

## **GRAMMAR :**

### **1- PRESENT SIMPLE :** المضارع البسيط

#### ***I. Present Simple Tense:***

We use the simple present in the following cases:

**A: To talk about activities that we repeat regularly (routines and habits):**

**Key words:**

- always ,often ,usually ,sometimes ,normally ,generally rarely , occasionally , regularly ,
- every day, every week, every month, every year, every morning, every summer, every night...etc.
- daily, weekly , monthly , yearly , hourly.
- once a day, twice a day ,three times a week , five times a day.

1-She frequently.....what she wants. (forget\forgets\forgot )

2- He's always late. He never ..... on time. (come\came\comes )

3-We rarely.....out anymore. (go\went\goes )

4-We .....up early on Fridays. (doesn't get\dont get\didn't get)

5- Ahmad usually.....at 10 p.m. (sleeps\sleep\slept )

Forgets /comes / go /don't get / sleeps

#### **2-To talk about general truths:**

1-Water.....of two elements .They are Oxygen and Hydrogen. (consist )

2-Birds.....their nests in Autumn.( **not / build** )

3-The earth .....round the sun. (**revolve**)

Consists / don't build / revolves

#### **3-To talk about future official events or timetables which we can't change, especially with the verbs:**

(start , begin , open , close , leave , arrive , finish ,end )

1.The plane to Damascus.....at 8 tomorrow morning.( **leave** )

2. Our exhibition.....on the 1<sup>st</sup> of next April. ( **start** )

Leaves / starts

1.She ..... (cook) rice every day.

تمرين اضافي

2- .....you ..... (cook) rice daily?

3- You ..... (not cook) rice as a habit.

4- I ..... (not/play) tennis at school every day.

5- She ..... (not play) tennis every day.

6- ..... he ..... (play) tennis at school every day?

7- The taxi ..... (leave) at 8 am every morning.

8- The taxi ..... (not leave) at 9 am in the morning daily.

9. When ..... the taxi usually ..... (leave)?

1.cooks 2. Do cook 3.don't cook 4.don't play 5.doesn't play 6.does play7.leaves 8. Doesn't leave 9.does leave

**II. Present Continuous Tense:**

المضارع المستمر

**We use the present continuous tense in the following cases:****A: To talk about activities that are going on at the time of speaking:****Key words:****now ,at the moment ,right now , Look! , Listen!, Be quiet!, Hurry up ,Be careful!**

1-What's that smell? Something..... (burnning\ is burnning\was bunning )

2-A-Where is Ahmad?

B-He.....in the dinning room now. (eat )

3-We .....to the news at the moment. (listen )

Is burning / is eating / are listening**B -To talk about activities that happen regularly but for a limited period of time Temporary routines or habits:****Key words:****nowadays, these days, this week, this month, this year, today, tonight, at present.**

1-John.....a lot of time in the library these days ,as he's writing a book. (spend)

2-We usually grow wheat , but this year we.....nothing. (grow)

Is spending / are growing**C- To talk about a future event which is already arranged:****Key words:****today , tonight ,tomorrow ,next week ,next month,**

1-I.....the manager at the theatre tomorrow night. (meet )

2-My parents .....to Spain next month. (go )

3-Rami.....me next week. ( visit )

4-My mother ..... her doctor tomorrow morning.( visit )

Am meeting / are going / is visiting / is visiting

: State Verbs افعال لا تقبل الاستمرارية

**These verbs are rarely used in the continuous tenses .These include:****a-Verbs of mind:**

know ,understand ,think ,believe ,forget , realize ,suppose, want

**b- Verbs of emotions:**like , love ,hate ,dislike **c-Verbs of senses:**

see ,smell ,taste ,hear ,touch

### III. Present Perfect Tense : المضارع التام

We use the present perfect in the following case:

**1-To express an action that started in the past and is still continuing:**

**Key words: since/for/already /just**

- 1-I.....a student for 12 years. ( be )
- 2-We.....in Amman since 1966. ( live )
- 3-My father.....in a bank for nearly 16 years.( work )

Have been // have lived // has worked

**2-To give the latest and up-to-date news**

**Key words: lately , recently , at last , in recent times**

- 1-Prices.....up sharply recently. ( go )
- 2-My brother .....a new job lately. ( get )
- 3-Oh! I..... my keys. ( lose )

Have gone // has got // have lost

**3-To talk about experiences ,the number of times has an action happened in the past , or the number of things that happened so far in the past without telling when was that.**

**Key words:**

never , so far ,yet,

- 1-I.....Petra three times before. (visit )
- 2-She.....two letters so far this month. (write )
- 3-This the first time I.....you. (see)
- 4-We.....two English exams up to now this semester.( take )

Have visited // has written // have seen // have taken

### IV. Present Perfect Continuous: المضارع التام المستمر

We use present perfect continuous in the following cases:

**1- when there is ( be + v ) :**

( have been running ) I ..... ( be /run ) for two hours

**2-To express an activity that began in the past and is still going on without interruption:**

**Key words: since : for /all day /all night**

- 1-We.....in Amman for more than 20 years.(be live )
- 2-I.....English for five years. (be learn )
- 3-They .....since they returned home. (be study )

Have lived / have learnt / have studied

**3-To show the reason of a present action: (when a repeated or prolonged action in the past caused a present result:**

- 1-Her eyes are red. She..... (be cry ) has been crying
- 2-The earth is wet. It ..... (be snow ) has been snowing

## V. Simple Past Tense: اي ضاملا اطيستبلا

We use the simple past in the following cases:

A: Finished actions in the past:

**Key words:**

**last year ,last month ,last week ,last Summer , ....etc.**

- a week ago ,two days ago ,a few months ago...etc.
- yesterday, yesterday morning ,yesterday, ...etc.
- **In the past, once, in 1998, when I was a child, when I was 7 years old.**

- 1-I.....this film along time ago. (see ) saw
- 2-The police .....the thief two days ago.( arrest ) arrested
- 3-We.....a lot of work yesterday.(do) did
- 4-The war.....in 1941. (happen ) happened
5. They ..... (collect) postcards yesterday.
- 6- You ..... (jump) high last night, didn't you?
- 7- Albert ..... (play) squash last night.
- 8-The teacher ..... (test) our English 2 days ago.
- 9- Fiona ..... (visit) her grandma a couple of weeks ago.
- 10- He ..... (wash) the car yesterday.
- 11-You..... (be) thirsty when I saw you last night.
- 12He ..... (have) a computer in 1999.
- 13I ..... (buy) bread from that bakery 30 years ago.

## Past Continuous Tense: الماضي المستمر

**1: activities or situations that form a background for an event:**

**Key words:** When , while ,as

**Following this rule:**

**When + simple past, past continuous**

**While + past continuous, Simple past**

- 1-The telephone rang while he.....a bath. ( have ) was having
- 2-We.....at a high speed when the accident happened.( drive ) were driving
- 3-It began to rain while I .....in the park. ( walk ) was walking
- 4.While I ( sleep) ..... , my father came. Was sleeping
- 5-When I reached the park , my friends .....( play ) were playing
- 6-he (not / study) ..... when her mother saw her. Wasn't studying
- 7- .....they (shout)..... when you met them? were/shouting

## Past perfect الماضي التام

### Past perfect Tense:

Use the past perfect in the following cases:

**A: To talk about an event which happened before some other past events:**

**After / before:**

I went out **after** I had watched a film.

Police had come **before** the thief went.

1-Before I did my homework ,I .....my lunch.

(ate ,had eaten ,was eating ,have eaten)

2-By the time the film started ,she .....(was sleeping ,had slept ,has slept ,sleeps)

3-We.....in Irbid before 1985.(were ,have been ,are ,had been)

4-Sami.....before we got there.(was leaving ,left ,had left ,has left)

5-I.....my computer course before last month.

( took ,have taken , had taken ,take)

6-They.....shopping by the time you saw them.

( went ,were going ,had gone ,are going)

7-By the end of last week ,we.....three letters from you.

(received ,had received ,were receiving ,have received)

**B:**

**By + time / when**

The boys had studied **when** I entered .

**By the time** I saw him , he had finished the job .

• We wrote the letter, and then posted it.

**After we**.....

**Before we**.....

**C:**

**Until / never / already :**

I saw him ,I had **never** known him before

I reached the school .the bell had **already** rung .

**D:**

**Because :**

I met Ali **because** I had bought a new car .

I got a new house **because** I had sold the old one .

**Past perfect continuous** الماضي التام المستمر

by	because	when	before	After
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1. I had been talking **before** Ali arrived
2. Ali was very tired **because** he had been working all day.

**Example >>**

1. When Mr. Mahmoud arrived, he was exhausted. He .....for five days.  
(Be, climb) **had been climbin**
2. How long had he been ..... in the garden? (Play) **playing**
3. Ahmad slept well. He ..... hard all the night. (Be, work) **had been working**
4. Ahmad had been.....T.V for a long time. (Watch) **watching**
5. Ahmad had .....playing since the morning. (Be) **been**
6. After ..... T.V I slept( watch ) **watching**.

**- Complete the sentences, using the Past Perfect Continuous form of the verbs in brackets.**

1- A: When I saw you yesterday, you looked really tired.

B: Yes, **I had been running** 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 hot and tired;

She..... all afternoon for a special family dinner. (cook)

**Answers**

1- had been running 2- had been shopping 3- had been cooking

1. The teachers ..... for two hours, before the principal came. (be, talk)
2. When I was ten years old, I .....a computer. (buy)
3. I couldn't play because I .....my leg. (break)
4. Hatem's father .....last year. (retire )
5. Maher.....his driving test, so he can borrow his brothers car next week .( pass)
6. Fatima .....her homework three hours ago. (finish) . Have you seen my wallet anywhere?
- 7-I .....for it for ages. (look)
8. How long .....you .....glasses? (wear)
9. Do you mean you have been ..... (wake up) very early?
10. It.....heavily since three hours. (Be, snow)
11. Hussein .....his house for five hours. (Be, Paint)

تمارين اضافية من الكتاب على القواعد بشكل عام مهم جدا

### Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

People (1)..... (use) smart phones 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 smart phones than PCs for the first time. Now, about one billion smart phones .....(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 smart phone. It is probable that this market (8) .....(expand) in the future. At the moment, people aged 16–30 (9)..... (buy) the most smart phones, but experts say there (10)..... (be) a growth in the number of older people buying smart phones in the future.

### Answers

1 have been using (Present Perfect Continuous) 2 were invented (Past Simple Passive) 3 bought (Past Simple)  
4 was produced (Past Simple Passive) 5 had sold (Past Perfect) 6 are sold (Present Simple Passive)  
7 is estimated (Present Simple Passive) 8 will expand (Future with will) 9 are buying (Present Continuous)  
10 will be (Future with will)

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.

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

In 1943 CE, the chairman of a 'business machines' company (1) **said** (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!

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

**Choose the correct form of the verbs below. The first one is done for you.**

- 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 If Ali had / has his own computer, he wouldn't / doesn't need to use his friend's computer.
- 8 I was writing / wrote an email when my laptop was switching / switched itself off.

**1- use 2- play 3- to get; to buy 4- going to rain 5- come; 'm staying  
6- been doing; will be 7- had; wouldn't 8- was writing; switched**

**Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets. The first one is done for you.**

- 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.



## كيفية حل اسئلة القطعة:

الاجابة على سؤال الضمير:

1. What does the underlined (word / pronoun / phrase) refer to? الكلمة / الضمير / phrase

1 – I , me , my , myself >>>>>> الكاتب the writer

2 – you , your , yourself , we , our , us >>>>> القراء readers

3 – it , its , itself >>>>>> على الاسم المفرد الغير العاقل بداية الجملة التي هي فيها او الجملة السابقة

ملاحظة مهمة اذا جاء بعد it صفة فإنها تعود على ما بعد الصفة ودليل وجودها to

Neuro-scientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma.

4. She, her, herself >>>>> تعود على اسم عاقل مؤنث

5. He, him, his, himself >>>>> تعود على اسم عاقل مذكر

6. They, them, their, themselves, others, ones >>>>> تعود على اسم عاقل غير عاقل جمع

He said that the sensations were almost the same as the ones he felt with his other hand.

7. There هناك /here هنا >>>>>> مكان

8. relative pronouns (who \which\where) >>>>> تعود على كلمة قبلها تمام

2. What does the underlined word " " mean? ماذا تعني الكلمة التي تحتها خط?

يعتمد هذا السؤال على حفظك للافعال المركبة، مصطلحات الالوان، المتلازمات وطبعا ما ننسى الكلمات الموجودة في نهاية الكتاب

-Find a word in the text that means.....

-Replace the underlined phrasal verb/ colour idiom " ....." with its correct meaning.

-Replace the underlined phrase " المصطلح " with the correct phrasal verb/ colour idiom

اجابة سؤال التعداد :ونعرف بان الوزارة تستخدم بعض الكلمات التي يجب عليك حفظها.

اقتراحات Suggestions الحلول Solutions ايجابيات Advantages طرق اساليب Ways / methods

المهارات Skills العقوبات Recommendations الفوائد Benefits الميزات Qualities

الخصائص Features الأهداف Purposes السلبيات Disadvantages الاختلافات Differences التوصيات

الخصائص Characteristics الأسباب Causes الظروف Circumstances التهديدات Threats

Reasons الاسباب Uses الاستخدامات Properties الخصائص العقوبات Distinguishes

ملاحظة مهمة

اذا احتوى السؤال على reasons يجب ان يحتوى الجواب على احد الكلمات الاتية

due to /as/ because/to/

in order to/ since/ for

وعادة ما ينتهي السؤال الخاص بالتعداد بالنهايات الاتية:

.....write down two of them/ these اكتب نقطتين

.....write down these two اكتب نقطتين give two examples from ..... اكتب مثالين

.....write them down. اكتبهم

النص ف يعدد الكاتب بان نعرف العطف حروف او الاتية الربط ادوات مثل يكون عليه دلائل النص ف الموجود التعداد جدا مهمة ملحوظة

-----and/ or/ as well as / also-----and----- . Also, -----and/ or/ as

well as / also----- . Also, /another /in addition , ----- such as

-----,-----,-----and.....

اجابة سؤال الاقتباس: اقتبس الجملة من النص . من النقطة الى النقطة مع وضع اشارات الاقتباس ( طبعا بتكون جملة قصيرة )

**Quote** the sentence which states/indicates/shows that...

**Write down the sentence** which states/ indicates/shows that.....

### **Critical thinking** التفكير الناقد

يقسم هذا السؤال الى قسمين:

**1. Think of this statement and, in two sentences write down your point of view .**

I think this is true that .....السؤال because يجب كتابة الفكرة من السؤال .....  
نقطة .  
Also, نقطة اولى من رايبك

**2. suggest/ mention three ways/ effects/ advantages**  
تكتب الوزارة جملة لها علاقة بالنص  
.....

وحسب ما هو موجود بعد **three ways/ effects/ advantages** Yes, that is right there are many  
**such as**

1.....2.....3.....

كتابة امثلة تدريبيه :

## Unit 1 تكنولوجيا المعلومات information Technology

Calculation	a way of using numbers in order to find out an amount. عملية حسابية
computer chip	a very small piece found inside every computer. شريحة حاسوب
personal computer	a computer designed for one person to use. حاسوب شخصي
floppy disk	removable magnetic disk that stores computer information. قرص مرن
Program	a set of instructions enabling a computer to function. برنامج
World Wide Web	the information shared by computers through the internet. الشبكة العنكبوتية
Smartphones	a mobile phone that connects to the internet. هاتف ذكي
rely on	to have trust or confidence in something or someone. يعتمد على
Programme	content which is intended to be listened to on radio برنامج إذاعي

## تاريخ الحواسيب (U1/ SB p 6) The History of computers

When you are using a computer think about the technology that<sup>1</sup> is needed for it<sup>2</sup> to work. People have been using types of computers for thousands years. A metal machine was found on the seabed in Greece that<sup>3</sup> was more than 2,000 years old. It<sup>4</sup> is believed that this<sup>5</sup> was the first ever computer.

عندما تقوم باستخدام الحواسيب فكر في التقنية المطلوبة له من اجل أن يعمل. يستعمل الناس أنواع من اجهزة الحواسيب لآلاف السنين . تم العثور على آلة معدنية في قاع البحر في اليونان والتي كان عمرها اكثر من ٢٠٠٠ سنة . ويعتقد ان هذا اول جهاز حاسوب على الاطلاق.

In the 1940s , technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers. One such model was so large that it<sup>6</sup> needed a room that<sup>7</sup> was 167 square meters to put it<sup>8</sup> in. During that decade ,scientists in England developed the first computer program. It<sup>9</sup> took 25 minutes to complete one calculation. In 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed.

في الاربعينيات من القرن العشرين؛ تطورت التكنولوجيا بما فيه الكفاية للمخترعين ليصنعوا الجيل الاول من اجهزة الحاسوب الحديثة. كان هذا النموذج ١ او الطراز من الحواسيب كبير جدا لدرجة انه احتاج الى غرفة بمساحة ١٦٧ مترا مربعا ليوضع فيها. خلال ذلك العقد ، طور العلماء في انكلترا اول برنامج حاسوب. استغرق الامر ٢٥ دقيقة لاتمام عملية حسابية واحدة. في عام ١٩٥٨م، تم تطوير شريحة ١ او 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<sup>10</sup> meant that information could be shared between computers for the first time. The first PC (personal computer) was produced in 1974CE, so people could buy computers to use at home.

وقد انتجت اول لعبة حاسوب في عام ١٩٦٢ م ، وبعد عامين تبعها انتاج فأرة الحاسوب. في عام ١٩٧١ م ، ثم اخترع القرص المرن . مما أدى الى ان المعلومات يمكن مشاركتها بين اجهزة الحاسوب لأول مرة . تم انتاج اول جهاز حاسوب ( الحاسوب الشخصي ) في عام ١٩٧٤ م ، وهكذا استطاع الناس شراء اجهزة حاسوب للاستخدام في المنزل.

In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time. Then , in 1990CE, the British scientist Tim Berners Lee developed the World Wide Web. However ,it<sup>11</sup> was not until 2007 CE that the first smartphones appeared. Today, most people use their<sup>12</sup> mobile phones every day.

في عام ١٩٨٣ م ، استطاع الناس شراء جهاز حاسوب لأول مرة ، ثم في عام ١٩٩٠م ، طور العالم البريطاني بيرنرز لي الشبكة العنكبوتية العالمية (الويب). ومع ذلك ، لم يكن حتى ٢٠٠٧ م عندما ظهرت الهواتف الذكية الاولى. اليوم، معظم الناس يستخدمون هواتفهم النقالة في كل يوم.

What will happen in the future? You can already buy watches which<sup>13</sup> can do the same as mobile phones. Scientists have also developed glasses that<sup>14</sup> are capable of doing even more than this<sup>15</sup>. Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology. It<sup>16</sup> is likely that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program, from how we travel to how our homes are heated.

ماذا سيحدث في المستقبل؟ يمكنك شراء ساعة تقوم بعمل الهاتف النقال العلماء أيضا طوروا نظارات لديها سعة لفعل ما هو أكثر من ذلك. الحياة في المستقبل ستشهد تطورات أكثر بكثير في مجال تكنولوجيا الحواسيب ومن الواضح أن كل مظهر من مظاهر الحياة اليومية سوف تعتمد على برنامج الحاسوب. ابتداء من كيف نسافر وانتهاء كيف ندفئ بيوتنا.

الضمائر الواردة في القطعة :

هذه ضمائر غير شخصية قد تعود على القراء او الناس : We /you / our /us

1- that : the technology.	9- it : to complete one calculation	
2- it : a computer	10- which: the floppy disk was invented	
3- that: a metal machine.	11- it : that the first smartphones appeared	
4- It : that this was the first ever computer	12- their : most people	
5- this : a metal machine.	13- which: watches	
6- it : one such model ( of first generation...)	14- that: glasses	
7- that : a room	15- this: the same as mobile phones	
8- it : one such model ( of first generation .....)	16- it: that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program	

### COMPREHENSION TEST

- Who developed the world wide web?  
.....
- There are two machines can do the same work as mobile phones . Write them down. ....
- There are two invention were completed in 1940s. write down these two inventions. ....
- Write down the sentence which indicates that the size of the first generation of the modern computers was so large. ....
- Quote the sentence which indicates that the first computer program was very slow.  
.....
- What does the underlined phrasal verb rely on mean ? .....
- Find a compound noun in the third paragraph which means 'a flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information' .....
- What does the underlined word (pronoun)" which " refer to? .....

### Critical thinking :

- The writer states that the World Wide Web was developed in 1990. Explain this statement mentioning three benefits of using it.  
.....  
.....
- We rely more and more on computer technology. Think of this statement and, in two sentences ,write down your point of view.  
.....  
.....

### Answers COMPREHENSION TEST

1. The British scientist Tim Betters Lee. 2. Watches and glasses. 3. the first generation of modern computers and the first computer program. 4. One such model was so large it needed a room that was 167 square metres to put it in. 5. It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation. 6. to have trust or confidence in something or someone 7. floppy disk 8. which : watches

### Critical thinking :

- People use mobile phones every day for many purposes such as calling, internet taking photos, watching films and listening to music.
- I think that we rely more on computer technology. For example, computers have enabled us to do many great things, but becoming overly reliant on technology is not a positive aspect of this development.

Reported speech: الكلام المنقول

direct / مباشر	indirect / غير مباشر
1. V1 + (-s/-es) (simple present مضارع بسيط)	V2 (d / ed) (simple past ماضي بسيط)
2. am / is / are + V1 -ing (present continuous مضارع مستمر)	was / were + V1 - ing (past continuous ماضي مستمر)
3. has / have + P.P. (present perfect مضارع تام)	had + P.P. (past perfect ماضي تام)
4. has / have + been + V1 -ing (present perfect continuous مضارع تام مستمر)	had + been + V1 - ing (past perfect continuous ماضي تام مستمر)
5. V2 (d / ed) (simple past ماضي بسيط)	had + P.P. (past perfect ماضي تام)
6. was / were + V1 - ing (past continuous ماضي مستمر)	had + been + V1 - ing (past perfect continuous ماضي تام مستمر)
7. had + P.P. (past perfect ماضي تام)	had + P.P. (past perfect ماضي تام)
8. will, shall, may, can must, has to, have to	would, should, might, could had to
9. has, have (فعل رئيسي) Had	had had had
10. am , is (فعل رئيسي) are was , were	Was were had been
11. don't , doesn't + V1 مضارع بسيط منفي didn't +V1 ماضي بسيط منفي	didn't + V1 ماضي بسيط منفي hadn't + p.p. ماضي تام منفي

قاعدة الكلام المنقول Reported speech  
قاعدة مهمة جدا

١- تحويلات الضمائر:

D.	Ind. فاعل	D.	Ind. مفعول	D.	Ind. ملكية
I	He , she	Me	Him, her	My	his, her
We	They	Us	Them	Our	,their
You	he/she/I /they	You	him/her/me/them	You	His ,her ,my ,their

٢- تحويل الأزمنة كالاتي ( كل مضارع غالبا يصبح ماضي )

Direct	Indirect
Present simple (v+s/es/ies/inff.v)	Past simple (v2 )
Present continuous (is/am / are +v.ing)	Past continuous ( was /were being +ving)
Present perfect ( has /have +v3)	Past perfect ( had + v3)
Past simple ( v2 )	Past perfect ( had + v3 )
Was, were	Had been
Had	Had had
Doesn't /don't	Didn't
Didn't + inf.v	Hadn't + v3
Shall, will	Should, would
Can	Could
Must / has to / have to /ought to	had to

٣- تحويل الظروف كالاتي :

Direct	Indirect
This	That
These	Those
Here	There
Now	Then
Today	That day
Tonight	That night
Tomorrow	The next day
Tomorrow morning	The next morning
Next week, month	The following week, month
Yesterday	The day before
Last night (x)	The night before
Ago	Before

**SB/P 11 EX 5:**

**Report what these people are saying. Pay attention to the timephrases.**

1." 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."

