

## حسين أحمد الصفدي

أولاً: اقرأ النصوص التالية بعناية ومن ثم في دفتر أجابتك لأجب عن كل الأسئلة التالية . أجابتك تعتمد على النص

### History of computers

#### تاريخ الحواسيب

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

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

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

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

What will happen in the future? You can already buy watches **which** can do the same as mobile phones. Scientists have also developed glasses that can do as much as this and more. Life in the future is going to see future changes in computer technology. It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program, from how we travel to how our homes are heated.

عندما تستخدم الحاسوب , فكر في حجم التكنولوجيا المطلوبة له لكي يعمل استخدم الناس أنواعا من الحواسيب منذ آلاف السنين الألة المعدنية التي وجدت في اليونان في قاع البحر والتي يعود عمرها ل 2,000 سنة يعتقد بأنها الحاسوب الأول على الإطلاق تطورت التكنولوجيا بشكل كافي سمح للمختر عين لعمل الجيل الأول من الحواسيب وذلك في الأربعينيات من القرن الماضي أن هذا النوع من الحواسيب كان كبيرا جدا حيث انه احتاج لغرفة مساحتها 167 مترا مربعا لاحتوائه وخلال نفس العقد (الأربعينيات) طور علماء بريطانيين (انجليز) أول برنامج. استغرق البرنامج الذي صممه البريطانيون إلى 25 دقيقة لأكمال عملية حسابية واحدة في عام 1958 ميلادي طورت الرقاقة ( الشريحة) الأولى للكمبيوتر.

وفي عام 1962 ميلادي أنتجت أول لعبة حاسوب,وبعدها بعامين(1964)تلتها الفأرة. وفي عام 1971 ميلادي اخترع القرص المرن, والذي عنى (سمح) للحواسيب بمشاركة المعلومات فيما بينها أن أول حاسوب شخصي أنتج في عام 1974, لذا أصبح بإمكان الناس شراء الحواسيب واستخدامها في المنازل

في عام 1983 ميلادي, أصبح بإمكان الناس شراء(حاسوب محمول) للمرة الأولى. بعدها وفي عام 1990 ميلادي قام العالم البريطاني تيم بيرنر- لي بتطوير الشبكة العنكبوتية. لم يظهر الهاتف الذكي حتى عام 2007 ميلادي. اما في ايامنا هذه فمعظم الناس يستخدمون الهواتف النقالة الذكية

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

### Questions

العديد من الاختراعات انجزت ما بين 1958-1971

1. The text states some inventions that were invented between 1958CE and 1974CE. Write down three of these inventions.

يقدم النص سلبيات للجيل الاول من الحواسيب. اكتبهم

2. The text provides two disadvantages of the first generation of computers. Write down these two disadvantages.

العديد من الاختراعات انجزت بين 1983 - 2007 اكتب اثنتين .

3. Different inventions were produced between 1983CE and 2007CE. Write down two of these inventions.

اكتب الجملة التي تشير الى اول بلد تم اكتشاف اول حاسوب

4. Quote the sentence which indicates the country in which the first computer was found.

هنالك جانبين از مظهرين من الحياة اليومية التي ستعتمد على التطولوجيا في المستقبل اكتبهما

6. The text provides two aspects of everyday life that will depend on technology in the future. Write down these two aspects.

7. Find a word in the text which means " a way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, price or value".

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

9. What does the underlined pronoun " **their** " refer to? -----

سنعتمد وبشكل متزايد على تكنولوجيا الحاسوب. اذكر ثلاثة نتائج ايجابية من الاعتماد على تكنولوجيا الحاسوب

10. We rely more and more on computer technology. Suggest three positive consequences of depending on computer technology.

11. Computer technology will develop further in the future. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

ستتطور التكنولوجيا الحاسوبية وبشكل متزايد في المستقبل. فكر في هذه الجملة واكتب وجهة نظرك

### Answers

1. - computer mouse -the floppy disk
2. – It was so large . - It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation.
3. Laptops - smartphones
4. A metal machine was found on the seabed in Greece that was more than 2,000 years old .
5. The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE, followed two years later by the computer mouse.
6. from how we travel to how our homes are heated
7. calculation
8. rely on
9. most people
10. saving time saving money making our life easy
11. I think that computer technology will develop further in the future to the point that it will know how to address our every need. We will not have to think about every task like shopping and cleaning because technology will take care of them.

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### Using technology in class استخدام التكنولوجيا في الصف

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

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.

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 researching creating diagrams. *Tablets are ideal for pair and group work.*

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

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

We all like to send emails, don't we? Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom. Teachers can ask students to email what **they** have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. *They could even email students in another country.* As a result, students can then share information and help each other with tasks. Another way of communicating with other schools is through talking to people over the computer. Most computers have cameras, so you can also see the people you are talking to. In this way, students **who** are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while **they** are speaking to **them**. You can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer. *For example, scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class.* If you had this type of lesson, the students would be very excited.

Students often use computers at home if **they** have **them**. Students can use social media on **their** computers to help **them** with **their** studies including asking other students to check and *compare their* work, asking questions or sharing ideas. The teacher must be part of the group, too, to *monitor* what is happening. Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any question ?

الشباب يحب التعلم ويحبه أكثر عندما يقدم له بطريقة مشوقة أو بطريقة بها تحدي اليوم , سأحدث كيف تستخدم التكنولوجيا في غرفة الصف في الأردن أليكم بعض الأفكار . كثير من الغرف الصفية هذه الأيام تستخدم اللوح الأبيض كشاشة كمبيوتر و كنتيجة لذلك , فان المعلمون يمكن أن يعرضوا بعض المواقع على هذا اللوح الأبيض أمام الطلاب . المعلمون يمكنهم استخدام الانترنت لعرض برامج تعليمية , أو لعب ألعاب تعليمية , أو موسيقى , أو تسجيلات لغوية , وهكذا .

في بعض البلدان الحواسيب اللوحية متوفرة للطلاب لأستخدامها في الغرف الصفية لهذا فالطلاب يمكنهم استخدامها لعمل المهام والوظائف مثل ( عرض الصور , معلومات البحث , أو (البحث عن المعلومات) تسجيل المقابلات , و إنشاء الأشكال.) ان الحواسيب اللوحية مناسبة للعمل في مجموعات او اثنان ربما يمكن للمعلمين الطلب من طلابهم البدء بكتابة يومياتهم مباشرة و . أو عن حياتهم كما لو كانوا مشهورين. كما يمكنهم إنشاء موقع خاص بصفهم بالإضافة إلى ذلك بإمكان الطلاب المشاركة في هذا الموقع على سبيل المثال المشاركة في ( صورهم وأعمالهم ورسائلهم).معظم الشباب يتواصلون من خلال وسائل تواصل اجتماعية , عن طريق بعث رسائل وصور عبر الانترنت . بعض الطلاب يحب أن يرسل رسائل على أن تكون أقل من 140 حرف لأي شخص كان. كما يمكن للمعلمين أن يسألوا طلابهم أن يلخصوا ما تعلموه في الصف . وهنا إذا تعلم الطلاب أن يلخصوا بسرعة , فتلك مهارة يمكن للطلاب أن يستفيدوا منها في المستقبل جمعينا يجب ارسال رسائل الكترونية, ليس كذلك؟ ان تبادل الرسائل الالكترونية مفيد جدا في الغرف الصفية. يمكن للاستاذة ان يطلبوا من طلابهم مراسلة طلاب اخرين من جيلهم (من نفس الفئة العمرية) في مدارس اخرى عن ماذا تعلموه (أي ان يعلموا طلاب اخرين من مدارس اخرى من نفس العمر ما تعلموه هم ) . حتى انهم يمكنهم من مراسلة طلاب اخرين من بلاد مختلفة (بلدان اخرى اجنبية) . و كنتيجة لذلك يمكن للطلاب ان يتشاركوا المعلومات وان يساعدوا بعضهم بعضا في الواجبات والهام الموكلة اليهم. وكطريقة اخرى للتواصل مع مدارس اخرى هو عبر التحدث مع اناس اخرين من خلال الحواسيب . معظم الحواسيب فيها كاميرات لذا يمكنك مشاهدة الشخص الذي تتحدث معه. بهذه الطريقة يمكن للطلاب الذين يدرسون الانجليزية في الاردن من رؤية ماذا يفعل الطلاب في انجلترا في غرفهم الصفية بينما يتحدثون اليهم. كما يمكنك استخدام هذا النظام في دعوة ضيوف والتحدث معهم عبر الحاسوب . وكمثال على ذلك , يمكن للعلماء او الاساتذة من اعطاء درس للصف عن بعد ولكن عبر الحاسوب. اذا تمكنت من تطبيق هذا النظام فالطلاب سيحتمسون كثيرا .

غالبا ما يستخدم الطلاب الحواسيب في المنزل اذا امتلكوها . كما يمكن للطلاب استخدام المواقع الاجتماعية لمساعدتهم في دراستهم, بما في ذلك فحص او مقارنة اعمالهم, او طرح الاسئلة او مشاركة الافكار وتبادلها . على الاستاذ ان يكون جزءا من المجموعة ايضا ليشرف على ماذا يحدث. هل لدى أي منكم سؤال؟

### Questions

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قدم النص طريقتين للتواصل مع المدارس أكتب طريقتين

1. The text states two ways of communicating with other schools. Write down these two ways.

قدم النص فائدتين للطلاب الذين يرسلون بالبريد الإلكتروني ما تعلموه من طلاب آخرين

2. The text provides two benefits for students who email what they have learnt to other students. Write down these two benefits.

اكتب الجملة التي تبين الأمثلة المتعلقة بالمتحدثين الضيوف الذين يمكنهم درس الصف عبر الكمبيوتر

3. Quote the sentence which states the examples of guest speakers who can give a lesson to class over a computer.

ذكر الناس فوائد معينة لاستخدام وسائل تواصل الاجتماعي من خلال الحاسوب اكتب ثلاثة فوائد

4. The text states certain benefits of using social media on computers at home. Write down three of these benefits.

تصميم موقع للصف فكرة رائعة . اكتب ثلاثة اشياء جيدة للموقع \*فوائد\*

5. Creating a website for the classroom is an interesting and challenging idea. Suggest three expected things that make a good website.

يقال ان المعلومات الرقمية يمكن ان تستخدم لتعليم الناس. فكر في هذه الجملة واكتب رأيك

6. It is said that digital information can be used to educate people. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

1. Email exchanges talking to people over the computer
2. sharing information - helping each other with tasks.
3. For example, scientists and teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class.
4. checking and comparing their work - asking questions - sharing ideas
5. Attractive colors and fonts well –structured pages easy to use
6. I agree with this statement because they can be used to educate people in a variety of ways. For example, you can listen to podcasts and lectures on line, or use apps on a tablet to learn languages.

Answers

يستخدم الانترنت داخل الغرفة الصفية للقيام بعدة مهام. اكتب اثنتين منهم

1. Using the Internet in classrooms has many benefits. Write down two of these benefits.

أجهزة تكنولوجية مختلفة يمكن استخدامها في الغرفة الصفية. اكتب جهازين من تلك الأجهزة

2. The text states different technological devices that can be used in classrooms. Write down two of these technological devices.

اكتب الجملة التي تشير كيف يجب تقديم المعلومات للطلبة

3. Quote the sentence which indicates how information should be presented to students.

الحاسوب اللوحي يقوم بعدة مهام للطلاب في الغرفة الصفية. اذكر اثنتين منها

4. Tablet computers help student do many tasks in class. Write down two of these tasks.

الحواسيب اللوحية مثالية لنوعين من العمل . اكتبهم

5. The text states that tablet computers are ideal for two types of work .Write down these two types of work. -----

6. Find a word in the text which means "personal website or web page". -----

7. Find a word in the text which means "to put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it". -----

8. What does the underlined pronoun " you " refer to? -----

يبين النص بأن الطلبة يمكنهم المساهمة في موقع الصف الإلكتروني من خلال عدة اشياء. اكتب ثلاثة منهم

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9. The text explains that students can contribute to the classroom's website by posting many things. Write down three of these things.

### Answers

1. showing educational programmes playing educational games
2. whiteboard tablet computer
3. Young people love learning, but they like learning even more if they are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way.
4. showing photographs - researching information
5. Pair work - group work.
6. A blog
7. post
8. the reader
9. work - photos - messages

### The Internet of Things

#### انترنت لكل الأشياء

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

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

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

من المعروف للجميع ان الانترنت يصل الناس ببعضهم بعضا لكن بالإضافة الى ذلك فان الانترنت يربط الحواسيب ايضا بعضها ببعض في الوقت الراهن. الحواسيب تتواصل مع بعضها , فعلى سبيل المثال, يقوم تلفازك بتحميل برنامجك المفضل, او يقوم جهاز الملاحة باخبارك عن موقعك. وهذا ما يعرف باسم (انترنت الأشياء) وهناك المزيد المزيد قادمًا .

يقول الخبراء انه في السنوات القليلة القادمة ملايين الالات سترتبط ببعضها وايضا سترتبط بالانترنت وكننتيجة لذلك ستزداد بشكل سريع ادارة الحواسيب لحياتنا. فعلى سبيل المثال , ستعلم ثلاجتنا حاجتنا الى الحليب وستقوم تلقائيا بإضافته الى لائحة المشتريات الالكترونية, نوافذك (شبابيكك) سوف تغلق اذا كان هنالك احتمال لتساقط المطر, ساعتك ستقوم بتسجيل سرعة نبضات قلبك وترسلها الى طبيبك, وستقوم اركيتك(الكنبايه) باخبارك متى عليك الوقوف وعمل تمارين رياضية .

كثيرا من الناس متحمسون من (انترنت الأشياء) وبالنسبة لهم فان الحلم تحقق. هم يقولون بان حياتهم ستكون اسهل ومريحة اكثر. على كل حال اخرين غير متاكدين من ذلك. هم يريدون السيطرة على حياتهم واغراضهم الشخصية . بالإضافة الى ذلك هم يستغربون ماذا لو استطاع اللصوص اختراق كلماتهم السرية او اعداداتهم الامنية عندها الحلم يمكن ان يصبح كابوس.

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يربط الانترنت بين الحواسيب المختلفة. اكتب مثالين

1. The "Internet of Things" connects between different objects. Give two examples from the article to show that.

بعض الناس قليقيين من انترنت الأشياء لسببين. اكتب سببين

2. Some people are worried about the "Internet of Things" for two reasons. Write these two reasons down.

اكتب الجملة التي تبين ان انترنت الأشياء يربط بين الاشخاص الأشياء ايضا

3. Quote the sentence which shows that the Internet does not only connect people, but also objects.

الحواسيب ستقوم بادارة حياتنا. اكتب مثالين من المقالة

4. The text states that the computers will increasingly run our lives for us. Write down two examples from the article.

اكتب الجملة التي تشير ان هنالك عدد كبير من الناس متحمسين لفكرة انترنت الأشياء

5. Quote the sentence which shows that a large number of people are enthusiastic to the "Internet of Things".



6. Find a word in the text which means, "A dream arousing feelings of intense fear".

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7. Find a word in the text which means, "a system of computers and satellites, used in cars and other places tells you where something is or how to get to a place".

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8. Find a word in the text which means, "speak to"-----

9. What does the underlined pronoun "it " refer to? -----

يعتقد بعض الأشخاص بأن الانترنت الاشياء سيجعل حياة الناس مريحة وسهلة. فكر في هذه الجملة واكتب وجهة نظرك

10. Some people believe that the "Internet of Things" will make their lives easier and more comfortable. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

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من المعتقد ان الحواسيب مهمة جدا. اكتب ثلاثة كرق تمنع الاخرين من الوصول الى معلوماتك الخاصة

11. It is believed that computer safety is important .Suggest three possible ways to stop other people access your information.

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### Answers

1. - your TV automatically downloads your favourite TV show - your 'sat nav' system tells you where you are.
2. - They want to keep control of their own lives and their own things. - they wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings.
3. Everyone knows that the Internet connects people, but now it does more than that – it connects objects, too.
4. - your windows will close if it is likely to rain - your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor.
5. Many people are excited about the 'Internet of Things'.
6. a nightmare 7. sat nav' system 8. communicate 9. milk
10. I agree with this statement because the internet of things will run all aspects of everyday life from how we travel to how our homes are heated.
11. - turning on privacy settings - not giving your information to strangers - changing your password regularly

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### الطب البديل / Complementary medicine

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

Whereas critics used to say that there was no scientific evidence that non-conventional treatment actually worked, now **it** is more common for medical experts to recognise that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment. At a surgery in London, 70 percent of patients **who** were offered the choice between a herbal or conventional medicine for common complains such as insomnia, arthritis and migraines chose the herbal remedy. Fifty per cent of patients then said that the treatment helped. One doctor said, "I now consider homoeopathy to be a viable option for many different conditions, including anxiety , depression and certain allergies. **It** provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately.

However, complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. **It** can never substitute for immunizations as it will be not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. **it** also cannot be used to protect against malaria One doctor said, "**I** will always turn to conventional medical treatment first to ensure that no underlying condition is missed. However, the idea of complementary treatment is no longer an alien concept. in my opinion ,**it** should work alongside modern medicine, and not against **it**."

