسكت بشيء، استطعت الإحساس بكونه ناعماً أو صلباً، دائرياً أو مربعاً، وأضاف إن الإحساس كان مشابهاً تقريباً لما أحسه باليد الأخرى.

Unfortunately, Sorensen was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet. He was only allowed to wear it for a month, for safety reasons. So now he has his old artificial hand back. However, he hopes that soon he will be wearing the new type of hand again. He is looking forward to the time when similar artificial limbs are available for the thousands of people **who** need them. He **will have helped** to transform their lives.

ولسوء الحظ، فقد كان سورينسين يشارك في تجارب فحسب، والطرف الذكي لم يكن جاهزاً للاستعمال العام بعد، وقد كان مسموحاً له أن يرتديه لشهر واحد فقط، وذلك لأسباب تتعلق بالسلامة، ولذا فقد عاد لاستخدام يده الاصطناعية التقليدية القديمة، وعلى أية حال، فإنه يأمل أن يستخدم النوع الجديد من الأيدي الصناعية قريباً للمرة الثانية، كما يتطلع بشوق لذلك الوقت الذي ينعم فيه آلاف الناس باستخدام هذه الأطراف الذكية، الأمر الذي سيحول حياتهم للأفضل.

## QUESTIONS

1. Quote the sentence which indicates that Sorensen hopes that the new invention will widely spread in the world.

2. What do the underlined words refer to?

3. Who invented the new prosthetic hand? What is special about it? (WB, p.17)

4. Why does Sorensen need a prosthetic hand?

5. Which hand is he wearing now? Why?

6. Find a word that is the **opposite** of 'natural' in the first and third paragraphs.

7. Find a word which means "**describing an artificial body part**".

8. Write down the sentence which indicates that Dennis was the first one who tried out the new invention.

9. Quote the sentence which indicates that the new invention has not been released yet publicly and officially.

10. Write the following statement in the reported speech "Scientists have successfully invented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch."

11. Find two nationalities in the text.

12. How long was Sorensen allowed to try out the smart hand?

13. Find two synonyms in the text.

14. **Replace** the underlined phrase "**arms and legs**" with a single word which has a similar meaning to it.

15. Find two adjectives which are related to the shape of objects.

16. What is the underlined tense "**will have helped**"?

## MODEL ANSWERS

1. "He is looking forward to the time when similar artificial limbs are available for the thousands of people who need them."
2. which (1) → a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch / they → Scientists  
which (2) / it → The new hand / he → Sorensen / them → objects  
I → Dennis Sorensen / **ones** → **sensations** / who → the thousands of people
3. Swiss and Italian scientists; it allows the wearer to feel objects.
4. because he lost his left hand in an accident
5. his old artificial hand, because the new hand is not yet ready for general use
6. artificial
7. **prosthetic**
8. Dennis Sorensen, a 39-year-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention.
9. Unfortunately, Sorensen was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet.
10. The writer said that the scientists had successfully invented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch.
11. Swiss and Italian
12. for a month
13. prosthetic / artificial
14. **limbs**
15. round / square
16. Future Perfect

## PRONUNCIATION: Using the International Phonetic Alphabet – IPA (2)

Write the following words using the IPA (SB; p.23)

1. technology : -----
2. audience: -----
3. healthy: -----
4. carrying: -----



Unit 4: The importance of Islamic achievements in history  
(SB; p.28)

أهمية الإنجازات الإسلامية في التاريخ

No.	Words	Meanings (E)	Meanings (A)
1	arithmetic	the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division	الحساب
2	composition	a piece of music that someone has written	قطعة موسيقية
3	geometry	the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, relationships and measurement of points, lines , curves and surfaces	علم الهندسة
4	ground-breaking	new, innovative	جديد ، إبداعي
5	inheritance	money or things that you get from someone after they die	إرث / ميراث
6	mathematician	a person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level	رياضي (من الرياضيات)
7	musical harmony	a pleasant sound in music, made by playing or singing a group of different notes together.	تناغم موسيقي
8	philosopher	someone who studies and writes philosophy professionally, or an undergraduate student of Philosophy	فيلسوف
9	physician	someone qualified to practice medicine, especially one who specialises in diagnosis and treatment	طبيب
10	polymath	someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects	متعدد الفنون
11	revolutionise	to completely change the way people do something or think about something	يحدث ثورة
12	camera obscura	Latin for 'dark room'; an optical device that led to photography and the invention of the camera	الكاميرا المظلمة

## The importance of Islamic achievements in history (SB; p.28)

### أهمية الإنجازات الإسلامية في التاريخ قطعة استماع

**Jabir ibn Hayyan** جابر بن حيان  
(born 722 CE, died 815 CE)

The Arab world has many famous chemists in **its** history, but the person **who (1)** 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.

إن العالم العربي زاخر بالكيميائيين المشهورين في التاريخ، ولكن الشخص الذي يُعرف بمؤسس علم الكيمياء قد يكون "جابر بن حيان"، وهو معروف كثيراً بالبداية بإنتاج حمض (الكبريتيك)، حيث وضع مجموعة من المقاييس والمكاييل والتي قد غيرت من طريقة وزن الأشياء في المختبر، وموازينه استطاعت أن توزن وتكيل أشياء أصغر من الكيلوغرام ب 6000 مرة.

**Ali ibn Nafi' (Ziryab)** - علي بن نافع (زرياب)  
(born 789 CE, died 857 CE)

Ali ibn Nafi' is also known as 'Zeryab' (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.

يعرف علي بن نافع بزرياب (أو الطير الأسود، وذلك لجمال صوته)، وقد كان طالباً موهوباً لموسيقار مشهور من بغداد، والذي قاده إلى قرطبة هو موهبته ومحبه للموسيقى، وقد كان ذلك في القرن التاسع الميلادي، وقد كان ضيف الأمير الأموي هناك، كما ويعتبر أول من أسس مدرسة للموسيقى في العالم في قرطبة (الأندلس) لتعليم التناغم والتأليف الموسيقي، وقد أثار نظرية الموسيقي، وهو من قدّم العود للعالم.

**Fatima al-Fihri** فاطمة الفهري  
(born early 9<sup>th</sup> 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 (2)** supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque, which was not far from the learning centre.

فاطمة الفهري ابنة لرجل أعمال ثري، حيث استعملت ميراثها من أبيها لبناء مركز تعليمي في "فاس" بالمغرب، وقد أصبح هذا المركز الجامعة الأولى على مستوى المغرب، حيث يأتي العديد من الطلبة من شتى انحاء العالم ليدرسوا فيها، علامة على ذلك، فقد كانت أخت فاطمة وتدعى "مريم" هي من أشرف على بناء مسجد الأندلس والذي لا يبعد كثيراً عن مركز فاطمة التعليمي.

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

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.

وقد كان الكندي طبيباً وفيلسوفاً ورياضياً، وكيميائياً، وموسيقاراً، وفلكياً – متعدد الفنون، وقد اكتشف اكتشافات جديدة وإبداعية في العديد من الحقول العلمية، ولربما عمله في علم الحساب والهندسة هو ما جعله مشهوراً.