Farida said .....

2. "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."

Saleem said .....

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 following week, so he would need to prepare it that week.

(Activity Book p.3) / 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 .....

Model Answer

- 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.

## المبني للمجهول Passive voice

الجدول التالي يبين كيفية تحويل الجمل:

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Simple	write ,writes(v+ s/es/ ies)	is / are+v3 (is/are written )
Past simple	Wrote ( v2 )	Was / were+v3 (was/were written)
Future simple	Will ( or shall) write	Will be or shall be written
Present continuous	Is ( am, are) writing	Is ( are ) being written
Past continuous	Was ( were ) writing	Was ( were) being written
Present perfect	Has ( have) written	Has (have)been written
Past perfect	Had written	Had been written.
Future perfect	Will have written	Will have been written.

يتم تشكيل المبني للمجهول من احد افعال be حسب زمن الجملة is am are was were be being been والتصريف الثالث للفعل الاصلي .وذلك حسب زمن جملة المبني للمعلوم. خطوات التحويل من المبني للمعلوم الى المبني للمجهول:

١- نقوم بتنزيل المفعول به ويأتي بعدالفعل الرئيسي. ( غالبا من الوزارة في سؤال إعادة الكتابة )

٢- ننظرالى زمن الفعل في جملة المبني للمعلوم ثم نقوم على اساسه بوضع احدافعال- be حسب لزمن ونحول الفعل الاصلي الموجود في جملة المبني للمعلوم الى التصريف الثالث ثم ننممة الجملة.

**Exercise 1 : Rewrite these sentences by using passive.**

1. Saleem repaired the car.

The car .....

2. Mr Issa might teach the students.

The students .....

3. Many tourists have visited that castle.

That castle .....

4. The teacher always answers the students' questions.

The students' questions.....

5. Sally is going to make a beautiful dinner tonight.

A beautiful dinner.....

6. Someone is making noise in the dining room.

Noise .....

7. Somebody has found my missing laptop.

My missing laptop .....

1.Was repaired. 2. Might be taught . 3.has been visited. 4. Are always answered.5. is going to be made tonight. 6. is being made in the dining room .7. has been found.

\*طلابي الاعزاء لا ننسى الملاحظة المهمة التي اعطيت على القاعدة وشرحت بالتفصيل داخل الغرفة الصفية ومتوقعة جدا لهذا العام.

**Exercise 2: Correct the verb between brackets:**

1. My car ..... by him yesterday. ( fix )

2. Some schools has ..... recently in our area. ( build )

3. Many Jordian poems ..... now ..... into English, and people all over the world are able to read them. (translate) وزاري 2015

4. Some schools has ..... recently in our area. ( build )

Answers : 1. Was fixed. 2. Been built. 3.are / translated 4. been built.



## Using technology in class (sb p8 )

Blog	A regularly update personal website or web page, usually written	سجل شخصي على متنلا رنت
Email exchange(n) Exchange	A series of emails between two or more people, each email Generally are ply to the previous one	تبادل ارسالة لا الكترونية
Social media	Social interaction between people and communities on websites	وسال اتوال ص لا اجتماعي
Tablet computer	A mobile computer, with touch screen, processor and battery all	احلاب وسال لوي ح
Whiteboard(n)	A touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches , write and present idea and talk to student	للاوح الكني
Programme(n)	Content which is intended to be listened on radio or watched on	ربرنامج
Post(v)(n)	To put a message or document in the internet so others can see	تعليق ورسالة
Web-building Program	A software that helps you to create a website	برنامج انشاء المواقع لا الكترونية
Webhosting	The business of housing, Serving and maintaining files for one Or more websites	استضافة المواقع لا الكترونية

## Using technology in class (sb p8 )

Young people love learning, but they<sup>1</sup> like learning even more if they<sup>2</sup> 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 classroom.

يحب الشباب التعلم ، لكنهم يحبون التعلم اكثر اذا قدمت لهم المعلومات بطريقة مثيرة للاهتمام والتحدي. اليوم سوف اعطيكم محاضرة عن كيفية استخدام التكنولوجيا في الصفوف الاردنية.

Here are some ideas: اليك بعض الافكار:

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.

تستخدم العديد من الغرف الصفية الان الالواح السحرية (البيضاء/ التفاعلية) كشاشة حاسوب. ونتيجة لذلك ، يستطيع المدرسين عرض مواقع الانترنت على اللوح امام الطلبة . وبعد ذلك يستطيع المعلمين استخدام الانترنت لعرض البرامج التعليمية ، ولعب الالعب التعليمية ، والموسيقى والتسجيلات اللغوية وغيرها.

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. Tablet is ideal for pair in group work. Teachers can perhaps ask their<sup>3</sup> students to start writing a blog (an online diary). Either about their<sup>4</sup> own lives or as if they<sup>5</sup> were someone famous. They<sup>6</sup> can also create a website, so for example they<sup>7</sup> can post work, photos and messages.

في بعض البلدان ، تتوفر اجهزة الحاسوب اللوحية للطلبة لاستخدامها في الصف. وبالتالي يستطيع الطلبة استخدام الاجهزة اللوحية للقيام بمهام مثل عرض الصور ، البحث عن المعلومات ، تسجيل المقابلات وانشاء الجداول البيانية. الحواسيب اللوحية مثالية للمجموعات الزوجية ومجموعات العمل. قد يطلب المعلمون من الطلاب البدء في كتابة مدونة (يوميات على انت) اما عن حياتهم الخاصة او كما لو كانوا اشخاص مشهورين. ويمكنهم انشاء موقع على الانترنت للصف. ويمكنهم المشاركة في الموقع، وذلك على سبيل المثال يمكنهم ارسال اعمال ، صور ورسائل.

Most young people communicate through social media by which<sup>8</sup> they<sup>9</sup> send each other photos and messages via the internet. Some students like to send messages that<sup>10</sup> are under 140 letters for anyone to read. Teachers can ask students to summarize information about what they<sup>11</sup> have learnt in class in the same way. If students learn to summarize quickly, they<sup>12</sup> will be able to use this skill in the future.

معظم الشباب يتواصلون عبر مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي والتي من خلالها يرسلون الصور والرسائل عبر الانترنت. بعض الطلاب يحبون ارسال الرسائل التي اقل من ١٤٠ حرف ليقرأها اي شخص. ويستطيع المدرسين ان يطلبوا من طلابهم تلخيص للمعلومات التي تعلموها في الصف بنفس الطريقة. اذا تعلم الطلاب التلخيص بسرعة سيكونوا قادرين على استخدام النت ( مهارة ) في المستقبل.

We all like to send emails, don't we? Emails exchanges are very useful in the classroom. Teachers can ask students to email what they<sup>13</sup> have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. They<sup>14</sup> could even email students in another country. As a result, students can then share information and help each other with tasks.

الكل من يحب ارسال الاليميالت ، ليس كذلك؟ تبادل الاليميالت مفيد جدا داخل غرفة الصف . ويمكن للمعلمين الطلب من الطلاب بأن يرسلوا ما تعلموا الى طلاب اخرين بنفس العمر في مدرسة اخرى. حتى ان بإمكانهم ارسال بعث رسائل الكترونية للطلاب في دولة اخرى.

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<sup>15</sup> students who<sup>16</sup> are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while they<sup>17</sup> are speaking to them<sup>18</sup>. You can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer. For examples, scientist 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.

وهناك طريقة اخرى للتواصل مع مدارس اخرى وهي من خلال التحدث مع الناس عبر الحاسوب. معظم الحواسيب يوجد فيها كاميرات ، لذلك بإمكانك مشاهدة الناس الذين تتكلم معهم. وبهذه الطريقة يستطيع الطلاب الذين يدرسون اللغة الانجليزية في الاردن بأن يشاهدوا ما يفعله الطلاب في انكلترا في الصف بينما يتحدثون معهم. وبإمكانك استخدام هذا النظام لدعوة المتحدثين الضيوف لاعطاء المحاضرات على الحاسوب. على سبيل المثال العلماء او المعلمين من بلد اخر بإمكانهم ان يعطوا درس للطلبة، اذا كان لديهم هذا النوع من الدرس، فان الطلاب سوف يكونوا في غاية السعادة.

Students often use computers at home if they<sup>19</sup> have them<sup>20</sup>. Students can use social media on their<sup>21</sup> computers to help them<sup>22</sup> with their<sup>23</sup> studies, including asking other students to check and compare their<sup>24</sup> 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?

الطلاب غالبا ما يستخدمون الحواسيب في المنزل اذا كان لديهم منها . يمكن للطلاب ان يستخدموا وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي من خلال اجهزة الحاسوب الخاصة بهم لمساعدتهم في دراستهم ، بما في ذلك مطالبة الطلاب الاخرين بتدقيق ومقارنة اعمالهم ، وطرح اسئلة او تبادل الافكار. يجب ان يكون المعلم جزء من المجموعة ، ايضا ، لرصد او متابعة (الاشراف) على ما يحدث. شكرا لحسن استماعكم . هل لدى اي شخص اية اسئلة؟

الضمائر الواردة في الفقرة:

1/2.They: Young people	15.in this way: most computers have cameras ..... talking to	
3. Their: Teachers	16. who: students	
4.Their: Students.	17.They: Students who are ... in Jordan	
5/6/7.They: Students	18. them: students in England	
8.Which: communicating through Social media	19. they: students	
9.They: Most young people	20. Them: computers	
10.That: messages	21.Their: students 22. them: Students	
11/12/13/14.They: Students	23/24.Their: Students.	

كل you / we / our تعود على people or readers

## Questions

1. Learning should be presented to young people with information that has two features. Write these two features.  
.....
2. What is used as a computer screen in classes?  
.....
3. Internet can be used by teachers for different purposes. Write down two of these purposes.  
.....
4. Tablet computers can be beneficial to students in different ways .Write down two of these benefits.  
.....
5. Tablet computers can be beneficial to teachers in two different ways. Write them down  
.....
6. Blogs can be written by students about two things. Write them down.  
.....
7. The contribution of students to their websites can be in different ways. Write down two of these ways.  
.....
8. For what purpose is the social media used by young people?  
.....
9. How can Social media be beneficial to teachers?  
.....
10. Email exchange can be useful for both teachers and students in different ways. Write down two of these ways.  
.....
11. Cameras in computers can have two different usages in communicating. Write them down.  
.....
12. Write down the sentence which indicates how students feel through cameras' lessons.  
.....
13. Who can give lessons through computers' cameras?.....
14. Computers can help students in their studies through different ways? Write down two of these ways.  
.....
15. What is the role of teachers in using computers for learning? .....
16. Find a sentence which acts as an introduction. ....
17. Find a sentence which tells you what the talk is going to be about. ....
18. Find a way to end the talk.  
.....

## Answers

1. interesting and challenging way. 2. a whiteboard.
- 3.( Any two of) to show educational programmes , play educational games, music, recordings of languages4. To do tasks such as showing photographs; researching information, recording interviews and researching creating diagrams. 5. Tablets are ideal for pair and group work. 6. About their own lives or as if they were someone famous.
7. They can post work, photos and messages. 8. Send each other photos and messages via the Internet. 9. Teachers can ask students to summarize information about what they have learnt in class in the same way.
- 10.a- Teachers can ask students to email what they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. B. students can then share information and help each other with tasks.
11. a- See the people you are talking to. b. use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer 12. If you had this type of lesson, the students would be very excited. 13. Scientists or teachers from another country.
14. Asking other students to check and *compare* their work, asking questions or sharing ideas. 15. To *monitor* what is happening 16. Young people love learning, but they like learning even more if they are *presented* with information in an interesting and challenging way . 17. Today I am going to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classrooms. 18. Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any question?

## Causative السببية

**Sub. + Have\* + Obj. +v3**

**Function: when we can't do something by ourselves.**

1. Manal didn't buy her own English dictionary. She had it ----- . (buy) 2014-w
2. We didn't want to cook so we had a pizza ----- . (deliver) 2014-s
3. I didn't deliver the flowers by myself. I had them ----- . (deliver) 2015-w

**Rewrite the sentences using (Causative) متوقع**

1. I asked someone to fix my computer (had).  
I .....
2. The man asked the porter to take his luggage to his room. (had)  
The man .....
3. He employed a carpenter to build the fence.(had)  
He .....

### Explaining Possibilities

Must subject + can't might	+	have+v3 be v1	+	com
----------------------------------	---	---------------------	---	-----

القاعدة الرئيسية

1. I'm sure she is relaxing in her room.  
She ..... in her room.
2. Perhaps the plane arrived late, and that's why they aren't here.  
The plane ..... late, and that's why they aren't here.
3. It's quiet probable that Ronaldo didn't win the race.  
Ronaldo .....the race.
4. It's impossible that Ali will be here on Friday.  
Ali .....here on Friday.

Catenative Verbs: الأفعال الثنائية

▪After these verbs you can use to - infinitive : بعد هذه الأفعال نستخدم :

Want - afford- need – intend – hope - plan

Offer – agree – refuse – decide – arrange – manage

To +v1

مثال \*I want ..... (get) a tablet, but I can't afford..... (buy) one at the moment.(W.B)

▪Some more verbs that are followed by -ing: هذه الأفعال تتبع بفعل +ing

Stop – finish – admit – consider – deny – avoid – fancy v+ing

v+ing

مثال \*We had the computer repaired because it had stopped .....(work).

\*Ali intends to finish his project tonight. متوقع

Ali is .....

كتابة القاعدة مع بعض الملاحظات :

محمد الجاروت

Conditional sentences: الجمل الشرطية:

The Zero Conditional (If + Present Simple, Present Simple) (If + V1 (s/es) , V1 (s/es).)

The First Conditional (If + Present Simple, will (Modals) + V1)

The Second Conditional (If + Past Simple, would + V1)

- 1- If they ..... (have) time at the weekend, they will come to see us.
- 2- 2- If the team train well, they ..... (get) high scores.
- 3- 3- If we ..... (know) about your problem, we would have helped you.
- 4- 4- I leave if she ..... (come) to this place.
- 5- 5- If we sneak out quietly, nobody ..... (notice) us.
- 6- 6- We ..... (arrive) earlier if we had not missed the bus.
- 7- 7- Okay, I ..... (get) the popcorn if you buy the drinks.
- 8- 8- She ..... (go) out with you if you had only asked her.
- 9- 9- I would not have read your diary if you ..... (not hide) it in such an obvious place.

Activity Book p.7

1. If you \_\_\_\_\_ computer games all day, you won't have time to study.  
(play)
2. If Ali .....(has) his own computer, he wouldn't need to use his friend's computer.
3. I think you should send a text message. (would)  
If .....
- I were you, I would send a text message.
4. Press that button to make the picture move. (moves)  
If you .....
- press that button, the picture moves.

## Future Forms : A. Simple Future

We use the Future with will to:

- 1- Talk about the future if we are predicting it without evidence.
- 2- We use it to express spontaneous ( sudden ) decisions

الكلمات الدالة

	Statement	Negation	Interrogative
He , She . it , I -Singular	Will + Inf	Will not + Inf	Will + Sub+ Inf .. ?
We , You They -Plural			

In 2018 , tomorrow , next week , in the future , tomorrow night ,  
one day soon , very soon , perhaps , probably , maybe , likely  
I think , I hope , before long

I think he.....(win) . I'll..... (answer) the telephone . Perhaps it .....(be) the postman at the door .

## B. Future with going to :

We use the Future with -be going to :

A.	Statement	Negation	Interrogative
He , She . it -Singular	Is going to +Inf	Is not going to +Inf	Is + subj + going to +Inf ..?
I	Am going to +Inf	Am not going to +Inf	Am + sub+going to + Inf .. ?
-Plural We , You They	Are going to +Inf	Are not going to +Inf	Are + subj + going to +Inf .. ?

1. Talk about future plans. It does not have to be for the near future. (planned but not arranged)
2. Talk about predictions that are based on evidence.
  - 1 – the girls have been -----here since 7 o'clock this morning .(wait)
  - 2 – Huda has been ----- E for 12 years now . ( learn)
  - 3 – Hatem's father -----last year . ( retire)
  - 4 – Maher ----- his driving test , so he can borrow his brother's car next week . ( pass)
  - 5 – Laila looked tired . She ----- her sience project . (be , do )
  - 6 – Fatima ----- her homework 3 hours ago .( finish)
  - 7 – Ahmed felt nervous because he -----never -----in the sea before . (swim)

## The Internet of things ( wb p 8 )

Access	to find information يصل الى
Filter	program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed. تصفية برنامج
identity fraud	illegal actions using the identity of someone else. انتحال الشخصية
privacy settings	controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information. اعدادات الخصوصية
security settings	control available on computer let you protect your computer اعدادات الحماية
user	a person who uses a product or service. مستخدم
communicate	speak to يتحدث
connect	join يربط
Downloads	an amount of data downloaded in a single operation. تحميل من الانترنت
Nightmare	Frightening dream. كابوس
Communicate with	Speak to يتواصل مع

A- What is the "internet of things"? ما هو انترنت الأشياء ؟

Everyone knows that the internet connects people, but now it<sup>1</sup> does more than that<sup>2</sup> – it<sup>3</sup> connects objects, too. These days, computers often communicate with each other; for examples, your TV automatically downloads your favorite 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.

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B - An easy life! حياة سهلة!

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 examples, your fridge will know when you need more milk and add it<sup>4</sup> to your online shopping list; your windows will close if it<sup>5</sup> 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 exercise!

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C- A frightening future مستقبل مخيف

Many people are excited about the 'internet of things'. For them<sup>6</sup>, a dream is coming true. They<sup>7</sup> say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable. However, others<sup>8</sup> are not so sure. They<sup>9</sup> want to keep control of their<sup>10</sup> own lives and their<sup>11</sup> own things. In addition, they<sup>12</sup> wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access their<sup>13</sup> passwords and security settings. The dream could easily become a nightmare.

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الضمائر الواردة في الفقرة:

1. it : the internet	5- it : to rain	9. they: other people with different opinion
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### COMPREHENSION TEST

1. Quote the sentence which indicates that computers will run our lives?  
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8. 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 (1995 CE)

.....

.....

### Critical thinking :

1. The writer states that it is recommended to use technology wisely. Explain this statement, suggesting three ways in which we can use it perfectly.  
.....
2. Technology is a way to keep our bodies fit. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.  
.....

### الإجابة Answers

1. As a consequence, computers will increasingly run our lives for us.
2. Your fridge will know when you need more milk and add it to your online shopping list.
3. Your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor.
4. Many people are excited about the 'Internet of Things'.
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8. I agree with this quotation because 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!

### Critical thinking:

1. We can use technology wisely in different ways. For example, we can depend more on our mental skills and raise awareness among people about how to use technology. Also, we can enhance the activities which depend on human not technology.
2. I think that technology is a way to keep our bodies fit. For example , smartphone apps can be used to monitor how much exercise we need to do and how many calories we burn . Also, interactive video games can be used to help us to keep fit. They are used indoors and provide a healthy, active alternative to watching television.

## The Internet of things ( wb p 8 )

Access	to find information يصل الى
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بعض تمارين الكتاب المهمة:

يجب حفظ هذه الكلمات تأتي على شكل ضع دائرة

الأفعال المركبة	Phrasal verbs
يملأ / يعبيء نموذج	Fill in
مبيح/يعطي معولته	Give out
شغل	Turn on
موصلوب/تواصل مع	Connect with
يعرفنء	Know about
يبدأ	Get started
يتفحص/يلقي رظة	Look around
يلتقي	Meet up
دهيا/سيتقر	Settle down
حيثد/حيصل	Take place
يصحو/سيتيقظ	Wake up

**2. Choose the suitable phrasal verb from those given to complete each of the following sentences**

Meet up , take place , get started , settle down , wake up , look around

1. Tell me about the novel you're reading. Where does the story .....
2. I'm sorry I'm late. I didn't .....early enough.
3. When I graduate from university, I would like to buy a house and .....

**Sb/ p /10**

**3 Complete the verb phrases and phrasal verbs with the correct words. Then listen again and check.**

- 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

1 about 2 with 3 on 4 out 5 in

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

To , on , about , on , in , with , out

Everyone should know(1) .....the dangers of the internet in order(2) .....be safe .  
Although it plays a role in connecting(3) .....people (4) ..... the internet in  
different ways , one should turn(5) .....privacy setting when giving (6)  
.....personal information and filling (7) .....a form

## Initial test

1 Tick the word that is different.  
(1 mark each)

- |   |            |           |
|---|------------|-----------|
| 1 | track      | rugby     |
|   | court      | pitch     |
| 2 | journalist | clerk     |
|   | playwright | rink      |
| 3 | confident  | tense     |
|   | upset      | worried   |
| 4 | oars       | poet      |
|   | bat        | goggles   |
| 5 | muscle     | eyelids   |
|   | skates     | heartbeat |
| 6 | wind       | coal      |
|   | gas        | paper     |

2. Add one word from box A and one word from box B to complete each sentence. (1 mark each)

A	B
get	around
look	down
meet	place
settle	started
take	up
wake	up

1. Tell me about the novel you're reading. Where does the story .....? 2. I'm sorry I'm late. I didn't ..... early enough. 3. When I graduate from university, I would like to buy a house and ..... 4. If you're free at the weekend, let's ..... and go shopping together. 5. I've never visited that museum. I'd like to go in and ..... 6. I've got a lot of homework, so I think I should ..... right now!

1. take place 2. wake up 3. settle down 4. Meet up  
5. look around 6. get started

Answer: 1. rugby 2. rink 3. confident 4. poet 5. skates 6. Paper

**5. Complete the sentences with words from the box. One word is not needed.(1 mark each)**

energy grateful headlines  
helmet lawyer likely navy

1. I am studying hard because I want to be a .....
  2. When you ride a bike, you should always wear a .....
  3. Thank you so much! We are very.....
  4. Do you think it is ..... to rain tomorrow?
  5. I always look at the newspaper ....., but I don't always read the articles.
  6. Solar panels generate ..... from the sun.
- Answers : 1. lawyer 2. helmet 3. grateful 4. likely 5. headlines 6. Energy

**6. Circle the correct words. (1 mark each)**

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; type

**7. Complete the sentences with the cooking verbs in the box. One verb is not needed.(1 mark each)**

boil fry grill melt mix  
roast season slice sprinkle

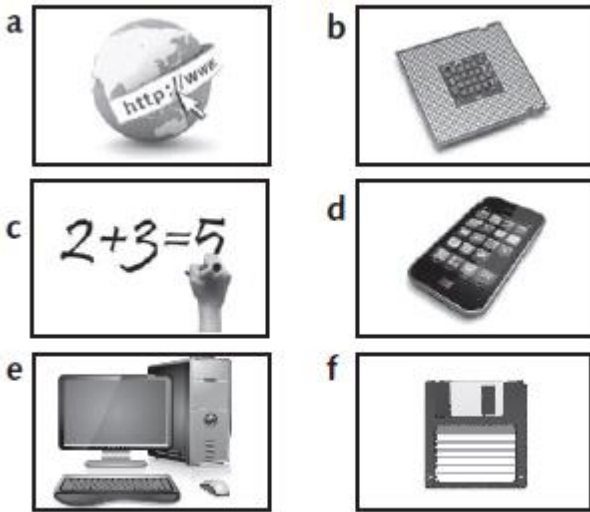
1. When you heat cheese, it ..... s.
  2. Put some flour and sugar in a bowl and ..... them together.
  3. You need a sharp knife to ..... the bread.
  4. Heat the water until it..... s.
  5. Put the eggs in oil or butter to ..... them.
  6. .... some salt and pepper over the potatoes to..... them.
  7. .... the meat in the oven.
- Answers : 1. melt 2. mix 3. slice 4. boil 5. fry 6. Sprinkle; season 7. roast

Module 1 Technology

# Unit 1 Information technology

**Vocabulary**

1/ WB, page 6 : Match the descriptions with the words in the box. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you.



computer chip calculation  
floppy disk smartphone program  
PC World Wide Web

1. a mobile phone that connects to the Internet *smartphone*
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 2- Computer chip 3- floppy disk 4- PC 5- calculation 6- World Wide Web

**2 / WB, page 6 :**

Q- Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences.

invented generation programs tablet mouse decade

- 1 Modern computers can run a lot of.....at the same time.
- 2 You can move around the computer screen using.....
- 3 From 1990 CE to 2000 CE was a.....
- 4 A.....doesn't need a keyboard.
- 5 The television was first ..... by John Logie Baird

Answers 1- programs 2- mouse 3- decade 4- tablet 5- invented

**3 / WB, page 6 : 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- calculations 4- model 5- laptop

**Grammar**

**4 / WB, page 7 : Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. The first one is done for you.**

In 1943 CE, the chairman of a 'business machines' company (1) said (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: 2. needed 3. Was 4. Has been 4. Have 5. Carry 6. Wear 7. Will attach

**5 / WB, page 7 : Choose the correct form of the verbs. below. The first one is done for you.**

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. If Ali had / has his own computer, he wouldn't / doesn't need to use his friend's computer.
8. I was writing / wrote an email when my laptop was switching / switched itself off.