ان معظم الاطباء كانوا مشككين في فعالية العلاج بالأعشاب الطبيعية او العلاج بالإبر والاشكال الاخرى لهذه الطرق من العلاج. فاذا اراد المريض ان يتداوى بمثل هذه الطرق التقليدية فانه كان يلجا الى استشارة من ممارس لهذا النوع من العلاج وهذا الممارس لهذا النوع من الطب عادة ما يكون من غير حاملي الشهادة الجامعية في الطب. على كل في السنوات الاخيرة اختلف مفهوم هذه الطريقة في العلاج . هذه الايام كثيرا من الاطباء يدرسون الطب التكميلي جنباً الى جنب مع الطب التقليدي . وايضا كثيرا من الاستشاريين في الطب التكميلي يحملون شهادات في الطب

بينما اعتاد النقاد على قول انه لا يوجد دليل علمي على ان الطب التكميلي يعمل حقا (يعالج المرضى) , الا انه هذه الايام من الشائع ان الخبراء الطبيين يقولون بان الطب التقليدي ليس دائما هو الطريق الوحيد لعلاج الامراض. في احدى العيادات في لندن 70 بالمئة من المرضى الذين عرض عليهم الاختيار بين الطب بالأعشاب او الطب التقليدي لامراض شائعة (اعراض مرضية شائعة) مثل الارق والتهاب المفاصل والشقيقة اختاروا العلاج بالأعشاب 50 بالمئة من المرضى قالوا حينها بان العلاج كان فعالا (ساعدهم) وقال احد الاطباء "انا اعتبر الان ان الطب التكميلي هو خيار ناجح للعديد من الحالات مثل القلق والاكتئاب والشقيقة . انه يقدم خيارا اخر عندما يعجز الطب التقليدي

على كل حال فان الطب التكميلي لا يمكن استخدامه لكل انواع العلاج . فهو لايمكن ان يحل محل اللقاحات (ان يكون بديلا للمطاعيم) كما ولا يمكنه من انتاج الجسام المضادة في الاجسام والتي هي ضرورية ضد (لمقاومة ) امراض الطفولة . كما ولا يمكنه حمايتنا من مرض الملاريا قال احد الاطباء انه سيرجع دائما للطب التقليدي حتى لا يغفل عن أي شيء وانه يجب ان يعمل الطب التكميلي والطب التقليدي جنباً الى جنب لانه لم يعد غريبا (الطب التكميلي)

## حسين أحمد الصفدي

### Questions

يقدم النص شكلين من اشكال الطب التكميلي. اذكرهما

1. The text states two forms of complementary medicine .Write these two forms down.

اكتب الجملة التي تظهر ان فكرة الطب التكميلي تغيرت عبر السنوات . اكتب دليلين

2. Quote the sentence which states why people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time.

في عيادات الطب الجراحية في لندن عدد كبير من المرضى اختار علاج الاعشاب من ادل معالجة امراض شائعة هناك اكتب اثنين من الامراض الشائعة

3. At a surgery in London, a large number of patients chose the herbal remedy for common complaints. Write down two of these common complaints.

من الممكن استخدام الطب التكميلي لمعالجة ظروف مرضية معينة. اكتب اثنين من هذه الظروف

4. Complementary medicine can be used to treat certain medical conditions. Write down two of these medical conditions.

لا يمكن للطب التكميلي ان يكون بديلا لحالتين. اذكرهما

5. Complementary medicine can't work as a replacement for two medical treatments .Write these two medical treatments down.

اكتب الجملة التي تشير ان الاطباء كانوا يعتبرون ان الطب التكميلي فكرة غريبة

6. Quote the sentence which states that doctors used to consider the idea of complementary treatments a strange concept.

ذكر النص ان هنالك ان نوعين من العلاج في عيادات الطب الجراحية في لندن. اكتب نوعين من العلاجات

7. The text states that a surgery in London offered two types of medicine to treat common complaints. Write down these two types of medicine.

8. Find a word in the text which means **"a very bad headache which often comes with a feeling of sickness and problems with vision."**

9. Find a word in the text which means **"someone who is qualified or registered to practice a particular occupation or profession"**.

10. Find a word in the text which means **"effective and able to be successful"**.

11. What does the underlined pronoun **"I"** refer to?

تغير مفهوم الناس حول الطب التكميلي عبر الزمن. اقترح ثلاثة اسباب دعت من الناس تغير نظرتهم او مفهومهم للطب التكميلي

12. People's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time due to many reasons .Suggest three possible reasons that have made people change their perception of complementary medicine.

يجب على الطب التكميلي والطب الحديث ان يعمل جنبا الى جنب وليس ضده . فكر في هذه الجملة واكتب وجهة نظرك

13. Complementary medicine should work alongside modern medicine. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

### Answers

1. Homoeopathy acupuncture
2. These days, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees. Insomnia arthritis
3. Anxiety depression
4. immunizations malaria
5. Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine.
6. However, the idea of complementary treatments is no longer an alien concept.
7. Herbal medicine - conventional medicine
8. migraine 9. practitioner 10. viable 11. one doctor
12. - more information being freely available on the Internet - more research has been done on the effects of complementary medicine – many medical doctors have medical degrees.
13. I agree with this statement because the conventional medicine is not always the



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

هل الناس السعيدين أكثر صحة وإذا كان كذلك، لماذا

It's normal to **feel a bit blue** from time to time. However, studies show that negative emotions can harm the body. Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When **you see red**, your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems. However, what about positive feelings and attitudes? Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health. Then, in a study that had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74 for 20 years, researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease. Other factors influencing health included a supportive network of family and friends, and an optimistic outlook on life. The research showed that children **who**<sup>1</sup> were more able to stay focused on a task, and who had a more positive attitude to life at age seven, were usually in better health 30 years later.

The study has been controversial. **Some**<sup>2</sup> 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?

The researchers appreciate that not everyone's personal circumstances and environment make **it**<sup>3</sup> possible to live without worry. However, **they**<sup>4</sup> believe that if **we** teach children to develop positive thinking, and to "**bounce back**" after a setback, **these** qualities will improve **their**<sup>5</sup> overall health in the future.

من البديهي ان نشعر بقليل من الحزن من وقت لآخر. على كل حال , اظهرت الدراسات بان العواطف السلبية(المشاعر السلبية) قد تؤذي الجسم .

الغضب ايضا ممكن ان يكون له تأثير مؤذي على الصحة. فعندما تغضب فان ضغط دمك يرتفع ويمكن ايضا ان تعاني من صداع , ومشاكل في النوم , ومشاكل في الهضم . على كل حال ,ماذا عن المشاعر الايجابية؟ حتى وقت قليل (مؤخرا)لم يحقق العلماء فيما اذا كانت المشاعر الايجابية مرتبطة بالصحة الجيدة أي (فيما لو كان هناك رابط بين الصحة الجيدة والمشاعر الايجابية)

وعندها (ثم)وفي دراسة تلت بينت دراسة اجريت على اكثر من 6000 رجل وامرأة (من كلا الجنسين) اعمارهم ما بين 25 و74 سنة, حيث اكتشف الباحثون ان الايجابية تقلل من خطر الاصابة بامراض القلب . وهناك عوامل اخرى تؤثر في الصحة تتضمن شبكة داعمين من الاصدقاء والعائلة, وايضا النظرة المتفائلة للحياة الدراسة بينت ان الاطفال الذين عندهم قدرة اعلى في التركيز على المهمة , والذين لديهم اتجاهات اكثر ايجابية للحياة في سن السابعة, عادة ما يكونون بصحة جيدة في الثلاثين سنة التالية

. ولكن الدراسة كانت جدلية. حيث يعتقد بعض مختصوا الصحة ان اختيار اساليب حياة سيئة مثل التدخين او نقص في التمارين الرياضية هما سبب في امراض القلب وامراض اخرى , وبينما وافق الباحثون لاح في الافق سؤال : لماذا يتخذ الناس قرارات تجعل من حياتهم اكثر سلبية ؟ بينما يقوم الناس المتفائلون يتخذون قرارات تجعل من نمط(اسلوب) حياتهم اكثر صحية ؟

ان العلماء يقدرين بان الظروف الشخصية والبيئية لكل شخص قد لا تمكنه من ان يعيش حياته بدون قلق ,على كل حال ,هم يؤمنون بانه اذا علمنا الاطفال ان يطوروا تفكيراً ايجابياً , (ان يقفوا او ان ينهضوا بعد كل سقوط) فان هذا التفكير النوعي الايجابي سيعمل على تحسين صحتهم في المستقبل

**who**<sup>1</sup>: children **Some**<sup>2</sup>: health professionals

**it**<sup>3</sup>: to live without worry **they**<sup>4</sup>: researchers **we** :

**people their**<sup>5</sup>: children **these**: qualities

**You**: reader

حسين أحمد الصفدي

**Questions**

- There are four possible effects of anger and stress on someone's health. Write these four possible effects down.  
هناك اربعة تاثيرات ممكنة للغضب على صحة الشخص. اكتبهم
- The article provides certain factors that may influence the health positively .Write two of these factors down.  
قدم النص عوامل تآثر على الصحة. اذكر اثنين من تلك العوامل
- Quote the sentence which states that heart disease may be caused by some bad life style choices.  
اقتبس الجملة التي تبين ان مرض القلب سببه بعض انماط الحياة السيئة
- Parents should teach their children two qualities in order to improve their overall health. Write down these two qualities.  
يجب على الوالدين ان يعلموا اولادهم صفتين من اجل تحسين صحتهم. اكتبهم
- Find a word in the text which means, "believing that good things will happen in the future". -----
- Find a word in the text which means, "a problem that delays or stops progress or making a situation worse" -----
- Find a word in the text which means, "to start to be successful again after a difficult time". -----

8. What does the underlined pronoun "you" refer to? -----

9. Good habits help people overcome stressful situations. Suggest three possible habits that help people not to be stressed any more.

العادات الحسنة تساعد على التغلب الأشياء المسببة للتوتر . اقترح ثلاثة عادات تساعد على القضاء على التوتر

10. Optimistic people make better and healthier lifestyle .Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

الناس المتفائلين يتبعون نمط الحياة الصحية . فكر في هذه الجملة واكتب وجهة نظرك

### Answers

1. your blood pressure is raised and – headaches - sleep problems - digestive problems.
2. a supportive network of family and friends - an optimistic outlook on life
3. 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.
4. to develop positive thinking - to bounce back after a setback
5. optimistic 6. a setback 7. bounce back 8. the reader
9. - taking a deep breath - counting to ten - reciting verses from the Holy Quran
10. I agree with this statement because optimistic people have a better perspective on life and do almost everything with an optimistic attitude ; so they make healthy, positive decisions in life.

حسين أحمد الصفدي

## Report /health in Jordan

## تقرير الصحة في الأردن

## Introduction

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

## 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 kind of healthcare centres have been built, as well as 188 dental clinics. In 2012CE , 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunized, thanks to immunization team **that** had been working towards this goal for several years. 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.

## B Hospitals

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

## 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 2012CE, 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 1981CE to only 32 deaths per 1,000 births in 2014 CE.

## Conclusion

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

الظروف الصحية في الاردن من بين الافضل في الشرق الاوسط. وهذا عائد بشكل كبير **لالتزام** الدولة لجعل **الرعاية الصحية** في اعلى هرم اولوياتها. ومن الاشياء الاخرى التي جعلت مجتمعنا اكثر صحية (صحي اكثر) التقدم العلمي الظروف الاقتصادية **الصرف الصحي** الماء النظيف الحمية والاسكان وكنتبجة للتخطيط الحذر. فان اعداد الخدمات الصحية قد ازداد بصورة سريعة في السنوات الاخيرة. فبني اكثر من 800 مركز صحي. بالإضافة الى 188 عيادة اسنان. وفي عام 2012 ميلادي تم تطعيم 98 بالمئة من الاطفال الاردنيين. ويعود الفضل بذلك لفرق التطعيم التي عملت جاهدو لتحقيق هذا الهدف منذ سنوات عدة. وعلى الرغم من وجود مناطق نائية (بعيدة) في الدولة والتي يعاني سكانها من عدم توفر الكهرباء والماء النظيف بشكل دائم, الا ان 99 بالمئة من سكان الاردن لديهم هذه الخدمات وبشكل دائم وعلى الرغم من ان الدولة كانت تركز بشكل اساسي على تطوير مؤسساتها الصحية الاساسية, الا انها لم تهمل منشأتها الطبية المتطورة. ان سمعة الاطباء الاردنيين قد انتشرت في المنطقة, والان كثير من المرضى يأتون الى الاردن لأجراء عمليات (القلب المفتوح) ففي الاردن برنامج عمليات القلب المفتوح بدا في عام 1970 ميلادي في عمان. تبين الارقام لمتوسط العمر ان النظام الصحي الاردني ناجح. فقد كان **متوسط العمر** للاردنيين في عام 1965 ميلادي 50 سنة. الا ان هذا المتوسط العمري ارتفع الى 73.5 سنة في عام 2012 ميلادي. وحسب احصائيات اليونيسيف ما بين عام 1981 ميلادي و عام 1991 ميلادي فقد انخفضت ارقام وفيات **المواليد** الاردنيين بشكل سريع لم يشهد العالم مثيلا له, - فمن 70 وفاة لكل 1000 طفل يولد في عام 1981 ميلادي الى 32 وفاة لكل 1000 مولود في عام 2014 ان انخفاض نسبة الوفاة بين **المواليد**, مع النظام الصحي الممتاز, كانا من العوامل المساهمة في **الزيادة السكانية الصحية** في الاردن, والذي بدوره سينتج قوى عاملة قوية (ايدي عاملة) وفوائد اقتصادية لكل البلد

حسين أحمد الصفدي

## Questions

1. Quote the sentence which shows the reason why health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East.  
اكتب الجملة التي تبين ان الاوضاع الصحية في الاردن من تعد الافضل في منطقة الشرق الاوسط
2. The report states many different factors that have made Jordanian community healthier. Write down two of these factors.  
ذكر في التقرير ان هنالك عدة عوامل ساهمت في جعل المجتمع الاردني مجتمع صحي
3. There are two pieces of evidence which show that the number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years in Jordan. Write these two pieces of evidence down.  
هنالك دليلين ان الخدمات الصحية في الاردن تتزايد في السنوات الاخيره. اذكرهما

4. The report states two contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth. Write down these two factors.  
هناك عاملين ساهم في الزيادة السكانية الصحية. اكتبهما
5. Quote the sentence that shows the year in which Jordan began the program of open-heart operations.  
اقتبس الجملة التي تعرض السنة التي بدأت الاردن برنامج عمليات القلب المفتوح
6. Quote the sentence which indicates the two services that remote areas of Jordan were deprived from.  
اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى الخدمتين التي حرمت منهم المناطق النائية
7. The report states two pieces of evidence which show that the Jordan's healthcare system is successful. Write these two pieces of evidence down.  
هناك دليلين واضحين ان النظام الصحي في الاردن ناجح. اكتبهما
8. Find a two- word noun in the text which means, "the length of time that a person or animal is expected to live".
9. Find a word in the text which means, "to decrease in quantity or importance"
10. What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to? -----  
الايضاح الصحية في الاردن تعد الافضل في الشرق الاوسط
11. Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.
12. Many patients from other countries in the region visit Jordan to receive treatment. Suggest three possible reasons that make them visit Jordan.  
العديد من المرضى من الدول المتداورة يزورون الاردن بقصد العلاج. اقترح ثلاثة اسباب لذلك

**Answers:**

1. This is largely due to the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority.
2. - sanitation - clean water
3. -More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built as well as 188 dental clinics. -98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunised.
4. The low infant mortality rate - the excellent healthcare system
5. In Jordan, the open-heart surgery programme started in 1970 CE in Amman.
6. 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.
7. -the average Jordanian's life expectancy had risen to 73.5.  
-Jordan's infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world.
8. Life expectancy 9. decline 10. the country
11. I agree with this statement because of the commitment to healthcare for all, and advances in relevant areas have improved the health conditions.
12. - excellent reputation - lower costs - cultural and language similarities.

## Get Moving التحرك

## حسين أحمد الصفدي

### growing problem

In many countries, an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even obese. One reason for this is the growing popularity of **fast food**, **which** didn't use to be as common as **it** is now. 1) another reason is **lack of exercise**. People would often walk to school or work , but these days many more of us drive. **Modern technology** has also played **its** part; we spend more and more time focusing on computer screens. Before the Internet was invented, nobody had dreamt of online shopping, but now we can buy almost anything without leaving the sofa.

### Time to listen

Health experts have been warning about this trend for years, and **their** advice is clear. Adults should aim to exercise for at least two and half hours every week for children and teenagers the target should be at least an hour a day .this might not sound very much. However, recent research shows that less than 50 percent of the **British population** manages this. 2) School children are less physically active than **they** used to be. Girls in particular often dislike **PE**. This can lead to serious **health problems**.

### -It's good for you!

Experts recommend a mixture of activities. **These** should include moderate exercise, such as fast walking , and more strenuous exercise , like running .**They** also advise exercise **that** strengthen 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 ,patient **who** had been suffering from **depression** reported a great improvement after increased physical activity.

### 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 into our daily lives so that it becomes a routine . **it** doesn't have to take much extra time . you could get off the bus one stop earlier than usual, or stand up when you're on the phone most importantly , we should find a sport **that** we enjoy doing. That way, we will all become **fitter ,healthier and happier** .