## QUESTIONS

1. What is Jabir ibn Hayyan marked by? (If compared with other chemists)  
-----
2. What do the underlined pronouns refer to?  
-----
3. Find a word in the text that means “**someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects**”.  
-----
4. What is Jabir ibn Hayyan most famous for?  
-----
5. What does the underlined word “**ground-breaking**” mean?  
-----
6. What were Jabir’s scales marked by?  
-----
7. Ali ibn Nafi’ is also known as ‘ziriyab’ (or ‘Blackbird’). Why?  
-----
8. What led Ziriyab to Cordoba in the ninth century?  
-----
9. What was the musical instrument introduced by Ziriyab to the world?  
-----
10. What was the purpose of establishing the first music school in the world in Cordoba?  
-----
11. What did Fatima al-Fihri use her father’s inheritance for?  
-----
12. What did Fatima’s sister supervise?  
-----
13. Quote the sentence which indicates that Al-Kindi was specialised in many fields.  
-----
14. What does the prefix (poly) mean in the word “polymath” ?  
-----

15. What really made Al-Kindi's good reputation and fame?

-----

16. Read the words in the box. GROUP them in two categories.

( subjects ; people specialised in certain fields of study)

arithmetic , geometry , mathematician ,  
philosopher , physician , polymath

-----

17. Which Arab optical scientist invented the camera obscura? (Research Box, SB, p.28)

-----

18. Do you think that it was easier or more difficult in those days to reach such high levels of achievement in comparison with the present day? Give a reason for your opinion. (SB, p. 29)

## MODEL ANSWERS

1. He is probably known as the founder of chemistry.

2. its ↔ The Arab world / who (1) ↔ the person /  
which ↔ a set of scales / who (2) ↔ Mariam

3. polymath

4. the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid

5. new , innovative

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

7. Because of his beautiful voice

8. His talent for music

9. the oud

10. teaching musical harmony and composition

11. to build a learning centre in FEZ, Morocco.

12. She supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque.

13. Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer – a true polymath.

14. **many** , multi- .

15. It is probably his work in arithmetic and geometry that has made him most famous.

16. - **subjects:** arithmetic , geometry

- **people specialised in certain fields of study:**

mathematician, philosopher, physician,

polymath

17. Ibn al-Haitham invented it. A camera obscura (which means 'dark room' in Latin) is an optical device that projects an image of its surroundings onto a screen. Its invention led to the invention of the camera.

18. I think that it was more difficult for people in the past to reach such high levels of achievement in comparison with the present day: there was much less access to information in the past, so people like Al-Kindi had to be truly revolutionary and creative in their thinking in order to succeed.

## VOCABULARY (WB; p.20)

1. Complete the sentences with the words in the box. One word is not needed.

philosopher, arithmetic, polymath, chemist,  
geometry, physician, mathematician

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:

-----  
-----

2. Match the words with the correct **definitions**. One definition is extra.

1. talent    2. founder    3. scales    4. polymath    5. arithmetic    6. laboratory

- a. an expert in many subjects : -----
- b. a room for scientific experiments -----
- c. the person who starts something new, such as an organisation or a city -----
- d. an instrument to measure weight -----
- e. an engineer
- f. the study of numbers -----
- g. special ability -----

Answers: 1. g    2. c    3. d    4. a    5. f    6. b

**Masdar City – a positive step?**  
مدينة مصدر – خطوة إيجابية؟

No.	Words	Meanings (E)	Meanings (A)
1	artificially-created	not real or not made of natural things but made to be like something that is real or natural	مصنوع
2	carbon-neutral	not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere	حيادي الكربون
3	criticise	to judge (something) with disapproval; to evaluate or analyse (something)	ينتقد
4	desalination	the process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used	تحلية المياه
5	grid	a system of wires through which electricity is connected to different power stations across a region	شبكة
6	megaproject	a very large, expensive ambitious business project	مشروع عملاق
7	outweigh	to be more important than something else	يكون الأهم
8	pedestrian	someone who is walking, especially along a street or another place that is used by cars	الماشي (مفرد المشاة)
9	sustainability	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	الاستدامة
10	zero-waste	producing no waste, or having parts that can be reused	خالٍ من المخلفات

## Masdar City – a positive step?

### مدينة مصدر – خطوة إيجابية؟

**Megaprojects** are extremely large investment projects, **which (1)** 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.

المشاريع العملاقة هي مشاريع استثمارية ضخمة مصممة لتشجيع النمو الاقتصادي وجلب المنافع الجديدة للمدن، وعلى الرغم من أن المشاريع العملاقة الضخمة تتفاوت في حجمها وتكلفتها إلا أنها مشاريع مكلفة وعامة تحظى باهتمام خاص وتغطية إعلامية، كما أن المشاريع تشمل الطرق السريعة والمطارات والمحطات (المواقف) والأنفاق والجسور... إلخ، كما وتشمل مجمعات المدينة.

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.

ويقوم مفهوم المشروع العملاق دائماً على المنافع التي يجلبها للمجتمع، وعلى أية حال، فإن العديد من المشاريع العملاقة تم انتقادها لآثارها السلبية على المجتمع أو البيئة، وستتناول المقالة الحديث عن هذه القضايا بالنظر إلى مدينة مصدر - المشروع العملاق في أبو ظبي.

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.

وستكون مدينة مصدر والتي قد بدأ تطويرها في عام 2006 م أول مدينة اصطناعية في العالم حيادية الكربون وخالية من المخلفات، وبمساحتها البالغة ستة كيلومترات مربعة وفي تمامها عام 2025 م فإنه من المتوقع أن تحتضن أكثر من 40000 ساكن مقيم و 50000 مسافر للعمل و 1500 من الأعمال التي تعد منتجاتها صديقة للبيئة.

The city will run entirely on **renewable energy sources**. It is built on an advanced energy grid **which (2)** monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex.

وستقوم المدينة - بشكل كامل - على مصادر الطاقة المتجددة، وهي مبنية على شبكة متقدمة من الطاقة والتي تراقب كمية الكهرباء المستهلكة من قبل كل منفذ للتيار الكهربائي في المجمع.

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.

وعلاوة على ذلك، وفي سبيل تقليل أثر الكربون فإن مدينة مصدر ستكون منطقة خالية من السيارات ومصممة للمشاة والدراجات صديقة البيئة. كما وأن هناك سيارات كهربائية وبلا سائق ستعمل كمركبات للنقل العالم، وسيتم ربط المدينة بالمواقع الأخرى عن طريق الطرق والسكك الحديدية.

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.

وسيتم التزويد بالطاقة من قبل الطاقة الشمسية ومزارع الرياح، كما أن هناك خطاً لبناء أكبر مزرعة هيدروجين في العالم، وستقوم محطة تحلية المياه بتزويد المدينة بالماء و 80% من الماء يعاد تدويره، كما وسيتم استخدام المخلفات الحيوية كمصدر للطاقة أيضاً، ناهيك عن أن المخلفات الصناعية سوف يتم تدويرها كذلك.

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.**

أما سكان مدينة مصدر الحاليين فجميعهم طلاب جامعة مصدر للعلوم والتكنولوجيا، وهي جامعة أخذ طلابها على عاتقهم إيجاد حلول لمشاكل الطاقة في العالم.

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.

وبينما حظي المشروع بدعم وتأييد العديد من المؤسسات العالمية والبيئية إلا أن هناك بعض الانتقادات وهي أنه وبدل بناء مدينة صناعية مستدامة ، الأصل جعل الاستدامة أولوية للمدن الموجودة.

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.

وختاماً، فإن فوائد مدينة مصدر للمجتمع والبيئة تفوق أية سلبيات، وإذا ما تم تحقيق أهداف المطورين فإن مدينة مصدر ستكون أساساً للتخطيط الحضري في المستقبل والذي سيكون مصدر إلهام لمشاريع عملاقة مشابهة في دول أخرى.