**Linking words for writing : ( Functions)**

**الوظائف اللغوية Functions**

Study the following sentences and answer the question that follows

**Addition:** and , in addition to this , as well as , Also, Moreover , furthermore, likewise, on reason for this is

**Giving examples:** For example , such as like . For instance

**Contrasting ideas:** On one hand, . **On the other hand** , , but, while ,whereas

**Opposition:** , **although** .Nevertheless, **However**, despite, in spite of this, On the contrary ,conversely

**Consequences:** so , and so . **As a result**, .**Therefore** , . **In this way** ,Consequently , **As a consequence**

**Reason:** because, since, because of

**Purpose:** to, in order to, so as to

**Conclusion/Recommendations:** It appears that , This results in - It is recommended that ...

تمرين على  
الوظائف اللغوية

Study the following sentences and answer the question that follows

1. In this way, we can promote our culture and history.

What is the function of using the phrase “In this way” in the above sentence?

ماهي الوظيفة اللغوية لاستعمال العبارة " بهذه الطريقة In this way في الجملة في الأعلى؟ "

2. My brother has lived in China, and as a consequence speaks Chinese fluently.

What is the function of using the phrase “as a consequence” in the above sentence?

ماهي الوظيفة اللغوية لاستعمال عبارة "ولذلك as a consequence في الجملة في الأعلى؟

3. I no longer like my job. Therefore, I have decided to find a new job.

What is the function of using the word “Therefore” in the above sentence?

ماهي الوظيفة اللغوية لاستعمال كلمة "ولذلك Therefore في الجملة في الأعلى؟

4. Technology has solved many problems. However, it has created new ones.

What is the function of using the word “However” in the above sentence?

ماهي الوظيفة اللغوية لاستعمال كلمة "However" ومعذلك/ألا في الجملة في الأعلى؟

5. Whereas you can get knowledge from books, skills must be learned through practice.

What is the function of using the word “Whereas” in the above sentence?

ماهي الوظيفة اللغوية لاستعمال كلمة "بينما /في حين whereas في الجملة في الأعلى؟

يجب حفظ هذه المصطلحات جيدا

1. **share ideas:** give ideas to others  
**compare ideas:** show differences
2. **create a website:** construct a new website  
**contribute to a website:** offer things to a website
3. **monitor what is happening:** watch closely what is happening  
**find out what is happening:** discover what is happening
4. **present information:** give information in a presentation  
**research information:** find information needed
5. **to give a talk to people:** give a speech to people.  
**to talk to people:** discuss things with people.
6. **show photos:** display photos  
**send photos:** post photos

طريقة السؤال :

هذ الفروقات بين الكلمات ممكن تأتي في الوزرارة على الشكل التالي

Study the following dictionary entry carefully and answer the question that is follow.

\*Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks and to **show photographs.**

What does the underlined phrase to *show photographs* mean?

1- املجموعه الأولى. أفعال متشابهة في جميع الصتايرف

Infinitive	Second form	Third form	Meaning
Cost	Cost	cost	يكفل
Cut	Cut	Cut	طقيع
Hit	Hit	Hit	يضرب
Hurt	Hurt	Hurt	لؤيم
Let	Let	Le	يدع
Put	Put	Put	يضع
Shut	Shut	Shut	يغلق

2- الملموعه الثانية التصريفان الثاني والثالث متشابهان

Infinitive	Second form	Third form	Meaning
Bring	Brought	Brought	حيضر
Build	Built	Built	ينبي
Burn	burnt/burned	burnt/burned	رحيق
Buy	Bought	Bought	شيتري
Catch	Caught	Caught	يلتطه/يكسم
Dream	dreamt/dreamed	dreamt/dreamed	حيلم
Feed	Fed	Fed	طيمع
Feel	Felt	Felt	شيعر
Fight	fought	fought	قيائل
Find	found	found	جيد
Get	Got	Got	حيصل
Have	Had	Had	مملك/ياخذ
Hang	hung/hanged	hung/hanged	يعلق
Hear	heard	heard	مسيع
Hold	held	held	يعقد/يكسم
Keep	kept	kept	ظفحيد
Learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned	يتعلم
Leave	left	Left	يغدار
Lend	lent	lent	ضرقيد
Light	Lit	Lit	ءبضي
Lose	Lost	lost	قفيد
Make	Made	made	ينصع
Mean	meant	meant	قيصد
Meet	Met	Met	قيابل
Pay	Paid	paid	يدفع
read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/	أرقيد
Say	Said	Said	قيلو
Send	Sent	Sent	سريل
Shoot	Shot	Shot	طيلق
Sit	Sat	Sat	جيلس
Sleep	Slept	Slept	ينام
Smell	smelt/smelled	smelt/smelled	شيم
Spend	Spent	Spent	قيضي
Stand	Stood	Stood	قيف
Teach	Taught	Taught	يعلم
Think	Thought	Thought	فيكر/يعتقد
Understand	Understood	Understood	فيهم
Write	Wrote	Written	يكتب

3- امجموعة الثالثة اليرصتفان الأول ولاثلاث متشاهبان

Infinitive	Second form	Third form	Meaning
Become	Became	Become	ييصح
Come	Came	Come	يأتي
Run	Ran	Run	رحيي/يركض

4- أ امجموعة الرابعة عفال تبتع نظاما عمنيا نم اليرصتف ( تقريبا على نفس الصوت)

Infinitive	Second form	Third form	meaning
Break	Broke	broken	يكرسد
Bite	Bit	bitten	دليغ/يعض/يلسع
Choose	Chose	chosen	خيتار
Drive	Drove	driven	قيديو
Eat	Ate	eaten	أيكل
Fall	Fell	fallen	طقسيد
Forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى
Give	Gave	given	يعطي
Ride	Rode	ridden	ريكب
Rise	Rose	risen	ريقع
See	Saw	seen	ريي
Steal	Stole	stolen	رسيق
Take	Took	taken	أبخذ
Wake	woke	woken	سبيتظة
Write	wrote	written	يكتب

5- امجموعة الخامسة أفعال تبتع نظاما عمنيا نم اليرصتف

Infinitive	Second form	Third form	meaning
Blow	Blew	blown	ينفخ
Draw	Drew	drawn	سريم
Fly	Flew	flown	طبير
Grow	Grew	grown	عرزب
Know	Knew	known	يعرف
Throw	Threw	thrown	مريي

6- امجموعة السادسة أفعال تبتع نظاما عمنيا نم اليرصتف

Infinitive	Second form	Third form	meaning
Begin	Began	begun	يبدأ
Drink	Drank	drunk	رشيب
Ring	Rang	rung	نري
Swim	Swam	swum	سبيح
Write	Wrote	Writte	يكتب

7- امجموعة السابعة أفعال ذات تيرصف غري مدد

Infinitive	Second form	Third form	meaning
Be	was/were	Been	يكون
Can	Could	been able	سيتطيع
do/does	Did	Done	فيعل
Go	Went	Gone	يذهب

## Glossary

### MODULE 1

**access** /'ækses/ (verb) to find information, especially on a computer **access** (noun) – **accessible** (adjective) يحد معلومات

**blog** /blɒg/ (noun) a regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style **blog** (verb) مدونة

**calculation** /kælkju:'leɪʃən/ (noun) a way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, price or value **calculate** (verb) حساب

**computer chip** /kəm'pjutə tʃɪp/ (noun) a small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric current **رقاقة كمبيوتر**

**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) تبادل الايميل

**filter** /'fɪltə/ (noun) a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer **filter** (verb) تصفية

**floppy disk** /'flɒpi dɪsk/ (noun) a flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information قرص مرن

**ICT** /aɪ si: ti:/ (n. abbrev.) Information and Communication Technology تكنولوجيا المعلومات

**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 كمبيوتر شخصي

**post** /pəʊst/ (verb) to put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it **post** (noun) ينشر

**privacy settings** /'praɪvəsi 'setɪŋz/ (noun) controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information اعدادات الخصوصية

**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 برنامج كمبيوتر

**rely on** /rɪ'laɪ, ɒn/ (phrasal verb) to have trust or confidence in something or someone **reliable** (adjective) يعتمد على

**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 نظام الملاحة عبر الاقمار الاصطناعية

**security settings** /sə'kjʊrɪti 'setɪŋz/ (noun) controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses اعدادات الحماية

**smartphone** /smɑ:t'fəʊn/ (noun) a mobile phone with advanced computing technology هاتف ذكي

**social media** /'səʊʃəl 'mi:diə/ (noun) social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي

**tablet computer** /'tæblɪt kəm'pjutə/ (noun) a mobile computer, with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit كمبيوتر كفي

**user** /'ju:zə/ (noun) a person who uses a product or service, especially a computer or another machine مستخدم

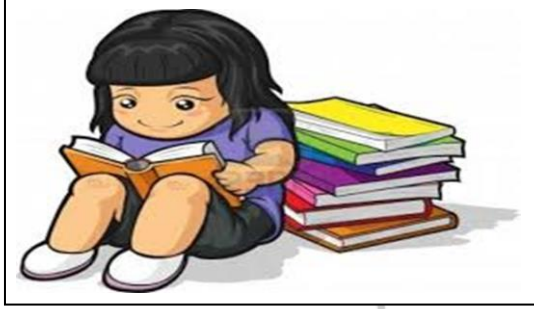
**web-building program** /web 'bɪldɪŋ 'prəʊgræm/ (noun) a software that helps you to create a website برنامج بناء المواقع

**web hosting** /web 'həʊstɪŋ/ (noun) the business of housing, serving and maintaining files for one or more websites استضافة المواقع

**whiteboard** /'waɪtbo:d/ (noun) a touchscreen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students لوح ذكي

**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 شبكة الانترنت العالمية

## Writing



عند كتابة موضوع تعبير

١. يجب على الطالب كتابة مسودة.

٢. يجب ان تكون الافكار متناسقة.

٣. استخدام ادوات ترقيم مناسبة للنص.

٤. استخدام ادوات ربط In this way-As a consequence-Therefore

٥. استخدام ادوات تناقض بحالة طلب منك السؤال ( however-whereas-but-while )

٦. يجب استخدام عنوان رئيسي لكل فقرة وبعدها شرح تفصيلي عنه.

مواضيع التعبير المطلوبة في الوحدة الاولى

1. Write two paragraphs discussing the role of technology in communication. How important do you think technology is when we communicate? Pay attention to the linking words.
2. Write a three-paragraph essay of 200 words discussing the advantages and disadvantages of using the internet. Then share your work with the class.
3. Technology is just a tool. Write an essay discussing the advantages and disadvantages of using any modern technology.
4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of 'internet of things'?

\*الموضوع الرابع يرجى مراجعة كتاب الطالب صفحة رقم ٩ والتدرب عليه جيدا (متوقع).



في هذه الصفحة سيتم تعليم الطالب على آلية الكتابة (موضوع تعبير)

الاستاذ

محمد الجارون

## Unit two

Acupuncture	a system of complementary medicine in which fine needles are interested in the skin at specific points.	الوخز بالإبر
Ailment	Illness	مرض
Allergy	a reaction of the immune system when it is sensitive to something.	حساسية
Arthritis	a disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of of the joints	التهاب مفاصل
Herbal remedy	An extract or mixture of a plant used to prevent, alleviate, or cure disease.	العلاج بالأعشاب
Homoeopathy	a system of complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs and other natural substances.	العلاجات المكملة
Immunisation	The process by which an individual's immune system becomes protected against an illness	الحقن- التلقيح
Malaria	a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes	الملاريا
Migraine	a very bad headache which often comes with often comes with a feeling of sickness and problems with vision.	الشقيقة- ألم في منتصف الرأس
immunisation	the process by which an individual's immune system becomes protected against an illness.	اكتساب المناعة

Word	Meaning
feel a bit blue	To feel sad يشعر بالحزن
see red	to be angry يغضب
white elephant (n phrase)	[idiom] something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose. مكلف بدون فائدة/ شيء نملكه عدي القيمة.
have the green light (v phrase)	[idiom] to have or give permission to go ahead with something or for something to happen. يسمح / يُسمح له / يأخذ او يعطى الاذن
red-handed (adj)	[idiom] in the act of doing something wrong. يرتكب خطأ يرتكب حماقة
out of the blue (adj)	[idiom] apparently from nowhere; unexpectedly. بشكل مفاجئ
bounce back (phrasal v)	to start to be successful again after a difficult time. النهوض بعد الفشل / يستعيد توازنه
focus on (phrasal v) focus (n) focused (adj)	to direct your attention or effort at something specific. يركز على
Optimistic	believing that good things will happen in the future. متفائل
setback (n)	a problem that delays or stops progress, or makes a situation worse. إخفاق / فشل
raise (v)	a question to bring up a problem or cast doubt on something. يربي / يرفع / يطرح سؤالا



Word	Meaning
commitment (n) commit (v) committed (adj)	a promise to do something or to behave in a particular way. التزام
healthcare (n)	the prevention or treatment of illness by doctors, dentists, psychologists, etc. الرعاية الصحية
life expectancy (n) expect (v) expectation (n)	the length of time that a person or animal is expected to live. متوسط العمر المتوقع
mortality (n) mortal (n and adj) mortally (adv)	death, especially on a large scale (e.g. infant mortality); the rate of deaths that occur (mortality rate). الوفيات
reputation (n) repute (v)	the common opinion that people have about someone or something. السمعة
decline (v) decline (n)	to decrease in quantity or importance. ينخفض
Word	Meaning
obese (adj) obesity (n)	extremely fat, in a way that is dangerous to your health. السمنة المفرطة
cope with (phrasal v)	to deal successfully with, or handle, a situation. يتعامل مع / يتكيف مع
strenuous (adj)	using or needing a lot of effort. متعب/ مجهد

## - مصطلحات الألوان (Colour Idioms) : احفظ المصطلحات الآتية

idiom	English Meaning	المعنى بالعربية
feel blue	to feel sad / sadness	يشعر بالحزن
see red	To get angry / anger	يغضب
white elephant وزاري ٢٠١٥	Something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose. Or a useless possession	شيء نملكه عديم الفائدة او القيمة.
have the green light وزاري ٢٠١٦	to have or give permission to go ahead with something or for something to happen. Or permission.	يسمح ياخذ الإذن
Red-handed	in the act of doing something wrong.	يفعل شيئاً خطأ / متلبس بالجرم المشهود
out of the blue	apparently from nowhere; unexpectedly.	بشكل مفاجيء

Exercise 9: A- What feeling does each idiom indicate? Use these:  
(happiness/sadness/fear/anger)

- 1- feel a bit blue .....
- 2- see red .....

**SB/P 17**

B- What do the underlined / bolded *colour* idioms mean?

- 1- We've got **the green light** to go ahead with our project! .....
- 2 Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught **red-handed**. .....
- 3 I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely **out of the blue**. .....
- 4 Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a **white elephant**. .....

## UNIT TWO/ Text one

## Unit two / text one (sb p 14)

**Complementary medicine: is it really a solution?** الطب التكميلي هل هو الحل

\*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**<sup>1</sup> used to have to consult a private practitioner **Who**<sup>2</sup> 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.

معظم الاطباء اعتادوا ان يكونوا متشككين حول قابلية المعالجة المثلية ، والوخز بالإبر وغيرها من اشكال الطب التكميلي . اذا اراد المرضى تلقي هذا النوع من العلاج غير التقليدي ، فانهم يجب عليهم كالمعتاد ان يستشيروا خاصا والذي كان على الأرجح ليس لديه شهادة طب جامعية . ومع ذلك ، في السنوات الاخيرة ، تغير فهم هذا النوع من العلاج . هذه الايام ، العديد من اطباء الاسرة يدرسون الطب التكميلي جنباً الى جنب مع العلاجات التقليدية ، والعديد من المستشارين في الطب التكميلي ايضا يحصلون على شهادات جامعية .

\*Whereas critics used to say that there was no scientific evidence **that**<sup>3</sup> non-conventional treatments actually worked, now **it**<sup>4</sup> is more common for medical experts to recognise that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment.

لطالما قال النقاد ان الطب التكميلي لا يمتلك اي دليل عامي بان المعالجة به تعمل بدقة ، وانه من الشائع ان الطبيون اصبحوا مدركين ان الطب البديل او التكميلي هو ليس دائما الطريقة الوحيدة لعلاج الامراض الخفيفة .

\*At a surgery in London, 70 per cent of patients **who**<sup>5</sup> 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**<sup>6</sup> now consider homoeopathy to be a viable option for many different conditions, including anxiety, depression and certain allergies. **It**<sup>7</sup> provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately."

في احدى عيادات الطب الجراحي في لندن % 70 من المرضى الذين خيروا بين العلاج بالاعشاب او اي علاج تكميلي بديل لشكاوي شائعة مثل الارق والتهاب المفاصل والشقيقة % 50 . من المرضى قال انا العلاج ساعدهم . قال احد الاطباء " انا الان اخذ بعين الاعتبار ان الطب التكميلي هو خيار قابل للنجاح للعديد من الحالات بما فيها القلق والاكتئاب وبعض الحساسيات . فهي توفر خيار اخر عندما لا ينفع الطب التقليدي بشكل دقيق .

\*However, complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. **It**<sup>8</sup> can never substitute for immunisations as **it**<sup>9</sup> will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. **It**<sup>10</sup> also cannot be used to protect against malaria.

على اية حال لا يمكن للطب البديل ان يستخدم لكل الاستطبانات العلاجية . لا يمكنها ان تحل محل المطاعيم لانه لن تنتج الاجسام المضادة والتي نحتاجها لتحميننا من امراض الطفولة . ولا يمكنها ايضا ان تحميننا من الملاريا .

One doctor said, "**I**<sup>11</sup> 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**<sup>12</sup> opinion, **it**<sup>13</sup> should work alongside modern medicine, and not against **it**<sup>14</sup>."

احد الاطباء قال انه سيقوم بالعودة للعلاجات الطبية التقليدية اولا ليتأكد انه لم يمر عن اي حالة خفية . وعلى اية حال ، فان العلاج بالطب البديل لم تعد فكرة غريبة . وفي رأيه يجب على الطب البديل ان يعمل جنباً الى جنب مع الطب الحديث وليس ضده .

## الضمائر الواردة في الفقرة :

1- They : patients	5- Who : patients	11- I : one doctor
2- Who : a private practitioner	6- I : one doctor	12- my : one doctor
3- That : no scientific evidence	7- It :homoeopathy	13- it : the idea of.....treatments
4- It : to recognize that... ailment.	8+ 9 + 10 it : complementary medicine	14 it : modern medicine

## تمارين الكتاب

**COMPREHENSION TEST**

- 1- What were most doctors' feelings like regarding homoeopathy?  
.....
- 2- There are two parties practice homoeopathy. Write down these two parties.  
.....
- 3- Conventional medicine can treat common complaints. Write down two of these complaints  
.....
- 4- What does the underlined word malaria mean?  
.....
- 5- Doctors now consider homoeopathy to be a viable option for many different conditions. Write down two of these conditions.  
.....
- 6- Complementary medicine can never substitute for immunizations for two reasons. Write down these two reasons.  
.....
- 7- Quote the sentence which indicates that doctors now deal with nonconventional treatment.  
.....
- 8- What does the underlined word they in the text refer to?  
.....

**SB/P 14,15**

Answer the following questions about the article.

- 1- **(Critical Thinking/Brain Storming)** the article suggests that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. Why do you think this is the case?  
.....
- 2- "Complementary treatments should work alongside modern medicine, not against it." Explain this statement in two sentences, justifying your answer with examples from the article.

.....

.....

.....

### **Answers**

- 1- Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy and other forms of complementary medicine.
- 2- Private practitioners and conventional doctors practice homoeopathy.
- 3- insomnia, arthritis and migraines
- 4- a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes.
- 5- including anxiety, depression and certain allergies
- 6- as it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. It also cannot be used to protect against malaria.
- 7- These days, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.
- 8- patients

### **Critical thinking**

1-The writer thinks that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. Explain this statement.

People's perception of complementary medicine has changed because they found that these types of treatment worked with no side effects, they also found that conventional doctors were studying more and more about these non-conventional ways of treatment.

2- Complementary treatments should work alongside modern medicine, not against it. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

Doctors should use complementary treatments with the scientific ways they have learned. They should not neglect them nor depend on them all the time. They should use them to cure common complaints such as: insomnia, arthritis and migraines, anxiety, depression and certain allergies.

## Unit Two / Text Two

Are happier people healthier – and, if so, why? ( sb/p 16 )

هل الناس السعداء يعيشون أكثر صحة – إذا نعم لماذا؟

<sup>1</sup>**It's** normal to feel a bit blue from time to time. However, studies show that negative emotions can harm the body.

من الطبيعي ان تشعر بالقليل من الحزن من حين لآخر . بالرغم من أن الدراسات اظهرت أن المشاعر السلبية يمكن أن تؤذي الجسم.

Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When you, 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.

يمكن ان يكون للغضب ايضاً تأثيرات مؤذية على الصحة . عندما تغضب، يرتفع ضغط الدم لديك ويمكن أن تعاني من الصداع ومشاكل في النوم ومشاكل في الهضم . ولكن ماذا عن المشاعر والاتجاهات الايجابية؟ لم يستطع العلماء حتى الان التحري واكتشاف ما اذا كان هناك عالقة بين المشاعر الايجابية والصحة الجيدة.

Then, in a study **that**<sup>2</sup> 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.

ثم في دراسة تابعت اكثر من ٦٠٠٠ من الرجال والنساء الذين تتراوح اعمارهم بين ٢٥ الى ٧٤ لمدة ٢٠ عام وجد الباحثون ان الايجابية قللت من خطر الاصابة بأمراض القلب . ومن العوامل الاخرى التي تؤثر في الصحة هي الشبكة الداعمة من العائلة والاصدقاء ونظرة تفاؤلية نحو الحياة .

The research showed that children **who**<sup>3</sup> were more able to stay focused on a task, and **who**<sup>4</sup> had a more positive attitude to life at age seven, were usually in better health 30 years later. 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?

أظهرت الدراسات أن الاطفال اللذين يملكون قدرة اكبر على التركيز على المهمة معينة والذين لديهم اتجاهات اكثر ايجابية في الحياة في عمر السابعة كانوا عادة في حالة صحية افضل بعد 30 عام . لقد كانت الدراسة جدلية . يؤمن بعض المختصين في الصحة بأن الخيارات السيئة في اسلوب الحياة مثل التدخين وقلة التمارين هي السبب وراء أمراض القلب وامراض اخرى، وليس اتجاهاتهم الشخصية . تساءل الباحثون وهم موافقون على الفكرة عن السبب الذي يجعل الناس يتخذون قرارات تفقد حياتهم للسلبية . هل يقوم الناس المتفائلون بإتخاذ خيارات حياتية افضل واكثر صحية؟

The researchers appreciate that not everyone's personal circumstances and environment make **it**<sup>5</sup> possible to live without worry. However, **they**<sup>6</sup> believe that if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to 'bounce back' after a setback, these qualities will improve **their**<sup>7</sup> overall health in the future.