في العديد من البلدان ان اعداد الشباب والبالغين الذين يعانون من السمنة او حتى السمنة المفرطة في تزايد احد اسباب هذه الزيادة هو " شيوع الطعام السريع والذي لم يكن شائعا فيما مضى كما هو الان " والسبب الثاني هو قلة التمارين الرياضية . فالناس غالبا ما كانوا يمشون الى المدرسة والى العمل قديما , اما هذه الايام كثيرا منا يقودون السيارات . ولعبت ايضا التكنولوجيا الحديثة دورها " فنحن نقضي اوقاتنا طويلا امام شاشات الحاسوب . فقبل اختراع الانترنت , لم يكن ليحلم احد بالتسوق المباشر عبر الانترنت , اما الان فأنا ان نشترى معظم الاشياء بدون ان نترك (نقوم) عن اريكتنا ( الكنبية)

حذر خبراء الصحة من هذا الميول لسنوات عديدة , وكانت نصيحتهم جلية واضحة . اذ انه يجب على البالغين اجراء التمارين على الاقل لمدة ساعتين ونصف اسبوعيا " اما بالنسبة للأطفال والمراهقين فالهدف يجب ان يكون على الاقل ساعة يوميا . هذا قد لا يبدو وقتا طويلا . على كل حال , الابحاث الحالية (الوقت الراهن) بينت ان اقل من 50 بالمئة من الشعب البريطاني تدبروا مع ذلك. 2) طلاب المدارس اقل نشاطا جسديا مما كانوا عليه سابقا . والبنات تحديدا لا يحببن القيام بتمارين الرياضة البدنية . وهذا قد يؤدي الى مشاكل صحية حقيقية

يوصي الخبراء بعمل نشاطات متنوعة . هذه النشاطات يجب ان تتضمن تمارين متوسطة , مثل المشي السريع, و تمارين اكثر اجهدا (تعبا) مثل الجري (الركض) كما واوصى الخبراء ايضا بتمارين تقوي العضلات , على سبيل المثال تمارين الضغط . فكلما بنينا عضلات قوية كلما حرقنا سعرات حرارية اكثر كما وسنصبح متناسقين اكثر (شكلنا متناسق) . بالإضافة الى ذلك فان التمارين الرياضية طريقة مذهلة للتعامل مع الضغط ,اظهرت دراسة اجريت مؤخرا بان المرضى الذين يعانون من احباط سجلوا تحسنا (تطورا ) كبيرا بعد ممارستهم لنشاطات جسدية

هنا طبعا يبرز السؤال : كيف يمكننا من التعامل مع كل هذه التمارين الاضافية ؟ والحل الامثل هو ان نجعلها (نبنيناها) داخل حياتنا بحيث تصبح روتين (عادة) -4- انها لا تحتاج الى وقت اضافي . فبإمكانك ان تنزل من الباص قبل المحطة التي تريد الذهاب اليها , او بإمكانك الوقوف اثناء اجراء المكالمات الهاتفية . والاهم من ذلك كله هو ايجاد رياضة نستمتع بممارستها . بتلك الطريقة , سوف نصبح اكثر تناسقا واكثر صحة واكثر سعادة

### Questions

1. The article states some reasons for higher rates of obesity .Write down three of these reasons.

ذكر النص بعض اسباب التي تؤدي الى المستويات المرتفعة من السمنة .اكتب تلك الاسباب

2. Quote the sentence which states the examples of mixture activities that experts recommend.

اقتبس الجملة التي تبين الامثلة على التي اوصى بها خبراء الصحة



3. The article states two benefits of exercise. Write down these two benefits.

بين النص فائدتين من النشاط البدني أذكرهما

4. Find a word in the text which means, "using or needing a lot of effort"-----

5. Find a two- word phrasal verb in the text which means, "to deal successfully with a situation ". -----

6. What does the underlined pronoun "they" refer to? -----

7. Quote the sentence which states the positive effect of physical activity on people who suffered from depression.

اقتبس الجملة التي تبين اثر النشاط البدني على الاشخاص الذين يعانون من التوتر

8. The article states some ways of including exercises in our daily life. Write down two of these ways.

بين النص بعض الطرق التي من خلالها يمكن ادخال التمرينات في حياتنا اليومية. اكتب طريقتين

9. An increasing number of school children are overweight or even obese. Suggest three possible ways that can help school children overcome obesity.

عدد كبير من طلبة المدارس يعانون من السمنة وبشكل متزايد. اقترح ثلاثة طرق ممكنة تساعد هؤلاء الطلبة لمواجهة السمنة

10. It is said that patients who had been suffering from depression reported a great improvement after physical activity .Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

يقال ان المرضى الذين يعانون من التوتر ظهر عليهم تحسن كبير من خلا ممارستهم النشاط البدني. اكتب وجهة نظرك

### Answers

1. the growing popularity of fast food lack of exercise
2. These should include moderate exercise, such as fast walking, and more strenuous exercise, like running.
3. Strengthening muscles coping with stress
4. strenuous
5. cope with 6. school children
7. In a recent study, patients who had been suffering from depression reported a great improvement after increased physical activity.
8. - getting off the bus one stop earlier than usual - standing up when you're on the phone
9. – increasing moderate physical activity – increasing fruit and vegetables intake –decreasing the consumption of fatty food.
10. I agree with this statement because physical activity improves the blood circulation, in turn, that enhances patients mode and makes them feel relax.

حسين أحمد الصفدي

## Young Emirate Inventor

مخترع أماراتي صغير (أديب البلوشي)

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

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

Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of **prosthetic** leg while he was at the beach with his family. His father, who wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea as he could not risk getting his leg wet.

This inspired Adeeb to invent a waterproof prosthetic leg.

Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, where he will be staying with relatives.

However, while he is in Germany, Adeeb will not be spending all his time **sightseeing**. He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the **appendage**. He will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical **apparatus**.

Adeeb has invented several other devices, including a tiny cleaning robot and a heart monitor, **which** 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.

He has also invented a fireproof helmet. This special equipment, which has a built-in camera system, will help rescue workers in **emergencies**.

**It** is for these reasons that Adeeb rightly deserves his reputation as **one** of the youngest inventors in the world.

أديب البلوشي 10 سنوات من دبي سيسافر الى سبعة دول في رحلة ينظمها ويمولها من قبل الشيخ حمدان بن محمد ولي عهد اماره دبي

الولد حصل على اهتمام الشيخ حمدان باختراعه احد الاطراف الصناعية لوالده. الشيخ اصبح له اهتمام خاص بالولد ويتامل من الرحلة التي يرهاها لأديب ان تعطي الشباب ثقة اكثر بانفس وان تلهم المخترعين الامارتيين الشباب

حصل اديب على فكرة النوع الخاص من الساق الاصطناعية عندما كان على الشاطئ مع عائلته. والده يلبس ساق اصطناعية لم يستطع ان يسبح بالبحر ولم يخاطر ان تصاب قدمه بالبلل. وهذا الهم أديب ان يخترع ساق اصطناعية ضد الماء

أديب سوف يزور الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية. فرنسا , بريطانيا (المملكة المتحدة) , ايرلندا, ايطاليا و المانيا حيث سيبقى مع اقاربه. مع ذلك , خلال تواجده بالمانيا , اديب سوف لن يمضي وقته في السياحة. سوف يقوم بالعمل مع طبيب مختص من أجل عمل طرف

وبالإضافة ايضا سوف يحضر دورات عن الاطراف الصناعية والتعلم عن مختلف انواع الأجهزة الطبية اديب اخترع العديد من الأجهزة ومنها ربورت ألي للتنظيف ومراقب القلب المثبت على حزام الأمان وفي حالة الطوارئ خدمات الإنقاذ وعائلة السائق مرتبطين مع السائق عبر جهاز الفحص الخاص

اخترع ايضا خوذة مضادة للحريق. هذه الأداة الخاصة التي تحتوي على نظام كاميرا داخلي. ستساعد في انقاذ العمال في حالات الطوارئ

ومن أجل هذه الأسباب فإن أديب يستحق وبسماعته كواحد من أصغر المخترعين في العالم

### Questions

1. Adeeb al-Balooshi has invented various devices. Write down two of these devices.

أديب اخترع عدة اجهزة متنوعة . اكتب جهازين ؟

2. The Crown Prince of Dubai offered Adeeb a gift of a world tour for two reasons .

ولي عهد اماره دبي وفر لأديب هدية برحلة حول لسببين . اكتب سببين لذلك ؟

3. Quote the sentence which indicates that countries that Adeeb al-Balooshi will be visiting during his a tour in Europe.

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى الدول التي سيزورها اديب في اوروبا ؟

4. What does the underlined pronoun "**he**" refer to?.....

5. The writer states that Adeeb will be doing many things while he is in Germany. Write down two of these thing

ذكر الكاتب ان اديب سيقوم بعدة اشياء خلال اقامته في المانيا . اكتب شيئين من تلك الاشياء ؟

6. Find a word in the text which means "**the technical equipment needed for a particular purpose**" -----

7. Find a word in the text which means "**a body part, such as an arm or leg , connected to the main trunk of the body**"-----

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8. Find a word in the text which means "to financially support a person or an event".-----

9. The dramatic progress in medicine that characterized the 20th century is due to many reasons. Write down three of these possible reasons.

تطور دراماتيكي في حقول الطب خلال القرن العشرين يعود لعدة اسباب . اكتب ثلاثة اسباب ممكنة لذلك

10. Young inventors should be encouraged and funded by the government. Think of this statement, and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

يجب تشجيع الشباب والمخترعين من قبل الدولة .فكر بهذه العبارة وبجملتين اكتب وجهة نظرك

### Answer

1. a tiny cleaning robot - a heart monitor
2. - giving the young inventor more self-confidence -inspiring other young Emirati inventors.
3. Adeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, where he will be staying with relatives.
4. The Sheikh (hammdan )
5. -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.
6. apparatus
7. appendage
8. sponsor
9. using modern medical apparatus - advances in education - carrying out more researches in medicine.
10. I think the government should fund and encourage young inventors in order to give them more self – confidence and inspire young inventors.

## Hussein Cancer Center

## 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 **pediatrics** 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**.

In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an **expansion programme**. Building started in 2011 CE. The hospital will have more than doubled its capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from **3,500** per year to **9,000**.

By then, **they**<sup>4</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>4</sup> will have built a special ten-floor **outpatients** building, with an education centre **which**<sup>5</sup> will include teaching rooms and a library.

**Many**<sup>6</sup> cancer patients live far away from Amman, **where**<sup>7</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.

مركز الحسين للسرطان هو المركز الوحيد الشامل لعلاج السرطان في الأردن. يعالج المرضى الشباب والأطفال. وبسبب الزيادة السكانية للدولة، العديد والعديد من العائلات سوف تعتمد على المستشفى لعلاج السرطان. المرضى لا يأتون فقط من الأردن لكن أيضا من بلدان أخرى في المنطقة، وهم منجذبون بسبب السمعة الطبية، التكلفة أقل و التشابه الثقافي واللغوي

ومن أجل مواجهة الزيادة على طلب العلاج. مركز الحسين للسرطان بدأ ببرنامج التوسعة. البناء بدأ في 2011. المستشفى سيمك أكثر من ضعف طاقتها الاستيعابية بحلول 2016، وزيادة المساحة لحالات

سرطانية جديدة من 3500 الى 9000 بحلول ذلك الوقت سيتم إضافة 182 سرير اضافي وجنبا الى جنب وحدات اكبر لمختلف الوحدات بما في ذلك العلاج الإشعاعي (النوي) اجنحة جديدة للكبار والأطفال سيتم افتتاحها. بالإضافة الى ذلك، سيتم بناء مبنى خاص مكون من عشرة طوابق لمرضى العيادات الخارجية مع مركز تعليمي يشمل غرف تدريس ومكتبة

العديد من المرضى يعيشون بعيدا عن عمان حيث يقع مركز الحسين للسرطان والرحلة من وإلى المستشفى غالبا ما تكون صعبة. لهذا السبب هنالك خطط لتوسيع مرافق رعاية مرضى السرطان الى اجزاء أخرى في الأردن. في المستقبل القريب، فإن المستشفى الملك عبدالله الجامعي في اربد يأمل بوضع اجهزة العلاج الإشعاعي لذلك مرضى السرطان في شمال الأردن لن يتوجب عليهم الذهاب الى عمان من أجل العلاج.

## Pronouns الضمائر العائدة في النص

**It**<sup>1</sup> The King Hussein Cancer Center

**they**<sup>2</sup> Patients

**its**<sup>3</sup> The King Hussein Cancer Center

**they**<sup>4</sup> The King Hussein Cancer Center

**which**<sup>5</sup> education centre

**Many**<sup>6</sup> cancer patients

**where**<sup>7</sup> Amman

حسين أحمد الصفدي

## Questions

يعالج مركز السرطان مجموعتين من المرضى. اكتبهم

1. The King Hussein Cancer treats two groups of patients. Write them Down them ?

ذكر النص بان المرضى من دول أخرى يزورون المركز لعدة أسباب. اذكر اثنين منها

2. The article states that patients from other countries visit the center for many reasons. Write down three of these reasons.

اكتب الجملة التي تبين الهدف من توسعة مركز الحسين للسرطان.

3. Quote the sentence which states the purpose of expanding the center.

اكتب الجملة التي تبين سلبية مركز الحسين للسرطان للمرضى الذين يسكنون بعيدا عن عمان.

4. Quote the sentence that indicates the disadvantage of the KHCC for patients who live far from Amman.

5. Find a word in the text which means, "The act of making something bigger than usual".

6. Find a word in the text which means, "The common opinion that people have about someone or something".

7. Find a word in the text which means, "to deal successfully with or handle a situation".

-----

8. What does the underlined word "where" refer to? -----

سنتخذ العديد من الإجراءات لتوسعة مركز الحسين للسرطان. اكتب اثنين من تلك الإجراءات .

9. Many procedures will be implemented to expand king Hussein Center in 2016. Write down two of these procedures

اكتب الجملة التي تذكر المرفقين اللذين سيتضمنها المركز التعليمي في مركز الحسين للسرطان

10. Quote the sentence which states the two facilities that will be included to the education center of the hospital.

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من المتوقع أن يستمر سكان الأردن بالزيادة. اقترح ثلاثة طرق ممكنة تساعد الأردن بالتعامل مع هذه الزيادة .

11. It is expected that the population of Jordan will keep on increasing. Suggest three possible ways that help Jordan cope with this increase in population.

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يعتقد بان لزيادة السكانية ستاثر على السكن ,التعليم والصحة في الرदन.فكر واكتب رايك

12. It is believed that increase in population will affect Jordan's housing, education and health facilities. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.

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يعتقد بان العديد من الشياء ستتغير في مجالات عدة في الرदन بحلول عام 2050 اكتب ثلاثة تغيرات محتملة تعتقد بانها ستحصل

13. It is thought that many things will have changed by 2050 in many fields in Jordan. Suggest three possible things that you think will have happened.

-----

### Answers

1. adult patients - pediatric patients
2. excellent reputation - lower costs
3. In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an expansion programme.
4. Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, where the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.
5. expansion 6. reputation
8. Amman
9. -they will have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy. -new adult and pediatric wards will have opened.
10. Additionally, they will have built a special ten-floor outpatients' building, with an education centre which will include teaching rooms and a library.
11. building more hospitals and schools – using renewable sources of energy – building new cities.
12. I agree with this statement because it might get more difficult for the government to help people, and taxes might increase.
13. More people will have owned hybrid cars - Scientists will have found effective cure foe cancer - E-books will have replaced paper books.



### Accident victim tests first artificial limb

#### أحد ضحايا حوادث السير يجرب طرف صناعي

Scientists have successfully invented a prosthetic hand with a **sense of touch**. It is an exciting new invention, which they plan to develop. It is possible that, **in the not-too-distant future**, similar artificial arms and legs will have taken the place of today's **prosthetic limbs**. **Dennis Sorensen**, a 39-year-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention. After losing his left hand in an accident, he had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years.

The new hand, which was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists, was a huge improvement. With it, Sorensen could not only **pick up** and manipulate objects, but he could also feel them. 'When I held an object, I could feel if it was **soft or hard, round or square**', he explained.

He said that the sensations were almost the same as the ones he felt with his other hand. **Unfortunately**, Sorensen was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet. He was only allowed to wear it for a month, for safety reasons. So now he has his old artificial hand back. However, he hopes that soon he will be wearing the new type of hand again. He is looking forward to the time when similar artificial limbs are available for the thousands of people who need them. **He will have helped to transform their lives**

اخترع العلماء بنجاح يد اصطناعية (بديلة) مع حاسة اللمس انه اخترع مذهل خطوطا لاختراعه من الممكن في المستقبل القريب ليس ببعيد . الأذرع والأقدام ستأخذ مكانا لتكون أعضاء بديلة دينس سورنسن - 39 عاما من الدنمارك او شخص جرب هذا الاختراع الجديد - بعد فقدانه اليد اليسرى في حادث اصبح يستخدم يد اصطناعية لمدة تسعة اعوام .

**حسين أحمد الصفدي**

اليد الجديدة التي طورها علماء من سويسرا وإيطاليا كانت محسنة بشكل عظيم - بها سورنسن لم يستطيع فقط ان يرفع الأشياء ولكنه يستطيع الشعور بها ايضا - عندما احمل اي شيء بيدي استطيت ان اشعر به ان كان ناعما او خشنا - مستدير او مربع هو قال ذلك .