## QUESTIONS

1. Find a word in the text that means “to be more important than something else”.

2. What do the underlined pronouns refer to?



3. What examples of megaprojects are provided in the essay? (SB; p.33)  
-----
4. What are the advantages of the creation of Masdar City?  
What are the disadvantages?  
-----
5. Do you think that Masdar City is a beneficial project or not? Give your reasons.  
-----
6. What are the purposes of designing megaprojects?  
-----
7. Megaprojects vary in terms of two points. Write down these two points.  
-----
8. Do you think that a similar project to Masdar City would be successful in Jordan?  
What advantages and disadvantages can you think of? (SB; p. 33) – Speaking exercise ----  
-----
9. What do megaprojects have in common?  
-----
10. Where is Masdar City located?  
-----
11. Quote the sentence which indicates the area of Masdar City and what it houses.  
-----
12. What does the advanced energy grid do?  
-----
13. Why will Masdar City be a car-free zone?  
-----
14. What will be used in Masdar City for public transport?  
-----
15. How will Masdar City be connected to other locations?  
-----
16. Replace the following phrase **solar power and wind farms** with another one from the fourth paragraph?  
-----
17. How will Masdar City deal with sea water, biological waste and industrial waste?  
-----
18. Who are the present residents of Masdar City? What is their role in the community?  
-----
19. Write down the sentence which indicates that the advantages of Masdar City are more important than its disadvantages.  
-----
20. What will happen if the goals of Masdar City are achieved?  
-----

## MODEL ANSWERS

1. outweigh
2. which (1): megaprojects / it: a megaproject /  
which (2): an advanced energy grid / whose: a university
3. Examples of projects include motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges and entire city complexes.
4. The advantages include the fact that it will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zero-waste city. It will also be a car-free zone, although there will be excellent public transport. The disadvantage is that existing cities are nowhere near as environmentally clean, and many people think the money should have been spent on cleaning up existing places and making them more sustainable.
5. Yes, I think it is beneficial because it depends on recycling and renewable resources. Also, it preserves our environment and keeps it clean.
6. to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities
7. size / cost
8. I think that a megaproject like Masdar City would be very successful in Jordan: it would encourage investment in the country and benefit the population by providing an environmentally-friendly space for people to live in. However, we would have to be careful not to overshadow the natural beauty of our country with too much building: we would have to find the project balance between modernity and future.
9. They expensive, public projects that attract a high level of interest and media coverage.
10. in Abu Dhabi
11. 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.
12. It monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex.
13. to reduce the carbon footprint
14. electric, driverless cars
15. by a network of roads and railways
16. renewable energy sources
17. 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.
18. Students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology. Their role is to find solutions to the world's problems.
19. In conclusion, the benefits of Masdar City for the community and the environment greatly outweigh any disadvantages.
20. City will be a blueprint for future urban planning that will inspire similar megaprojects in other countries.

## Vocabulary (SB; p.33)

**Q1: Look at the nouns in the box. Which adjectives **collocate** with them?  
Write them next to the adjectives.**

growth , effect , transport , footprint , waste , planning

1. urban    2. public    3. biological    4. carbon    5. negative    6. economic

**Answers:**

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

**Q2: Complete the sentences with the correct collocations from the previous exercise.**

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.

**Answers:**

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

## A founding father of farming (WB; p. 22) الأب المؤسس للزراعة

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.

كان ابن بصال كاتباً، وعالماً، ومهندساً عاش في الأندلس في القرن الحادي عشر الميلادي، وقد عمل في بلاط المأمون، والذي كان ملك (توليدو) وكان شغوفاً بعلم النبات - وهو علم دراسة النبات- والزراعة، وعلى الرغم من أنه كان عالماً فقد كان رجلاً عملياً وجميع ما كتب كان نابعاً من خبرته العملية بعمله بالأرض.

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.

وأحد ما أنجزه هذا الرجل كتاب الزراعة، ويقع الكتاب في ستة عشر فصلاً ويشرح كيفية الزراعة الفضلى للأشجار والفواكه والخضار بالإضافة إلى الأعشاب والأزهار ذات الرائحة الزكية، ولربما يكون الفصل الأكثر شهرة هو كيفية الفصل الذي يوضح كيفية التعامل مع أنواع التربة المختلفة، وتناول ابن البصال كيفية الري للأرض عن طريق إيجاد المياه الجوفية وحفر الآبار، وقد قام بتصميم مضخات للمياه وأنظمة للري، وقد تناولها جميعاً في كتاباته.

**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.

إنّ تأثير كتاب ابن بصال كان ضخماً، ولأن المزارعين اتبعوا تعليماته ونصائحه فإن الأرض أصبحت أكثر خصوبة، وأنتجت غذاء أكثر من اللازم للسكان المتزايد عددهم بسرعة، ولا تزال أنظمة الريّ دليلاً شاهداً في اسبانيا، وعلى الرغم من أن اسمه غير معروف بشكل واسع إلا أن ميراثه للعالم كان عظيماً. # نائر النمورة

## QUESTIONS

1. Where did Ibn Bassal live and when?  
-----
2. What do the underlined words **refer** to?  
-----
3. What were his passions (or interests)?  
-----
4. What was the source of his writings?  
-----
5. What was the name of his book?  
-----
6. How many chapters were there in Ibn Bassal's book?  
-----
7. What does the book explain?  
-----
8. What was the most famous chapter in his book?  
-----
9. Ibn Bassal also worked out how to irrigate the land by two ways. Mention them.  
-----
10. Quote the sentence which indicates that Ibn Bassal's works have been remarkable despite the fact that he is not well-known broadly.  
-----
11. Name two of Ibn Bassal's achievements. (WB; p.22)  
-----
12. Find a verb in the second paragraph that means '**supply land with water**'.  
-----
13. Guess the meaning of 'fertile land' in the third paragraph. Which part of the text illustrates its meaning.  
-----
14. Guess the meaning of 'legacy' in the third paragraph. What does the author suggest is Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world?  
-----
15. Which paragraph suggests that Ibn Bassal was a **polymath**? Give examples of his areas of knowledge.  
-----
16. Why do you think the area around Toledo had a 'fast-growing population'?  
-----
17. Quotation: Read the quotation. Do you agree with it? Why / Why not? (SB; p.31)  
**"From India to Spain, the brilliant civilisation of Islam flourished."**

## Model Answers

1. In Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE
2. who > Al-Ma'mun / which > botany
3. - botany - agriculture
4. all of his writing came from his own 'hands-on' experience of working the land.
5. A book of Agriculture
6. sixteen chapters
7. It explains how best to grow trees, fruit and vegetables , as well as , herbs and sweet-smelling flowers.
8. the one which described how to treat different types of soil
9. - finding underground water - digging wells
10. Although his name is not widely known, Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world has been great.
11. writing A Book of Agriculture ; designing water pumps and irrigation systems
12. irrigate
13. agriculturally productive ; 'produced more than enough food ...'
14. (Legacy) means what someone leaves to the world after their death. Ibn Bassal's legacy is his agricultural instructions and advice.
15. the first paragraph: writing , science , engineering, botany , agriculture
16. I think that this is the case because Al-Andalus was a distinguished place. Also, the area was producing a lot of food due to Ibn Bassal's irrigation systems .
17. The quotation shows that Islam was leading the way in the world, showing how great a civilisation it was at that time. I agree with this quotation because we can find the effects of the Islamic civilisation in areas like Mathematics, Science, Literature ...etc (from India to Spain).

## Vocabulary ; p.23

Complete the sentences with words from the box. One word is not needed.

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.