الباحثون يدركون انه ليست الظروف والبيئة لكل شخص تجعل من الممكن العيش بدون قلق . ولكنهم يعتقدون انه اذا علمنا الاطفال ان يطوروا التفكير الايجابي وان يرتدوا بعد نكسة او اخفاق ما، فان هذه الصفات ستحسن من حالتهم الصحية الكلية في المستقبل.

الضمائر الواردة في الفقرة :

1. It : to feel a bit blue from time to time	5. it : to live without worry
2. that : a study	6. they : the researchers
3 / 4 who : children	7. their : children

You / your /we : people in general / readers

ملاحظة : أحيانا الضمير it لا يعود على شيء قبله ، ولكن على شيء ذكر بعده ، وغالبا الجواب يكون جملة كاملة بعده تبدأ ب to او that كما في الضمير رقم ٥ .

### COMPREHENSION TEST

1. We can improve our children's overall in the future in two ways. Write them down.  
.....
2. There are some possible effects of anger on someone's health. Write down two of these effects.  
.....
3. Write down the sentence which indicates that scientists didn't do any research to find any relation between feelings and health in the past.  
.....
4. Some scientists believe that bad lifestyle choices affect health negatively. Write down two of these choices.  
.....
5. Replace the underlined phrase with a suitable phrasal verb that has a similar meaning to it.  
.....
6. Find a word in the text which means "believing that good things will happen in the future"  
.....
- 7 . What does the underlined word ( pronoun ) 'who' refer to ?  
.....
8. Write three things mentioned in the article, that improve health .  
.....
9. The writer thinks that happiness affects health. Explain this statement, suggesting three benefits of happiness on health.  
.....  
.....
10. "He who has health has hope; and he who has hope, has everything", by Thomas Carlyle. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.  
.....  
.....  
.....

تمرين اضافي على التفكير الناقد

B. Critical thinking:

1. If you want to have a good health you have to support network of family and friends , and an optimistic outlook on life. Think of these statements and in two sentences write down your opinion.

.....  
.....  
.....

2. According to the text the writer states that we have to teach children to develop positive thinking .Explain this statement, suggesting three ways.

.....  
.....  
.....

Answers:

1. teach children to develop positive thinking, and to 'bounce back' after a setback,
2. your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems.
3. Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health.
4. smoking or lack of exercise
5. bounce back.
6. optimistic
7. who : the children.
8. positivity, a supportive network of family and friends and an optimistic outlook on life.
- 9.1. There are many benefits of happiness on health like having a better perspective on life Also, choosing to eat well and exercise more often.
10. I think that's right because 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.

## BE USED TO / USED TO

## اعتاد على Used to

past habits عادة في الماضي	اشياء معتاد على فعلها <i>familiar</i>
Subject + Used to + verb (1).	Subject + is\am\are + used to + ving.
Sub + didn't use to + v1	Sub + is\ am\are + used to + ving.
Did + sub + use to +v1?	Am\Are + sub + used to + ving?

Choose the correct form of the verbs below. الطريقة الاولى اختيار الاجابة الصحيحة:

1. I..... **go** shopping in the local supermarket, but it closed two years ago, so now I have to drive into town to shop. ( **used to \ am used to \ am not used to** )

2. Most Jordanians .....**the hot weather** that we have in summer.

( **used to \ are used to \ didn't use to** )

3. There .....be a lot more wild animals in the past, but they are becoming rare nowadays.

( **was used to \ is used to \ used to** )

**Answers: 1. used to 2. are used to 3. used to**

الطريقة الثانية على شكل اعد كتابة:

وجود بعض هذه الدلائل في الجملة *normal , customary , habit, familiar* او تغيير بزمن الجملة :

4. It's normal for my friend now to send emails.

My friend .....

5. it's familiar for my students to answer reported speech.

My students .....

6. My father was very sick, but he is good now.

My father .....

كتابة ملاحظات على القاعدة:



## تمارين الكتاب

## 6 / SB, page 15 :

Choose the correct option in each sentence.

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: 1. didn't use to 2. is used to 3. used to 4. aren't used to 5. used to

## 3 / AB/P 11 :

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrases in the box. Two phrases are needed twice. The first one is done for you.

be used to \_\_\_\_\_, use to \_\_\_\_\_, not be used to \_\_\_\_\_, used to \_\_\_\_\_

1. We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We weren't used to 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: 2. use to 3. used to 4. are used to 5. 'm not used to 6. use to

## 4 / AB/p 11 :

Choose the correct form of the verbs below. The first one is done for you.

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 practising 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

5 / AB / page 12 :

**Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. The first one is done for you.**

1. When I was a student, I **used to work** (**work**) very hard. I **used to get up** (**get up**) very early and study alone before my lectures, attend lectures all day, and then come home to study some more!
2. Are you..... (live) in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.
3. When I was a child, my grandmother.....(make) cakes for us all the time, and I liked helping her a lot.
4. My grandfather retired a month ago. He isn't..... (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.....(wear) them yet, so I'm still having difficulty.

**Answers:** 2. used to living 3. used to make 4. used to having 5. used to wearing

6- (2016) The underlined words in the following sentence are not used correctly. Replace these words with the correct ones.

- Zaid's friends are used to go fishing once a month, but they stopped doing that when they moved to the city of Irbid.

7- (2016) The underlined words in the following sentence are not used correctly. Replace these words with the correct ones.

- Most Jordanians used to the hot weather that we have in summer.

كتابة امثلة اضافية مع ذكر انماط الوزارة :

Remember :

- Be used to + v-ing

Noun

+ For things that are +

Pronoun

customary

normal

familiar

- Used to + Inf

For PAST habits.

not anymore

but now ...

no longer

give up

stopped

الاستاذ

Rewrite the following sentence: ( وهذه الطريقة من الأسئلة مهمة جدا )

1. It is normal for me now to get up early to study.

I am .....

2. It's normal for my friend now to send emails.

My friend

.....

3. I didn't get a lot of homework at primary school but I get a lot of homework now.

I .....

4. I find it easy to get up in the morning now.

I .....

5. It's normal for me now to get up early to study.

I am .....

6. When we were younger, we lived in a village and we moved to the city when I was about ten years old.

We .....

## Unit Two / Text Three( SB/p 18)

## تقرير عن الصحة في الأردن Health in Jordan: A report

## Introduction

Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. **This**<sup>1</sup> 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**<sup>2</sup> community healthier.

مقدمة: تعد الصحة في الأردن من الأفضل في الشرق الأوسط. هذا بالأغلب يعزى لالتزام الدولة بالتأمين الصحي لكل كأولوية. التطورات في التعليم والأوضاع الاقتصادية والتصرف المجاري والماء النظيف والحماية والإسكان كل ذلك جعل مجتمعنا أكثر صحية.

## A- Healthcare centres

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**<sup>3</sup> had been working towards this goal for several years. Although there were remote areas of the country **where**<sup>4</sup> people had been without consistent access to electricity and safe water, almost 99 per cent of the country's population now has access.

وكنتيجة للتخطيط الحذر، تطور عدد الخدمات الصحية بشكل سريع في السنوات الأخيرة و تم بناء أكثر من 800 مركز صحي وأيضاً 188 عيادة لطب الأسنان. في عام 2012 من الأطفال الأردنيين تم تلقيحهم بشكل تام بفضل فرق التطعيم والتي كانت ولا زالت تسعى وراء هذا الهدف لعدة سنوات. بالرغم من وجود مناطق نائية في الدولة والتي يكون بها الناس بدون اتصال ثابت بالكهرباء والماء النقي فإن الآن حوالي 99 بالمئة من سكان الدولة تتوفر لهم تلك الأشياء.

## B- Hospitals

Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving **its**<sup>5</sup> primary healthcare facilities, **it**<sup>6</sup> has not neglected **its**<sup>7</sup> 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.

بالرغم من ان الدولة كانت تركز بشكل رئيسي على تطوير وتحسين المنشآت الصحية الأساسية، فإنها لم تهمل المنشآت الطبية المتطورة الخاصة بها. فلقد انتشرت هذه السمعة الطبية عن الأطباء الأردنيين في المنطقة والعديد من المرضى يأتون إلى الأردن لعمليات القلب المفتوح. بدأ برنامج عمليات القلب المفتوح في عمان في عام 1970.

## C Life expectancy

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 15 deaths per 1,000 births in 2014 CE.

إن ارقام متوسط العمر الافتراضي توضح ان النظام الصحي الأردني ناجح. ففي عام 1965 ميلادي كان معدل متوسط العمر الافتراضي في الأردن حوالي 50 عاماً. في عام 2012 كان هذا المعدل للعمر الافتراضي قد ارتفع لحوالي 73.5 طبقاً لإحصاءات منظمة اليونيسيف فإنه بين عام 1981 وعام 1991 انخفض عدد وفيات المواليد بشكل سريع لم يُشهد في أي مكان في العالم – من كل 1000 كان يتوفى 70 في 1981 الي 32 وفاة فقط من كل 1000 في عام 2014.

## Conclusion

The low infant mortality rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system, have been contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth, **which**<sup>8</sup> will result in a strong *work force* with economic benefits for the whole country.

إن معدل وفيات المواليد والنظام الصحي المتميز كانا من العوامل المساهمة في الزيادة السكانية الصحية والتي سينتج عنها قوى عاملة قوية وفوائد اقتصادية لكامل البلد.

## الضمائر الواردة في الفقرة :

1- this : Health conditions ... the Middle East	5- its: the country
2- our : Jordanian	6- it: the country
3- that : team	7- its: the country
4- where : remote areas of the country	8- which : Jordan's healthy population growth.

## تمارين الكتاب

## COMPREHENSION TEST

1. There are many factors that made Jordanians healthier. Write down two of them.  
.....
2. Write down the sentence which indicates that most of Jordanian villages were supplied with electricity and water.  
.....
3. There are two factors have been contributing to Jordan's healthy population growth. Write them down.  
.....
4. What kind of medical operation has Jordan made the most success?  
.....
5. What was the life expectancy in Jordan in 1965 and 2012?  
.....
6. Quote the sentence which indicates that Jordanian doctors have been well-known in the region.  
.....
7. Find a word in the report which means " **the common opinion that people have about someone or something.** "  
.....
8. What does the underlined word ( pronoun)" **which**" refer to ?  
.....
9. The writer states that children in Jordan are vaccinated against many illnesses. Explain this statement , mentioning three kinds of these illnesses.  
.....
10. Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. Explain this statement and , in two sentences , write down your point of view.  
.....

## Answers

1. Advances in education, economic conditions.
2. 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.
3. The low infant mortality rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system.
4. open heart surgery 5. In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2012 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 73.5.
6. The reputation of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region, and now many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery.
7. reputation. 8. which: Jordan's healthy population growth 9. There are many kinds of these illnesses like tetanus , polio and measles. Also , they are vaccinated against smallpox. 10. I think that Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. This because the country's commitment to make healthcare for all a top priority. The number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years and 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunized. Life expectancy had risen to 73.5 and infant mortality rates have fallen down.

Unit Two Text Four (Ab/p13)  
Get moving! (2016) وزارى  
تحرك

### A- A growing problem

In many countries, an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even obese. One reason for **this**<sup>1</sup> is the growing popularity of fast food, **which**<sup>2</sup> didn't use to be as common as **it**<sup>3</sup> is now. (1) 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**<sup>4</sup> 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.

مشكلة في تزايد: يوجد في العديد من الدول عدد متزايد من الصغار والبالغين الذين يعانون من السمنة او حتى زيادة الوزن المفرطة. يعد شيوع الطعام السريع ( الجاهز ) والذي لم يكن شائعاً في السابق احد الأسباب. والعامل الكبير الثاني هو قلة التمارين. كان الناس في السابق يمشون إلى المدرسة أو العمل ولكن هذه الأيام العديد منا يستقل السيارة. وقد لعبت التكنولوجيا الحديثة دورها الكبير في ذلك فنقضي وقتاً أكثر وأكثر محدقين في شاشات الكمبيوتر. لم يحلم احد في التسوق عبر الإنترنت قبل اختراع الإنترنت ولكن الآن يمكننا شراء كل شيء بدون مغادرة الأريكة.

### B- Time to listen

Health experts have been warning about this trend for years, and **their**<sup>5</sup> 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**<sup>6</sup> might not sound very much. However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages **this**<sup>7</sup>. (2) School children are less physically active than **they**<sup>8</sup> used to be. Girls in particular often dislike PE. **This**<sup>9</sup> can lead to serious health problems.

حان الوقت للإصغاء: لطالما حذر خبراء الصحة من هذا الميول ونصحتهم واضحة. يجب على البالغين التمرن لساعتين ونصف في الأسبوع على الأقل، اما الأطفال والمراهقين فيجب عليهم التمرن لساعة يومياً على الأقل. وقد يبدو هذا ليس بالكثير. لكن الدراسات تثبت أن 50 بالمئة من البريطانيين لا يتمكنون من ذلك. إن اطفال المدارس أقل نشاطاً جسدياً مما كانوا عليه في السابق. تكره الفتيات خصوصاً حصص اللياقة البدنية/الرياضة. قد يؤدي هذا إلى مشاكل صحية خطيرة.

### C- It's good for you!

Experts recommend a mixture of activities. **These**<sup>10</sup> should include moderate exercise, such as fast walking, and more strenuous exercise, like running. (3) **They**<sup>11</sup> 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**<sup>12</sup> had been suffering from depression reported a great improvement after increased physical activity.

إنه لمن الجيد بالنسبة لك: يوصي الخبراء بالتنوع في النشاطات. ويجب ان تتضمن نشاطات متوسطة مثل المشي السريع ونشاطات أكثر إجهاد مثل الركض. وينصحون أيضاً بتمارين تقوي العضلات مثل الضغط/او شد العضلات. حيث تبني عضلات أكثر فإنك تحرق سرعات حرارية أكثر ونصبح أكثر لياقة. بالإضافة إلى أن الرياضة طريقة رائعة للتعامل مع الضغط والإجهاد. ففي دراسة حديثة تبين أن المرضى الذين كانوا يعانون من الاكتئاب أعربوا عن تحسن عظيم بعد زيادة النشاطات الجسدية لديهم.

### D- Useful tips

Of course this raises a question: how can I manage to fit in all this extra exercise? The best way is to build **it**<sup>13</sup> into our daily lives so that **it**<sup>14</sup> becomes a routine. (4) **It**<sup>15</sup> 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.

نصائح مفيدة: بالطبع هذا يجعلنا نتساءل كيف يمكننا ان نتدبر امور كل هذه التمارين الإضافية؟ إن أفضل طريقة هي جعل التمارين اساسية في حياتنا اليومية بحيث تتبع روتين. وليس بالضرورة أن تأخذ وقتاً إضافياً. يمكنك النزول من الباص قبل الوصول إلى وجهتك أو تقف على قدميك وأنت تتكلم في الهاتف! والأكثر أهمية أن نجد رياضة نحبها. بهذه الطريقة سنصبح كلنا لانقون جسدياً وأكثر صحةً وأكثر سعادة.

الضمائر الواردة في الفقرة :

1- This : in many countries .....obese.	8-they : school children.
2- Which : fast food.	9- This : not being ..... Active
3- It : fast food .	10-these: a mixture of activities .
4- Its : modern technology.	11-they : experts.
5- Their : health experts.	12 – who : patients
6 + 7 this : adults should .... a day	13 + 14 + 15 it : all this extra exercise

تمارين الكتاب

**COMPREHENSION TEST**

1. An increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or obese because of many factors. Write down two of them.

2. There are two types of the exercise. Write them down.

3. Write down the sentence which indicates that physical exercise help in treating stress.

4. What does the underlined word “obese” in the first paragraph, mean?

5. What does the underlined word (pronoun) "they" refer to?

6. Quote the sentence which indicates that you can buy things while lying on the couch?

7. What do girls usually refuse and what does that lead to?

8. Replace the underlined phrase deal successfully with suitable phrasal verb that has a similar meaning to it.

9. The writer states that an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even obese. Explain this statement, suggesting three ways to overcome this problem.

10. Fitness leads to health. Think of this statement and , in two sentences , write down your point of view.

**Answers:** 1. 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. 2. Fast walking, and more *strenuous* exercise, like running. 3. In addition, exercise is a great way to cope with stress. 4. extremely fat, in a way that is dangerous to your health. 5. they : school children 6. Before the Internet was invented, nobody had dreamt of online shopping, but now we can buy almost anything without leaving the sofa.7. Girls in particular often dislike PE. This can lead to serious health problems. 8. cope with 9. There are many ways to overcome this problem such as doing more exercise and avoiding fast food. Also, regulate the time of the meals. 10. I think that fitness leads to health . For example , if we do regular exercise and take care of our food, we can avoid the overweight which can lead to serious healthy problems. Also, it is very important to have enough hours of sleep every day to be able to do our daily tasks effectively.

تمارين كتاب مهمة جدا

**AB/P11**

Match the phrases in the table with the correct meanings. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you.

1- Malaria	المالاريا	2- arthritis	التهاب المفاصل	3- ailment	مرض / داء	4- immunisation	
	التطعيم	5- migraine	صداع نصفي (الشقيقة)	6- acupuncture	الوخز بالإبر	7- allergies	الحساسية

- 1- a serious illness that is spread by mosquitoes Malaria
- 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**

2- arthritis 3- ailment 4- immunisation 5- migraine 6- acupuncture 7- allergies

**EX 2**

Complete the sentences with words from exercise 1. The first one is done for you.

- 1-my grandfather has arthritis 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

**AB/P12**

Exercise 6 - Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

viable	قابل للنجاح	/ alien	غريب	/ conventional	تقليدي	/ sceptical	متشكك	/ complementary	تكميلي
--------	-------------	---------	------	----------------	--------	-------------	-------	-----------------	--------

- 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 .....



**AB/P12**

Exercise 7 : These sentences contain incorrect information. Correct them, using the 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 / try relax and 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 immunize 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- try relax and get some exercise. 2. conventional medicine because it produces antibodies.

3- better and healthier. 3. suffer from health problems

تمرين اضافي (١)

**decade, take place, sceptical, migraine, artificial, reputation**

1. He was a great philosopher and used to be ..... about different issues

2. He had the ..... of being a clever man.

3. This product contains no ..... colours natural substances are used.

4. Another event will ..... this month.

sceptical, reputation, artificial, take place

تمرين اضافي (٢)

**calculation, viable, settle down, homoeopathy, prosthetic, neutral**

1. These days, ..... is one of the most common forms of medical treatments.

2. When I graduate from university, I would like to ..... in the countryside.

3. If we replace as much carbon as we burn, we are carbon .....

4. I need to make a few ..... before I decide how much to spend.

homoeopathy, settle down, neutral, calculatio

## الماضي التام المستمر Past Perfect Continuous

Uses: (functions)

☐ We use the past perfect continuous (had been + main verb in the -ing form) to talk about actions or situations that were happening up to a specific moment in the past. ( to talk about an event that happened before an event in the past)

نستخدم الماضي التام المستمر للتحدث عن أحداث أو مواقف التي كانت تحدث حتى اللحظة معينة في الماضي. (بمعنى آخر أن زمن الماضي التام المستمر يعبر عن حدث بدأ في الحدث في الماضي ولكنه لم ينتهي قبل وقوع حدث آخر في الماضي ) ويتكون من زمنين احدهما ماضي بسيط والآخر ماضي تام مستمر.

**FORM** .....

- Affirmative sentences:.....
- Sub ( I , We ,They, You He, She, It) + had +been + base verb+ ing + complementary.
- She (call)..... her mother for two hours when I came.
- Negative sentences:.....
- Sub (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + hadn't +been + base verb +ing + complementary.
- I (not/ wait ).....for a long time when he met me.
- **Questions:**.....
- Had+ sub (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + been+ base verb +ing + complementary?
- You looked tired yesterday . .....you ( work ) ..... all the time ?

**KEY WORDS**.....

**For , since , all + time , how long , again , because , seemed , looked , by +time .... For**

\* مؤشرات المضارع التام المستمر تستخدم في الماضي التام المستمر بشرط أن تكون الجملة من جزأين تتكون من فعلين ( احدهما ماضيا بسيطا).

● اذا كان الفعل الذي بين الاقواس لا يقبل الاستمرارية فيكون الحل على قاعدة الماضي التام حتى لو كان المؤشر يدل على الماضي التام المستمر. ومن هذه الأفعال:

( be , see, know , want , need , own , run out , break , graduate , start , finish , wound , cut ...etc)

**Student's Book p. 19**

Complete the sentences, using the past perfect continuous form of the verbs in brackets:

1A: When I saw you yesterday, you looked really tired.

B: yes, I had been running 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 hot and tired;

She \_\_\_\_\_ all afternoon for a special family dinner. (cook)

**Answers**

2. had been shopping 3. had been cooking

## تمارين الكتاب

**Student's Book p.19**

Complete the sentences by choosing the correct verb forms.

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

**Teacher's Book)**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ for five hours by 5 a.m. this morning. (sleep)

2. By the time I was ten, I \_\_\_\_\_ the piano for four years.  
(play)

3. By the time my friend \_\_\_\_\_ me, I had been studying for three hours.  
(phone)

الصوتيات يمكن ان تأتي على شكل ضع دائرة:

Word	The phonetic transcription using the IPA
Importance	/ɪm'pɔ:təns/
School	/sku:l/
Exercise	/'eksəsaɪz/
Angry	/'æŋɡri/
Calm	/kɑ:m/
Outpatient	/aʊ'peɪjənt/
Fluently	/'flu:ənʔli/
Technology	/'tek'nɒlədʒi/
Audience	/'ɔ:diəns/
Healthy	/'helθi/
Carrying	/'kæriɪŋ/
Malaria	/'mæ'leə,rɪə /

### Pronunciation

يرجى الاهتمام بهذه الكلمات الموجودة في الكتاب المدرسي ودليل المعلم

The sound / i /	the sound/i:/
Give	Been
Fit	dream
Middle	Medium
Ship	Sheep
The sound / æ/	The sound / ɑ: /
And	Bath
Am	Arm
Ran	Car
Back	Half
The sound / e /	The sound / ɜ: /
Deaf	Birthday
Bed	Bird
Egg	Girl
Best	World

### طريقة السؤال:

\*Choose the correct **phonetic transcription** for the underlined word.