وقال ان الأحاسيس هي نفس ما يشعر باليد الأخرى . لسوء الحظ سورنسن الذي لعب دورا في التجربة , والأداة ليست جاهزة بعد . يسمح له بلبسها مرة في الشهر لأسباب السلامة . لذلك الآن استعاد يده الصناعية - على اية حال- ما زال يأمل باستعادة اليد مرة أخرى . هو يأمل ان يأتي الوقت وتصبح الأعضاء الصناعية متوفرة لآلاف الناس الذين يحتاجونها . سيساعد بتغيير حياتهم .

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

#### اقرأ المقالة مرة أخرى واجب عن الأسئلة

اليد الجديدة طورت من قبل علماء أكتب جنسيتهم

1. The new hand was developed by certain scientists. Write down their nationalities.

تمكن سورنسن من القيام بعدة اشياء بارتدائه اليد الجديدة . اكتب ثلاثة من هذه الاشياء

2. Dennis Sorensen was able to do many things by wearing the new invented hand. Write down three of these things.

أقتبس الجملة التي تشير سبب حاجة دنس لليد الصناعية

3. Quote the sentence which shows the reason why Dennis Sorensen needs a prosthetic hand.

اقتبس الجملة التي تعرض سبب ارتداء دنس اليد الصناعية القديمة

4. Quote the sentence which shows the reason why Dennis Sorensen is wearing his old artificial hand.

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

6. Find a word in the text which means, " apparatus ".

7. What does the underlined pronoun "them" refer to?

في هذه الايام تستخدم الروبوتات في عدة مجالات طبية اقترح ثلاثة مهام يمكن للروبوتات القيام بها

8. Nowadays, robots are being used in lots of different areas of medicine. Suggest three expected tasks that robots may perform in hospitals.

من المعروف ان الأطراف الصناعية تحسن من حياة الشخص الذي فقد احد اطرافه .فكر في هذه الجملة واكتب رأيك

9. It is known that prosthetic limbs improve someone's life. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

1. Swiss Italian

2. picking up objects manipulating objects feeling objects

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

4. Unfortunately, Sorensen was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet. 5. Prosthetic

6. Equipment

7. artificial limbs

8. - sorting medicine - collecting drugs from the hospital pharmacy -carrying out surgery

9. I agree with this statement because prosthetic limbs improve patient's quality of life and increase their self-confidence.

Answers

### In the future

#### في المستقبل

Scientists have 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 showed that a brain implant improved their decision-making abilities.

How will humans benefit from this research? Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people who have been affected by brain damage, which could be caused by dementia, a stroke or other brain injuries.

In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain scanner called an MRI. They suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible. Two years later, it has finally happened. The scanner, used on a man who has been in a coma for more than twelve years, proves that he has a conscious, thinking mind – a fact that had previously been disputed by many. Doctors plan to use similar brain-scanning techniques in the future to find out whether patients are in pain, or what **they** would like to be done in order to improve their quality of life.

A new cancer drug is being trialled in Plymouth, UK, which doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight. It is taken as a single pill every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the usual side effects such as the sickness and hair loss that are experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment.

The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow. It will improve patients' life expectancy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment. The patients were interviewed a year after starting the treatment and are fit and well, saying that they are definitely going to continue the trial. They have every reason to believe the new drug is going to work. Doctors at Plymouth Hospital hope that it will help patients from all over the world.

### Questions

1. Quote the sentence which indicates the benefits of brain implants that have been developed by scientists.

اقتبس الجملة التي تبين فوائد زراعة الشريحة الدماغية التي طورها العلماء

2. There are two side effects which appear when patients undergo the usual cancer treatment. Write down these two side effects.

هنالك تأثيرات جانبية تظهر على المرضى الذين يخضعون لعلاج السرطان. اكتب الآثار الجانبية

3. Brain damage could be caused by many reasons. Write down two of them.

عدد اسباب تلف الدماغ . اكتب اثنين من الاسباب

4. Quote the sentence which states the expected benefits of the new cancer drug on patient's health

اقتبس الجملة التي تبين الفوائد المتوقعه من علاج السرطان الجديد على صحة المرضى

5. Find a word in the article which means "a physical problem that might indicate a disease". -----

6. Quote the sentence which states the aims of using brain-scanning techniques by doctors in the future.

اقتبس الجملة التي تبين اهداف الاطباء من استخدام تقنيات الماسح في المستقبل

7. Find a word in the article which means "the length of time that a person or an animal is expected to live". -----

8. What does the underlined pronoun "they" refer to? -----

9. Since the beginning of the 20th century life expectancy is increasing constantly. Suggest three reasons that lead to increase life expectancy of people.

تزايد متوسط العمر في القرن العشرين بشكل متزايد. اقترح ثلاثة اسباب ادت لزيادة متوسط العمر

10. It is thought that robots are particularly suited to storing and delivering medicine. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

من المعتقد ان الروبوتات مناسبة لتصنيف وتسليم الدواء. فكر في هذه الجملة واكتب وجهة نظرك

11. It is said that robots will be able to help doctors when they are not available for face to face consultation with patients. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.

يقال ان الروبوتات ستكون قادرة على مساعدة الأطباء بحال عدم وجودهم بتقديم استشارات طبية للمرضى وجها لوجه. فكر في هذه الجملة واكتب وجهة نظرك

### Answers

1. Scientists have 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

2. sickness - hair loss

3. dementia - a stroke

4. It will improve patients' life expectancy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment

5. Symptom 6. Doctors plan to use similar brain-scanning techniques in the future to find out whether patients are in pain, or what they would like to be done in order to improve their quality of life.

7. Life expectancy 8. patients

9. advances in education – immunization – using modern medical apparatus

10. I agree with this statement because these tasks require accuracy and speed ,something that is very suitable for robots.

11. I agree with this statement because robots can visit patients in the hospital and the doctor can talk to the patients via a screen.

## The importance of Islamic achievements in it's history

### أهم الإنجازات الإسلامية في التاريخ

#### Jabir ibn Hayyan

born 722 CE, died 815 CE

جابر ابن حيان ولد في 722 ومات في 815 ميلادية

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

هناك كيميائيين مشهورين في تاريخ العالم العربي ولكن الشخص المؤسس لعلم الكيمياء من المحتمل جابر ابن حيان. اشتهر بداية في انتاج سلفوريك اسيد ( حامض الكبريت ). عمل مجموعة من الموازين والتي غيرت طريقة توزيع العناصر الكيميائية في المختبر . موازينه قد تزن أقل من الكيلوب 6000 مره

#### Fatima al-Fihri

(born early 9th century, died 880 CE)

فاطمة الفهري

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

فاطمة الفهري ابنة رجل اعمال غني . استخدمت ميراث ابيها لبناء مركز تعليمي هذا المركز أصبح جامعه مرموقة في المغرب . حيث العديد من الطلبة من كل انحاء العالم يدرسون فيه . أيضا أخت فاطمة وهي مريم أشرفت على بناء مسجد الأندلس الذي لم يكن بعيدا عن المركز التعليمي



Ali ibnNafi ' (Ziryab) (born 789 CE, died 857 CE) ولد في ( زرياب ) وولد في 789 ومات في 857

Ali ibnNafi ' is also known as

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

علي بن نافع عرف بزرياب أو الطائر الأسود بسبب صوته الجميل . كان تلميذا لموسيقار مشهور من بغداد . وموهبته في الموسيقى قادتته الى قرطبة في القرن التاسع . ونزل ضيفا على الحاكم الأموي هناك . هو اول شخص اسس مدرسة موسيقية في العالم في قرطبة الأندلس . علم الأيقاع الموسيقي والتأليف . أقام ثورة على النظرية الموسيقية . وكذلك أيضا هو أول شخص قدم العود في اوروبا

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



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

الكندي كان طبيب فيلسوف عالم رياضيات كيميائي موسيقي و عالم فلك . متعدد الثقافات . له العديد من الأكتشافات في هذه الحقول . لكن من المحتمل عمله في علم الحساب وعلم الهندسة جعلته مشهور

### Questions

1. Jabir Ibn Hayyan is known as the founder of chemistry. Write down two of his achievement in the field of chemistry.

يعد جابر ابن حيان مؤسس علم الكيمياء . اكتب اثنين من انجازاته ؟

2. Ali Ibn Nafi's was a famous musician. Write down two of his achievements in the field of music.

علي بن نافع كان اشهر موسيقس . اكتب اثنين من انجازاته في هي الحقل الموسيقي ؟

3. Quote the sentence which indicates the two musical subjects taught at the school which Ziryab established .

اكتب الجملة التي تشير ان مدرسة زرياب تدرس نوعين من الموسيقي ؟

4. Quote the sentence which shows the importance of the learning center that Fatima al-Fihri built.

اكتب الجملة التي تشير الى اهمية مركز فاطمة التعليمي ؟

5. Al-Kindi had a lot of knowledge about many different subjects. Write down three of these subjects.

الكندي كان واسع المعرفة في العديد من المواضيع .اكتب ثلاثة منها ؟

6. Al-Kindi's work in two subjects has made him most famous. Write down these two subjects.

الكندي اصبح اكثر شهره بعمله في موضوعين .اكتبهما ؟

7. Find a word in the text which means, "**money or things that you get from someone after they die**".

8. Find a word in the text which means, "**new, innovative**".

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

10. What does the underlined pronoun "**there**" refer to?

11. Success is being very good at something you care. Suggest three possible ways that may help you succeed at something you care.

النجاح يبدو جيدا في شيء ان تهتم به . اقترح ثلاثة طرق لتساعدك في النجاح

12. It was more difficult for people in the past to reach high levels of achievements in comparison with the present day. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.

مقارنة بوقتنا الحاضر فقد كان من الصعوبة تحقيق مستوى عالي من الانجاز في الماضي

### Answers

1. - 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. He revolutionised musical theory- He introduced the oud to Europe.
3. He is the person who established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, AlAndalus, teaching musical harmony and composition.
4. This learning centre became Morocco's top university, and it is where many students from all over the world come to study.
5. Physician - philosopher – mathematician
6. arithmetic - geometry 7. inheritance 8. ground-breaking 9. polymath 10. Cordoba
11. -being organized - being creative - staying focused
12. I agree with this statement because there was much less access to information in the past and there were no many top universities.



**Masdar City – a positive step?****مدينة مصدر – خطوة إيجابية**

Megaprojects are extremely large investment projects, which are designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities. Although megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost, they are all, by definition, expensive, public projects that attract a high level of interest and media coverage. Projects range from motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges, etc. to entire city complexes.

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

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

The city will run entirely on renewable energy sources. It is built on an advanced energy grid which monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex. Furthermore, in order to reduce its carbon footprint, Masdar City will be a car-free zone, designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly. Electric, driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles, and the city will be connected to other locations by a network of roads and railways.

Energy will be provided by solar power and wind farms, and there are also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant. A desalination plant will be used to provide the city's water, with 80% of water used being recycled. Biological waste will be used as an energy source too, and industrial waste will be recycled. The current residents of Masdar City are all students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology, a university whose students are fully committed to finding solutions to the world's energy problems.

While the project has the support of many global, environmental and conservation organisations, there is some criticism of it. It is felt that, instead of building an artificial sustainable city, sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities.

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

المشاريع العملاقة هي مشاريع استثمارية كبيرة جدا والتي انشئت لتشجيع النمو الاقتصادي وجلب منافع جديدة للمدن . وعلى الرغم من ان المشاريع العملاقة تختلف من حيث الحجم والتكلفة , ال انها جميعها , حسب التعريف , مرتفعة الثمن , ومشاريع عامة تستقطب مستوى عالي من الاهتمام والتغطية العالمية . وتتراوح المشاريع من الطرق السريعة , المطارات , المحطات , النفق , الجسور الى مدينة بأكملها . ويستند دائما مفهوم المشروع العملاق على المنافع التي يجلبها للمجتمع . مع ذلك , تم انتقاد العديد من المشاريع العملاقة بسبب تأثيرها السلبي على المجتمع والبيئة . سنتاقش هذه المقالة تلك القضايا وذلك من خلال مدينة مصدر , مشروع عملاق في مدينة دبي .

مدينة مصدر والتي بدأ العمل على انشائها عام 2006 , ستكون اول مدينة في العالم خالية من الكربون والنفقات موجهة اصطناعيا . سوف تغطي المدينة مساحة بحجم ستة كيلو متر مربع عندما يتم الانتهاء من بنائها عام 2025 , ومن المتوقع ان تضم اكثر من 40000 مواطن , 50000 مسافر و 1500 مشروع تجاري يشتركون بشكل خاص بمنتجات صديقة للبيئة . سيتم تشغيل المدينة وبشكل كامل على مصادر الطاقة المتجددة . ولقد بنيت المدينة على شبكة طاقة متقدمة والتي تتحكم بالضبط بكمية الطاقة المستهلكة . عالوة على ذلك , بهدف التقليل من انبعاث الكربون , ستكون المدينة منطقة خالية من السيارات , مصصمة للمشاة والدراجات الهوائية . وسيتم تشغيل سيارات كهربائية بدون سائق كوسائل نقل عامة , وسيتم ربط المدينة بمدن اخرى عبر شبكة من الطرق والسكك الحديدية

سيتم تزويد المدينة بالطاقة عن طريق الطاقة الشمسية ومزارع الرياح , وايضا هناك خطط لبناء اكبر محطة هيدروجينية في العالم . سيتم استخدام محطة لتحلية المياه بهدف تزويد المدينة بالمياه , بحيث يتم اعادة تدوير 80 بالمئة من المياه المستخدمة . سيتم استخدام النفايات البيولوجية كمصدر للطاقة ايضا , وسيتم تدوير المخلفات الصناعية . والسكان الحاليين لمدينة مصدر جميعهم طالب يدرسون في معهد مصدر للعلوم والتكنولوجيا , جامعة طالبها ملتزمون تماما بايجاد حلول لمشاكل الطاقة في العالم .

**حسين أحمد الصفدي**

بالرغم من ان المشروع قد نال دعم العديد من منظمات البيئة والمحافظة العالمية , ال انه تعرض للنقد . بدال من انشاء مدينة صناعية مستدامة , يجب ان تكون الاستدامة اولوية للمدن القائمة حاليا .

في الختام , منافع مدينة مصدر للمجتمع والبيئة تفوق وبشكل كبير اية عيوب . اذا تحققت اهداف المطورين , فان المدينة ستكون مشروع عمل لمزيد من التخطيط الحضري في المستقبل والذي من شأنه ان يلهم مشاريع عملاقة ماثلة في دول اخرى .

**Questions**

المقالة ذكرت فوائد انشاء المشاريع العملاقة اكتب هذه الفوائد

1. The essay states two benefits of designing megaprojects. Write down these two benefits.

اكتب الجملة التي تبين المثلة على المشاريع العملاقة

2. Quote the sentence which states the examples of megaprojects.

تقليل انبعاث الكربون في مدينة مصدر سيقفل بعدة طرق. اكتب اثنين من تلك الطرق .

3. Carbon footprint in Masdar city will be reduced by many ways .Write down two of these ways.

مصادر طاقة عديدة ستزود مدينة مصدر بالطاقة. اكتب اثنين من تلك المصادر.

4. Various power resources will provide Masdar city with energy. Write down three of these resources.

-اكتب الجملة التي تبين المدينة التي أنشئت فيها مدينة مصدر

5. Quote down the sentence which indicates the city in which Masdar City has been created.

6. Find a word in the essay which means, " to be more important than something else."

7. Find a word in the essay which means, " someone who is walking , especially along a street".

8. What does the underlined pronoun "their" refer to ?

يجادل بعض الأشخاص بان فوائد مدينة مصدر على المجتمع والبيئة تفوق عيوبها. فكر في هذه الجملة ومن ثم اكتب رأيك .

9. Some people argue that Masdar City is a beneficial project. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

المشاريع العملاقة كمدينة مصدر ستكون ناجحة في الأردن . اكتب ثلاثة أسباب من الممكن أن تجعل مثل تلك المدينة ناجحة في الأردن .

10. Megaprojects like Masdar City would be very successful in Jordan. Suggest three possible reasons that may make such a city successful in Jordan.

### Answers

1. They encourage economic growth – they bring new benefits to cities.
2. Projects range from motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges, etc. to entire city complexes.
3. The city will run entirely on renewable energy sources - The City will be a car-free zone.
4. solar power - wind farms - Biological waste
5. This essay will look at these issues with regard to Masdar City, a megaproject in Abu Dhabi.
6. outweigh
7. pedestrian
8. megaprojects
9. I agree with this statement as Masdar City bring economic benefits to cities and reduce the amount of pollution .
10. Existing of solar energy – having a good network of roads – educated residents and businessmen.

### A founding father of farming

مؤسس الزراعة ( الأب )

Ibn Bassal was a **writer**, a **scientist** and an engineer who lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE. He worked in the court of Al-Ma"mun, (1) **who was the king of Toledo**. His great passions were botany, (2) **which is the study of plants**, and agriculture. Although he was a great scholar, he was also a practical man and all of his writing came from his own „hands-on“ experience of working the land.