**Answers:**

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

معاني إضافية للحفظ من الـ glossary (قائمة المعاني) من آخر الكتاب

1. algebra : a type of mathematics system where letters and symbols are used to represent numbers علم الجبر
2. fountain pen: a pen which needs ink cartridge refills and the nib of which takes ink from these cartridges to write قلم حبر سائل
3. inoculation: an injection you can have to protect you from a disease تلقيح
4. windmill: a building that uses its sails and wind power to grind corn into flour طاحونة هواء

**PRONUNCIATION (IPA)**

**MINIMAL PAIRS (1)**

1. pen - men
2. back - pack
3. robe - rope
4. sin - sing
5. cat - mat

Notes -----  
-----  
-----

## REVISION A (SB, p.41)

### دراسة ذاتية بيئية

#### A problem for our wildlife (Reading & Listening)

#### مشكلة تتعلق بحياتنا البرية

Despite the best efforts of conservation groups and **their** campaigns, the world's population of many species, including African elephants, tigers and seals, is still decreasing. It is people's increasing need for land and resources, along with hunting and fishing, which are responsible for this rapid decline in wildlife.

Exotic mammals such as big cats are threatened the most, but even common birds and insects in many parts of the world are in danger of dying out forever.

وعلى الرغم من الجهود الفضلى من قبل مجموعات المحافظة على البيئة وحملاتهم إلا أن أنواعاً عدة من الحيوانات مثل الفيلة الإفريقية والنمور والفقعات لا زالت أعدادها تتناقص. إن حاجة الناس المتزايدة للأرض والمصادر إلى جانب الصيد وصيد السمك كل ذلك هو المسؤول عن الانحدار السريع في الحياة البرية. كما أن الثدييات الغريبة مثل القطط الكبيرة مهددة أكثر شيء بالانقراض، وحتى الطيور والحشرات المنتشرة في العالم مهددة بالانقراض.

According to a report by the World Wildlife Fund and the Zoological Society of London, wildlife populations around the world have been reduced by 52 per cent on average since 1970 CE.

وبحسب تقرير أعده الصندوق العالمي للحياة البرية وجمعية الحيوان في لندن ، فإن عدد الحيوانات البرية حول العالم قد قل بما معدله 52 % منذ عام 1970 م.

The report also carries the warning that humans are using resources faster than the planet can restore. For example, we are cutting down forests more quickly than newly-planted trees can grow, over-fishing is causing a marine imbalance, and pollution is becoming harder and harder to control.

كما يحمل التقرير في ثناياه أن البشر يستخدمون الموارد بشكل أسرع من إمكانية التعويض، فمثلاً نحن نقطع الغابات بسرعة أكبر من نمو الأشجار المزروعة حديثاً، كما أن الصيد الجائر للسمك يسبب عدم توازن بحري، ويصعب السيطرة على التلوث أكثر فأكثر.

The authors of the report hope that this picture will serve as a wake-up call to all of us. **They** want to emphasise how important it is for each one of us to take responsibility for our actions, and to protect our planet by thinking carefully about everything we do.

وختاماً ، يأمل مؤلفو التقرير بأن تكون هذه الصورة نذيراً لنا جميعاً، كما ويريدون تأكيد أهمية أن نكون مسؤولين عن أفعالنا، وأن نحمي كوكبنا عن طريق التفكير ملياً قبل فعل أي شيء.



## QUESTIONS

1. Name three reasons for the disappearance of many animals around the world.  
-----
2. What evidence is there in the text that attempts have been made in the past to stop the decline in the wildlife population?  
-----
3. Which species is the most endangered? Which of the reasons, in your opinion, apply to this species in particular?  
-----
4. 'More than half the world's wildlife has disappeared in the last fifty years.' Is this statement correct? What evidence is there for this claim?  
-----
5. Name two examples of how the world is running out of natural resources.  
-----
6. What do the authors of the report hope to achieve? There are two possible answers.  
-----
7. Choose the correct meaning of a 'wake-up call'.  
a. an alarm clock    b. a warning    c. a telephone call    d. a danger  
-----
8. What do the underlined pronouns refer to? -----

## MODEL ANSWERS

1. Animals are disappearing around the world because people need the land ; they are using resources and they are hunting and fishing.
2. The newspaper article informs us that the population of certain species is still decreasing and this is 'despite the best efforts of conservation groups and their campaigns'. This suggests that the work has been going on for some time.
3. Big cats are the most endangered. In my opinion, this is because they are losing their habitats. People are cutting down forests for the wood and for land to build on, which means the big cats have less land to live on. It means the animals that they eat becoming **scarcer** too.                      are
4. Yes, the statement is correct. The world's wildlife has been reduced by more than 52 per cent, therefore more than half has disappeared.
5. Forests are being cut down too quickly; there is too much fishing; pollution is out of control. (Any two of them)
6. They hope to show us that responsibility for our actions is ver important.  
**OR** They want to show us the importance of protecting our planet in everything we do.
7. b. a warning
8. **their** ► conservation groups    ;    **they** ► the authors of the report

## FREE WRITING

### Sample discursive essay

#### **The advantages and disadvantages of online shopping**

Most people now use the Internet on computers, smartphones and tablets to do a variety of tasks. For many people, these tasks include online shopping. From shopping for groceries to all kinds of clothes shopping, consumers are finding this the easiest way to get what they need, literally at the touch of a button. However, there are numerous and important disadvantages to shopping in this way.

Although using the Internet to shop is usually fairly easy, and there is often greater variety available. It is always a risk because you cannot try on or see in detail the item you wish to buy. In fact, the immediate 'convenience' of shopping in this way can end up being an inconvenience if the item is faulty or does not fit, or is just not what the customer wanted. It is true that the prices are better when you shop online, but, while it might be cheaper there is a distinct disadvantage because you have to wait for the delivery of the purchases. Some people might prefer not to have any personal contact while shopping online, but it can save time in the end since there are always assistants to help with queries you might have during the transaction. In addition to this, there is the issue of Internet payment security; however, recently this has improved a lot.

The Internet has indeed given us a wider choice as consumers, as well as made some aspects of shopping more pleasant and convenient. However, it is nearly impossible, in my opinion, to forget the disadvantages we experience from time to time, since these can and do influence the way in which we choose to shop.

#### **Useful language:**

However, there are many disadvantages ... ; It is true that ... ; but ... ;  
In addition to this ; Moreover, the Internet has changed how we live so dramatically that ... ; In my opinion,.. ; There is a distinct / strong advantage / disadvantage ...

- 1. Write an essay discussing the advantages and disadvantages of using the Internet.**
- 2. Write an essay about the role of technology in communication.**

## Writing a report

### Introduction

The aim of this report is to provide information concerning participation in the arts in London, England. It will include factors which discourage people from taking part, and suggest ways to increase participation.

### Current situation

I interviewed people between the ages of 15 and 50 who live in London. Just under half of the people who were interviewed said they took part in music, drama or art. The most popular activity was taking music lessons, followed by going to art galleries and concerts. Drama classes were popular with people in their thirties, because classes are social occasions.

### Factors preventing fuller participation

About 40 per cent of people asked said that they did not enjoy the arts, giving reasons such as boredom for this. The other 60 per cent said that most arts-related activities were too expensive, such as theatre visits or music lessons. Some people said that finding a good teacher was difficult.

### Recommendations

It is important to focus on those who currently do not participate in the arts at all by

- arranging a publicising program for those who want to study music but don't have enough money
- publicising and presenting cheaper theatre performances
- further research into reasons why people do not enjoy the arts.

### Useful language:

The aim of this report is to ... ; A study was done to find out ... , About 40 per cent of people asked said that ... The number of ...

Conclusion: It appears that ... / It is recommended that ...

**1. Write a report about health facilities in your area. Remember to include a title, and supply factual information.**

**2. Write a report about the danger of pollution in the modern world.**

## Writing a descriptive essay

### Worldwide transport in the future

It is of course difficult to say exactly what transportation will look like in the future, because of the infrastructural changes that are happening constantly at the moment. To me, it seems that transport may well have changed a lot in one hundred years' time.