-Happy people are healthy and optimistic. (/ 'helθi/ , / 'hiθi/ , / 'helθe/)

\*which word contain the / e / sound? ( Deaf , Bird , Girl )

## Unit Three

Apparatus	the technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular purpose.	جهاز
Appendage	a body part, such as an arm or leg, connected to the main trunk of the body.	عضو الجسم مثل الذراع او الساق
Artificial	made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally.	اصطناعي
Limb	arm or leg of a person	عضو (الذراع او الساق)
Prosthetic	an artificial body part	طرف صناعي
sponsor (v)	to financially support a person or an event.	يمول / يرعى / يدعم
fund (v)	to pay for.	يمول
Outpatient	someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night.	مريض غير مقيم
radiotherapy (n)	the use of controlled amounts of radiation (a form of energy) to treat disease, especially cancer.	العلاج الإشعاعي
ward (n) (v)	a room in a hospital, especially for patients needing similar kinds of care.	جناح
paediatric (adj)	describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses.	متعلق طبب الاطفال
paediatrics (n)		
paediatrician (n)		
Reputation	The common opinion that people have about someone or something.	سمعة
bionic (adj)	describing a limb or body part that is electronically or mechanically powered.	ذو اعضاء آلية
cross (adj)	angry or annoyed.	غاضب/منزعج
publicise (v)	to give information about something to the public, so that they know about it.	يعلن
publicity (n)		دعاية
artificial	made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally	صناعي
career (n)	a job undertaken for a significant period of a person's life and with opportunities for progress.	وظيفة

Word	English Meaning	المعنى العربي
symptom (n)	a physical problem that might indicate a disease.	اعراض/عَرَض
stroke (n)	an illness when a blood tube in your brain bursts or is blocked, resulting in the brain being unable to function normally.	السكتة الدماغية
side effect (n)	effects of medicine on your body in addition to curing pain or illness.	آثار جانبية
scanner (n) scan (v)	a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body.	ماسح اشعاعي للصور الطبية
pill (n)	a small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole.	حبة دواء
MRI (n)	(Magnetic Resonance Imaging) a scan that uses strong magnetic fields to make a picture of the inside of someone's body for medical reasons.	التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي
medical trial (n) trial (v)	trial to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of medications.	تجربة دوائية
implant (n) (v)	a piece of tissue, prosthetic device, or other object implanted in the body.	زرعة طبية
expansion (n) expand (v)	the act of making something bigger.	توسع
drug (n)	a medicine or a substance used for making medicines.	عقار / دواء
dementia (n)	a mental illness the symptoms of which are problems with memory, personality changes and problems with reasoning.	الخلل الدماغي الناتج عن تقدم العمر
coma (n)	a state of unconsciousness caused by a certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time.	الغيبوبة
cancerous (adj)	something that has or can cause cancer. a very serious disease in which cells in the body begin to grow abnormally.	سرطاني

Note : -

- Natural : is the opposite ( antonym ) of artificial
- The suffix -proof means : to provide protection against .  
Example : Waterproof : to provide protection against water

**Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world ( sb/page 24)**

مخترع اماراتي شاب سيسافر الى العالم

Ten-year-old Adeeb al-Balooshi, from Dubai, is going to travel to seven countries on a tour **which**<sup>1</sup> has been organised and funded by Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai.

سيذهب اديب البلوشي ذا العشر سنوات من دبي في جولة الى سبع دول في جولة نظمها ومولها الشيخ حمدان بن محمد امير دبي.

The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with **his**<sup>2</sup> invention – a prosthetic limb for **his**<sup>3</sup> father. The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy, and hopes the tour **that**<sup>4</sup> **he**<sup>5</sup> is sponsoring for Adeeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors.

جذب الطفل انتباهه (اهتمام) الشيخ حمدان بإختراعه وهو طرف صناعي لوالده. وقد اهتم الشيخ بالطفل ويأمل بأن هذه الرحلة التي يرعاها لأديب ستعطيها ثقة اكبر بنفسه وتلهم المخترعين الإماراتيين الاخرون.

Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while **he**<sup>6</sup> was at the beach with **his**<sup>7</sup> family. **His**<sup>8</sup> father, **who**<sup>9</sup> wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea as **he**<sup>10</sup> could not risk getting **his**<sup>11</sup> leg wet. **This**<sup>12</sup> inspired Adeeb to invent a waterproof prosthetic leg.

خطرت فكرة القدم الصناعية لأديب بينما كان على الشاطئ مع عائلته. والده الذي يضع قدماً صناعية لم يستطع السباحة في البحر لأنه لا يمكنه المخاطرة بتبليبل قدمه. وهذا هم اديب ان يخترع قدماً صناعية مقاومة للماء.

Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, **where**<sup>13</sup> **he**<sup>14</sup> will be staying with relatives. However, while **he**<sup>15</sup> is in Germany, Adeeb will not be spending all **his**<sup>16</sup> time sightseeing. **He**<sup>17</sup> will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage. **He**<sup>18</sup> will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.

سيزور اديب الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وفرنسا وبريطانيا و إيرلندا وبلجيكا و ايطاليا و ألمانيا حيث سيبقى هناك مع اقاربه. ولكن بينما هو في المانيا، لن يقضي اديب وقته بالتزهر. سيعمل مع طبيب مختص لبناء النموذج الأولي. سيحضر ايضاً دورة عن الأطراف الصناعية وسيتعلم عن الأدوات الطبية المختلف.

Adeeb has invented several other devices, including a tiny cleaning robot and a heart monitor, **which**<sup>19</sup> 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.

اخترع اديب العديد من الاجهزة الاخرى بما فيها رجل تنظيف الي مصغر وجهاز لمراقبة القلب والذي يتم توصيله لحزام الامان في السيارة، في حالات الطوارئ سيتم الاتصال بخدمات الإنقاذ وعائلة السائق بواسطة هذا الجهاز الفاحص .

**He**<sup>20</sup> has also invented a fireproof helmet. This special equipment, **which**<sup>21</sup> has a built-in camera system, will help rescue workers in emergencies. **It**<sup>22</sup> is for these reasons that Adeeb rightly deserves **his**<sup>23</sup> reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world.

اخترع ايضاً خوذة رأس مقاومة للحريق والتي تحتوي على جهاز تصوير ( كاميرا ) ستساعد عمال الإنقاذ في حالات الطوارئ. ولهذا السبب استحق اديب بجدارة سمعته كواحد من اصغر المخترعين في العالم.

الضمائر الواردة في القطعة:

1- Which : tour	9- who : Adeeb's father	17 + 18 he : Adeeb
2- He : the boy ( Adeeb )	10- He: Adeeb's father	19 – which : a heart monitor
3- His : the boy ( Adeeb )	11- His: Adeeb's father	20- he : Adeeb
4- That : the tour	12- This: his father ... Leg wet	21- which : special equipment ( a fire proof helmet )
5- He : the sheikh	13- where: Germany	22- it : that Adeeb ..... the world
6- He: Adeeb	14 + 15 he : Adeeb	23- his : Adeeb
7 + 8 his : Adeeb	16 - his : Adeeb	

**COMPREHENSION TEST**

1. Apart from prosthetic leg, there were other inventions made by Adeeb. Write down two of them.

2. There are two aims ( reasons ) behind the sponsorship of Adeeb by Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad. Write them down.

3. Write down the sentence which indicates that Adeeb won't only go to Germany for tourism.

4. Adeeb will do many things in Germany during his tour. Write down two of them.

5. Adeeb has invented a fireproof helmet for a special purpose. Write it down.

6. Find a word in the text which means " an artificial body part " .

7. What does the underlined word" appendage " in the fourth paragraph, mean?

8. What does the underlined words (pronoun) "where" refer to?

9.The writer states that sponsoring inventors is a very noble matter. Explain this statement , suggesting three ways of sponsoring those genius people.

10 . Adeeb rightly deserves his reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world. Think of this statement and , in two sentences, write down your point of view.

**Answers**

1.Tiny cleaning robot and fireproof helmet.

2. giving the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors.

3. However, while he is in Germany, Adeeb will not be spending all his time sightseeing.

4.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.

5.It will help rescue workers in emergencies.

6. Prosthetic

7. a body part, such as an arm or a leg , connected to the main trunk of the body

8. where : Germany.

9.There are many ways of sponsoring those genius people like supporting them financially and honoring them .Also, providing convenience to them.

10.I think that Adeeb rightly deserves his reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world because he has made many great achievements in the area of the invention . Also, his inventions has helped many people who suffered from some difficulties by giving them a hope to be like others.



## Text Two / Sb/p22

في المستقبل: In the future:

**We will be able to have an operation to increase our intelligence.**

سنتمكن من اجراء عملية لزيادة ذكائنا

Scientists have already developed brain implants **that**<sup>1</sup> improve vision or allow disabled people to use **their**<sup>2</sup> 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**<sup>3</sup> decision-making abilities. How will humans benefit from this research? Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people **who**<sup>4</sup> have been affected by brain damage, which<sup>5</sup> could be caused by dementia, a stroke or other brain injuries.

لقد طور العلماء بالفعل زرعات دماغية والتي تعمل على تحسين الرؤيا او السماح للمعوقين استخدام أفكارهم من اجل السيطرة على الأطراف الصناعية مثل الأذرع والسيقان او الايدي او لتشغيل كرسي المتحرك. في عام ٢٠١٢ م أظهرت بحوث أجريت على القردة ان زراعة الدماغ حسنت من قدراتهم في اتخاذ القرارات. كيف سيستفيد البشر من هذا البحث؟ يأمل العلماء في تطوير جهاز مماثل ليساعد الناس الذين تأثروا من تلف الدماغ، والذي يمكن ان يسببه ٢ الخرف او الخبل، والسكتة الدماغية او إصابات الدماغ الأخرى.

**Doctors will be able to communicate with people in a coma.**

سيتمكن الأطباء من التواصل مع الناس وهم في غيبوبة

In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed **that**<sup>6</sup> it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain scanner called an MRI. **They**<sup>7</sup> suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible. Two years later, **it**<sup>8</sup> has finally happened. The scanner, used on a man **who**<sup>9</sup> has been in a coma for more than twelve years, proves that **he**<sup>10</sup> has a conscious, thinking mind – a fact **that**<sup>11</sup> 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**<sup>12</sup> would like to be done in order to improve their<sup>13</sup> quality of life.

في عام ٢٠١٠م اكد علماء الاعصاب انه من الممكن التواصل مع بعض المرضى وهم في غيبوبة، وذلك باستخدام ماسح ضوئي خاص للدماغ يسمى التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي. وأشاروا الى انه في المستقبل من المحتمل اجراء حوار ذو معنى اكثر مع المرضى وهم في غيبوبة. وبعد ذلك بعامين حدث هذا أخيرا الماسح الضوئي، استخدم على رجل ظل في غيبوبة لأكثر من ١٢ عام، وقد برهن الماسح الضوئي ان الرجل لديه إدراك وعقل مفكر – وهذه حقيقة كان مختلف عليها من قبل العديد. يخطط الأطباء لاستخدام تقنيات مشابهة لمسح الدماغ في المستقبل لمعرفة فيم اذا كان المرضى يشعرون بالألم، او ما يودون القيام به من اجل تحسين نوعية حياتهم.

**A new drug will help to treat certain types of cancer almost instantly.**

هناك دواء جديد سيساعد على علاج أنواع معينة من السرطان على الفور تقريبا

A new cancer **drug** is being trialed in Plymouth, UK, **which**<sup>14</sup> doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce **their**<sup>15</sup> symptoms overnight. **It**<sup>16</sup> 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**<sup>17</sup> are experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment. The new treatment works by blocking a protein **which**<sup>18</sup> causes cancerous cells to grow. **It**<sup>19</sup> 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**<sup>20</sup> are definitely going to continue the trial. **They**<sup>21</sup> have every reason to believe the new drug is going to work. Doctors at Plymouth Hospital hope that **it**<sup>22</sup> will help patients from all over the world.

دواء جديد للسرطان يتم تجربته في مدينة بليموث ، بريطانيا والذي يأمل الأطباء انه سيمدد حياة مرضى السرطان وسيقلل اعراضه بين ليلة وأخرى. يؤخذ على شكل حبة دواء كل صباح ، ولم يظهر المرضى حتى الان أي من التأثيرات الجانبية المعتادة مثل الشعور بالغثيان وفقدان الشعر التي يمر بها المرضى عندما يخضعون لأشكال أخرى من علاج السرطان . يعمل العلاج الجديد عن طريق منع بروتين معين والذي يسبب نمو الخلايا السرطانية. وهذا العلاج سيحسن من متوسط العمر المتوقع للمرضى وسيحسن نوعية الحياة اكبر بكثير من أي علاج اخر. أجريت مقابلات مع المرضى بعد عام من بدء العلاج وهم بصحة جيدة ، قائلين انهم بالتأكيد سيواصلون تجربة العلاج. لديهم كل الأسباب للاعتقاد بان الدواء الجديد سينجح. ويأمل الأطباء في مستشفى بليموث ان العلاج الجديد سيساعد المرضى من جميع انحاء العالم.

## الضمائر الواردة في القطعة:

1- That : brain implants	8- It : more meaningful ... possible	15- their: patients
2- Their : disabled people	9- Who : a man	16- it: a new cancer drug
3 -Their : monkeys	10- He : a man who ..... years	17- that : sickness and her loss
4- Who : people	11-That : a fact	19- it : the new treatment
5- Which : brain damage	12- they : patients	20- + 21 they : the patients
6- It: to communicate in ...coma	13- their : patients	22- it : the new drug
7-They : near scientist	14- which : a new cancer drug	

**COMPREHENSION TEST**

1. Scientists have developed brain implants for two purposes. Write them down.

.....  
 .....

2. Write down the sentence which indicates that experts are carrying out tests on a new cancer drug that may saves lives of patients.

.....  
 .....

3. Usual cancer treatment has had some side effects. Write down two of them.

.....  
 .....

4. There are three reasons mentioned in the text that damage brain. Write them down .

.....  
 .....

5. Find a word in the text which means "a small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole"

.....  
 .....

6. What does the underlined word "drug "in the last paragraph mean?

.....  
 .....

7. Why do neuroscientists use a special brain scanner called " MRI"

.....  
 .....

8. What does the underlined word (pronoun) "they" refer to?

.....  
 .....

9. The writer states that there will be many implications for the world if people live longer due to improving life expectancy. Explain this statement, mentioning three bad consequences for the increasing number of population.

.....  
 .....

10. Patients who suffer from cancer will agree to undergo new types of treatment. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

.....  
 .....

**Answers :** 1. To improve vision or allow disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair.

2. A new cancer drug is being trialed in Plymouth, UK, which doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight. 3. sickness and hair loss. 4. dementia, a stroke or other brain injuries.

5. pill. 6. a medicine or a substance used for making medicines. 7. to communicate with some patients in a coma

8. they : patients.

9. There are many bad consequences for the increasing number of population like increasing demand on food , water and natural resources. Also, greater pressure on education and health care.

10. I think that patients who suffer from cancer will agree to undergo new types of treatment because they have suffered from the side effects of old kinds of treatment such as sickness and hair loss. Also, they believe that new types of treatment may help them.

11- In Plymouth, UK.

# Grammar

## The Future Continuous

**Usage** الاستخدام ( function)

- To talk about a continuous action in the future.

1- This time next year, they ..... for their final exams. ( prepare )

2- What ..... you ..... .. in ten years' time? (do)

-What will happen in the event of another act in the future.

\* I won't be here tomorrow. I ..... my doctor . ( see )

**FORM :**

Statement (affirmative)	Negation	Question
S + Will be + V-ing	S+ Will not be + V-ing	Will + Sub + be + V-ing .. ? Wh + will + Sub + be+Ving ?

**Key Words:** الكلمات الدالة / الظروف التي تأتي في الجملة لتدل على الزمان

At + future time / ( at ) this time tomorrow /at that time / tomorrow morning at 6... / at 8 o'clock tomorrow / This time next week / tomorrow afternoon / In three years' time / in (three weeks) time /between .....and ..... + future time/

**5 / SB, page 21 :**

Complete the mini-dialogues using the Future Continuous.

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

## The Future Perfect

### Usage : الاستخدام (function)

- Talk about an action that will be completed by a particular time in the future.

للتحدث عن فاعسوف فيكون مكتملا في وقت محدد في المستقبل.

### Example:

- We're late! **By the time we get** to the station, the train **will have gone**.

Statement (affirmative)	Negation	Question
S + Will have + V3	S+ Will not have + V3	Will + Sub + have + V3 .. ? Wh + will + Sub + have+V3?

by + future time (by 2018) / by this time tomorrow / by next year /  
by the end of the week / by then / ( by + Simple present verb )  
by the time we arrive/ ( Future time + for ) / ( this time next month .....  
for twenty years) / (Next month - for a year) .

### 5 / SB, page 21 :

Choose the correct form of the verbs.

- If you need to contact me next week, **we'll stay / be staying** at a hotel in Aqaba.
- If you need help to find a job, I **will help / be helping** you.
- I can't call my dad right now. He'll **board / be boarding** the plane. It takes off in an hour.
- We won't be home tomorrow night. **We'll watch / be watching** the football match at the stadium.
- 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

### 5 / SB, page 25 :

Complete the sentences with the Future Perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

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

### Answers

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

**4 / WB, page 16 :**

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.

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 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

**11 / WB, page 17:**

Complete the sentences in the Future Perfect or the Future Continuous. The first one is done for you.

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

Next month, we will have lived 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:** 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 Miriam'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.

**7 / WB, page 16 :**

Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box. The first one is done for you.

going to + do/ going to + miss/ ~~going to~~ + take/ will + have/ will + stay/ will + tell

Rami has broken his leg. It (1) 's going to take 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:** 2. will stay 3. will have 4. 's going to miss 5. 's going to do 6. will tell

## Unit three / text three

## The King Hussein Cancer Center (SB /page 24)

## مركز الحسين للسرطان

The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre. **It**<sup>1</sup> 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**<sup>2</sup> are attracted by **its**<sup>3</sup> excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities.

مركز الملك حسين للسرطان ويختصر (khcc) هو مركز علاج السرطان الشامل الوحيد في الأردن. فهو يعالج كل من المرضى البالغين والأطفال. وكلما ازداد عدد سكان البلاد فإن المزيد والمزيد من العائلات تعتمد على المستشفى لعلاج السرطان. يأتي المرضى ليس فقط من الأردن ولكن أيضا من بلدان أخرى في المنطقة، لأنهم يجذبون بواسطة سمعتهم الممتازة وانخفاض تكاليفه، 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**<sup>4</sup> capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3,500 per year to 9,000.

من اجل مواجهة الزيادة في الطلب على العلاج ، بدأ مركز الحسين للسرطان برنامج التوسعة. بدأ البناء في عام ٢٠١١ م. وسيكون لدى المستشفى اكثر من ضعف قدرته بحلول عام ٢٠١٦ م ، بزيادة المساحة لحالات السرطان الجديدة من ٣٥٠٠ حالة سنويا الى ٩٠٠٠ حالة.

By **then**<sup>5</sup>, **they**<sup>6</sup> 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**<sup>7</sup> will have built a special ten-floor outpatients' building, with an education centre **which**<sup>8</sup> will include teaching rooms and a library. Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, **where**<sup>9</sup> 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.

بحلول ذلك الوقت (أي عام ٢٠١٦) فإنهم سيكونوا قد اضافوا ١٨٢ سريرا إضافية، مع وحدت اكبر لاقسام مختلفة بما في ذلك العلاج الاشعاعي. ستفتتح اقسام واجنحة جديدة للبالغين والأطفال. بالإضافة الى ذلك سيكونوا قد بنوا مبنى خاص لمرضى العيادات الخارجية يتكون من عشرة طوابق، مع مركز تعليمي والذي سيشمل غرف تدريس ومكتبة. العديد من مرضى السرطان يعيشون بعيدا عن عمان ، حيث يقع مركز الحسين للسرطان والرحلة من والى المستشفى هي غالبا ما تكون صعبة. ولهذا السبب هناك خطط لمد مرافق رعاية مرضى السرطان الى أجزاء أخرى من الأردن. في المستقبل القريب ، يأمل مستشفى الملك عبدالله الجامعي في اربد في إقامة الات العلاج الاشعاعي ، وبالتالي فان مرضى السرطان من شمال الأردن لن يكونوا مضطرين للذهاب الى عمان من اجل تلقي العلاج الاشعاعي.

الضمائر الواردة في القطعة:

1- It : the king Hussein cancer center	6+7 they: the hospital ( the king .... Center)
2- They : patients	8- which : education center
3 + 4 its : the hospital ( the king ..... Center)	9- where: Amman
5-then : 2016	

**COMPREHENSION TEST**

1. Patients from other countries visit the KHCC for many reasons. Write down two of them.  
.....
2. Write down the sentence which indicates that The KHCC treats people from all ages.  
.....
3. How many cancer cases is the hospital expected to treat after completion of its expansion?  
.....
4. What is the main difficulty do cancer patients who live outside Amman face?  
.....
5. Read the quotation. "Wherever the art of Medicine is loved, there is also a love of Humanity. Hippocrates (460 BCE–370 BCE) Do you agree with it? Why/Why not?  
.....
6. Write down the sentence which indicates that Jordan has one cancer centre.  
.....
7. What does the underlined word ( pronoun ) " **where** " refer to ?  
.....
8. What does the underlined word paediatric mean?  
.....
9. The writer states that Jordan has a great reputation in the area of medicine. Explain this statement , mentioning three reasons why health conditions in Jordan are advanced  
.....  
.....
10. The King Hussein Cancer Center is an important facility that contributes to medical tourism . Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.  
.....  
.....

**Answers:**

1. Patients are attracted by its its excellent reputation, lower costs.
2. It treats both adult and paediatric patients.
3. 9,000 cases per a year.
4. the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult .
5. Yes, I agree with this quotation because doctors depend on love to strengthen their relationships with their patients and that is so helpful in curing diseases.
6. The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre.
7. where : Amman.
8. describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses
9. There are many reasons why health conditions in Jordan are advanced like the commitment of the country to make health care a top priority and advances in many areas like education, technology. Also, Jordanian doctors are among the best in the Arab world.
10. I think that The King Hussein Cancer Center is an important facility that contributes to medical tourism because of its highly reputation and reasonable cost . These qualities encourage patients from other countries to come and stay in Jordan for treatment.

## Unit Three/ Text Four AB/p 17

### Accident victim tests first artificial limb

ضحية حادث يخضع لتجربة اول طرف صناعي

Scientists have successfully invented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch. **It**<sup>1</sup> is an exciting new invention, **which**<sup>2</sup> **they**<sup>3</sup> 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.

اخترع العلماء و بنجاح يد صناعية فيها حاسة اللمس . انها اختراع جديد و مثير ، يخططون لتطويره . من الممكن ، ليس في المستقبل البعيد جدا ، أرجلا و اذراعا صناعية شبيهة ستحل محل أطراف اليوم الصناعية.

Dennis Sorensen, a 39-year-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention. After losing **his**<sup>4</sup> left hand in an accident, **he**<sup>5</sup> had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years. The new hand, **which**<sup>6</sup> was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists, was a huge improvement. With **it**<sup>7</sup>, Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects, but **he**<sup>8</sup> could also feel **them**<sup>9</sup>. "When **I**<sup>10</sup> held an object, **I**<sup>11</sup> could feel if **it**<sup>12</sup> was soft or hard, round or square," **he**<sup>13</sup> explained. **He**<sup>14</sup> said that the sensations were almost the same as the ones **he**<sup>15</sup> felt with **his**<sup>16</sup> other hand.

كان دينيس سورينسن البالغ من العمر ٣٩ من الدنمارك اول شخص جرب هذا الاختراع. كان يستخدم يد صناعية عادية بعدما فقد يده اليسرى في حادث لمدة تسع سنوات. كانت اليد التي طورها علماء سويسريون و إيطاليون تحسنا ضخما. لا يستطيع سيرنسون التقاط الأشياء وتعديلها بها فحسب، بل يستطيع ايضا الاحساس بهم. اوضح انه عندما يممسك جسما، يستطيع ان يحس ما اذا كان ناعما او قاس (خشن)، مربع او مستدير. وقال ان الاحساس كان تقريبا كالاحساس الذي شعر به باليد الثانية.

Unfortunately, Sorensen was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet. **He**<sup>17</sup> was only allowed to wear **it**<sup>18</sup> for a month, for safety reasons. So now **he**<sup>19</sup> has **his**<sup>20</sup> old artificial hand back. However, **he**<sup>21</sup> hopes that soon **he**<sup>22</sup> will be wearing the new type of hand again. **He**<sup>23</sup> is looking forward to the time when similar artificial limbs are available for the thousands of people **who**<sup>24</sup> need **them**<sup>25</sup>. **He**<sup>26</sup> will have helped to transform (18) **their**<sup>27</sup> lives.

لسوء الحظ، كان سورينسن يشارك في تجارب والأداة لم تكن جاهزة للاستخدام بعد. سمح له بارتدائها لمدة شهر فقط لأسباب تخص السلامة. وبذلك فقد استرجع يده الصناعية الآن. على اية حال هو يأمل بأن يرتدي هذا النوع الجديد من الايدي قريبا. ويتطلع بشوق للوقت الذي ستكون فيه اطرافا مشابهة متاحة لآلاف الناس الذين يحتاجونها. سيكون بذلك قد شارك بتغيير مجرى حياتهم.