One of the many things which Ibn Bassal achieved was A *Book of Agriculture*. The book consisted of sixteen chapters which explain how best to grow trees, fruit and vegetables, as well as herbs and sweet-smelling flowers; perhaps the most famous chapter of all was the one (3) **that described how to treat different types of soil**. Ibn Bassal also worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water and digging wells. He designed water pumps and irrigation systems. All of these things were passed on through his writing

The influence of Ibn Bassal"s book was enormous. As farmers down the generations followed his instructions and advice, the land became wonderfully fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population. The irrigation systems (4) **that he and his followers put in place** are still in evidence in Spain. Although his name is not widely known, Ibn Bassal"s legacy to the world has been great.

ابن البصال كان كاتباعالما ومهندس عاش في الأندلس في القرن الحادي عشر . عمل في بلاط المأمون الذي كان ملك طليطلة ( اشبيلية) كان مولعا في علم النبات الذي درس فيه النباتات والزراعة . بالرغم انه كان عالم عظيم الا انه رجل ميداني وكل كتاباته جاءت من خلال خبرته في فلاحه الأرض

احدى أهم انجازات ابن البصال كتاب الزراعة . الكتاب يحتوي على 16 فصل الذي شرح فيه افضل طرق زراعة أشجار, خضروات ,فواكه بالإضافة الى الأعشاب والزهور ذات الرائحة الجميله .ربما أشهر فصل من الفصول كلها كيفية تعامل مع التربة وعمل ايضا على كيفية ري الأرض من خلا البحث عن المياه الجوفيه وحفر الأبار . ابن البصال صمم مضخات المياه و أنظمة الري . كل هذه الأشياء مرت في كتاباته .

حسين أحمد الصفدي

تأثير كتاب ابن البصال كان عظيما . والمزارعين وعبر الأجيال اتبعوا تعليماته ونصائحه . الأرض أصبحت أكثر خصوبة , وتنتج الطعام الكافي لعدد السكان المتزايد . أنظمة الري التي وضعها هو و اتباعه ما زالت شاهده في أسبانيا . بالرغم ان ابن البصال ليس معروفا إلا ان تركته الى العالم كانت عظيمة

### Questions

- Ibn Bassal's achievements were various. Write down two of his achievements.  
انجازات ابن البصال كانت عديدة . اكتب انجازين منهم ؟  
-----
- Quote the sentence which shows the areas of knowledge that made Ibn Bassal a polymath.  
اقتبس الجملة التي تعرض ان ابن البصال كان واسع المعرفة؟  
-----
- The text suggests that Ibn Bassal was a polymath. Write down two examples of his areas of knowledge.  
النص يذكر ان ابن البصال كان متعدد الثقافات \متعدد المعرفة . اكتب مثالين من حقول معرفته ؟  
-----
- Quote the sentence which states the two things that Botany studies.  
اقتبس الجملة التي تبين الشينيين اللذين يدرسه علم النبات ؟  
-----
- The text provides two benefits for following Ibn Bassal's instructions .Write down these two benefits.  
النص يذكر فائدتين من اتباع تعليمات ابن البصال ؟ اكتب هذه الفائدتين ؟  
-----
- The text states two techniques to irrigate the land. Write down these two techniques.  
ذكر النص طريقتان لتقنيات ري الارض . اكتب تقنيتين ؟  
-----
- Find a word in the text which means "what someone leaves to the world after his death".  
-----
- Find a word in the text which means "supply land with water."-----

9. What does the underlined pronoun "He " refer to? -----  
10. The area around Toledo had a fast growing population. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

منطقة توليدو شهدت نمو سكاني سريع . فكر في هذه العبارة واكتب وجهة نظرك

#### Answers

1. A Book of Agriculture designing water pumps
2. Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer who lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE.
3. Writing science
4. His great passions were botany, which is the study of plants , and agriculture.
5. the land became wonderfully fertile – the land produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population.
6. finding underground water - digging wells.
7. Legacy
8. Irrigate
9. Ibn Bassal
10. I agree with this statement because many people would want to live around Toledo and the area was producing a lot of food .

كل الأعداء كاذبة من يريد يستطيع

**Green Cornfield**

<p><i>The earth was green, the sky was blue I saw and heard one sunny morn A skylark hang between the two A singing speck above the corn</i></p>	<p>السماء كانت زرقاء والارض خضراء رايت وسمعت ذات صباح مشرق طائر القبره عالقا بين الاثنتين نقطه سوداء تغني فوق الذره</p>
<p><b>Questions</b> 1. What did the poet see one sunny morning? 2. When did the poet see and hear the skylark? 3. What does the expression " the two" refer to ? 4. Where did the skylark hang? 5. Find a word in the above lines which means " a small dot ". 6. Find an example of alliteration in the above stanza .</p>	<p>الأجابة 1. a skylark 2. one sunny morning 3. the earth and the sky 4. between the earth and the sky 5. speck 6. A singing speck.</p>
<p><i>A stage below, in gay accord White butterflies danced on the wing And still the singing skylark soared And silent sank and soared to sing.</i></p>	<p>على مسافه ادنى وبتناغم وكانت الفراشات البيضاء ترقص على الجناح وظل صوت القبره يرتفع بالغناء ويهبط بصمت ويرتفع بالغناء</p>
<p><b>Questions</b> 1. What did the white butterflies do a stage below? 2. When did the skylark stop singing? 3. Find a ward in the above lines which means "in agreement". 4. Find an example of alliteration in the above stanza</p>	<p>الأجابة 1. They danced on the wing 2. When it flies lower 3. Accord 4. And still the singing skylark soared</p>
<p><i>The cornfield stretched a <b>tender</b> green To right and left beside my walks I knew he had a nest unseen Somewhere among the million stalk</i></p>	<p>حقل الذره امتد يانعا في الاخضر على جانبي الطريق وانا امشي عرفت ان عشا مخبأ للقبره بين ملايين السيقان في مكان ما</p>
<p><b>Questions</b> 1. How did the poet describe the cornfield? 2. What does a bird do in a nest ? 3. Write down the lines which shows a reference to another listener. 4. Find a word in the above lines which means "fresh and young". 5. Which part of a plant is the stalk? *****</p>	<p>الأجابة 1. Fresh and young 2. It lays eggs 3. I knew he had a nest unseen 4. Tender 5. Fresh and young 6. It's the long, upright part of the plant that supports the leaves</p>
<p><i>And as I paused to hear his song While swift the sunny moments slid, Perhaps his mate sat listening long, And listened longer than I did</i></p>	<p>***** وعندما توقفت لكي اسمع غناه ومرت اللحظات المشمسه بسرعه وربما كانت صديقته جالسه طويلا وهي تستمع ولربما اتسمعت لوقت اطول مني</p>
<p><b>Questions</b> 1. Why did the poet stop in the cornfield? 2. How did time pass when the poet was listening to the skylark. 3. How do we know that the poet leaves the cornfield before the skylark has stopped singing? 4. Who listened longer to the skylark. 5. Find a word in the above lines which means "fast". 6. Find an example of alliteration in the above stanza .</p>	<p>الأجابة 1. To hear the song 2. It passed fast 3. She says, Perhaps his mate sat listening long, And listened longer than I did 4. His mate 5. Swift 6. Listening long –listened longer</p>

**Around the World in Eighty days**

<p>The story, set in 1873 CE, is about an Englishman, Mr. Phileas Fogg, who is trying to complete a journey around the world in eighty days. At this point in the story, he and his travelling companion, the Frenchman Mr. Passepartout, are travelling through India by train. They have befriended another traveller, Sir Francis Cromarty.</p>	<p>في هذه القصة التي حصلت في عام 1873 عن رجل انجليزي اسمه السيد فيليب فوج، والذي يحاول ان يكمل رحلته حول العالم في ثمانين يوم، وعند هذه النقطة من القصة، هو وصديقه الفرنسي السيد باسيبارتوت يسافران الى الهند في القطار ويصادقان شخص اخر معهم بالرحله اسمه السيد فرانسيس كرومارتي</p>
<p>1. When did the story set ? 2. What is Mr. Phileas Fogg trying to do? 3. How many travelling companions does Mr. Phileas Fogg have? 4. How are they travelling ?</p>	<p>1. In 1873 2. to complete a journey around the world in eighty days. 3. Two 4. By train</p>
<p>The train stopped at eight o'clock, in the midst of a glade some fifteen miles beyond Rothal, where there were several bungalows and workmen's cabins. The conductor, passing along the carriages, shouted, 'Passengers will get out here!' 'Where are we?' asked Sir Francis. 'At the <b>hamlet</b> of Kholby.' 'Do we stop here?' 'Certainly. The railway isn't finished.' 'What! Not finished?' 'No. There's still a matter of fifty miles to be laid from here to Allahabad, where the line begins again.'</p>	<p>توقف القطار في تمام الساعه الثامنه، في وسط الغابه على بعد 15 ميل بعد منطقة روثال، كان يوجد الاكواخ والمسكن وقد كان العامل يمر بين العربات ويصرخ ان المسافرين سينزلون هنا. - اين نحن . - في قريه خولبي - هل سنتوقف هنا - بالتاكيد، الخط الحديدي لن ينتهي بعد - نعم، لم ينتهي! لا بقي خمسون ميلا من هنا الى اللاباد حيث يبدأ الخط الثاني</p>
<p>1. Where did the train stop ? 2. What kind of house is bungalows? 3. Write down the two cities which are mentioned in the above lines ? 4. Find a word in the above lines which means "a small village". 5. What does the underlined word "hamlet" suggest? 6. Why can't the train continue its journey from Kholby to Allahabad?</p>	<p>1. in the midst of a glade some fifteen miles beyond Rothal. 2. A house with one floor. 3. Kholby Allahabad 4. <b>hamlet</b> 5. It suggests that there are very few people and houses 6. because the railway line hasn't actually been completed.</p>
<p>Yet you sell tickets from Bombay to Calcutta,' retorted Sir Francis, who was growing warm. 'No doubt,' replied the conductor, 'but the passengers know that they must provide means of transportation for themselves from Kholby to Allahabad.' 'Sir Francis,' said Mr. Fogg quietly, 'we will, if you please, look about for some means of conveyance to Allahabad.' 'Mr. Fogg, this is a delay greatly to your disadvantage.' 'No, Sir Francis; it was foreseen.' 'What! You knew that the way—'</p>	<p>اجاب السيد فرانسيس الذي كانت حرارته ترتفع وتبيع تذاكر من بومباي الى كالكوتا العامل: بالتاكيد ولكن على المسافرين ان يعرفوا ان عليهم ايجاد وسيله مواصلات من خولبي الى اللاباد السيد فوج: سيد فرانسيس هل سمحت ان نبحت عن وسيله مريحه تنقلنا الى اللاباد السيد فرانسيس: السيد فوج هذا تاخير كبير ليس من صالحك لا سيد فرانسيس انه متوقع اكيد ماذا كنت تعرف ذاك الطريق</p>
<p>1. What is the expression that is used to mean that sir Francis is getting annoyed? 2. Write down the two cities which are mentioned in the above lines ?</p>	<p>1. growing warm 2. Bombay / Calcutta 3. because he feels cheated by being sold a ticket to</p>



<p>3. Why is Sir Francis annoyed during his conversation with the conductor? 4. What idea do the above lines represent?</p>	<p>somewhere the train doesn't go 4. time</p>
<p>Not at all, but I knew that some obstacle or other would sooner or later arise on my route. Nothing, therefore, is lost. I have two gained days to sacrifice. A <b>steamer</b> leaves Calcutta for Hong Kong at noon, on the 25th. This is the 22nd, and we shall reach Calcutta in time.' There was nothing to say to so confident a response. Mr. Fogg and Sir Francis Cromarty, after searching the village from end to end, came back without having found anything. 'I shall go afoot,' said Phileas Fogg.</p>	<p>اطلاقاً، لكنني عرفت ان بعض المعوقات ستظهر عاجلاً ام اجلاً في طريقي، لا شيء تمت خسارته ، لدي يومان لاضحي بهما، سفينه بخاريه تغادر كلكوتا الى هونج كونج بالظهيره، في ال25 من الشهر، واليوم هو ال22 وسوف نصل الى كالكوتا على الموعد، لم يكن هناك رد على هذا الكلام الواثق. السيدان فوغ وفرانسيس فتشوا القرية كامله وعادا دون ان يجدا اي شيء. السيد فيلس فوج: سأذهب مشياً.</p>
<p>1. What form of transport is a <b>steamer</b> ? 2. Write down the two cities which are mentioned in the above lines ? 3. How does Mr. Fogg deal with the situation when he discovers that his train journey cannot continue?</p>	<p>1. It's a ship powered by steam 2. Calcutta Hong Kong 3. He is very calm and confident and doesn't show any anger</p>
<p>Passepartout, who had now rejoined his master, made a wry grimace, as he thought of his magnificent, but too frail Indian shoes. After a moment's hesitation, he said, 'Monsieur, I think I have found a means of conveyance.' 'What?' 'An elephant! An elephant that belongs to an Indian who lives but a hundred steps from here.' 'Let's go and see the elephant,' replied Mr Fogg.</p>	<p>باسييارتوت الذي عاد وانضم الى سيده اظهر تكشيريه ملتويه عندما فكر في حذانه الهندي الجميل غير القوي، بعد لحظه تردد وقال: سيدي اعتقد ان وجدت وسيله مريحه. ماذا.... فيل، فيل يعيش عند احد الهنود على بعد منه خطوه من هنا، السيد فوج: هيا نذهب ونرى الفيل</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>حسين أحمد الصفدي</b></p>
<p>1. What kind of facial expression is a wry grimace? 2. Why was Passepartout unhappy?</p>	<p>1. It's an expression that shows pain or unhappiness 2. Because he didn't want to walk far, as he didn't think his shoes would be sturdy enough</p>
<p>They soon reached a small hut. Enclosed within some high palings, was the animal in question. An Indian came out of the hut, and, at their request, conducted them within the enclosure. The elephant, which was reared, not to be an animal that merely carried things around, but for warlike purposes, was half-domesticated.</p>	<p>وصلا الى الكوخ بسرعه، الحيوان المطلوب كان محاطا بسياج خشبي عالي، خرج الهندي من الكوخ وبناء على طلبهم قادهم الى الحظيره، الفيل الذي تمت تربيته ليس لحمل الاثقال، لكن لاغراض القتال كان نصف الياف،</p>
<p>1. Which words tell us that the elephant was kept safely away from direct contact with human? 2. How was the elephant reared? 3. Why did the Indian man decide to rear an elephant?</p>	<p>1. enclosed palings 2. as a half-domesticated animal 3. He wanted it for fighting</p>
<p>Happily, however, for Mr. Fogg, the animal's instruction in this direction had not gone far, and the elephant still preserved its natural gentleness. Kiouni – this was the name of the elephant – could doubtless travel rapidly for a long time, and, in default of any other means of conveyance, Mr. Fogg resolved to hire him. However, elephants are far from being cheap in India as they are becoming scarce. Male elephants, as they are only suitable for circus shows, are much sought after especially as the majority are domesticated. When therefore Mr. Fogg proposed to the Indian to hire Kiouni, he refused point-blank. Mr. Fogg persisted, offering the excessive sum of ten pounds an hour for the loan of the</p>	<p>رغم سعادته السيد فوج الا ان تعليمات التوجيه للفيل لم تنفع، فالفيل كان محافظاً على وداخته. كيوني وهو اسم الفيل كان لا يسير بسرعه على عكس اي وسيله مواصلات مريحه، السيد فوج قرر ان يستاجره على الرغم من ذلك، الفيه بالهند ليست رخيصه لانها اصبحت نادره، الفيله الذكور مناسبه لعروض السيرك فقط ومطلوبه جدا بعدما اصبحت غالبيتها مدجنه، عندما اظهر السيد فوج نيته باستاجار الفيل "كيوني" من الهندي لكن الهندي رفض الفكرة، السيد فوج اصر وعرض عشر جنيهات عن كل ساعه الايجار لاستعارته ليصل الى الملايا الهندي رفض، عشرون..... اربعون..... وفضل رافضاً. وما زال رافضاً</p>

elephant to Allahabad. Refused. Twenty pounds? Refused also. Forty pounds? Still refused.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How do we know that the elephant is not aggressive?</li> <li>2. What is Kiouni?</li> <li>3. Why are elephant expensive in India?</li> <li>4. Why are male elephants much sought after ?</li> <li>5. What idea do the above lines represent?</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It still preserved its natural gentleness.</li> <li>2. The name of the elephant</li> <li>3. Because they are becoming scarce.</li> <li>4. As they are only suitable for circus shows</li> <li>5. Transport</li> </ol>
Phileas Fogg, without getting in the least flurried, then proposed to purchase the animal outright, and at first offered a thousand pounds for him. The Indian, perhaps thinking he was going to make a great bargain, still refused. At two thousand pounds the Indian yield. 'What a price, good heavens!' cried Passepartout, 'for an elephant.	<p>وبسعر 2000 جنيه وافق الهندي، يا له من سعر بحق السماء، صرخ باسيبارتوت، من اجل فيل.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>حسين أحمد الصفدي</b></p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What idea do the above lines represent?</li> <li>2. How much money did Phileas Fogg at first offer for buying the elephant?</li> <li>3. How much did the elephant cost?</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Money</li> <li>2. A thousand pounds</li> <li>3. Two thousand pounds</li> </ol>
It only remained now to find a guide, which was comparatively easy. A young Parsee, with an intelligent face, offered his services, which Mr Fogg accepted, promising so generous a reward as to materially stimulate his zeal. The elephant was led out and equipped. Provisions were purchased at Kholby, and, while Sir Francis and Mr Fogg took the howdahs on either side, Passepartout got astride the saddle-cloth between them. The Parsee perched himself on the elephant's neck, and at nine o'clock they set out from the village, the animal marching off through the dense forest of palms by the shortest cut.	<p>... بقي ان نجد دليلا الان، وهو امر سهل مقارنة مع الفيل كي نصل الى المدينة، وظهر شاب من اصل فارسي ذو وجه ذكي وقدم خدماته للساده لكي يساعدهم فتقبل السيد فوج واعدا له بمكافاه كبيره ليثير طمعه المادي. تم اقتياد الفيل ووضع المعدات اللازمه للركوب، والمونه اشتروها من خولبي وبينما وضع السيدان المقعد على ظهر الفيل وارخيا طرفيه على جانبي الفيل قام باسيبارتوت بربط السرج بين الطرفين، والفارسي جلس على رقبه الفيل. وفي تمام الساعه التاسعه انطلقوا من القرية الى والحيوان كان يسير في غابه كثيفه من النخيل على اقصر الطرق.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How many people travel on the elephant/</li> <li>2. Why did Mr. Fogg promise the guide so generous a reward ?</li> <li>3. Who was the guide?</li> <li>4. Find a word in the above lines which means "a seat for riding an elephant".</li> <li>5. Where did the guide sit ?</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Four people</li> <li>2. To materially stimulate his zeal</li> <li>3. A young Parsee</li> <li>4. Howdahs</li> <li>5. On the elephant's neck</li> </ol>

## السؤال الثاني عبارة عن صندوق املء الفراغ

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

**floppy disk , world wide web , rely , calculation**

1. The first generation of modern computers took 25 minutes to complete one -----
2. It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will ----- on a computer program.
3. People use the ----- to search for information by moving from one document to another.
4. Information can be shared between computers by the -----.