Perhaps there will be no more private transport by 2115 CE. It is possible that public transport will have improved so much that no one will need their own cars. We might all be zooming around in ecologically-sound electric buses and trams that will take us to our destinations smoothly.

In order to get to other countries, we will be taking airships, which will be like aeroplanes but with more facilities available. It will be possible to travel to the other side of the world in much less time, because these airships will race around at a far greater velocity.

Finally, modes of transport are always changing, depending on many different factors, but one thing is certain; we will still be traveling the whole world! We might even be able to experience weightlessness by traveling to space!

### Descriptive essays include:

- introduction and personal point of view - conclusion and personal point of view
- more detailed descriptions - simile - language for prediction

1. Write an essay about the importance of tourism and archaeological sites in Jordan.
2. Write an essay about the role of the country in supporting inventors of all ages.

## Writing a summary of an article

### Masdar City – a positive step?

Megaprojects are extremely large investment projects, which are designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities. Although megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost, they are all, by definition, expensive, public projects that attract a high level of interest and media coverage. Projects range from motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges, etc. to entire city complexes.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

## The Summary of the ABOVE article

The article discusses Masdar City, which is an example of a 'megaproject'. A megaproject is a large-scale investment project designed to stimulate the economy and benefit the population. The author states that this project is currently being undertaken in Abu Dhabi and has attracted a lot of both positive and negative attention.

The author goes on to say that, whilst it has been praised for its environmentally-friendly status, some people argue that we should prioritise sustainability in already existing cities, rather than creating new ones.

Whatever the opinion, it is clear the project is a landmark of urban planning and a precursor of megaprojects to come.

### Useful language:

The article discusses ...; The author states that ... ; The author goes on to say that; Some people argue that...; others insist that ...; Whatever the opinion; it is clear that ...; The author concludes that...

**Q: Write a summary of the article about Complementary Medicine on page 14 (SB). Remember to be concise and write between 100 and 150 words.**

## Sample skeleton of an argumentative essay

**‘Craftspeople are skilled workers and should be paid better salaries.’**

It is universally understood that everyone deserves a salary in proportion with the difficulty, danger and ultimate importance of the work that they do. For this reason, it must be argued that craftspeople deserve larger salaries.

### Body paragraph plan 1

- Crafts are important to continue awareness of history and traditions (opposing view – is this really important any more?)
- Crafts are sold at vast expense; people who make these items should see most of the profits (opposing view – it is no different from any other trade; those who sell take the larger profit)

### Body paragraph plan 2

- Unskilled staff such as waiters are paid low wages because it is a job with a high staff turnover and little skill involved; craftspeople dedicate their lives to this craft and still receive little money for their work (opposing view – the world is changing; there is no place for craftspeople any more)
- The dangerous work that goes into craftsmanship should be well rewarded; it is not comparable to receiving the occasional burn as a waiter or waitress (opposing view – it would drive up the costs of the crafts further)

For the reasons stated above, it can be clearly seen that craftspeople are owed a livable salary that reflects the risk they put themselves in daily, as well as their contribution to keeping Jordanian traditions alive.

### **A good argumentative essay:**

- presents relevant evidence
- puts forward a convincing argument
- does not ignore one side of the argument
- attempts to persuade the reader to agree

## Sample argumentative essay (opposing view)

**‘Craftspeople are skilled workers and should be paid better salaries.’**

The job done by craftspeople only helps the economy if the people who publicise and sell their work are successful. Traditional crafts are usually not well publicised and are sold in very small amounts. This means that it would be impossible to provide a full and regular salary to a craftspeople.

These days, it is common for people to choose mass-produced goods for the simple reason that they cost less and can be relied upon. What is more, it is evident that the world is changing, and that the place that craftspeople hold in society is becoming less affordable. For this reason, they should not be paid an increased wage.

It could be argued that craftspeople endure difficult and tiring days and receive little money in recognition of this. However, they learn their trade as apprentices and do not have to suspend their income or pay a large amount of money for years to get a university degree.

Thus it can be seen that craftspeople should not be paid increased salaries, because of the restructured economic system and the consequent shift in the importance of the crafts they produce.

### Useful language:

It is understood that ... ; It is often suggested that ... ; Many people believe that ...; It is evident that ... ; For this reason ...; It could be argued that ...; Thus it can be seen that

### Writing skills:

#### Expressing opposition:

On the one hand, ... On the other hand, .../ **despite**

In spite of this, ... / On the contrary, ... / Conversely,...

#### Expressing continuation or addition:

Furthermore,... / Likewise,.../

One reason for this is ... / In addition,...

1. Write an argumentative essay about museums and modern culture.
2. Write an argumentative essay about zoos in the world.



## GUIDED WRITING

(الكتابة الموجّهة)

**Q: Read the information in the table below, and then write two sentences about (X). Use the appropriate linking words such as: too, also ... etc.**

**1.**

**▶ 2013 (W)**

### Benefits of voluntary work

- gain skills.
- help people.
- develop the community.
- get ethics

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**2.**

**▶ 2014 (W);L 3**

### How to communicate effectively ...

- listen carefully to others.
- build on others' ideas.
- pay attention to non-verbal cues.
- think before responding.

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**3. MINISTRY OF EDUCATION –**

**▶ 2014 (W)**

Watching sports on TV	Watching sports live
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• exciting</li><li>• comfortable and cheap</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• noisy</li><li>• uncomfortable and expensive</li></ul>

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**4. 2015 - (S)**

**Read the information below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a brief biography using all the given notes below about Najeeb Mahfouth. Use the appropriate linking words.**

**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**

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5. Write two sentences about Qasr Bashir. ► 2016 (S)

**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

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6. ► 2017 (W): Write two sentences using ALL the given notes below.

**Ways to foster creativity in children**

- create a creative atmosphere.
- allow children the freedom to explore their ideas.
- encourage children to read for pleasure.
- give children the opportunity to disagree with you.

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## تدريب بيتي ذاتي .. **EDITING**

ملحوظة: يجب حفظ إملاء جميع كلمات المادة الـ (Glossary)

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes. Find out these four mistakes and correct them. Write the correct answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1.

Most doctors used to be **scebtical** about the validity of homoeopathy, **acupunkture** and other forms of **complemantary medisine**.

Answers: -----

2.

The low infant **mortalety** rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system, have been **kontributing** factors to **jordan's** healthy **bopulation** growth.

Answers: -----

3. **2016 (W)**

**(one grammar mistake, one punctuation mistake and two spelling mistakes)**

Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, **acubuncture** and other forms of complementary medicine: If patients wanted to receive this kind of **non-convintional** treatment, they used to have to consult a private practitioner who **is** likely not to have a medical degree.

Answers: -----

4. (Revision A): **two** grammar mistakes and **three** punctuation mistakes.

Scientists **will say** that exercise is not only important for general fitness; but that it is also good for the brain, **it helped** us concentrate better? As a result, we perform better in exams.

Answers: -----

5. **2016 (S): one grammar mistake, one punctuation mistake and two spelling mistakes.**

Coffee, chess, flying, the clock, windmills, algebra, soap, the **foantain** pen, crystal glasses, **inokulation**, and carpets... What all these items have in common is their origins, They all have their roots in Arab or Islamic discoveries or inventions **make** in the past. It was the time when Arab and Islamic rulers established one of the largest empires in history.