الضمائر الواردة في الفقرة:

1. it : prosthetic hand
2. which : new invention (prosthetic hand with a sense of touch)
3. they : scientists
4. his : Dennis Sorensen
5. he : Dennis Sorensen
6. which : the new hand
7. it : the new hand
8. he : Dennis Sorensen
9. them : objects
- 10 + 11 I : Dennis Sorensen
12. it : object 13 ...17 he , his : Dennis Sorensen
18. it : the equipment (the new prosthetic hand ). 19....23 he , his : Dennis Sorensen
24. who : thousands of people
25. them : similar artificial limbs 26. he : Dennis Sorensen
27. their : thousands of people who need similar artificial limbs.



## تمارين الكتاب

10/ WB, page 17 :

**Read the article again and answer the questions.**

1. Who invented the new prosthetic hand? What is special about it?

.....

2. Why does Dennis Sorensen need a prosthetic hand?

.....

3. Which hand is he wearing now? Why?

.....

4. Who does the underlined pronoun 'I' refer to in line 8 ?

.....

5. Find a word that is the opposite of 'natural' in the first and third paragraphs.

.....

**Answers**

1. Swiss and Italian scientists; it allows the wearer to feel objects.

2. because he lost his left hand in an accident

3. His old artificial hand, because the new hand is not yet ready for general use.

4. Dennis Sorensen      5. Artificial

**COMPREHENSION TEST**

1. Who was the first person to try the new invention and what was his nationality?

2. How long had he been using the standard prosthetic hand?

3. What is special about the new hand?

4. How long was Dennis allowed to wear the new hand?

5. Quote the sentence which shows the reason why Dennis is wearing a standard prosthetic hand.

6. Find a word in the first paragraph that means **angry or annoyed**.

.....

4. Write down the sentence which indicates that in the near future, there is a plan to replace old prosthetic limbs with new developed ones.

.....

**B. Critical Thinking .**

2. In your opinion, in what ways would a prosthetic hand improve someone's life? What problems might it cause? Write two sentences.

**Answers**

1. Dennis Sorensen, a 39-year- old from Denmark.

2. He had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years.

3. With it, patients could not only pick up and manipulate objects, but they could also feel them.

4. He was allowed to wear it for a month.

5. After losing his left hand in an accident, he had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years.

6. cross.    7. they : Scientists

8. 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.

**B. Critical thinking.**

Opening answer.

Edit the following text.

There are two grammar mistakes and three spelling mistakes. Find and correct them.

تمرين على تصحيح اخطاء قواعدية واملائية

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

1..... 2..... 3..... 4.....

**Answers** 1 will help 2 eyesight 3 device 4 sends 5 brain

### Vocabulary

**COLLOCATIONS:** متلازمات ( مهم جدا )

COLLOCATIONS	المعنى
catch (someone's) attention	يحظيانا تنبها شخصا
get an idea	تخطر له/ لها فكرة
take interest	يهتم بشخصا و شيء / يستغل
spend time	يقضي وقتا / يمضي وقتا
attend a course	يلتحق بدورة

**Synonyms:** مترادفات ( نفس المعنى )

Apparatus	Equipment	آلة / أداة
Appendage	Limb	طرف
Artificial	Prosthetic	صناعي
Sponsor	Fund	يمول / يدعم ( ماديا )
Obese	Fat	سمنة

**1 / AB, page 15 :**

Make pairs of words with similar meanings and match them with the correct definitions. The first one is done for you.

apparatus ,artificial, equipment, fund, prosthetic, sponsor

Definitions	Words with similar meaning
1. describes an object that is manufactured by humans.	<b>Artificial</b> .....
2. tools or machines that have a particular purpose.	.....
3. to pay for	.....

**Answers:**

1. *artificial*; prosthetic 2. apparatus; equipment 3. fund; sponsor

**3 / AB, page 15 :**

Use the words in the box to complete the sentences. One word is not needed.  
The first one is done for you.

helmet, inspire, monitor, reputation, risk, seat belt, self-confidence, tiny, waterproof

1. You can wear your watch when you go swimming if it's waterproof.
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.

**Answers:**

2. tiny 3. Inspire 4. risk 5. seat belt 6. monitor 7. self-confidence 8. reputation

**5 / AB, page 16 :**

Replace the words and phrases in bold with words from the box. One word is not needed. ( مهمتمرين )

a coma غيبوبة, dementia, medical trials وتجربة دوائية pills وحبوب symptoms اعراض

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:**

1. symptoms 2. medical trials 3. a coma 4. pills

قواعد الاشتقاق لجميع وحدات المستوى الثالث

Derivations (الاشتقاقات)

Suffixes (النهايات)

مطلوب حفظ النهايات لتمييز الفعل من الاسم من الظرف من الصفة كما يلي:

Nouns(n)		Adjectives(adj)		Adverbs(adv)		Verbs(v)	
Suffix	Example	Suffix	Example	suffix	Example	Suffix	Example
-ture	Adventure	Ent	Dependent	ly	Carefully	ize	Realize
-ation	Consideration	Ant	Important			ise	Realize
-sion	Impression	Able	Comfortable			ify	Identify
-ment	Movement	Ful	Peaceful			ate	Activate
-ness	Sickness	Less	Hopeless			en	Widen
-ity	Ability	Ous	Dangerous			ed	Decided
-ence	Confidence	Al	Medical			ing	Deciding
-ance	Performance	Ive	Creative				
-dom	Boredom	Ish	Foolish				
-ship	Membership	Ic	Democratic				
-hood	Brotherhood	Ed	Bored				
-al	Arrival, approval	Ing	Boring				
-ry	Refinery	Ary	Secondary				
-ist							

## اشتقاق الأسماء Noun Derivation

\* يستخدم الاسم :

١- إذا كان قبل الفراغ ( the, an, a, this, that, those, these, his, her, my, our, their, its, `s, few, a few, little, a little, no, much, many, some, any, all, others, other, two (three)

و بعد الفراغ (فعل أو حرف جر أو نقطة):

1- The Middle East is famous for **the production** of olive oil.2 – Fatima al –Fihri was born in **the ninth** century.3 - I will be going to university to complete **my education**.4 -We can't comply with **this decision**.5 - There are **many inventions** made by Adeeb Al- Balooshi.6 - Have you seen Nasser's **collection** of post cards? he's got hundreds!7- **Their applications** for the job were refused.

٢- بعد كلمة ( more ) بشرط ان لا يسبقها احد أفعال be.

- We need **more patience** in case of anger.

٣- إذا كان قبل الفراغ حرف جر ( of, on, in, with, between without, etc... )، و بعد الفراغ (فعل أو حرف جر أو نقطة):

1. Necessity is the mother **of invention** .2. - There is a particular Bedouin style **of weaving** that buyers find very attractive.

٤- إذا كان قبل الفراغ صفة و بعد الفراغ (فعل أو حرف جر أو نقطة):

The award is granted for personal **achievements**.٥- في موقع الفاعل أو المفعول به **organizations** appeared near rivers.

## Adjective Derivation : الصفة اشتقاق

\* استخدام الصفات:

١. إذا كان قبل الفراغ ( the, an, a, this, that, those, these, his, her my, our, their, its, `s, ) وبعد الفراغ اسم: (few, a few all, little, little, no, much , many, some, any , other, others)

1. The government has set up a **charitable** foundation.
2. We will remember all people who played significant roles in Jordan's **formative** years.

٢. إذا كان قبل الفراغ حرف جر ( of, on, in, with ,without ) وبعد الفراغ اسم:

- . The manager's proposal was accepted **with** unanimous approval.

٣. إذا كان قبل الفراغ صفة وبعد الفراغ اسم:

- . In order to meet the demands of the job, Amjad has attended **several** intensive courses.

٤. إذا كان قبل الفراغ احد افعال (be) التالية (is , are , am ,was , were) ولكن يجب أن تكون أفعال رئيسية:

- . It is very important to **be** tolerant so as to accept others and their opinion.

٥. إذا كان قبل الفراغ احد الأفعال التالية :

(seem , look , taste , smell, appear , become ,feel , get ,grow, found )

- . The elephant seal is huge and **looks** monstrous.

٦. إذا كان قبل الفراغ احد ظروف التشديد او الظروف:

- so , very , too, extremely , really , quite , completely , a bit , absolutely , mainly, surely . Muna is really **creative**, she writes poetry and short stories.

٧- بعد the most او more بشرط ان تكون مسبوقة بأحد أفعال ( be )

- \* It **was** the most **expensive** car in the world.

٨- بين as.....as نستخدم صفة

- He is **as** strong **as** lion.

ملاحظات هامة :

١- الصفة المنتهية ب (ed) غالبا تستخدم للعاقل والصفة المنتهية ب (ing) غالبا تستخدم لغير العاقل.

٢- ما ينتهي ب (ed) و (ing) قبل الأسماء يكون صفات. interesting film / interested person

٣- ما ينتهي ب (ed) او (ing) يكون قبل وبعد الفعل اسم

- . Reading is very important.

- . I like playing football.

٤- التصريف الثالث للفعل (v3) يعامل معاملة الصفة .

A new letter is **written** by someone.

## اشتقاق الفعل : Verb Derivation

١. بعد الأفعال المساعدة :

:should, could, have, has, had, must, (does, do, did, may, can, will ....etc )

1. The insurance company **should**compensatethe two drivers after that tragic accident.

٢- بعد to المصدرية:

Why don't we try **to**reviveour old glories?

٣ - بعد الفاعل سواء كان الفاعل اسم او ضمير (إذا كانت الجملة لا تحتوي على فعل رئيسي):

The students **solve**the problem in learning mathematics.

٤ - بعد أفعال ( do ) سواء في جملة منفية او سؤال .

We **didn't**complete our project yesterday.

٥- بعد who

## اشتقاق الظرف : Adverb Derivation

● استخدامات الظروف:

١- بين فاصلتين:

1. The cost of materials rose sharply, **accordingly**, the prices went up.

٢- إذا جاء في بداية الجملة فراغ و بعد الفراغ فاصلة.

**Ironically**, the old woman was rescued by the bitter enemy.

٣- في نهاية الجملة بشرط ان يأتي قبل الفراغ اسم او ضمير او فعل.

1. Because of the increasing number of accidents, drivers should drive their cars **carefully**.

٤- بعد ظروف التشديد (so , very , too , extremely , really).

The students were so **incredibly**worried before the exams.

٥- بين الفعل المكون من جزئين. أو بعد الفعل المكون من جزئين :

Electric wires should be **cautiously** handled.

٦- قبل الصفات.

The outcomes of this investigation were **surprisingly** astonishing.

٧- بين الفاعل والفعل:

An earthquake **forcibly** moved a lot of people from their houses last week.

\* اختر الصيغة الصحيحة للفعل الذي بين الأقواس، تأتي هذه الكلمات من نفس كلمات الاشتقاق (اسم | فعل | صفة | حال) الموجودة في الكتاب المدرسي.  
الكلمات التي في الجدول في الأسفل هامة وتأتي غالبا في الامتحان ، فأحفظها.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
Produce ينتج	Production /product انتاج	Productive كثير /غزير الإنتاج	Productively بشكل مثمر
X	Medicine دواء	Medical طبي	Medically بشكل طبي/طبيا
X	Nine تسعة	Ninth تاسع	Ninthly تاسعا
Inherit يرث	Inheritance/inheritor ميراث/ وارث	Inheritable موروث	X
Origin ينشأ	Origin اصل	Original اصلي	Originally أصلا
Invent يخترع	Invention – inventor مخترع اختراع/	Inventive مخترع / مبدع	Inventively بشكل ابداعي
Discover يكتشف	Discovery – discoverer اكتشاف/ مكتشف	discoverable قابل للاكتشاف	X
Influence يؤثر	Influence تأثير	Influential مؤثر	Influentially بشكل مؤثر
X	Tradition تراث /تقليدي	Traditional تقليدي	Traditionally بشكل تقليدي
Weave ينسج	Weaving/weaver نسج/النساج	X	X
Attract يجذب	Attraction جذب	Attractive جذاب	Attractively بشكل جذاب / بجاذبية
Create يخلق /يبتكر	Creation ابداع/ ابتكار	Creative مبدع / خلاق	Creatively بإبداع
Contemporise يحدث	Contemporisation تحديث	Contemporary معاصر	Contemporarily بالتزامن
X	Culture ثقافة	Cultural ثقافي	Culturally
Educate يربي	Education تربية	Educational/ educated تربوي / متعلم	Educationally تربويا
X	Major / majority رئيسي	Major	X
X	X	On going مستمر	X
Visualize يبصر / يتصور	Vision ابصار/ رؤيا	Visual بصري	Visually بصريا
Translate يترجم	Translation/ translator ترجمة / مترجم	Translated مترجم	X
X	Archaeology/archaeologist علم الآثار / عالم آثار	Archaeological اثري	Archaeologically اثريا
Appreciate يقدر	Appreciation تقدير	Appreciative يستحق التقدير	Appreciatively بامتنان
Collect يجمع	Collection مجموعة	Collective تجميعي	Collectively تجميعيا
Install يركب	Installation تركيبية فنية	X	X
Operate يشغل / يعمل	Operation عملية	Operational عملي	X
Expect يتوقع	Expectancy توقع	Expectant متوقع	Expectantly بشكل متوقع
Discover يكتشف	Discovery / discoveries	---	---
Prescribe يصف علاج	Prescription وصفة طبية	---	---
Infect نقل مرض/أصاب	Infection إصابة/عدوى	Infectious معد	---
Diagnose يشخص المرض	Diagnosis تشخيص المرض	Diagnostic تشخيصي	---
Intend ينوي	Intention	---	---
---	Surgeon جراح surgery عملية جراحية	---	---
Believe يعتقد	Belief اعتقاد	---	---
Succeed	Success	Successful	Successfully
Conclude اختتم	Conclusions نتائج	--	--

## تمارين الكتاب

Ab / p21

C. Choose the suitable words derived from the words in the options below and Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. Al-Kindi made many important **mathematical** \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(discover - discoverable- discoveries)
2. My parents have been **the most** \_\_\_\_\_ people in my life.  
(influence- influential - influentially)
3. Parents **must** \_\_\_\_\_ their children after being exposed to any disease.  
(immune- immunize- Immunisation)
4. In the future, there **will be too many** \_\_\_\_\_ **built** cities.  
(artifice- artificial- artificially)
5. The Middle East is famous for **the**..... of olive oil.  
(Produce-production-productive)
6. Many instruments that are still used today **in** ..... were designed by Arab scholars.  
(operational/ operate /operations )
7. When **do** you ..... to receive your test results?  
(expect / expectedly / expectantly )
8. Have you seen **Nasser's** ..... of postcards? He is got hundreds!  
(collection- collect- Collective)
9. In our exam, we had **to** .....a text from Arabic to English.  
(translation- translate- translator)
10. Thank you for your help, I **really** ..... It .  
(appreciation-appreciative- appreciate)

1. discoveries 2. Influential 3. Immunize 4. artificially 5. Production 6. Operations 7. expect 8. Collection 9. translate 10. appreciate

Sb / p39

\*Complete the text with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets

Madaba is the place where most Jordanian weavers buy their raw materials.

Sheep's wool, and goat and camel hair are used by Bedouin tribes and villagers all over Jordan

to (1) .....(product) rugs, bags and other beautiful items.

(2)....., (Traditional) the whole process is done by hand, from the washing of the wool to the finished article. There is a particular Bedouin style of (3).....

(weave) that buyers find very (4)..... (attraction). Another craft practised in Madaba is the (5)..... (creative) of ceramic items.

Answers

1 produce 2 Traditionally 3 weaving 4 attractive 5 creation



**AB/p25**

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in books:

**Translation , archaeology , appreciation , educate , collect , installation**

- 1- Petra is an important ..... site.
- 2- I will be going to university to continue my .....
- 3- In our exam, we had to .....a text from Arabic to English.
- 4- They are going to ..... a new air conditioning unit in our flat.
- 6- Thank you for your help, I really ..... It .
- 7- Have you seen Nasser's ..... of postcards? He is got hundreds!

**Answers :**

- 1- Archaeological 2- education 3- translate 4- install 5- appreciate 6- collection

Choose the correct option in brackets to complete the following sentences (sb p 42 )

- 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 / expectedly / expectantly )

**Answers:** operations 2- expect

**AB / page 24 :**

**Complete the sentences with the correct adjective. One adjective is not needed. The first one is done for you.**

**contemporisation, culture , education , majority , ongoing , vision**

1. We went to a concert yesterday. The music was written by a new young composer, so it was **contemporary**.
2. When we go on school trips, we always learn new things because the trips are.....
3. King Hussein was a ..... world figure in the twentieth century.
4. Photography and painting are two examples of the .....arts.
5. Art, music and literature are all part of our ..... life

**Answers**

1. *contemporary* 2. educational 3. major 4. visual 5. cultural

**Ab /p59**

**\*Read the text and complete it using the correct form of the words in brackets**

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 system 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 there diagnoses. 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- infection 5- diagnosis  
6-intention 7- surgery 8- belief 9- successful 10- conclusions

**TB. page 149:**

**Complete the text using the correct form of the words in capitals at the end of each line.**

- 1.TRADITIONAL2.EXTREME3.WEAVE4.ORGANISE5.INTEND  
6.CHILD7.TRAIN8.PERSON9.BRING10.TOURIST

On the tiny island of Arran in Scotland, the local people are bringing back an ancient ..... (1) .This has proved to be ..... (2) beneficial to the community.The tradition in question is the craft of ..... (3). Until a hundred years ago, weaving was the main profession of the island's women. An ..... (4) , Arran Textiles, was set up a few years ago to offer classes in traditional weaving skills. It was so popular that the project, which had originally been..... (5) for older women, was extended to include school .....(6) , younger women and men, too. It has also started offering..... (7) courses to people who do not live on the island. Arran Textiles has helped..... (8) who were previously socially isolated, and it has also ..... (9) the added benefits of new business opportunities and support for .....(10)

**Answers:**

1. tradition 2. extremely 3. weaving 4. organisation 5.intended  
6. children 7. training 8. people 9. Brought 10. tourism

The Word (s)	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
<b>Algebra (n )</b> <b>algebraic (adj)</b>	a type of mathematics system where letters and symbols are used to represent numbers.	علم الجبر
<b>arithmetic</b>	the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.	علم الحساب
<b>geometry (n)</b> <b>geometric (adj)</b> <b>geometrically (adv)</b>	the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, relationships and measurement of points, lines, curves and surfaces.	علم الهندسة
<b>mathematician (n)</b> <b>mathematics (n)</b> <b>mathematical (adj)</b>	a person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level.	مختص بالرياضيات
<b>inheritance</b>	money or things that you get from someone after they die	ميراث
<b>philosopher (n)</b> <b>philosophise (v)</b> <b>philosophical (adj)</b>	someone who studies and writes philosophy professionally, or an undergraduate student of Philosophy.	فيلسوف
<b>physician</b>	someone qualified to practise medicine, especially one who specializes in diagnosis and treatment.	طبيب
<b>polymath</b>	someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects	شخص موسوعة
<b>musical harmony</b> <b>harmonious (adj)</b> <b>harmonise (verb)</b>	pleasant sound in music, made by playing or singing a group of different notes together	تناغم موسيقي
<b>revolutionise</b> <b>revolution (noun)</b> <b>revolutionary (adj)</b>	to completely change the way people do something or think about something.	يقوم بثورة بهدف التغيير
<b>ground-breaking (adj)</b> <b>break (v)</b>	new, innovative	خلاق / جديد
<b>composition (n)</b> <b>compose (v )</b>	[of music] a piece of music that someone has written.	مقطوعة موسيقية تأليف
<b>minaret (n)</b>	the tall, thin tower of a mosque from which Muslims are called to prayer	مأذنة

Word	English meaning	Arabic meaning
<b>grid (n)</b>	[energy grid] a system of wires through which electricity is connected to different power stations across a region.	شبكة تمديدات كهربائية
<b>artificially-created (adj)</b> create (verb) creation (noun)	not real or not made of natural things but made to be like something that is real or natural	صناعي
<b>zero-waste (adjective)</b>	producing no waste, or having parts that can be reused to be more important than something else.	بدون نفايات
<b>outweigh (verb)</b>	a building that uses its sails and wind	فاق في الاهمية
<b>windmill (noun)</b>	power to grind corn into flour.	طاحونة هوائية
<b>vary (verb)</b> variation (noun) variable (adjective)	to differ according to the situation	يتنوع / يتفاوت
<b>pedestrian (noun)</b> pedestrian (adjective)	someone who is walking, especially along a street or another place that is used by cars.	مشاة
<b>megaproject (noun)</b>	a very large, expensive, ambitious business project	مشاريع عملاقة
<b>sustainability (noun)</b> sustain (verb) sustainable (adjective)	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.	الديمومة / الاستدامة
<b>desalination (noun)</b> desalinate (verb)	the process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used.	تحلية مياه البحر
<b>carbon-neutral (adj)</b> neutralise (verb) neutrality (noun)	not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere.	بدون انبعاثات كربونية
<b>criticise (verb)</b> critic, criticism (noun) critical (adjective)	to judge (something) with disapproval; to evaluate or analyse (something)	ينتقد
commitment	a promise to do something or to behave in a particular way	إلتزام

word	English meaning	Arabic meaning
Founder	a person who start something new	مؤسس
Legacy	what someone leaves to the world after their death.	تركة
fertile land	produced more than enough food.	ارض خصبة
hands on	field working / working by hand	عمل ميداني / عمل يدوي
fountain pen (noun)	a pen which needs ink cartridge refills and the nib of which takes ink from these cartridges to write	قلم حبر
Irrigate ( v) irrigation (noun)	to supply land with water so that crops and plants will grow	يروي / يسقي

**COLLOCATIONS :** متلازمات

carbon footprint	اثر الكربون
biological waste	نفايات حيوية
economic growth	نمو اقتصادي
urban planning	تخطيط حضري/عمراني
negative effect	تأثير سلبي
public transport	مواصلات عامة

**4 / SB, page 33:**

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   | التخطيط العمراني | 2- public transport | مواصلات عامة |
| 3- biological waste | المخلفات الحيوية | 4- carbon footprint | اثر الكربون  |
| 5- negative effect  | اثر سلبي         | 6- economic growth  | نمو اقتصادي  |

**5/ SB, page 33 :**

Complete the sentences with the correct collocations from exercise 4.

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

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

**1/ WB, page 20 :**

Complete the sentences with the words in the box. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you.

**philosopher ,arithmetic , polymath , chemist , geometry, mathematician , physician**

1. My father teaches Maths. He's a **mathematician**.
2. You must not take in medicine without consulting a .....
3. We learn about shapes, lines and angles when we study .....
4. Mr Shahin is a true ....., working in all kinds of creative and scientific fields.
5. Ramzi is very good with numbers and calculations. He always scores high in.....
6. A .....is someone who thinks and writes about the meaning of life.

**Answers**

1. mathematician 2. Physician 3. Geometry 4. Polymath 5 .arithmetic 6. philosopher

**2/ WB, page 20 :**

Match the words with the correct definitions. One definition is not needed. The first one is done for you.

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

**Answers:**

1. g 2. c 3. d 4. a 5. f 6. b

**10/ WB, page 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

## Unit Four /Text One (SB /P28)

## The importance of Islamic achievements in history

## أهمية الإنجازات الإسلامية في التاريخ

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

The Arab world has many famous chemists in **its**<sup>1</sup> history, but the person **who**<sup>2</sup> is known as the founder of chemistry is probably Jabir ibn Hayyan. **He**<sup>3</sup> is most well-known for the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid. **He**<sup>4</sup> also built a set of scales **which**<sup>5</sup> changed the way in **which**<sup>6</sup> chemists weighed items in a laboratory: **his**<sup>7</sup> scales could weigh items over 6,000 times smaller than a kilogram.