**Answers: calculation , rely , world wide web , floppy disk****email exchanges , blog , post , whiteboard , social , tablet computer**

1. Marwan enjoys using the ----- because it is small, light and portable.
2. Teachers should encourage their students to start writing a -----about their own lives.
3. It is believed that ----- are very useful in the classroom.
4. Most teachers in our school use a ----- as a computer screen.
5. Students can use ----- media on their computers to help them with their studies.
6. If you want to contribute to the classroom's website, you can ----- work, photos and messages.

**Answers: tablet computer, blog , email exchanges, whiteboard , social , post****decade, laptop , mouse , ,invented , programs**

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

**حسين أحمد الصفدي****Answer: programs , mouse , decade, laptop, invented****calculations, laptop, smartphones , programs , personal computers**

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

**Answer: smartphones, programs , calculations , personal computers , laptop****antibodies , remedy , homoeopathy, malaria ,practitioner , acupuncture**

1. The system of complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin is known as -----
2. ----- is a dangerous disease that transmitted by mosquitoes.
3. Most old men choose the herbal ----- to cure serious diseases.
4. Complementary medicine can't produce the ----- needed to protect against childhood diseases.
5. Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of----- and other forms of complementary medicine.
6. It is common for patients to consult a private -----who is likely not to have a medical degree.

**acupuncture , malaria , remedy , antibodies , homoeopathy, practitioner****bounce back , raised , setback , optimistic**

1. Researchers say that ----- people don't make bad lifestyle choices.
2. Parents should teach their children to ----- after a setback.
3. After each -----, Marwan always starts to be a successful person again.
4. The research findings about the effects of anger have ----- many questions.

**optimistic , bounce back , setback , raised**

**life expectancy , declined , sanitation , commitment , reputation**

1. The remote eras of the country don't have access to clean drinking water and -----
2. Advance in health conditions is due to the country's ----- to making healthcare for all a top priority.
3. Many more patients come to Jordan because of the ----- of Jordanian doctors.
4. Jordan's infant mortality rates ----- more rapidly than anywhere else in the world.
5. In 1965, the average Jordanian's ----- was age 50.

**sanitation , commitment , reputation , declined , life expectancy****cope with , focusing on , obesity , strenuous**

1. It is believed that the growing popularity of fast food is the main cause of -----
2. Experts recommend ----- exercises in order to strengthen the muscles.
3. Moderate exercise is said to be a good way to ----- stress.
4. Children should not spend more and more time ----- computer screens.

**obesity , strenuous , cope with , focusing on****allergies, ailments , arthritis, migraine , immunization**

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

**arthritis, allergies , immunisation, ailments , migraine****conventional , complementary , alien , scepticl , viable**

1. I do not really believe that story –I 'm very -----.
2. Doctors often treat infections with antibodies; that it 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 vey strange, we sometimes say it is -----.

**scepticl, conventional , complementary , viable , alien****حسين أحمد الصفدي****Colour Idiom ( SB / 17)****مصطلحات الجسم****feel blue:** feel sad: يشعر بالحزن**see red:** get angry: يغضب**the green light :** permission : الحصول على إذن**red-handed:** in the act of doing something wrong: متلبس بالجرم المشهود**a white elephant:** a useless possession : عديم الفائدة**جمل مهمة في الصندوق املاء الفراغ**

1. Have you heard the good news? We've got the ----- to go a head with our project.
2. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught -----.
3. I was shocked when I heard the news .It came completely -----.
4. Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a -----.

**green light , red handed , out of the blue , white elephant****نمط اسئلة على مصطلحات اللون****B. Replace the underlined phrase with the correct colour idiom.** استبدل الكلمة التي تحتها خط بمصطلح لون

1. Have you heard the good news? We've got **the permission** to go a head with our project. ( the green light )

**C. Replace the underlined misused colour idiom with the correct one.****استبدل المصطلح الخطأ بالصحيح**

1. Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is **out of the blue**. (a white elephant )
2. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught **a white elephants** (red handed)

**D. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.**

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

What feeling does the underlined colour idiom express? (sadness)

**sponsor , appendage , apparatus, artificial**

1. Dr. Zaid will attend a course on different kinds of medical-----.
2. Many local companies may ----- our national football team
3. After the accident, salwa's father had been fitted with an ----- leg.
4. After losing his leg in an accident, Safwan visited a specialist doctor to build his -----

**apparatus , sponsor , artificial , appendage**

**implant , drug , cancerous, life expectancy , prosthetic , dementia**

1. Doctors believe that brain damage is caused by -----, a stroke or brain injuries.
2. It is claimed that the new cancer -----will extend the lives of cancer patients.
3. Research on monkeys showed that a brain ----- improved their decision –making skills.
4. It is known that -----limbs improve someone's life.
5. Scientists trialed a new drug that blocks the protein which causes ----- cells to grow.

**dementia , drug , implant , life expectancy , prosthetic , cancerous**

**Collocations متلازمات**

1. **catch attention** يجلب انتباه
2. **get an idea:** يصبح لديه فكرة
3. **take an interest in :** يحظى باهتمام
4. **spend time:** يمضي وقتا
5. **attend a course:** يحضر دورة

**حسين أحمد الصفدي**

**A. Replace the underlined misused verbs in the sentences below with the correct ones to form the appropriate collocation.**

استبدل الفعل الخطأ في الجملة بالصحيح معتمدا على المتلازمات

1. I like to **attend** time learning foreign languages.
2. Adeb **took** Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention.
3. Sheikh Hamdan **made** a special interest Adeb.
4. Adeb **caught** the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg ,while he was at the beach.
5. Adeb will be **taking** a course on prosthetics.

**spend , caught , took , got , attending**

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

1. You can wear your watch when you go swimming if it's -----.
2. It's amazing how huge trees grow from ----- seeds.
3. The Olympic Games often ----- young people to take up a sport.
4. Please hurry up .let's not ----- missing the bus.
5. You must always wear a ----- in a car, whether you're the driver or a passenger.
6. When my grandfather had a heart attack, the doctors attached a special ----- to his chest.
7. It's important to encourage young people and help them develop -----
8. Petra has a ----- as a fascinating place to visit.

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

**tablets , signs of illness , special tests , unconscious state**

1. Doctors look at the ----- before they decide how to treat the patient.
2. Before doctors prescribe drugs to patients, scientists perform ----- to make sure the drugs are safe.
3. After Ali's accident, he lay in an ----- for two weeks.
4. My grandfather has to take a lot of medicine –he takes six different-----every day.

**signs of illness, special tests, unconscious state , tablets**



**a coma , medical trials , pills , symptoms**

1. Doctors look at the ----- before they decide how to treat the patient.
2. Before doctors prescribe drugs to patients, scientists perform ----- to make sure the drugs are safe.
3. After Ali's accident, he lay in an ----- for two weeks.
4. My grandfather has to take a lot of medicine –he takes six different-----every day.

**symptoms, medical trials , a coma , pills****E. Identify the type of rhetorical device used in the following sentences.**

ادوات البلاغة

1. The world would be at your footprints. ( **metaphor** مجاز )
2. Some robots will look and sound very like humans ( **simile** تشبيه )
3. Treatment and medicine will taste as delicious as real food.( **simile** تشبيه )
4. Everywhere we go we will hear the constant buzz and hum of technology.( **onomatopoeia** محاكاة صوتية )
5. Our computers and mobile will take care of us. ( **personification** تشخيص )

**geometry , revolutionised, ground-breaking , harmony**

1. Al-Kindi made -----discoveries in many fields.
2. My brother is very skillful in musical ----- and composition.
3. The person who ----- the musical theory is Ali ibn Nafi.
4. My teacher is good at arithmetic and -----.

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**ground-breaking , harmony, revolutionised, geometry****sustainability, desalination, artificially-created , criticized**

1. Masdar City will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zero-waste -----city.
2. Megaprojects have been -----because of their negative effects on the environment.
3. Many ----- plants will be established to provide the city with clean water.
4. Experts believe that ----- should be made a priority of existing cities.

**Answers: artificially-created , criticized, desalination, sustainability****carbon footprint , economic growth , public transport, biological waste, urban planning, negative effects**

1. When people talk about -----, they can mean either an improvement in the average standard of living.
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.

**economic growth, negative effect , carbon footprint , public transport, biological waste, urban planning****philosopher, arithmetic, polymath, chemist, geometry, mathematician, physician**

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

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



**C. Complete the sentences with words formed from the words in brackets. جمل اشتقاق من الممكن ان تكون في سؤال الصندوق**

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

**production , medical , ninth , inheritance , original , invention , discoveries , influential**

**benefits , farms , footprint , free , friendly , neutral , pedestrian , power, renewable, waste**

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

**power , friendly , farms , renewable , waste , footprint , neutral , free , pedestrian**

حسين أحمد الصفدي

## Derivation \ الأشتقاق

Noun ( ion / ment / ness / ess / ance / nce / ing / ist / ure / ship / hood / er / or / y / ism / dom age / cian ) الاسم يأتي الاسم في المواقع التالية	Adjective ( ic / cal / ous / able / ful / ive / y / ent / less / ish / ed ) الصفة مواقع الصفة
<p>1. this, that, these, those ----- Noun ----- حرف/ فعل جر</p> <p>2. my, our, his, her, its, your, their ----- Noun ----- جر حرف/ فعل</p> <p>3. some, any, many, a lot of, no, all, a few, few, much - ----- Noun ----- جر حرف/ فعل</p> <p>4. a, an, the ----- Noun ----- جر حرف/ فعل</p> <p>5. 's ----- Noun ----- جر حرف/ فعل</p> <p>6. ----- Noun ----- صفة جر حرف/ فعل</p> <p>7. ----- Noun ----- فعل</p> <p>8. in , on , at , for , from , with , up , without , up , under , of , during , throughout --- Noun --- جر حرف/ فعل لكن اذا جاء اسم بعد الفراغ في هذه الحالة يجب ان نضع صفة</p>	<p>1. اسم Adjective صفة</p> <p>2. is, am, are, was, were , be , been ----- Adjective اسم / جر حرف</p> <p>3. look , sound , seem , grow , become , appear , found-- ----- Adjective -----</p> <p>4. really , too , much more , very , so , the most , the least ----- Adjective -----</p> <p>5. more , less , much ----- Adjective ----- than</p> <p>6. as ----- Adjective ----- as</p> <p>7. ly ظرف Adjective ----- بشرط الا يكون قبل الظرف افعال المودلز او اسم او ضمير جمع</p> <p><b>حسين أحمد الصفدي</b></p>
Verb ( ise / ize / en / fy / ate ) الفعل مواقع الفعل	Adverb ( ly ) الظرف مواقع الظرف
<p>1. to , will , can , would , should , could , might , must - ----- Verb ----- جر حرف / اسم</p> <p>2. do , does , did ---- Verb ----- ضمير/ جر حرف / اسم</p> <p>3. will , can , must , might + ظرف ly ----- Verb ----- اسم / جمع اسم</p> <p>4. I , we , you , they ----- Verb ----- ضمير/ جر حرف</p> <p>5. ----- Verb ----- ضمير/ اسم</p> <p>6. ----- Verb ----- اسم ضمير / اسم ضمير</p>	<p>1. ----- Adverb ----- , او , ----- Adverb ----- بداية الجملة وقبل فاصلة او الفاصلة المنقوطة</p> <p>2. will , can , would , could , must , shall , should , may ----- Adverb ----- فعل</p> <p>3. ( / he , she , it , I , we , you , they ----- Adverb ----- فعل مفرد / جمع ) اسم</p> <p>4. ----- Adverb ----- زمن/ اسم نهاية الجملة اذا سبق الفراغ اسم / زمن -----</p>

## نمط السؤال على الأشتقاق

C. Choose the correct form of the word from those given in brackets to complete each of the following sentences.

اختر الصيغة الصحيحة للكلمة من الكلمات المعطاة بين الأقواس لتكمل الجملة التالية - الأشتقاق

جمل المنهاج على الاسم	جمل الصفة
<p>1.Many instruments that are still used today in..... were designed by Arab scholars. (operate, operative, operations)</p> <p>2. Another craft practised in Madaba is the ..... of ceramic items. (creative, creatively, creation)</p> <p>3.I will be going to university to continue my ..... (educate, educative, education)</p> <p>4.Have you seen Nasser's..... of postcards? He's got hundreds! (collection, collect, collective)</p> <p>5.The Middle East is famous for the.....of olive oil.</p>	<p>1.Petra is an important..... site. (archaeology, archaeological, archaeologically)</p> <p>2.I will be going to university to continue my ..... paths (educate, educative, education)</p> <p>3.Scholars have discovered an.....document from the twelfth century. (origin, originate, original)</p> <p>4.Who was the most .....writer of the twentieth century? (influence, influential, influentially)</p> <p>5.Art, music and literature are all part of our .....life.</p>

( production, product, productive)

6. My father bought our house with an.....from his grandfather.

(inherit, inherited, inheritance)

7. Do you think the wheel was the most important .....ever?

(invent, invented, invention)

8. Al-Kindi made many important mathematical .....

(discover, discoveries, discovered)

9. In our Maths exam, we have to write down our..... as well as the answers.

(calculation, calculate, calculated)

Answers :

1. operations 2. creation 3. education 4. collection 5. productions  
6. inheritance 7. invention 8. discoveries 9. calculation

(culture, cultural, culturally)

Answers :

1. archaeological 2. educational 3. original 4. influential 5. cultural

جمل الفعل

1. When do you..... to receive your test results?

(expectancy, expect, expected)

2. In our exam, we had to..... a text from Arabic into English.

(translation, translate, translated)

3. They are going to..... a new air conditioning unit in our flat.

(installation, installed, install)

Answers 1. expect 2. translate 3. install

جمل الظرف

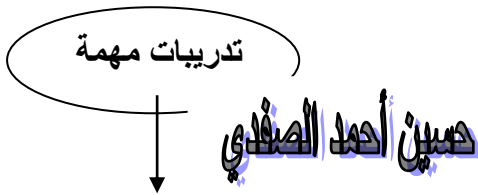
1....., the whole process is done by hand, from the washing of the wool to the finished article.

(Traditional, Tradition, Traditionally)

2. Markets have different types of food which are .....prepared from animal product.

(artificial, artificially, artifice)

Answers : 1. traditionally 2. artificially



1. The Middle East is famous for the .....of olive oil.  
a. productive **b. production** c. productively d. produce
2. Ibn Sina wrote .....textbooks .  
a. medicine **b. medical** c. medically
3. Fatima al—Fihri was born in the ..... century  
**a. ninth** b. nine c. ninthly
4. My father bought our house with an ..... from his grandfather.  
**a. inheritance** b. inherit c. inherits
5. Scholars have discovered an ..... document from the twelfth century.  
a. origin b. originally **c. original**
6. Do you think the wheel was the most important ..... ever?  
**a. invention** b. invent c. inventor
7. Al—Kindi made many important mathematical .....  
a. discover **b. discoveries** c. discovered
8. Who was the most ..... writer of the twentieth century?  
a. influence b. influentially c. influence **d. influential**
9. The ..... of oil is difficult.  
a. productive **b. production** c. productively d. produce
10. The new medicine will improve life .....  
a. expectation b. expect **c. expectancy**
11. The Bedouin usually ..... their own products  
**a. weave** b. weaving c. weaver
12. The ..... s the Bedouin make are excellent  
a. productive **b. product** c. productively d. produce

22. Lots of students study ..... in universities .  
**a. medicine** b. medical c. medically
23. My lucky number is .....  
a. ninth **b. nine**
24. What you ..... comes after someone's death .  
a. inheritance **b. inherit**
25. We need young people who ..... new things .  
a. invention **b. invent** c. inventor
26. A lot of creative students ..... new ways .  
a. discovery **b. discover**
27. Ali has a great ..... on me .  
a. influence b. Influentially **c. influence** d. Influential
28. The ..... plan is classy .  
a. origin b. originally **c. original**
29. It's expected to house businesses involved in mainly environmentally friendly .....  
a. **productive**\_\_ products c. productively d. produce
30. My ..... to your work is high .  
**a. appreciation** b. appreciate c. appreciated
31. The need for more effective ..... planning is needed .  
**a. creative** b. creativity c. creation d. creatively f. create
32. We need serious ..... ideas.  
a. tradition **b. traditional** c. traditionally
33. We are thinking ..... to find solutions .  
a. creative b. creativity c. creation **d. creatively** f. create
34. We are studying ..... ideas .  
**a. creative** b. creativity c. creation d. creatively f. create
34. We are ..... moving .