Answers: -----

6. **2017 (W) : one grammar mistake, one punctuation mistake and two spelling mistakes.**

Ibn Rushd, a famous Islamic **bolymath**, wrote books on psychology, geography, physics, maths and music. From the age of 31 until his death about 40 years later, he **writes** an amazing number of books, at least 80 books of his own as well as a large number of **trenslations** of Greek philosophy.

Answers: -----

7. **2018 (W)**

Megaprojects like Masdar City would be very successful in Jordan: it would encourage investment in the country and **penefit** the population by providing an **environmentally-fraendly** space for people to live in. However, we would have to be careful not to overshadow the natural beauty of our country with too much building: we would **had to** find the perfect balance between modernity and nature,

Answers: -----

## Revision A (حل ذاتي بيتي)

**Q1: Choose the correct option in brackets to complete the following sentences.**

1. Many instruments that are still used today in ----- were designed by Arab scholars. (**operational / operate / operations**)
2. When do you ----- to receive your test results?  
(**expect / expectancy / expectantly**)
3. When we were younger, we ----- live in a village. We moved to the city when I was about ten years old. (**were used to / use to / used to**)
4. By the end of this year, we ----- here for ten years. (**will live / will be living/ will have lived**)

**Answers:** 1. operations 2. expect 3. used to 4. will have lived

**Q2: Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first.**

1. He has written many books, but his final book made him famous all over the world.  
He has written many books, but it \_\_\_\_\_.
2. He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 10 p.m., and he's still studying.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ since 5 p.m.
3. It is normal for me now to get up early to study.  
I am \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answers:**

1. is / was his final book that made him famous all over the world
2. has been studying
3. used to getting up early to study now

**Q3: Circle the correct words. (Initial Test)**

1. We're going to Aqaba again **in / on** the summer. I **have / had** been looking forward to it since last year.
2. We had the computer **repaired / repairing** because it had stopped **to work / working**.
3. Mahmoud was walking home when the rain **was starting / started**. It was very heavy, so he **must / can't** have got very wet.
4. In the past, most letters **wrote / were written** by hand, but these days they are usually **typed / typing**.

**Answers:**

1. in ; have
2. repaired ; working
3. started ; must
4. were written ; typed

# LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

## 1. Indicating consequence:

(In this way, As a consequence , Therefore)

- **In this way**, technology makes communication more convenient.
- **As a consequence**, family members who are away from home can communicate well with their loved ones.
- **Therefore**, people can communicate more quickly and conveniently.

## 2. Indicating opposition:

(Despite / Although / However/ Whereas / On one hand , ... On the other hand / In spite of this, ... / On the contrary, ... / Conversely, ... / By contrast)

- **Despite** the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient.
- **However**, social media is time-consuming.
- **Whereas**, the more quickly and conveniently we communicate, the more likely it is that there will be misunderstandings.

## 3. Expressing continuation or addition:

(Furthermore,... / Likewise, ... / One reason for this is ... / In addition, ... / Moreover / Also )

English helps you to communicate with others. **Furthermore**, it lets you get a better job.

## أسئلة وزارية

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. (2 points) ► 2016 (W)

**Despite** the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient.  
What is the function of using **despite** in the above sentence?

.....

Eating well is important for good health. **Furthermore**, it helps to make you more active.

What is the function of **using furthermore** in the above sentence? (2 points) ► 2016 (S)

.....

## Writing Skills: Useful language for reports

### Introduction

The aim of this report is to ... / This report examines ... / In this report, ... will be examined

### Reporting information

There are more than .... / Almost three-quarters / the number of .....

### Conclusion / Recommendations

It appears that ... / This results in ... / It is recommended that ... /

The best course of action would be to ...

**Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.**

The teacher strongly recommended that the time that students spend ....

What is the function of the above sentence? ► **2017 (S) – 2 POINTS**

## Rhetorical Devices (Literature)

### Simile:

- Some robots will look and **sound very like humans**, because technology will have advanced a great deal.
- Treatment and medicines will **taste as delicious as** real food.

### Metaphor:

The world will be **at your fingertips**.

### Onomatopoeia:

Everywhere we go we will hear the constant **buzz and hum** of technology.  
**zooming** around ....

### Personification:

Our computers and mobile phones **will take care of us**, by telling us when to wake up, eat and sleep.

### Sensory descriptions:

**hear , listen , say , speak , shout , cry , talk , scream , smell , taste , touch,...** etc.



## سؤال وزارى ، شتوية 2017

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

The world will be at your fingertips.

Identify the type of rhetorical device used in the above sentence. -----.

## سؤال وزارى (2021)

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

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

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

## سؤال وزارى (2022)

Treatment and medicines will taste as delicious as real food.

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

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



## Glossary

### MODULE 1

**access** /'æksɪs/ (*verb*) to find information, especially on a computer **access** (*noun*) – **accessible** (*adjective*)

**blog** /blɒg/ (*noun*) a regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style **blog** (*verb*)

**calculation** /kælkju:'leɪʃən/ (*noun*) a way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, price or value **calculate** (*verb*)

**computer chip** /kəm'pjʊ:tə tʃɪp/ (*noun*) a small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric current

**email exchange** /i:'meɪl ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/ (*noun*) a series of emails between two or more people, each email generally a reply to the previous one **email** (*verb*)

**filter** /'fɪltə/ (*noun*) a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer **filter** (*verb*)

**floppy disk** /'flɒpi dɪsk/ (*noun*) a flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information

**ICT** /'aɪ si: ti:/ (*n. abbrev.*) Information and Communication Technology

**identity fraud** /aɪ'dentɪti: frɔ:d/ (*noun*) illegal actions using the identity of someone else, normally to buy things

**PC** /pi: 'si:/ (*noun*) an abbreviation for **personal computer**, a computer that is used by one person at a time

**post** /pəʊst/ (*verb*) to put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it **post** (*noun*)

**privacy settings** /'praɪvəsi 'setɪŋz/ (*noun*) controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information

**program** /'prəʊgræm/ (*noun*) a set of instructions enabling a computer to function; **programme** (*noun*) content which is intended to be listened to on radio or watched on television

**rely on** /rɪ'laɪ ɒn/ (*phrasal verb*) to have trust or confidence in something or someone **reliable** (*adjective*)

**sat nav system** /sæt nəv 'sɪstəm/ (*noun*) **satellite navigation system** a system of computers and satellites, used in cars and other places that tells you where something is, where you are or how to get to a place

**security settings** /sə'kjʊ:riti 'setɪŋz/ (*noun*) controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses

**smartphone** /smɑ:tfəʊn/ (*noun*) a mobile phone with advanced computing technology

**social media** /'səʊʃəl 'mi:diə/ (*noun*) social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs

**tablet computer** /'tæblɪt kəm'pjʊ:tə/ (*noun*) a mobile computer, with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit

**user** /'ju:zə/ (*noun*) a person who uses a product or service, especially a computer or another machine

**web-building program** /web 'bɪldɪŋ 'prəʊgræm/ (*noun*) a software that helps you to create a website

**web hosting** /web 'həʊstɪŋ/ (*noun*) the business of housing, serving and maintaining files for one or more websites

**whiteboard** /'waɪtbɔ:d/ (*noun*) a touchscreen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students

**World Wide Web** /wɜ:ld waɪd web/ (*noun*) an information system, known as the Internet, which allows documents to be connected to other documents, and for people to search for information by moving from one document to another

### MODULE 2

**acupuncture** /'ækju:plŋktʃə/ (*noun*) a system of complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin at specific points

**ailment** /'eɪlmənt/ (*noun*) illness

**allergy** /'ælədʒi/ (*noun*) a reaction of the immune system when it is sensitive to something; this reaction comes in the form of sneezing, itchy eyes or a skin rash **allergic** (*adjective*)