جابر ابن حيان: يمتلك العالم العربي العديد من الكيميائيين المشهورين في تاريخه، ولكن جابر بن حيان هو الشخص المتوقع والمعروف بأنه مؤسس علم الكيمياء. إنه الشخص المعروف جيداً بأنه قد بدأ بإنتاج حامض الكبريتيك. وهو الذي بنى مجموعة مقاييس غيرت الطريقة التي يزن بها الكيميائيون المواد في المختبر: يستطيع مقياسه ان يزن اجساماً اقل من الكيلوغرام ب ٦٠٠٠ مره من الكيلوجرام.

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

Ali ibn Nafi ' is also known as 'Ziryab' (or 'Blackbird', because of **his**<sup>9</sup> beautiful voice). **He**<sup>9</sup> was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad, and **it**<sup>10</sup> was his talent for music that led **him**<sup>11</sup> to Cordoba in the ninth century CE. **He**<sup>12</sup> was the guest of the Umayyad ruler **there**<sup>13</sup>. **He**<sup>14</sup> is the person **who**<sup>15</sup> established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, teaching musical harmony and composition. **He**<sup>16</sup> revolutionised musical theory, and is also the person **who**<sup>17</sup> introduced the oud to Europe.

علي بن نافع ويعرف أيضا باسم " زرياب " ( او الشحرور - العندليب ، بسبب صوته الجميل ) . كان تلميذاً موهوباً لموسيقار شهير من بغداد ، وكانت موهبته في الموسيقى هي التي قادتته الى قرطبة في القرن التاسع الميلادي. وكان زرياب ضيفاً على الحاكم هناك. انه هو الشخص الذي انشأ اول مدرسة للموسيقى في العالم في قرطبة ، الاندلس والتي كانت تدرس الإيقاع الموسيقي والتلحين. لقد احدث زرياب ثورة في النظرة الموسيقية ، واطا هو الشخص الذي ادخل العود الى أوروبا.

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

Fatima al-Fihri was the daughter of a wealthy businessman. **She**<sup>18</sup> used **her**<sup>19</sup> father's inheritance to build a learning centre in Fez, Morocco. This learning centre became Morocco's top university, and **it**<sup>20</sup> is **where**<sup>21</sup> many students from all over the world come to study. Moreover, it was Fatima's sister, Mariam, **who**<sup>22</sup> supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque, **which**<sup>23</sup> was not far from the learning centre.

كانت فاطمة الفهري ابنة رجل اعمال ثري. وقد استغلت الميراث من والدها لبناء مركز تعليمي في مدينة فاس ، المغرب. اصبح هذا المركز التعليمي اعلى جامعة في المغرب، وحيث جاء العديد من الطلاب من جميع انحاء العالم للدراسة فيه. وعلاوة على ذلك ، كانت اخت فاطمة واسمها مريم هي التي أشرفت على بناء مسجد الاندلس ، الذي لم يكن بعيداً عن المركز التعليمي.

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

Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer— a true polymath. **He**<sup>24</sup> made ground-breaking discoveries in many of these fields, but it is probably **his**<sup>25</sup> work in arithmetic and geometry that has made **him**<sup>26</sup> most famous.

كان الكندي طبيباً فيلسوفاً وعالم رياضيات، وكيميائي، وموسيقار وفلكي - علامة / موسوعة بحق. لقد عمل اكتشافات إبداعية في العديد من هذه المجالات. ولكن ربما يكون عمله في علم الحساب والهندسة هو الذي جعل منه الأكثر شهرة.

الضمائر الواردة في الفقرة :

- |                                       |                                    |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1- Its : the Arab world               | 16- he : Ali .....                 |
| 2- Who : the person                   | 17- who : the person ( Ali ....    |
| 3 + 4 he Jaber bin hayyan             | 18- she : Fatima al ..             |
| 5-which : a sit oe scales             | 19- her: Fatima al.....            |
| 1- Which : the way                    | 20- it: learning centere           |
| 2- His : Jaber Bin Hayyan             | 21 where: in learning center       |
| 3- His : Ali Bin Nafi'                | 22- who : Fatimas' sister , Mariam |
| 4- He : Ali Bin Nafi'                 | 23- which: the Andalus mosque      |
| 5- It : that led him ..... 9 century. | 24- he : Al Kindi                  |
| 6- Him : Ali ....                     | 25- his : Al Kindi                 |
| 7- He : Ali ....                      | 26- him : Al Kindi                 |
| 8- There : Cordoba                    |                                    |
| 9- He : Ali ....                      |                                    |
| 10- Who : the person ( Ali ... )      |                                    |

### COMPREHENSION TEST

1. There were many achievements that Jabir ibn Hayyan made. Write down two of them.

.....

2. Al-Kindi made his fame by working in two main fields . Write them down.

.....

3. why was Ali bin nafi' called the "Black bird" ?

.....

4. Write down the sentence which indicates that Fatima's learning centre is very successful.

.....

5. Fatima built a learning centre in Fez. How did she manage to do that?

.....

6. What does the underlined word "mathematician" in the last paragraph, mean?

.....

7. Find a word in the text which means "**someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects**"

.....

8. What does the underlined word ( pronouns) "**where**" refer to?

.....

9. The writer states that Muslim scientists made many great achievements . Explain this statement , mentioning three fields that Muslim scientists influenced greatly in them.

.....

.....

10. In ancient times, reaching such high levels of achievements in comparison with the present days is more difficult. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.

.....

.....



### Answers :

1. 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 .
2. arithmetic and geometry. 3. Because of his beautiful voice.
4. This learning centre became Morocco's top university, and it is where many students from all over the world come to study.
5. She used her father's inheritance to build a learning centre in Fez, Morocco.
6. a person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level.7. polymath
8. where : in learning center.
9. There are many fields that Muslim scientists influenced greatly in them like medicine and geography. Also, they had influence on the area of farming.
10. I think that in ancient times, reaching such high levels of achievements in comparison with the present days is more difficult because there was great difficulty to access information. Also, if someone wanted to innovate something he had to make hard efforts to achieve his ambition.

محمد الجباروت

## Grammar

### Cleft Sentences الجمل المجزأة

- A Cleft Sentence (divided) is a complex sentence (one with a main clause and a dependent clause).

We can usually express the meaning of a cleft sentence with a simple sentence. It is called 'cleft' sentence because there are two parts to the sentence.

شق الجملة (تقسيمها) هي عبارة عن جملة معقدة, ويمكننا عادة التعبير عن معنى الجمل المنقسمة بجملة بسيطة.

وتسمى الجملة المشقوقة بسبب أن هناك جزئين للجملة. (يصبح في الجملة فعليين)

□ We use cleft sentences in order to emphasise certain pieces of information.

نستخدم الجمل المنقسمة من أجل التأكيد على قطعة معينة من المعلومات. (التركيز على جزء محدد من الجملة)

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

ويمكننا أن نبدأ الجمل المجزأة / المقسمة باستخدام العبارات التالية :

The thing that ...

The person who ...

The time (day) when ...

The place where ...

The way in which ...

It ...

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

وعندما نبدأ بالجملة ب ( it ) فإن الجملة الموصولة عادة تبدأ ب that

Huda won the prize for art last year.

فازت هدى بجائزة للفن السنة الماضية.

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

كانت السنة الماضية التي هدى فازت فيها بجائزة للفن.

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

الشخص الذي حصل على جائزة للفن السنة الماضية هدى.

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

الجائزة التي فازت بها هدى السنة الماضية كانت للفن.

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

عقدت الألعاب الاولمبية في لندن في عام ٢٠١٢.

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

. كانت في سنة ٢٠١٢ ذلك بأن الالعاب الاولمبية عقدت في لندن

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

كانت لندن المكان الذي عقدت دورة الالعاب الاولمبية في عام ٢٠١٢

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

الحدث الذي وقع في لندن في ٢٠١٢ كانت الالعاب الأولمبية

هناك عدة طرق لسؤال إعادة الكتابة للجملة المجزأة ولكن من أكثرها استخداما:  
تركيب او شكل الجملة الجزئية بوجود **it** في بداية جملة. ( إعادة الكتابة ) :

1. **It + is / was + (time / place /or person) + that (when/ which/where/who) +** معلومات عن  
الاسم المؤكد

نختار **is / was** حسب زمن الجملة ونختار ضمير الوصل المناسب (وممكن استخدام **that** للجميع).

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

2.The (thing / person / who / place / time) + **who / which / where / that** + معلومات عنه + **is / was** +  
المؤكد

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

a- The person.....

b- The time .....

c- The thing .....

### تمارين الكتاب

#### **Student's Book p.29**

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.

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

#### **Student's Book p.29**

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

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

Answers:

- The person.....  
It was .....
- The thing.....  
It was .....
- The period/ time.....  
It was .....

### **Student's Book p.29**

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

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

2. Jabir Ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was **Iraq**.

3. **Ali Ibn Nafi'** who established the first music school in the world.

4. **Jabir Ibn Hayyan** who/that also invented ink that can be read in the dark.

5. for his work in geometry that **Al-Kindi** is especially famous.

**Masdar City – a positive step?( SB/page 32 )**

وزاري ٢٠١٨ (وزاري ١٢٠١٦ شتوي) مدينة مصدر – خطوة إيجابية

\*Megaprojects are extremely large investment projects, **which**<sup>1</sup> are designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities. Although megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost, **they**<sup>2</sup> 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.

المشروعات العملاقة او الضخمة هي مشاريع استثمارية ضخمة للغاية، والتي تهدف الى تشجيع النمو الاقتصادي وتحقيق منافع جديدة الى المدن. على الرغم من ان المشاريع العملاقة تختلف من حيث الحجم والتكلفة، الا انها جميعا، بحسب التعريف باهظة الثمن، وهي مشاريع عامة والتي تجذب مستوى عال من الاهتمام والتغطية الإعلامية وتتراوح المشاريع من الطرق السريعة والمطارات والمحطات والاتفاق والجسور..... الى مجمعات بناء او منشآت مدينة بأكملها.

\*The concept of a megaproject is always based on the benefits **it**<sup>3</sup> brings to a community. However, many megaprojects have been criticised because of **their**<sup>4</sup> negative effects on a community or the environment. This essay will look at issues with regard to Masdar City, a megaproject in Abu Dhabi.

يعتمد مفهوم المشروع العملاق دائما على الفوائد التي يجلبها على المجتمع. ولكن تعرض العديد من المشاريع العملاقة للانتقاد بسبب اثارها السلبية على المجتمع او البيئة. هذا المقال سيناقش هذه القضايا بالإشارة الى مدينة مصدر، وهو مشروع عملاق في أبو ظبي.

\*Masdar City, **which**<sup>5</sup> began **its**<sup>6</sup> development in 2006 CE, will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zero-waste artificially-created city. Covering an area of six square kilometers, when **it**<sup>7</sup> is completed in 2025 CE, **it**<sup>8</sup> is expected to house more than 40,000 residents, 50,000 commuters, and 1,500 businesses involved in mainly environmentally-friendly products.

مدينة مصدر، والتي بدأ تنميتها في عام ٢٠٠٦ ميلادي ستكون اول مدينة توجد اصطناعيا في العالم خالية من الكربون، والنفايات الى الحد الصفري ( خالية من النفايات ). وتغطي مدينة مصدر مساحة ستة كم مربع، وعندما يتم الانتهاء منها في عام ٢٠٢٥ من المتوقع ان تأوي اكثر من ٤٠.٠٠٠ نسمة و٥٠.٠٠٠ من المسافرين يوميا الى أماكن عملهم، و ١٥٠٠ مشروع تجاري يشتركون في الأساس بمنتجات صديقة للبيئة

\*The city will run entirely on renewable energy sources. **It**<sup>9</sup> is built on an advanced energy grid **which**<sup>10</sup> monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex.

سيتم تشغيل المدينة بالكامل على مصادر الطاقة المتجددة. لقد بنيت المدينة على شبكة طاقة متقدمة والتي تراقب بالضبط كم كمية الكهرباء المستخدمة من قبل كل مقبس في المجمع ( منشآت المدينة ).

\*Furthermore, in order to reduce **its**<sup>11</sup> 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 من اجل الحد من بصمة الكربون ( أي الحد من انبعاث الكربون ) ، ستكون مدينة المصدر منطقة خالية من السيارات ، ومصممة لتكون منطقة مشاة وركوب دراجات بشكل سهل الاستعمال. وستعمل سيارات كهربائية بدون سائق كمركبات مواصلات عامة. وسيتم ربط المدينة بمواقع أخرى من خلال شبكة من 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 توفير الطاقة عن طريق الطاقة الشمسية ومزارع الرياح ، وهناك أيضا خطط لبناء اكبر محطة هيدروجينية في العالم. وسيتم استخدام محطة تحلية المياه لتوفير مياه المدينة ، مع ٨٠% من المياه المستخدمة يعاد تدويرها. وستستخدم النفايات البيولوجية كمصدر للطاقة أيضا ، والنفايات الصناعية سيعاد تدويرها.

The current residents of Masdar City are all students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology, a university **whose**<sup>12</sup> students are fully committed to finding solutions to the world's energy problems.

السكان الحاليين لمدينة مصدر جميعهم طلاب في معهد مصدر للعلوم والتكنولوجيا، وهي جامعة طلابها ملتزمون تماما بايجاد حلول لمشاكل الطاقة في العالم.

\*While the project has the support of many global, environmental and conservation Organisations, there is some criticism of **it**<sup>13</sup>. **It**<sup>14</sup> is felt that, instead of building an Artificial sustainable city, sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities.

بينما يلقى المشروع دعم العديد من منظمات حماية البيئة العالمية، هناك بعض الانتقاد لها. يقال انه، وبدلا من انشاء مدينة مستدامة صناعيا، الاستدامة يجب ان تكون اولوية للمدن القائمة بالفعل.

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.

في الخلاصة، فوائد مدينة مصدر للمجتمع والبيئة تفوق وبشكل كبير أي سينات. اذا تم ادراك هدف المطورين، فان مدينة مصدر ستكون قدوة للتخطيط الحضري المستقبلي الذي سيلهم مشاريع ضخمة شبيهة في بلدان أخرى.

#### الضمائر الواردة في الفقرة :

- |                                      |                                       |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1- Which : large investment projects | 9- it : the city                      |
| 2- They : megaprojects               | 10- which : energy grid               |
| 3- It : the concept of a megaproject | 11- its : Masdar city                 |
| 4- Their : megaproject               | 12- whose : a university              |
| 5- Which : masdar city               | 13- it : the project                  |
| 6- It : Masdar city                  | 14- it : that instead of ..... cities |
| 7- It : Masdar city                  |                                       |
| 8- It : Masdar city                  |                                       |

### COMPREHENSION TEST

1. Megaprojects are designed for two certain purposes. Write down these two purposes.

2. Write down the sentence which indicates that not all Megaprojects are similar.

3. There are many types of megaprojects. Write down two of them.

4. Because Masdar city will be a car-free city, the city has been designed to have different types of transportation. Write down two of them.

5. Masdar city has a unique quality that makes it the first city of its kind. Write down that quality.

6. Who are the current residents of Masdar city?

7. Find a word in the text which means "a very large, expensive, ambitious business project".

8. What does the underlined word ( pronouns) "they" refer to?

9. The writer thinks that mega projects should have many purposes in order to be attractive and popular. Explain this statement, suggesting three purposes of such projects.

10. Masdar city is a beneficial project for the community and environment. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.

### COMPREHENSION TEST

1. to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities.

2. Although megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost, they are all, by definition, expensive, public projects that attract a high level of interest and media coverage.

3. motorways, airports

4. Electric, driverless cars and cycling

5. Masdar City, which began its development in 2006 CE, will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zero-waste artificially-created city.

6. students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology.

7. megaprojects

8. megaprojects

9. There are many purposes of such projects. For example, they can be popular attraction and combines educational value with scientific interest. Also, they can be centres for research and experiments.

10. I think that Masdar city is a beneficial project for the community and environment. For example, it will depend on renewable resources and will reduce carbon footprint .

Eventually , this will save natural resources and keep the environment zero-waste.

## Relative Clauses: العبارات الوصفية / الموصولة

العبارات الموصولة هي العبارات التي تبدأ بضمير وصل ( who, which, that, whose, where , when or whom ) وتستخدم لإعطاء معلومات إضافية عن شيء أو شخص بدون ان نبدأ جملة جديدة او ان تعيد نفس الكلمات.

تستخدم ضمائر الوصل كما يلي :

1 - **Who / that : (people)** تستخدم اذا سبقها اسم عاقل

- I saw the man **who** bought my car.
- I met the teacher **who** taught me last year.

2 - **Which/ that : (things or animals)** (أشياء أو حيوانات) تستخدم اذا سبقها اسم غير عاقل

- This is the house **which** needs painting
- There's the book **which** I read.

3- **where : ( places )** تستخدم اذا سبقها اسم مكان

- This is the city **where** I was born
- The place **where** you live is hot.

4- **when : ( time )** تستخدم اذا سبقها اسم يدل على وقت / زمن

- I remember the day **when** we first met.
- December is the month **when** it gets very cold.

5- **Whose: ( possessive )** للملكية

- This is the man **whose** daughter is a doctor.
- He's the man **whose** daughter I met in Jordan.

ملاحظة مهمة : لا يمكن استخدام **where** او **when** اذا اتى بعد الفراغ فعل ولو سبق الفراغ اسم مكان او اسم يدل على زمان وهنا نستخدم **which** بدلا منها.

- He went to the city ..... he was born.
- He went to the city ..... is peaceful.

### 1.1- Defining Relative Clauses: العبارات الوصفية/الموصولة المحددة

#### Use/ Functions

- To identify which particular person, place or thing is being talked about.
- The defining relative clause is usually connected to the main clause by a relative pronoun such as ( who, which, that, whose, where , when or whom).

جمل الوصل المحددة: تستخدم لتعرف وتحدد الشخص ، المكان أو الشيء الذي نتحدث عنه. وهي ضرورية ولا يمكن حذفها لأنها تعطينا معلومات ضرورية (necessary information) بدونها تصبح الجملة بدون معنى. مثل :

- He's the man **whose** daughter I met in Jordan.

وجمل الوصل المحددة توصل او تربط الجملة الرئيسية مع جملة أخرى بواسطة أحد الاسماء الموصولة مثل: **who/which/that/ whose/where or when**

بدون ان تبدأ جملة جديدة او ان تعيد نفس الكلمات.



تأمل المثال التالي :

I bought a new house. The new house is very big.

يمكن ربط الجملتين السابقتين بأحد ضمائر الوصل كالاتي:

I bought a new house **which** is very big.

ملاحظة: ١- في جملة الوصل الاسم الموصول يأتي مباشرة بعد الاسم ليربط الجملة وبدون فواصل.

٢- يمكن استخدام **that** مكان **which** او **who** في هذا النوع . ويمكن كذلك حذف الضمير الوصل

( **who / which/that whom ....** ) بشرط ان يكون متبوع بفاعل مثال :

- The man **who** you met is my brother. ( يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل )

- The man **who** met is my brother. ( لا يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل لأنه متبوع بفعل )

امثلة مهمة لمعرفة جمل الوصل المحددة :

- This is the police officer **who** arrested the thieves.

- This is the school **where** I studied Tawjihi.

- That is the lion **which** chased them last night.

- This is the man **whose** daughter I met in Amman.

- في الأمثلة السابقة، العبارات التي تحتها خط ضرورية لإتمام المعنى وتحديد الشخص أو المكان الذي نتحدث عنه لأنه غير محدد اصلاً. فلم نذكر اسم الشرطي ولا المدرسة، العبارة التي تحتها خط تحدد لنا ذلك.

- هذه العبارات ضرورية لا يمكن ازالتها لأننا لن نعرف عن من نتحدث اذا حذفناها.

\* ( تعطي معلومات ضرورية (necessary information)

## 1.2 Non-defining relative clauses. جمل الوصل الغير محددة

☐ **Non-defining relative clauses are used to give more detail about a particular person, place or thing that is being talked about.**

The non-defining relative clause is usually connected to the main clause by a relative pronoun such as **who, which, where** or **when**.

تستخدم جمل الوصل الغير محددة لإعطاء تفاصيل أكثر عن الشخص ، المكان أو الشيء الذي نتحدث عنه.

وجمل الوصل الغير محددة توصل الجملة الرئيسية مع جملة أخرى بواسطة أحد الاسماء الموصولة مثل

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

ملاحظة: في جملة الوصل، الاسم الغير موصول يأتي مباشرة بعد الاسم ليربط الجملة وبين فواصل أي انه يمكن

حذف ما بين الفواصل لأنه يعطينا ( معلومات إضافية (extra information) وإذا حذفناها لا تؤثر او لا يختل

المعنى.

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

**تمارين الكتاب**

**4/ SB/ page 30 :**

Read the passage below and answer the questions.

**The Giralda**

The Giralda tower, which is one of the most important buildings in Seville ,Spain 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**

**SB/page.31**

Complete the text with the correct word from the box. Sometimes, more than one answer is possible.

that / which / where / who

Qasr Bashir is an extremely well-preserved Roman castle (1) .....is situated in the Jordanian desert, and is about eighty kilometers 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:**

which /that 2. which 3. where 4. who/that

**4/ AB, page 21 :**

**Match the beginnings with the correct endings and join them with a relative pronoun. Then, write the sentences out in full. The first one is done for you.**

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

1. c: A mathematician is someone who works with numbers.

2.

.....

3.

.....

4.

.....

5.

.....

**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

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.

**4/ AB, page 21 :**

**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.**

**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

**A founding father of farming (AB, page 22)**

الاب المؤسس للفلاحة او الزراعة

Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer **who**<sup>1</sup> lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE. **He**<sup>2</sup> worked in the court of Al-Ma'mun, **who**<sup>3</sup> was the king of Toledo. **His**<sup>4</sup> great passions were botany, **which**<sup>5</sup> is the study of plants, and agriculture. Although **he**<sup>6</sup> was a great scholar, **he**<sup>7</sup> was also a practical man and all of **his**<sup>8</sup> writing came from **his**<sup>9</sup> own **'hands-on'** experience of working the land.

كان ابن بصال كاتباً ، عالماً ومهندساً، عاش في الأندلس في القرن الحادي عشر الميلادي. وعمل في بلاط المأمون ، الذي كان ملك طليطلة -توليدو. كان شغفه العظيم في علم النبات ، و الذي هو دراسة النباتات ، والزراعة. على الرغم من انه كان عالماً او باحثاً كبيراً ، كان أيضاً رجل عملي وجميع كتاباته جاءت من خبرته العملية في العمل في الأرض.

One of the many things **which**<sup>10</sup> Ibn Bassal achieved was A Book of Agriculture. The book consisted of sixteen chapters **which**<sup>11</sup> 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**<sup>12</sup>**that**<sup>13</sup> 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**<sup>14</sup> designed water pumps and irrigation systems. All of these things were passed on through **his**<sup>15</sup> writing.

واحد من الأشياء العديدة التي انجزها ابن بصال كان " كتاب الزراعة" يتألف الكتاب من ١٦ فصلاً والتي تشرح افضل الطرق لزراعة الأشجار والفواكة والخضروات، بالإضافة الى الأعشاب والزهور حلوة الرائحة، وربما كان الفصل الأكثر شهرة من جميع الفصول الفصل الذي وصف كيفية التعامل مع أنواع مختلف من التربة. وتوصل ابن بصال أيضاً لكيفية ري الأرض من خلال إيجاد المياه الجوفية وحفر الابار. وقد صمم مضخات المياه وأنظمة الري. كل هذه الأشياء مرتت من خلال كتاباته.

The influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous. As farmers down the generations followed **his**<sup>16</sup> instructions and advice, the land became wonderfully fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population. The irrigation systems **that**<sup>17</sup> **he**<sup>18</sup> and **his**<sup>19</sup> flowers put in place are still in evidence in Spain. Although **his**<sup>20</sup> name is not widely known, Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world has been great.