13. The whole process is ..... done by hand .  
a. tradition b. traditional c. **traditionally**
14. Their job is extremely .....  
a. **creative** b. creativity c. creation d. creatively f. create
15. The best way to..... your children is self study .  
a. education b. educational c. educationally d. **educate**
16. The project of ..... from Arabic in to English is outstanding .  
a. translate b. **translation** c. translator
17. Workers in the air conditioning unit ..... new air conditions every year  
a. installation b. **install** c. installing
18. Do you ..... post cards ?  
a. collective b. collection c. collectively d. **collect**
19. Jordan's ..... sites are famous  
a. tradition b. **traditional** c. traditionally
20. Jordan's ..... are really impressive .  
a. **traditions** b. traditional c. traditionally
21. Robots will certainly ..... in the future .  
a. operational b. **operate** c. operations d. operationall
- a. tradition b. traditional c. **traditionally**
35. We need a lot of ..... ideas .  
a. **creative** b. creativity c. creation d. creatively f. create
36. Ali becomes .....  
a. **creative** b. creativity c. creation d. creatively f. create
37. Majed refused to take any money of his uncle's..... .  
(inherit, **inheritance**, inheritable)
38. You should stay.....in the conflict of two of your friends.  
(neutralize, **neutrality**, neutral)
39. The Ministry of Health has started a program to..... children against measles.  
(immune, **immunize**, immunisation)
40. Many instruments that are still used today in .....s were designed by Arab scholars .  
a. operational b. operate c. **operation**
41. When do you ..... to receive your test results?  
a. **expect** b. expectancy c. expectantly
42. Look at an ..... that has been set up .  
a. **installation** b. install c. installed

انتهى الاشتقاق

حسين أحمد الصفدي

## القواعد \ Grammar

## الأزمنة / Tenses

## المضارع البسيط \ Simple present

sub + v1/ V(s/es)

keywords : usually , always , every ....  
often , sometimes

## المضارع المستمر \ Present continuous

S + am / is / are + ( v + ing )

keywords: now , at the moment , nowadays  
look ! , listen ! , watch out ! Be quite ! ....  
She is **always** getting up at six a. m .

## المضارع التام \ Present perfect

has / have + V.3

keywords : **already**, yet, just, since, for, **lately**,  
**recently**, ever, so far

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

## المضارع التام المستمر \ Present perfect continuous

has / have + been + V-ing

keywords all day, all night, all morning, all evening, all  
the time, **for**, **since**Nour ..... an essay all morning. (**be**, **write**) ►

## ماضي بسيط \ Past simple

S + V2 + .....

keywords : yesterday , last + زمن , ago , in 2000 , in the  
pastThe thief ..... the money from the bank  
yesterday(**steal**)

## ماضي مستمر \ Past continuous

S + was / were + v ing

**When** + v2 ..... , S + was / were + v ing**While/as** + was / were + v ing ..... , S + V 2

## الماضي التام \ Past Perfect

Form: (+): had + V.3

\* S+ (**had+V.3**) **before**+ S+V.2\* S+ V.2 **after**+ S + had + V.3Hassan's parents bought him a bicycle after he  
..... good marks in his exams. (**get**)

## مستقبل / Future with will

S + will + base .....

keywords : think , hope , believe , sure , certain , possible  
, plan , probable

## مستقبل \ future with going to

S + am / is / are + going to + base ....

## السببية / Causative

S + has / have / had + obj + V3 ...

e. g I asked someone to repair my car .

I.....

## الضرورة / Necessity

is necessary = have to

isn't necessary = don't have to

allowed to = can / must

not allowed to = mustn't

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1 It **isn't necessary** to switch off the screen. (have) افعال  
المودلز لما يتوجب فعله

You.....

2 You **are not allowed to** touch this machine. (must) افعال  
المودلز للنهي

## الجملة الشرطية / If conditional

0- If + S + simple present ..., S + simple present

1-If + S + simple present ....., S + will + v

2-If + S + simple past ....., S + would + v

If a city ..... everything and doesn't throw anything  
away , it is zero waste. ( **recycle** )**Rewrite the following sentence:**1. **Press that button to make the picture moves.**

If you.....

2. **I think you should study hard to get high marks.**

If .....

## be used to

## التعبير عن العادات

It is **normal** ( **familiar** , **usual** ) for me now to get up  
early to study. ( used to )I'm used to ... **to getting up early to study**

## Reported speech

## الكلام المنقول

Direct مباشر	Indirect ( reported ) منقول
I → he, she.	me → him, her
We → they	us → them.
You → he, she, they, I.	you → him, her, them. Me
Possessive pronouns صفات التملك	
My → his, her,	Your → his, her, their, my
Our → their	

Direct مباشر	Indirect ( reported ) منقول
Yesterday	the day before, the previous day.
Tomorrow	the day after, the following day. The coming day / the next day
Now	then.
This (day, week...)	that (day, week.....)
Tonight	that night.
Today	that day.
Next ( week, month.....)	The following (week, month...). the coming ----/ the زمن after
Last ( week, month,.....)	The previous (week, month..). / the زمن before
This	that.
These	those.
Here	there.

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Direct Speech الكلام المباشر	Reported Speech الكلام المنقول
V (1)	V(2) ( drank )
V (2) ( go – play )	had + V (3). ( had gone – had played )
had + v (3)	<u>had</u> + V(3)
has - have +v (3)	<u>had</u> + V (3)
is – am - are +V.ing	<u>was, were</u> +v (inf.)+ing
was, were + V.ing	<u>had + been</u> + v1+ing.
Modal 1 ( will – can – must )	Modal 2 ( would – could – had to )
am - is – are	<u>was – were</u>
has - have	<u>had</u>
don't - doesn't + V.1	<u>didn't</u> + V.1
didn't + V.1	<u>hadn't</u> + v3
has - have + been + V.ing	<u>had + been</u> + V.ing

## تمارين الكلام المنقول

1 I have some questions for you, Muna.

Nour told Muna.....

2 I've lived in Amman for six years.

Sami said .....

3 Yesterday I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake.

Huda told me.....

4 I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning.

Tareq said .....

5 My favourite subject this year is Chemistry.

Hussein told me.....

## Answers :

1 that she had some questions for her

2 that he had lived in Amman for six years

3 that she had bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake the day before

4 that he had really enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning

5 that his favourite subject that year was Chemistry



يكون على الربط بين زمنين مثل الماضي التام والماضي البسيط /  
الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر وقد يكون كذلك على المضارع  
التام المستمر

- 1 Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. (might)  
I.....  
2 It **isn't necessary** to switch off the screen.  
(have) أفعال المودلز لما يتوجب فعله  
You.....  
3 You **are not allowed to** touch this machine.  
(must) أفعال المودلز للنهي  
You.....  
4 I think you should send a text message. (would) الجمل  
الشرطية ( الشرط الثاني )  
If.....  
5 Press that button to make the picture move.  
(moves) الجمل الشرطية ( الشرط الصفري )  
If you.....  
6 Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started  
work. (before) على الماضي التام والبسيط  
Mohammad had.....  
7 Ali started studying at 5 PM and it is now 10 PM  
and he is still studying.  
Ali ..... since 5 PM.  
8 Ali intends to revise for his finals tonight.  
Ali is .....

**Answers :**

- 1 *Issa's phone might be broken.*  
2 You don't have to switch off the screen.  
3 You mustn't touch this machine.  
4 If I were you, I would send a text message.  
5 If you press that button, the picture moves.  
6 Mohammad had checked his emails before he started  
work.  
7 has been studying  
8 planning to revise for his finals tonight.

**Past Perfect Continuous**

الماضي التام المستمر

القاعدة : S+ **Had been** +v(ing)

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)  
-**By the time** .....v2 ..... , .....had + v3.....  
-**By the time** .....v2 ..... , .....had + been  
+v(ing)..... /for  
-**By the time** .....v1 ..... , .....will + have + v3 .....

**Passive voice**  
المبني للمجهول

Active	Passive
take/takes	am/is/are taken
am/is/are taking	am/is/are being taken
has/have taken	has/have been taken
Took	was/were taken
was/were taking	was/were being taken
had taken	had been taken
can/may/must take	can/may/must be taken
am/is/are going to take	am/is/are going to be taken

- 1.Nobody has found my missing laptop. ( been )  
**My missing laptop**.....  
2.The government imports energy from the neighboring  
countries.  
**Energy** .....

**Gerund and infinitive**  
V(ing) / to+v1

- 1.**Stop /stopped** ..... V(ing)  
**Start/started**

\*\*\*\*\*

- 2.**Want/ wanted**  
**Afford**  
**Plan** ..... to+v1  
**Hope**  
**Intend**

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**(be)used to / used to**

- S+ is /are /am + **used to** + it/the /ing  
-We've lived in the city a long time, so we're **used to the**  
**traffic**. (noun)  
-I didn't like getting up early, but I'm **used to it**now.  
(pronoun)  
-She's lived in the UK for a year. She's **used to speaking**  
English now. (v-ing)  
S+ **used to** +v1  
S+ **didn't** +use to +v1  
**Did** +s+ use to +v1  
- My mother **used to buy** my clothes, but now I choose my  
own.  
- She **used to be** a teacher, but now she's retired.  
- I **used to like** cartoon films when I was younger. These  
days I prefer action films.

**The Future Continuous**

مستقبل مستمر

**S+ will + be +v(ing)****Wh+ will+be + v(ing).....?****Will + s + be +v(ing)....?**- This time next year, they **will be preparing** for their final exams.- What **will** we **be doing** in ten years' time?

- I will be having a bath when you call me tomorrow.

- I will **not** (won't) be having a bath when you call me tomorrow.**The Future Perfect**

مستقبل تام

**will have +v3****Wh + will +s +have+ v3.....?****Will + s + have + v3.....?**- By 2019 CE, the new motorway **will have opened**.- we're late! By the time we get to the station, the train **will have gone**.

1. This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we ..... our exams. (finish)

2. This time next month, my parents ..... married for twenty years. (be)

3. The books that you ordered ..... by the end of the week (not arrive)

4. By the next year..... you ..... England? (visit)

**حسين أحمد الصفدي****(Non-definite clause)**

تعطينا المزيد من المعلومات عن شخص أو شيء ما. عادة تقع

جملة الوصل غير المحددة بين فواصل. درس المثال التالي:

• Children, **who like sweets so much**, often have problems with their teeth.

هذه الجملة تعني: جميع الأطفال يحبون الحلويات، وجميعهم لديهم مشاكل في أسنانهم. هنا لم يحدد أي أطفال بل قصد جميع (all) الأطفال يحبون الحلويات

**Who** (الذي/التي/الذين...)= وتستعمل مع الأشخاص• I know the **man who** bought your car.

أعرف الرجل (شخص) الذي اشتري سيارتك.

• The **players who** have joined the team lately are good.

اللاعبين (أشخاص) الذين انضموا للفريق مؤخر

**Which** (...الذي/التي/الذين...)= وتستعمل مع الأشياء / أو غير العاقل• Majeda read the **book which** I gave to her.

قرأت ماجدة الكتاب (شيء/أو غير عاقل) الذي أعطيتها إياه.

• Huda liked the **cars which** she saw yesterday.**Whose** (الذي يملك له)=

وتستعمل عندما نريد أن نوضح ملكية شخص أو شيء ما أو أنه على صلة به.

The **woman, whose** bag was stolen, is a doctor.

المرأة، التي حقبتها (شيئاً تملكه) سرقته، طبيبة.

I met the **doctor whose** son is my friend.

قابلت الطبيب الذي ابنه (له صلة به) صديقي.

**Where** (حيث)= وتستعمل مع المكان• There is a big **market where** you can buy anything you want.

هناك سوق (مكان) كبير حيث تستطيع أن تشتري أي شيء تريده.

**that:** وتستعمل مع الأشخاص/والأشياء=(الذي/التي)• The **man that** is standing there is my father.• The **jacket that** I bought yesterday is expensive.

الجاكيت (شيء/أو غير عاقل) الذي اشتريته غالي الثمن.

الضمائر الموصولة والجملة المنقسمة

1 The Egyptians built the pyramids.

**It was the** .....

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

**London,** .....

3 The boy broke the window. He ran away.

**The boy**.....

4 I read the letters. They came in the morning post.

**The letters** .....

5 Ahmed likes the other people. He works in his office.

**Ahmed who** .....**Answers:** 1 It was the Egyptians that/who built the pyramids. 2 London, which is the capital of the UK, is a huge city. 3 The boy who broke the window ran away. 4 The letters which I read, came in the morning post. 5 Ahmed who works in his office, likes the other people.

تدريبات شاملة على قواعد الفصل الأول جمل المنهاج

- 1.This time next year , students will -----for their final exam .  
(prepare , had prepared , be preparing )
- 2.The workers ----- at the moment. They're on a break.  
( aren't working , haven't worked , didn't work )
- 3.The government has -----hardly to raise the citizen's awareness of human rights.  
( been worked , works , been working )
- 4.The ruins ----- by thousands of tourists every day.  
( were viewed , have been viewed , are viewed )
- 5.Next month , our family ----- in this house for a year .  
( will have lived , are living , have lived )
- 6.The students in my class ----- about their achievement in science when the bell suddenly rang.  
( had talked , were talking , talked )
- 7.By the time we arrived , they ----- for an hour .  
( had talked , had been talking , was talking )
- 8.The bus is late. If it -----soon, we will get a taxi.  
( didn't arrive , don't arrive , doesn't arrive )
- 9.Next week , we ----- for the final exams .  
( will be studying , are studying , have studied )
- 10.I want to get a new apartment but I can't afford -----  
---money at the moment.  
( borrowing , borrow , to borrow )
- 11.Will you ----- your homework by seven o'clock?  
( be doing , have done , do )
- 12.Ali ----- About his friend when he received an email from his son.  
( was thinking , has been thinking , thinks )
13. If a city ----- everything and doesn't throw anything away , it is zero waste.  
( recycled , recycles , recycle )
- 14.A new vocational school ----- recently in my area.  
( built was built has been built is built )
- 15.Different goods among the countries can be -----  
----- by traders.  
( transporting , transport , transported , transports )
- 16.If you boil water, it ----- .  
( evaporate , would evaporate , evaporates )

## Answers :

- 1.be preparing 2.aren't working 3. been working  
4. are viewed 5. will have lived 6. were talking  
7. had been talking 8. doesn't arrive 9. will be  
10. borrowing 11. have done 12. was thinking  
13. Recycle

- 17.If Sami studies hard, he ----- all his exams.  
( pass passes will pass would pass )
- 18.If I ----- you, I would send a text message .  
( was were am had )
- 19.I had my computer -----.  
( fix fixes fixing fixed )
- 20.I intend ----- English language.  
( learn learns to learn learning )
- 21.I want ----- a tablet.  
( to get getting will get get )
- 22.I can't afford ----- a computer at the moment.  
( to buy buying must buy going to buy )
- 23.If Ali ----- his own computer, he wouldn't need to use his friend's computer.  
( has have had had had )
- 24.Are you planning ----- shopping tomorrow ?  
( to go , going , will go , goes )
- 25.My grandparents didn't ----- emails when they were my age.  
( used to send use to send used to send use to sending )
- 26.We always go to the market across the street, so we --  
----- fresh vegetables.  
( are used to eating , are use to eat , used to eat , use to eating )
- This time next month, my parents ----- for twenty years.  
( will marry will have married is going to marry )

حسين أحمد الصفدي

- 1.Many Jordanian poems ..... now ..... into English , so that people can read them and translate them into English.  
( are – translated , have – been translated , were – translated )
- 2.Eid al-Adha is a celebration that ..... On the 10 of Thu- Alhijja.  
( begin , begins , began )

- 20.Everything is going well.  
We.....any problem so far .  
( don't have , aren't having , haven't had )
- 21.Hurry Up! Everybody ..... for you.  
( have waited , are waiting , wait )
- 22.What..... you..... for last two hours ?  
( do-do , are-doing , have-done )

3.Ibn Rushed who ..... in Cordoba is a famous Islamic polymath.

( was born , had born , burns )

4.The prize ..... huda won last year was for Arts.

( when , where , which , who )

5.In thirty years' time, scientists ..... a cure for cancer.

( found , find , will have found , were found )

6.. .....you ever ..... a camel ?

( Have-riden Are-riding Did-ride )

7.My father..... to work in his car every morning.

( is going - goes - has gone )

8.I..... an English sentence now.