**antibody** /'æntɪ'bɒdi/ (*noun*) a substance produced by the body to fight disease

**apparatus** /'æpə'reɪtəs/ (*noun*) the technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular purpose

**appendage** /'æpendɪdʒ/ (*noun*) a body part, such as an arm or a leg, connected to the main trunk of the body **append** (*verb*)

**arthritis** /'ɑ:θraɪtɪs/ (*noun*) a disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints **arthritic** (*adjective*)

**artificial** /'ɑ:tɪ'fɪʃəl/ (*adjective*) made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally **artifice** (*noun*) –

**artificially** (*adverb*)

**bionic** /baɪˈɒnɪk/ (*adjective*) describing a limb or body part that is electronically or mechanically powered

**bounce back** /baʊns bæk/ (*phrasal verb*) to start to be successful again after a difficult time

**cancerous** /ˈkænsərəs/ (*adjective*) something that has or can cause cancer, a very serious disease in which cells in the body begin to grow abnormally **cancer** (*noun*)

**career** /kəˈrɪə/ (*noun*) a job undertaken for a significant period of a person's life and with opportunities for progress

**coma** /ˈkəʊmə/ (*noun*) a state of unconsciousness caused by a certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time

**commitment** /kəˈmɪtmənt/ (*noun*) a promise to do something or to behave in a particular way **commit** (*verb*) – **committed** (*adjective*)

**complementary medicine** /ˌkɒmpləˈmentriˈmedsən/ (*noun*) medical treatment which provides an alternative to scientific medical practices **complement** (*verb*)

**conventional** /kənˈvenʃənl/ (*adjective*) having been used for a long time and is considered usual **convention** (*noun*) – **conventionally** (*adverb*)

**cope with** /kəʊp wɪð/ (*phrasal verb*) to deal successfully with, or handle, a situation

**cross** /krɒs/ (*adjective*) angry or annoyed

**decline** /dɪˈklaɪn/ (*verb*) to decrease in quantity or importance **decline** (*noun*)

**dementia** /dɪˈmenʃə/ (*noun*) a mental illness the symptoms of which are problems with memory, personality changes and problems with reasoning

**drug** /drʌg/ (*noun*) a medicine or a substance used for making medicines

**expansion** /ɪkˈspænjən/ (*noun*) the act of making something bigger **expand** (*verb*)

**feel blue** /fi:l blu:/ (*verb phrase*) [*idiom*] to feel sad

**focus on** /ˈfəʊkəs ɒn/ (*phrasal verb*) to direct your attention or effort at something specific **focus** (*noun*) – **focused** (*adjective*)

**have the green light** /hæv ðə gri:n laɪt/ (*verb phrase*) [*idiom*] to have or give permission to go ahead with something or for something to happen

**healthcare** /ˈheɪlθkeə/ (*noun*) the prevention or treatment of illness by doctors, dentists, psychologists, etc.

**herbal remedy** /ˈhɜːbəl ˈremədi:/ (*noun*) an extract or mixture of a plant used to prevent, alleviate, or cure disease **remedy** (*verb*) – **remedial** (*adjective*)

**homoeopathy** /ˌhəʊmiˈɒpəθi/ (*noun*) a system of complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs and other natural substances

**immunisation** /ɪmjuˈnaɪzɪʃən/ (*noun*) the process by which an individual's immune system becomes protected against an illness **immunise** (*verb*) – **immune** (*adjective*)

**implant** /ɪmˈplɑːnt/ (*noun*) a piece of tissue, prosthetic device, or other object implanted in the body **implant** (*verb*)

**life expectancy** /laɪf ɪkˈspektənsi/ (*noun*) the length of time that a person or animal is expected to live **expect** (*verb*) – **expectation** (*noun*)

**limb** /lɪm/ (*noun*) arm or leg of a person

**malaria** /məˈleəriə/ (*noun*) a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes

**medical trial** /ˈmedɪkəl ˈtraɪəl/ (*noun*) trial to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of medications **trial** (*verb*)

**migraine** /ˈmaɪgreɪn/ (*noun*) a very bad headache which often comes with a feeling of sickness and problems with vision

**mortality** /ˌmɔːtæləti/ (*noun*) death, especially on a large scale (e.g. infant mortality); the rate of deaths that occur (mortality rate) **mortal** (*noun and adjective*) – **mortally** (*adverb*)

**MRI** /ˌem ɑː ˈaɪ/ (*noun*) (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) a scan that uses strong magnetic fields to make a picture of the inside of someone's body for medical reasons

**obese** /əʊˈbiːs/ (*adjective*) extremely fat, in a way that is dangerous to your health **obesity** (*noun*)

**optimistic** /ˌɒptəˈmɪstɪk/ (*adjective*) believing that good things will happen in the future **optimism, optimist** (*noun*)

**option** /ˈɒpʃən/ (*noun*) something that is or may be chosen **optional** (*adjective*)

**out of the blue** /aʊt əv ðə blu:/ (*adjective*) [*idiom*] apparently from nowhere; unexpectedly

**outpatient** /ˈaʊtpeɪʃənt/ (*noun*) someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night

**paediatric** /ˌpiːdiˈætrɪk/ (*adjective*) describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses **paediatrics, paediatrician** (*noun*)

**pill** /pɪl/ (*noun*) a small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole

**practitioner** /ˈpræktɪʃənəl/ (*noun*) someone who is qualified or registered to practise a particular occupation or profession **practise** (*verb*) – **practical** (*adjective*) – **practically** (*adverb*)

**prosthetic** /ˌprɒsˈθetɪk/ (*noun*) an artificial body part; ~ (*adjective*) **limb** describing an artificial body part **prosthetics** (*noun*)

**publicise** /ˈpʌblɪsaɪz/ (*verb*) to give information about something to the public, so that they know about it **publicity** (*noun*)

**radiotherapy** /ˌreɪdiəʊθerəpi/ (noun) the use of controlled amounts of radiation (a form of energy) to treat disease, especially cancer

**raise** /reɪz/ (verb) ~ a question to bring up a problem or cast doubt on something

**red-handed** /red'hændɪd/ (adjective) [idiom] in the act of doing something wrong

**reputation** /ˌreɪpjʊteɪʃən/ (noun) the common opinion that people have about someone or something **repute** (verb)

**scanner** /ˈskænə/ (noun) a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body **scan** (verb)

**sceptical** /ˈskeptɪkəl/ (adjective) having doubts; not easily convinced **sceptic**, **scepticism** (noun)

**see red** /si: red/ (verb phrase) [idiom] to be angry

**setback** /setbæk/ (noun) a problem that delays or stops progress, or makes a situation worse

**side effect** /saɪd ɪfekt/ (noun) effects of medicine on your body in addition to curing pain or illness

**sponsor** /ˈspɒnsə/ (verb) to financially support a person or an event **sponsor** (noun) – **sponsored** (adjective)

**strenuous** /strenjuəs/ (adjective) using or needing a lot of effort

**stroke** /strəʊk/ (noun) an illness when a blood tube in your brain bursts or is blocked, resulting in the brain being unable to function normally

**symptom** /ˈsɪmptəm/ (noun) a physical problem that might indicate a disease

**viable** /vaɪəbəl/ (adjective) effective and able to be successful **viability** (noun)

**ward** /wɔ:d/ (noun) a room in a hospital, especially for patients needing similar kinds of care **ward** (verb)

**white elephant** /waɪt 'eləfənt/ (noun phrase) [idiom] something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose

### MODULE 3

**algebra** /ˈældʒɪbrə/ (noun) a type of mathematics system where letters and symbols are used to represent numbers **algebraic** (adjective)