كان تأثير كتاب ابن البصال ضخماً. عندما اتبع المزارعون عبر الأجيال تعليماته ونصائحه، أصبحت الأراضي خصبة بشكل رائع وانتجت أكثر مما يكفي من الغذاء للسكان الذين يتزايدون سريعاً. أنظمة الري وضعها هو واتباعه في المكان المناسب لا تزال شواهداً قائمة في اسبانيا. على الرغم من ان اسمه غير معروف على نطاق واسع الا ان ارث ابن بصال للعالم كان عظيماً.

**9/ AB, page 22 :**

**Read the text again and answer the questions.**

1. Name two of Ibn Bassal's achievements.

2. Find a verb in the second paragraph that means 'supply land with water'.

3. Guess the meaning of 'fertile land' in the third paragraph. Which part of the text illustrates its meaning?

4. Guess the meaning of 'legacy' in the third paragraph. What does the author suggest is Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world?

5. Which paragraph suggests that Ibn Bassal was a polymath? Give examples of his areas of knowledge.

6. Why do you think the area around Toledo had a 'fast-growing population'?

**COMPREHENSION TEST**

1. Ibn Bassal was specialised in two fields . Write them down ?

2. Where can Ibn Bassal's achievements be seen today?

3. Ibn Bassal used many ways to irrigate the land. Write down two of them.

4. Write down the sentence which indicates that Ibn Bassal was a polymath.

5. Quote the sentence which shows the most important part of Ibn Bassal's book.

6. What does the underlined phrase "**handson**" mean?

7. What does the underlined word ( pronoun) "**his**" refer to?

8. Ibn Bassal explained how to grow many types of trees and plants. Write down two of them.

9. The writer states that when farmers followed Ibn Bassal's instructions and advice the land produced enough food for the fast-growing population. Explain this sentence, suggesting three ways in which farmers can increase the productivity of the land in Jordan.

10. The area around Toledo had a fast-growing population . Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

9/ WB, page 22 :

1. writing *A Book of Agriculture*; designing water pumps and irrigation systems
2. irrigate
3. agriculturally productive; 'produced more than enough
4. 'Legacy' means what someone leaves to the world food after their death. Ibn Bassal's legacy is his agricultural instructions and advice.
5. the first paragraph: writing, science, engineering, botany, agriculture
6. Suggested answer: I think that the area around Toledo had a fast-growing population for two reasons.

Firstly, I think that many people would want to live around Toledo, and Al-Andalus in general, at that time because Al-Andalus was a very prosperous place. Secondly, because the area was producing a lot of food as a result of Ibn Bassal's irrigation systems, people would be healthier and more able to provide for more children than they could before.

### COMPREHENSION TEST

1. botany and agriculture.
2. In Spain.
3. finding underground water and digging wells
4. Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer who lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE.
5. Perhaps the most famous chapter of all was the one that described how to treat different types of soil.
6. field working / working by hand.
7. Ibn Bassal
8. herbs and sweet-smelling flowers.

Critical Thinking :

9. There are many ways in which farmers can increase the productivity of the land in Jordan like providing advance irrigation systems and using modern methods of farming. Also, they can avoid over cultivation in order not to exhaust the soil.
10. I think that The area around Toledo had a fast-growing population because it was very prosperous place producing a lot of food as a result of Ibn Bassal's irrigation systems. As a result , people could be healthier and more able to provide healthy atmosphere to their children.

## Rhetorical devices in the poem

**1. Personification** Writing which gives non-human objects human qualities.

- "Night had borne my breath away!"
- "robin built"
- "even in the cannon's mouth"

**2. Metaphor:** A figure of speech in which is similar to a **simile**, but does NOT use the words like or as to compare.

- "all the worlds a stage" □ "and all the men and women merely players"
- "And shining morning face"
- "Full of strange oaths" □ "Full of wise saws" □ "pipes And whistles in his sound"

### **3. Simile**

"bearded like the pard

### **4. Onomotopeia**

swing- peeping-rush-fresh-puzz

### **5. Alliteration**

□ "for his shrunk shank"

### **6. sensory description**

taste-smell

All the World's a Stage ( sb p 82 )  
by William Shakespeare (from As you like it, Act II Scene VI)

All the world's stage, كل العالم مسرحية  
And all the men and women merely players ;  
They have their exits and their entrances,  
And one man in his time plays many parts... ,

كل الرجال والنساء مجرد ممثلين (لاعيين)  
جميعهم لديهم وقت خروجهم ودخولهم  
ورجل واحد في وقته (يمثل) يلعب أدوار كثيرة

5 At first, the infant ,  
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms.  
Then the whining school boy, with his satchel  
And shining morning face, creeping like snail  
Unwillingly to school... .

الدور الأول الطفل الوليد  
وهو يبكي ويتقيأ بين ذراعي مربيته  
ثم يأتي دور صبي المدرسة ، ومعه حقيبته (المدرسية)  
بوجهه الصباحي اللامع ، يزحف كحلزون  
يذهب كارها الى المدرسة

10 Then a soldier,  
Full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard,  
Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel,  
Seeking the bubble reputation  
Even in the cannon's mouth.

ثم يأتي دور الجندي  
مليء بوعود غريبة ويلتحي كفهد (نمر)،  
يغار من شرف الآخرين، ومتحفز للقتال  
يبحث عن شهرة سريعة مؤقتة  
حتى ولو كانت داخل فوهة مدفع

15 And then the justice,  
fair round belly with good capon lined,  
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,  
Full of wise saws and modern instances;  
And so he plays his part.

ثم يأتي دور القاضي  
نو بطن مستدير جميل وقد تناول ديك سمين  
وعينان قاسيتان وله لحية رسمية انيقة  
احاديثه مليئة بالامثال الحكيمة والمواقف العصرية  
وهكذا هو يلعب دوره

20 ... .. Into the lean and slippered pantaloons,  
With spectacles on nose and pouch on side;  
His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide  
For his shrunk shank, and his big manly voice,  
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes and whistles in his sound.

25 And whistles in his sound.  
Last scene of all, (في حياة الانسان)

وهذه نهاية هذا التاريخ الغريب الحافل(الزاهر) بالأحداث,  
هي طفولة ثانية وهي حالة من النسيان التام،  
يصبح الانسان فاقد الاسنان ، والعينان والذوق ، يصبح فاقد لكل شيء

1. What are the two stages of life does the playwright describe in these lines?

2. What rhetorical device does the playwright use to describe the man in line 2?

3. What rhetorical device does the playwright use to describe the man in line 5?

4. What does the playwright suggest about the soldier, in lines 1?

5. Find an example of a simile in the speech.

6. How does the playwright describe the soldier?

7. How is the schoolboy described in these lines?

8. In your opinion which stages do you think the playwright believes to be the most positive ? middle ages he's full of wise . He is also well fed and serious in manner and appearance .



## The Old Man and the Sea by Ernest Hemingway

Santiago is an old fisherman in Cuba, but for the last eighty-four days he hasn't caught any fish. His friend, a young fisherman named Manolin, helps him to bring in his empty boat every day. Manolin has been Santiago's fishing partner for years. Santiago had taught him all about fishing, and has done so since he was a boy of five years old. Now, the young man's parents want him to fish with a more productive partner.

The next morning, Santiago leaves early and sails far out to sea to try his luck again. Eventually, he feels a bite on one of his hooks, and he works out that it must be a big fish, perhaps a marlin. The fish is strong, though, and does not come up to the surface. Instead, the fish swims away, dragging the old man and his boat along. This goes on until the sun goes down, and eventually Santiago can't see the land any more at all.

As night falls, he wraps the fishing line around himself, and goes to sleep, leaving his left hand on the rope to wake him if the marlin surfaces. Soon, the old man is asleep, dreaming of the lions he used to see when he was a boy in Africa.

Santiago is awoken in the night when he feels the marlin pulling on the line in his hand. The marlin leaps out of the water, and Santiago has to hold on to the line with all his strength to avoid being pulled into the sea.

When he sees the fish at last, he is amazed by its size. After a long and difficult struggle, he manages to pull it closer to the boat and he kills it.

Santiago ties the marlin's body to his boat and prepares to sail home. Before he reaches land, though, he is attacked by several sharks. He kills one with a harpoon and another with his knife. The blood in the water attracts more sharks. Santiago has to beat them away with a club and is badly injured himself.

When he arrives back at the harbour, everyone is asleep. Arriving home, Santiago collapses on his bed in exhaustion and falls asleep.

The next morning, Manolin finds Santiago in his hut and cries over the old man's injuries. Manolin reassures Santiago that the great fish didn't beat him and that they will fish together again. He tells him that the old man still has much to teach him.

That afternoon, some tourists see the marlin's skeleton and ask a waiter what it is. Trying to explain what happened to the marlin, the waiter replies, 'shark.' The tourists misunderstand and assume that is what the skeleton is. They don't realise that it is actually a marlin, the biggest fish ever caught in the village, at more than five metres long. Meanwhile, Santiago is sleeping and once again, dreaming of the lions he saw in Africa long ago, when he was young.

(Vocabulary) Look at the words in the box. Which one means ...

Productive- hook- drag- surface- harpoon- club -reassure-assume

- 1 a sharp, pointed weapon, like a knife on a long stick?
- 2 a heavy object used for hitting?
- 3 to pull something heavy behind you?
- 4 someone who is successful or who earns you money?
- 5 to believe something without questioning it?
- 6 to say something positive to someone who is worried about something?
- 7 a curved object on which to hang something, for example a fish on a line?
- 8 to come to the top of the ocean or earth?

Answers

1 harpoon 2 club 3 drag 4 productive 5 assume 6 reassure 7 hook 8 surface

Read the story again and answer the questions.

- 1 What evidence is there at the very beginning of the story that Santiago is a very optimistic and determined person?
- 2 When Santiago feels a bite on his line, he works out that 'it must be a big fish, perhaps a marlin'. What evidence is there that he is correct?
- 3 Why does Santiago go to sleep that night with the line tied around himself? (paragraph 4)
- 4 How does Manolin try to encourage Santiago not to give up fishing? What does this tell you about Manolin's character? (paragraph 9)
- 5 What is the reason for the tourists' misunderstanding about what the skeleton was? (paragraph 10)

Answers

- 1 He goes to sea to try his luck every day even though he hasn't caught anything for 84 days.
- 2 It drags the boat along for a long time, so it must be a big fish.
- 3 Santiago ties the line round himself so that he doesn't lose it in the water and also so that he feels the tug when the fish pulls on the line.
- 4 Manolin tells Santiago that he didn't lose against the marlin and that he wants to fish with him again because he still has a lot to learn. Manolin seems to be a caring person; kind, thoughtful and loyal to Santiago.
- 5 The waiter couldn't speak their language and was trying to explain about the sharks. However, the tourists only understood 'shark' and assumed that the skeleton was the skeleton of a shark.

اسئلة اضافية

1. What does the underlined word "surface" mean? (come to the top of the ocean)
2. What evidence is there at the very beginning of the story that Santiago is a very optimistic and determined person?  
he goes to sea to try his luck every day
3. why the old man leaves the rope on his hand? (to wake him if the marlin surfaces)
4. Find a line in the story that represents determination.
5. Write down two characteristics of Manolin. Caring person / kind and loyal to santigo
6. What evidence is there that he is correct? It drags the boat along for a long time, so it must be a big fish
7. What happened to the great fish? He kills it

بعض تمارين الكتاب على سؤال اكمل الفراغات

Boil, fry , grill, melt, mix, roast, season , slice , sprinkle.

1. When you heat cheese, it.....s.
2. Put some flour and sugar in a bowl and..... them together.
3. You need a sharp knife to..... the bread
4. Heat the water until it .....s
5. Put the eggs in oil or butter to .....them.
6. ....some salt and pepper over the potatoes to.....them.
7. .... the meat in the oven.

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

calculation, program, floppy disk, Smartphone, laptop , mouse , model

- Although they are pocket-sized, .....s are powerful computers as well as phones. 1)
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.

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

To , on , about , on , in , with ,out

Everyone should know(1) .....the dangers of the internet in order(2) .....be safe . Although it plays a role in connecting(3) .....people (4) ..... the internet in different ways , one should turn(5) .....privacy setting when giving (6) .....personal information and filling (7) .....a form.

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

Meet up , take place , get started , settle down , wake up , look around

1. Tell me about the novel you're reading. Where does the story .....? 2. I'm sorry I'm late. I didn't .....early enough. 3. When I graduate from university, I would like to buy a house and .....
4. If you're free at the weekend, let's .....and go shopping together. 5. I've never visited that museum. I'd like to go in and..... 6. I've got a lot of homework, so I think I should..... right now!

**Complete the sentences with the correct collections.**

biological waste      urban planning      economic growth      negative effects      carbon  
 footprint      public transport

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.

**Complete the sentences with words from the box. One word is not needed.**

energy, grateful, headlines , helmet, lawyer, likely, navy

1. I am studying hard because I want to be a .....
2. When you ride a bike, you should always wear a ..... 3. Thank you so much! We are very.....
4. Do you think it is ..... to rain tomorrow?
5. I always look at the newspaper ....., but I don't always read the articles.
6. Solar panels generate ..... from the sun.

**Complete the sentences with the correct adjective. One adjective is not needed. The first one is done for you.**

**Complete the sentences with the words in the box.**

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 1.sceptical 2. conventional 3. complementary 4. viable 5. Alien

Use the words in the box to complete the sentences. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you.

helmet, inspire, monitor, reputation, risk, seat belt, self-confidence, tiny, waterproof

1. You can wear your watch when you go swimming if it's waterproof. 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.

ANSWERS 1. waterproof 2. tiny 3. Inspire 4. risk 5. seat belt 6. monitor 7. self-confidence 8. Reputation

Replace the words and phrases in bold with words from the box. One word is not needed.

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 1. symptoms 2. medical trials 3. a coma 4. pills

Sentences 1–4 contain incorrect information. Correct them, using the phrases in the box. One phrase is not needed. The first one is done for you.

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 try to relax and get some exercise.
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: 2. conventional medicine because it produces antibodies. 3. better and healthier lifestyle choices 4. suffer from health problems

Complete the sentences with the words in the box. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you.

**philosopher ,arithmetic, polymath, chemist, geometry, mathematician , physician**

1. My father teaches Maths. He's a mathematician. 2. You must not take in medicine without consulting a ..... 3. We learn about shapes, lines and angles when we study ..... . 4. Mr Shahin is a true ....., working in all kinds of creative and scientific fields. 5. Ramzi is very good with numbers and calculations. He always scores high in..... 6. A .....is someone who thinks and writes about the meaning of life.

1/ WB, page 20 : 1. mathematician 2. physician 3. geometry 4. polymath 5 .arithmetic 6. philosopher

**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.

10/ WB, page 23 : 1. power 2. friendly 3. farms; renewable 4. waste 5. footprint 6. neutral 7. free; pedestrian

**sustainability , apparatus , physician, mortality, prosthetic**

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

1. After our Science lesson in the laboratory, we always help the teacher to put the..... away.  
 2. The nature reserve uses recycled water, which helps the..... of the environment.  
 3. Athletes with ..... legs can take part in the Paralympics.  
 4. Professor Badari, aged 67, is the hospital's leading ..... specialising in cancer care.

**ANSWERS:1. apparatus 2. sustainability 3. prosthetic 4. Physician**

**Attended get spend catch**

- 1- I think we need to ..... more time together. 2- Over two hundred people ..... the course. 3- They ..... the idea of the car from the beetle itself. 4- Some guys know how to ..... girls attention.

Answers: 1- spend 2- attended 3- get 4- catch

1. Mahmoud was really happy after he **had received** the gift.

**What's the function of the past perfect?**

Answer: an action happened before a specific moment in the past.

2. We **had been trying** to open the door for five minutes when Jane found her key.

**What's the function of the past perfect continuous?**

Answer: an action was happening up to a specific moment in the past .

3. I **will have graduated** from the university by this time next year.

**What's the function of the future perfect?**

Answer: actions will be completed in the future.

4. I **will be doing** my university degree this time next year

**What's the function of the future continuous?**

Answer: continuous actions in the future.

5. My mother **is used to buying** my clothes because I hate shopping.

**What's the function of be using used to?**

Answer: To describe things that are familiar or customary

6. My mother **used to buy** my clothes but now I choose my own.

**What's the function of using used to?**

Answer: To describe past habits that now have changed.

7. A chemist is a person **who/that** works in a laboratory.

**What is the function of "Defining relative pronoun"?**

Answer: to give necessary information.

8. Ahmad Ben Baso, **who** was the architect of the tower, began work in 184 CE.

**What is the function of "Non-Defining relative pronoun"?**

Answer: To give extra information

9. The year when the first athletic event for disabled athletes took place was 1948.

**What is the function of "cleft sentence"?**

Answer to emphasize certain pieces of information.

## Guided writing

الكتابة الموجهة: المطلوب من الطالب أن يقوم بكتابة جملتين باستخدام المعلومات في الجدول و استخدام أدوات الربط المناسبة مثل and, for example, as well as, "plus, such as, on the one hand, on the other hand, in addition, but, although, also, ....etc."

المطلوب في هذا السؤال هو أن تستخدم المعلومات الموجودة في الجدول لكتابة جملتين مفيدتين باستخدام أدوات الربط المناسبة دون زيادة أو نقصان واليك الشرح وأمثلة من الوزارة: (الكلمات التي أضفناها تحتها خط) .

• إذا كان العنوان يبدأ بكلمة مثل إحدى هذه الكلمات :

( ways / effects / advantages / disadvantages/ results / reasons / causes/ aims / objectives / tips / )  
purposes /.....

فإننا نتبع النموذج التالي:

الكلمة + v.ing (الفكرة الثانية) .. and ...الكلمة الاولى + v. ing ( الفكرة الاولى) such as ( العنوان ) There are many  
الاولى ....

(الفكرة الرابعة ان وجدت ) ..... and ..... ( الفكرة الثالثة ) ..... In addition , it / they can /  
( too ) ثم كلمة

١ - امتحان الوزارة / الدورة الصيفية / ٢٠١٣

Results of spending too much time at computers

- hurt eyes.
- damage hands.
- cause headaches.

٢٠١٢ / امتحان الوزارة / الدورة الصيفية

The advantages of recycling waste materials

- save energy.
- protect natural resources.
- reduce pollution.

٢ - امتحان الوزارة / الدورة الصيفية / ٢٠١١

Reasons that make people leave their home countries

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



إذا كان العنوان يبدأ بكلمة سؤال تتبع نفس النموذج السابق مع التعديلات الآتية :

- إذا كانت كلمة السؤال تبدأ ب (Why) نضيف قبلها كلمة ( reasons ) ونكمل كما في الجدول رقم ٤
- إذا كانت كلمة السؤال تبدأ ب (How) نحذفها ونستبدلها ب ( ways ) ونكمل كما في الجدول رقم ٥
- إذا كانت كلمة السؤال تبدأ ب ( What ) نحذفها ونكمل كما في الجدول رقم ٦

٣- امتحان الوزارة / الدورة الشتوية ٢٠١٣

Why do people use Internet websites?

- buy things.
- book holidays.
- access bank accounts.

امتحان الوزارة / الدورة الشتوية ٢٠١٢

How to improve your English language?

- listen to English programs .
- read English newspapers and magazines.
- join English courses regularly .

٤- امتحان الوزارة الدورة الشتوية ٢٠١٤ :

How to improve make use of unwanted books .....

- exchange them with others .
- sell them to bookstores.
- recycle them .
- donate them to local libraries

أمثلة محلولة إضافية ممكن ان تأتي في امتحانات الوزارة:

Ideal school	
Location	City centre
Facilities	Labs, libraries, playground
Staff	Skillful teachers, headmasters

The (العنوان) would be located in the (الموقع) and it has many facilities such as ....., ..... plus

.....

In addition, the staff would also have skillful teachers as well as headmasters.

A visit to a place	
Location	Aqaba
Climate	Hot, dry
Time	Summer holiday

Last year, I went in a journey to Aqaba where the climate was hot as well as dry.

In addition, this journey was hot because it was in summer.

**What should happen to hunters who kill wild animals?**

- ban from hunting
- fine for hunting wild animals
- put in prison

.....

.....

**Characteristics of traditional education**

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

.....

.....

<b>Name</b>	<b>Ibn bassal</b>
<b>Date</b>	<b>lived in the eleventh century CE</b>
<b>Location</b>	<b>Al-Andalus</b>
<b>Occupation and Interests</b>	<b>Writer , scientist and engineer. interested in botany and agriculture</b>
<b>Achievements</b>	<b>writing <i>A Book of Agriculture</i>; designing water pumps and irrigation systems</b>
<b>Legacy</b>	<b>agricultural instructions and advice</b>

.....

.....

.....

.....

Qasr Bashir

Date of construction: beginning of the 4th century

Purpose of building: protection of the Roman borders

Description of the building: huge towers, 23 rooms

### A. Editing (4 points)

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have one grammar mistake, one punctuation mistake and two spelling mistakes. Correct the mistakes and write the answers in your **ANSWER BOOKLET**.

We spent most of our time in the Jameel Gallary, which opened in 2006 CE. There were about 10,000 items on display. There was carpets and other textiles as well as pottery, ceramics, piantings and things made of ivory, wood. metal and glass.

1.....2.....3.....4.....

The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy. and hopes the tour that he is sponsoring for Adeb will have given the young boy more self-confidense and inspire other young Emirati inventers.

1.....2.....3.....4.....

The populasion of Jordan increased from approximately 2.3 million in 1980 CE to about 6.5 million in 2010 CE, It is exbected that the population will be keeping on increasing, and in 2050 CE it will be about 1.5 million.

1.....2.....3.....4.....

Al-Kindi was a physicaian, 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 make him most famous

1.....2.....3.....4.....

Ibn Sina who is also knows as Avicena was a polimath. Ibn Sina was infleunced as a young man by the works of the philosopher Aristotle? He wrote on early Islamic philosophy which included many subjects, especialy logic and ethics.

1.....2.....3.....4.....

Ibn Rushd wrote books on psychology, geography, physizs, maths and music? From an age of 31 until his death about 40 years later, he wrote an amazing number of books – at least 80 books of his own as well as an large number of translasions of Greek philosophy

1.....2.....3.....4.....

Megaprojects are extremely large investments where are designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities?The concept of megaproject is always based on the benefits it brings to a community

1.....2.....3.....4.....

In the near future, a new bionic eye will be helping people with failing eyesight 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 brain which interprets it as vision?

1.....2.....3.....4.....

However :while he is in Germany, Adeeb will not be spend 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.

1.....2.....3.....4.....

Scientists has already developed brain implants that improve vision or allow disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair: In 2012 CE, research on monkeys show that a brain implant improved their decision-making abilities

1.....2.....3.....4.....

Gallery- wood, metal - were - paintings

will give - boy, and - self-confidence- inventors

population - 2010 CE. It - expected- will keep

physician - fields, but - discoveries - made

known - Aristotle. He - polymath - influenced

Physics - music. From - a - translations

economic – cities. The -which – encourage -

1- will help 2- vision. 3.device 3- attached

1- will not be spending 2- however , while 3- specialist 4- apparatus

1- have 2- wheelchair , In 3- limbs 4- implants

C. Free writing (7 points)

1. 'Traditional crafts have no place in today's society.' Write a descriptive essay discussing the state of traditional crafts today in the presence of technology and suggesting ways to raise the awareness of people of the importance of what is old and how to preserve these wonderful traditions.
2. 'The purpose of museums is to educate.' write an argumentative essay about museums and modern culture. Discussing the influence of museums on people of different ages and how they can be effective in teaching people about culture and history.
3. Our life will be changed by technology. Write an essay describing what changes will take place, and how can we cope with such changes.
4. Most people nowadays don't go to the market to buy what they want; they rely more and more on online shopping. Write an essay in which you discuss the advantages and disadvantages of online shopping.
1. Write a report about health facilities in your area. Remember to include a title, and supply factual information. Write about 200 words.