**arithmetic** /əˈrɪθmətɪk/ (noun) the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division

**artificially-created** /ɑ:trɪfɪʃəli kri'eɪtəd/ (adjective) not real or not made of natural things but made to be like something that is real or natural **create** (verb) – **creation** (noun)

**brehtaking** /'breθtɛɪkɪŋ/ (adjective) wonderful, awe-inspiring

**camera obscura** /'kæmrə ɒb'skjʊərə/ (noun) Latin for 'dark room'; an optical device that led to photography and the invention of the camera

**carbon-neutral** /'kɑ:bən 'nju:trəl/ (adjective) not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere **neutralise** (verb) – **neutrality** (noun)

**ceramics** /sə'remɪks/ (noun) the art of producing something made from clay or porcelain, or the clay or porcelain items themselves **ceramic** (adjective)

**composition** /ˌkɒmpəzɪʃən/ (noun) [of music] a piece of music that someone has written **compose** (verb)

**conservatory** /kən'sɜ:vətɪ/ (noun) (American usage for British **conservatoire**) a school where people are trained in music or acting

**craftsman** /'krɑ:ftsmən/ (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

**criticise** /'krɪtɪsaɪz/ (verb) to judge (something) with disapproval; to evaluate or analyse (something) **critic**, **criticism** (noun) – **critical** (adjective)

**demonstration** /ˌdemənst'reɪʃən/ (noun) an act of explaining and showing how to do something, or how something works **demonstrate** (verb)

**desalination** /di:sælɪneɪʃən/ (noun) the process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used **desalinate** (verb)

**fountain pen** /'faʊntɪn pen/ (noun) a pen which needs ink cartridge refills and the nib of which takes ink from these cartridges to write

**furnishings** /'fɜ:niʃɪŋz/ (plural noun) the furniture and other things, such as curtains, in a room **furnish** (verb)

**geometry** /dʒi'ɒmətri/ (noun) the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, relationships and measurement of points, lines, curves and surfaces **geometric** (adjective) – **geometrically** (adverb)

**glassblowing** /glɑ:sbləʊɪŋ/ (noun) the art of shaping a piece of hot, melted glass by blowing air into it through a tube **blow** (verb)

**grid** /grɪd/ (noun) [energy grid] a system of wires through which electricity is connected to different power stations across a region

**ground-breaking** /graʊnd'breɪkɪŋ/ (adjective) new, innovative **break** (verb)

**hanging** /'hæŋɪŋ/ (noun) a large piece of cloth that is hung on a wall as a decoration **hang** (verb)

**inheritance** /ɪn'hertɪəns/ (noun) money or things that you get from someone after they die **inherit** (verb)

**inoculation** /ɪnɒkjə'leɪʃən/ (*noun*) an injection you can have to protect you from a disease  
**inoculate** (*verb*) – **inoculable** (*adjective*)

**installation** /ɪnstə'leɪʃən/ (*noun*) an art exhibit often involving video or moving parts  
**install** (*verb*)

**irrigate** /ɪrɪ'geɪt/ (*verb*) to supply land with water so that crops and plants will grow  
**irrigation** (*noun*)

**lifelike** /'laɪflaɪk/ (*adjective*) very similar to the person or thing represented

**mathematician** /mæθmə'tɪʃən/ (*noun*) a person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level  
**mathematics** (*noun*) – **mathematical** (*adjective*)

**megaproject** /megə'prɒdʒekt/ (*noun*) a very large, expensive, ambitious business project

**minaret** /mɪnə'ret/ (*noun*) the tall, thin tower of a mosque from which Muslims are called to prayer

**musical harmony** /'mju:zɪkəl 'hɑ:məni/ (*noun*) a pleasant sound in music, made by playing or singing a group of different notes together  
**harmonious** (*adjective*) – **harmonise** (*verb*)

**outweigh** /aʊt'weɪ/ (*verb*) to be more important than something else

**pedestrian** /pə'destrɪən/ (*noun*) someone who is walking, especially along a street or another place that is used by cars  
**pedestrian** (*adjective*)

**performing arts** /pə'fɔ:mɪŋ ɑ:ts/ (*noun*) a type of art that can combine acting, dance, painting and film to express an idea

**philosopher** /fə'lɒsəfəl/ (*noun*) someone who studies and writes philosophy professionally, or an undergraduate student of Philosophy  
**philosophise** (*verb*) – **philosophical** (*adjective*)

**physician** /fɪ'zɪʃən/ (*noun*) someone qualified to practise medicine, especially one who specialises in diagnosis and treatment

**polymath** /'pɒlɪ,mæθ/ (*noun*) someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects

**qualify** /'kwɒlɪfaɪ/ (*verb*) to be entitled to a particular benefit or privilege by fulfilling a necessary condition  
**qualification** (*noun*)

**restore** /rɪ'stɔ: / (*verb*) to repair or renovate a building, work of art, etc., so as to bring it back to its original condition  
**restoration** (*noun*)

**revolutionise** /revə'lʊ:ʃənəɪz/ (*verb*) to completely change the way people do something or think about something  
**revolution** (*noun*) – **revolutionary** (*adjective*)

**sand artist** /sænd 'ɑ:tɪst/ (*noun*) someone who models sand into an artistic form  
**sand art** (*noun*)

**showcase** /'ʃəʊkeɪs/ (*verb*) to exhibit or display  
**showcase** (*noun*)

**sustainability** /sə'steɪnə'bɪləti:/ (*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

**sustain** (*verb*) – **sustainable** (*adjective*)

**textiles** /'tekstaɪlz/ (*plural noun*) types of cloth or woven fabric

**translation** /trænz'leɪʃən/ (*noun*) the process of converting documents from one language to another  
**translate** (*verb*) – **translator** (*noun*)

**underline** /ʌndə'laɪn/ (*verb*) to emphasise, to highlight

**vary** /'veəri/ (*verb*) to differ according to the situation  
**variation** (*noun*) – **variable** (*adjective*)

**visual arts** /'vɪʒuəl ɑ:ts/ (*noun*) art such as painting or sculpture that you look at, as opposed to literature or music

**windmill** /'wɪndmɪl/ (*noun*) a building that uses its sails and wind power to grind corn into flour

**zero-waste** /'ziərəʊ weɪst/ (*adjective*) producing no waste, or having parts that can be reused

#### MODULE 4

**academic** /ækəd'emɪk/ (*adjective*) connected with education, especially at college or university level  
**academic**, **academy** (*noun*) – **academically** (*adverb*)

**Agriculture** /'ægrɪ,kʌltʃə/ (*noun*) the science or practice of farming  
**agricultural** (*adjective*)

**Astrophysics** /'æstrəʊfɪzɪks/ (*noun*) the study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them

**Business Management** /'bɪznɪs mænɪdʒmənt/ (*noun*) an area of study which involves learning about running a company, in areas like controlling, leading, monitoring, organising and planning  
**manage** (*verb*) – **managerial** (*adjective*)

**career advisor** /kə'riə əd'vaɪzə/ (*noun*) someone who provides information to help people to make choices about their training and work  
**advise** (*verb*) – **advice** (*noun*)

**circulation** /sɜ:kjə'leɪʃən/ (*noun*) the movement of blood around the body when it is pumped by the heart; also air ~, the movement of air  
**circulate** (*verb*)

**colloquial** /kə'lɒkwɪəl/ (*adjective*) (of language or words) used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech

**compulsory** /kəm'pʌlsəri/ (*adjective*) obligatory; required

**concentration** /kɒnsən'treɪʃən/ (*noun*) attention, or attention span  
**concentrate** (*verb*)