( have read - was reading - am reading )

9.He..... some money from the bank at this moment.

( borrowed - is borrowing - has borrowed )

10.A new school..... already..... in Hartha .

( has-opened - was-opening - is opening )

11.What time do you ..... breakfast ?

( had - have - had had )

12.Hussein Alsafadi ..... ill since Christmas.

( is - had - has been )

13. Khalid always..... his hands before eating.

( washes , is washing , has washed )

14.....she..... her room every morning ?

( Is-cleaning , Has-cleaned , Does-cleaned )

15. ....we ..... this exercise now?

( Are-writing , Have-written , Do-write )

16.The cook..... anything yet.

( hasn't-prepared , isn't preparing , doesn't-prepare )

Answers: 1. are – translated 2. begins 3.was born 4. Which 5.will have found 6.Have-riden 7.goes 8.am reading

9.is borrowing 10. has-opened 11.have 12.has been 13.washes 14.Does-cleaned 15.Are-writing 16. hasn't - prepared

17..... Sameer ever ..... the Taj Mahal?

( Has-seen , Is seeing , Does-see )

18..... it ..... hard now

( Does-rain , Is-raining , Has-rained )

19.I don't often ..... coffee.

( drink , drank , drunk )

حسين أحمد الصفدي

23.They took their baby to the doctor because she.....all night.

( cry - cried - had cried - will cry )

24.It is probably that the Bank .....new branches in the future.

( open - opened - had opened - will open )

25.By the year 2000s, people .....radios in different sizes.

( buy – bought - had bought - were buying )

26.The pilot .....all the flight system before he landed.

(checked - had checked - was checking )

27.the manager intends he .....the employees new benefits.

( grant - granted - had granted - is going to grant )

28.This time tomorrow, we .....to work an hour later .

( go - will go - will be going - had gone )

29.By the end of this year, we.....here for ten years.

( live - lived - will live - will have lived )

30.Where have you been? I ..... for ages.

( wait - am waiting - have waited - will wait )

31.Before she went to the library, Huda ..... her mother to prepare lunch.

( help - helped - had helped - will help )

Answers : 17.has-seen /18.is-raining / 19.drink / 20.haven't had / 21.are waiting /22. have done / 23.had cried /24. will open /25. had bought /26. had checked /27. is going to grant /28. will be going /29. will have lived /30. have waited /31. had helped

32.We had the computer ..... because it had stopped working.

( repair - repaired - repairing )

33.There .....a technological revolution since 1943 CE.

( be - has been - will be - are being )

34.Hind ..... very hard for several weeks before she did her final exams.

( work - worked - had worked - will work )

35.I ..... tennis at school every day.

( am not playing - don't play - haven't played )

36.She ..... tennis every day.

( isn't play, won't play ,doesn't play ,haven't played )

37.The train ..... at 8 am every morning.

( leave - left - is leaving - leaves )

- 38.I ..... on the phone right now.  
( **talk - talked - am talking - had talked** )
- 39.What ..... you ..... right now?  
( **did \ do - are \ doing - have \ done - will \ do** )
- 40.I.....anything now.  
( **don't do - am not doing - hasn't done - didn't do** )
- 41.Look! The sun .....  
( **rise - will rise - is rising - have risen** ).
- 42.The children ..... already ..... the sandcastle on the beach.  
( **build - are building - have built - built** )
- 43.Our neighbor ..... recently ..... to Aqaba.  
( **move - moved - are moving - has moved** )
- 44.The child has .....all night.  
( **been sleeping - being sleep - are sleep - were sleep** )

**Answers : repaired / has been / had worked / don't play / doesn't play / leaves / am talking / are-doing / am not doing / is rising / have built / has moved / been sleeping**

- 45.Children often..... computers better than their parents.  
( **use - are using - used - uses** )
- 46.If you .....computer games all day, you won't have time to study.  
( **will play - play - played - are playing** )
- 47.I want to .....a tablet, but I can't afford to buy one at the moment.  
( **get - getting - am detting - got** )
- 48.Look at the black sky! It's..... soon!  
( **raining - going to rain - rains - rain** )
- 49.I'm .....from Ajloun, but I'm staying / stay in Irbid for a few months. I will return to Ajloun in the spring.  
( **coming - come - came - will come** )

- 50.Nadia has..... her homework for two hours!  
( **been doing - done - did - do** )
- 51.She..... finished very soon.  
( **is - will be - was - been** )
- 52.If Ali..... his own computer, he wouldn't need to use his friend's computer.  
( **had - has - had had - have** )
- 53.I .....an email when my laptop switched itself off.  
( **was writing - wrote - have written - write** )
- 54.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 - use - uses** )
- 55.There..... be so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.  
( **didn't use to - wasn't used to - aren't used to - use** )
- 56.There..... be a lot more wild animals in the past, but they are becoming rare nowadays.  
( **was used to - used to - used - use** )
- 57.Salma has been practising the oud really hard and she.....playing it.  
( **is now used to - now used to - used - use** )
- 58.I ..... understand English, but now I do.  
( **didn't use to - am used to - use - uses** )

**Answers : use / play / get / going to rain / coming / been doing / will be / had / was writing / used to / didn't use to / used to / is now used to / didn't use to**

- 59.My family and I ..... go camping once a month, but we stopped doing that when we moved to the city.  
( **used to - are used to - used - use** )
- 60.Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if you .....doing much exercise.  
( **didn't use to - aren't used to - used - use** )
- 61.When I was young, I ..... go fishing with my dad every weekend.  
( **used to - is used to - used - use** )
- 62.When we were younger, we .....live in a village.  
( **used to - are used to - used - use** )
- 63.By the end of this year, we..... here for ten years.  
( **will live - will be living - will have lived - live** )
- 64.My grandparents didn't..... send emails when they were my age.  
( **use to - is used to - used - use** )
- 65.Rashed .....go swimming every morning, but now he

- 71.In three years' time, my brother..... graduated from university.  
( **has - will have - is going to - will** )
- 72.Where did they..... to school?  
( **used to going - used to go - use to go - use going** )
- 73.Children often ..... computers better than their parents.  
( **used to - are used to - used - use** )
- 74.Does your brother intend he .....the army next year?  
( **joins - joined - will join - has joined** )
- 75.I've lived here for ten years now so I'm used to ..... in the city.  
( **drive - drone - will drive - driving** )
- 76.In the 1950s, technology .....enough



doesn't.

( used to - is used to - used - use )

66. We always go to the market across the street, so we..... eating fresh vegetables.

( used to - are used to - used - use )

67. Please slow down. I..... walking so fast!

( am not used to - is used to - didn't use to - use )

68. When you were younger, did you .....play in the park?

( used to - is used to - used - use to )

69. 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 - used - use )

70. When I was a student, I ..... work very hard.

( used to - is used to - used - use )

Answers : used to / aren't used to/ used to/ used to / will have lived / use to /used to / are used to / am not used to/ use to/used to /used to

حسين أحمد الصفدي

for inventors

( develop - had developed - will develop - is developing )

77. She ----- tennis everyday.

( aren't play doesn't play isn't play don't play )

78. Every twelve months, the Earth ----- around the sun.

( circle circled circles has circled )

79. He ----- never ----- his wallet.

( forget forgot forgets has forgotten )

80. ----- Salem visit Ali every day ?

( Do Did Is Does )

81. I ----- the present continuous now.

( study studying am studying have studied )

82. I ----- my father tomorrow.

( will meet meet am meeting will be meeting )

Answers : will have / use to go / use / will join / driving / had developed / doesn't play / circles / has forgotten / Does / am studying / will meet

جمل كتاب مهمة

Choose the correct form of the verbs below . اختر الأجابة الصحيحة (قواعد)

- We're going to Aqaba again ..... the summer .  
a. in b. on c. at
- Nadia ..... forward to it since last year .  
a. have been looking b. had been looked c. has been looking
- We had the computer .....because it had stopped working. السببية  
a. repaired b. repairing c. repair
- We had the computer stopped because it had stopped .....  
a. work b. working c. to work
- Mahmoud was walking home when the rain .....  
(a. was starting b. started c. starting)  
It was very heavy , so he .....(a. must b. can c. can't )have got very wet
- In the past , most letters ..... ميني للمجهول  
(a. were writing b. wrote c. were written)  
by hand. But these days they are usually ..... ميني للمجهول  
( a. typed b. typing c. type)
- Children often ..... computers better than their parents.  
a. use b. are using c. are using
- I usually ..... computers every day , but

83. They have ----- the law.

( broke break breaking broken )

84. She ----- for two hours.

( had talked talked will talk has been talking )

85. The police ----- people all week.

( interviewed have been interviewing have interviewed )

86. I ----- a movie yesterday.

( saw have seen see have been seen )

87. I always ----- every morning when I was a student.

( exercise exercised exercising was exercising )

88. I ----- French when I was a child.

( was studying study have studied studied )

89. I ----- TV when she called

( was watching watched were watching have watched )

90. While she ----- a letter the phone rang.

( wrote has written had written was writing )

91. I ----- TV yesterday in the evening.

( was watching watched were watching have watched )

92. By 1860, two men ----- climbing two mountains.

( will have finished has finished had finished ,finished )

93. By the time the bus arrived, we ----- for an hour.

( had waited had been waiting will have waited waited )

94. The year 2029 ----- a very interesting year.

( will has been had been will be )

95. She ----- probably come back tomorrow.

( is will be has will )

96. I think Brazil ----- the World Cup.



( **have won won is going to win will win** )  
97. She said that she ----- to the National gallery the week before.

( **went will go had gone gone** )  
98. An introductory grammar of Jordanian sign language----- in 2004.

( **published was published had been published** )  
99. The television ----- by John loggie Baird.

( **invented was invented is invented d- will invent** )  
**Answers : broken / has been talking / have been interviewing / saw / exercise / was studying / was watching / was writing / watched / had finished / had been waiting / will be / will / will win / had gone / was published / was invented**

15. You can borrow this book tomorrow. I'll ..... it by then.

( **finished , had finished , have finished** )

16. She ..... her assignment all day.  
( **has been doing , had been done , have done** )

حسين أحمد الصفدي

only for one hour .

- a. have been playing **b. play** c. playing  
9. I want ..... ( **a. to get** b. getting c. got ) a tablet, but I can't afford .....  
( **a. to buy** b. buying c. to buying ) one at the moment .  
10. Ibn Sina wrote Al QanunfiU Tibb, the book ..... became the most famous .  
a. whose b. who c, **that**  
11. It was the month of Ramadan ..... Ibn Sina died, in June 1037CE.  
**a. when** b. which c. where  
12. Look at the black sky ! It's ..... rain soon!  
وزار 2018  
a. raining **b. going to rain** c. will

أختر الإجابة الصحيحة المعطاة بين الأقواس واجب في دفتر إجابتك

1. To connect ----- people on the Internet  
**a. about b. with c. on d. at**  
2- hussein wants ..... me.  
**a. to help b. helping c. is helping d. helps**  
3. When you were younger, did you .....play in the park?  
**a. are used to b. 'm not used to c. use to d. used to**  
4. we spend more and more time focusing .....computer screens.  
**a. on b. in c. at d. about**  
5. .... an interest in something / somebody.  
**a. catch b. get c. take d. attend**  
6. He's the man .....daughter I met in Jordan.  
**a. whose b. who c. which d. when**  
7. What does the prefix (poly) mean in the word "polymath" ?  
**a. Many b. Against c. add**  
8. Most Jordanians ..... the hot weather that we have in summer.  
( **is used to , were used to , are used to** )  
9. What is the phonetic transcription is as follows / ka:m / .  
**a. angry b. calm c. school d. exercise**  
10. The report ..... to the company yesterday by Ali.  
**a. was sent b. sent c. was sending d. had sent**  
11. Rami is the teacher ..... explained the lesson for us.  
**a. whose b. who c. which d. when**  
12. By the end of 2021, we ..... our project.  
**a. will have finished b. finished c. had finished d. will be finishing**  
13. I did not ..... up early.  
**a. use to get b. used to get c. used to getting d. use to getting**

14. They stopped .....their project  
a. to work b. working c. work d. is working

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

1.My neighbors' generosity impresses me more than anything else.

**The thing that** .....

2.It is not normal for American people to eat steak for lunch and dinner every day. It is expensive.

**American people** .....

3.Tala took three English courses in the British Council and then she went to Britain to study medicine .

**Before Tala** .....

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

**It is** .....

5.I think you should check the spelling of the new learnt words in the dictionary.

**If I** .....

6.My parents have saved enough money to fund our university courses .

**Enough money** .....

7."We will prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area ."

**The students said** .....

8.It is normal for my friend now to send emails.

**My friend is** .....

9.The first athletic event for disabled athletes took place in 1948 CE .

**The year** .....

10.Safwan usually discharges my laptop .

**My laptop** .....

11. It is not normal for my grandfather to have nothing to do all day .

**My grandfather** .....

12. Petra was made a world heritage site in 1985 CE.

**The year** .....

13. Schools provided children with basic education.

**Safwan said** .....

14.It is normal for my younger brother to use his electronic dictionary.

**My younger brother** .....

15. The second world war ended in 1945 in Europe.

**The year** .....

16.Ghazal bought a new mobile last night

**The time** .....

17.Tolai plays the piano in the cafe very well.

**The place**.....

18.My husband bought a new flat from our neighbor last Saturday

**The thing** .....

19.Yesterday I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake.

**Huda told me** .....

20.Somebody has found my missing laptop.

**My missing laptop** .....

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

**I am** .....

22.The Egyptians built **the pyramids**.

**It was** .....

23.**Queen Rania** opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

**It was** .....

جمل المنهاج اعادة  
كتابة الجملة كاملة

حسين أحمد الصفدي

24.Perhaps Issa's phone is broken.

**Issa's phone** .....

25.It isn't necessary to switch off the screen.

**You** .....

26.You are not allowed to touch this machine.

**You** .....

27.I think you should send a text message.

**If** .....

28.Ibn Sina was a polymath and is also known as Avicenna.

**The person who** .....

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

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

30.Ali intends to finish his project tonight.

**Ali is** .....

31.Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work.

**Before Mohammad** .....

32.Nobody invited Sameer to the party.

**Sameer** .....

34.Our teacher told us that we should prepare well for the final exams".

**Rahaf said that** .....

35.It is not necessary to watch the game tonight.

**You** .....

36.Laila checked her spelling, and then she gave the treatise to her teacher.

**After** .....

37.It is normal for me to run between 4to 5 km.

**I** .....

38."I shouldn't waste my time arguing with stupid people.

**Manal told me**.....

39."The doctor detected a strange virus in my blood yesterday.

" **Hani said that** .....

40Jordan has signed free trade agreements with the USA and Japan.

**Free trade agreements**.....

41.You are not allowed to tell anybody about this discovery.

**You** .....

42. It was a normal habit that I went to sleep at 9 p.m, but now I don't.

**I**.....

43.It wasn't a normal habit for me to get up early

**I** .....

44.It is not normal any more for me to speak English. .

**I am**.....

45.Mohammad studied several books. Later, he wrote the research paper.

**Before**.....

47. It is not normal for me to spend Fridays at home.

**I am**.....

48.The police stopped two men last night for being suspects of the crime.

**Two men**.....

49."Our teacher told us about the dangers of the Internet yesterday".

**Farida said** .....

50.Do you intend to buy tickets for the play?

**Are you** .....

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

حسين أحمد الصفدي

**The year**.....

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

**The thing**.....

53. Jabir bin Hayyan did his research in a laboratory in Iraq.

**The country** .....

54. **The heat** made the journey unpleasant.

**It was** .....

55. It isn't necessary to bring your passport. (have)

**You**.....

56. I think you should revise well for your exams. (would)

**If** .....

57. Rami sent me a message, then he visited me. (before)

**Before Rami** .....

58. Sami studied Physics at the University of Jordan. (who)

**It** .....

59. The Second World War ended in 1945. (when)

**It** .....

60. I think you should look for a new job. (would)

**If I**.....

تصحيح الأخطاء الإملائية والقواعدية وعلامات الترقيم والكتابة

تكون الكلمات من مفردات المنهاج كاملة لذلك يرجى التركيز عليها وحفظها كاملة

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**B. Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have five mistakes. Find out these five mistakes and correct them.**

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

**inventors generation . developed chip**

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

**Use social , compare sharing**

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

**does , communicate sat Internet**

At a surgery in London, 70 per cent of patients who were **offering** the choice between a **herpal** or a conventional medicine for common complaints such as insomnia. arthritis and **mijrianes** chose the herbal **remidy**. Fifty per cent of patients then said that the treatment helped.

**offered herbal , migraines remedy**

It is normal to feel a **bet** blue from time to time. However, studies show that negative emotions can **harms** the body . Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When you **sea** red, your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and **dijestive** problems. However, what about positive feelings and attitudes !

**bit harm see digestive .**

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

**mortality healthcare , result force**

Experts recommend a mixture of **actevities**. These should include moderate exercise, such as fast walking, and more

**strinuous** exercise, like running. They also advise exercise that **strengthened** the muscles. for example sit-ups. In addition, exercise is a great way to **cope** with stress

**activities strenuous strengthens , cope**

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

prosthetic . hopes inventor inspire

A new cancer drug is being **trilled** in Plymouth, UK, which doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their **symptoms** overnight. It is taken as a single pill every morning . and so far patients have **shown** none of the usual **side** effects such as the sickness and hair loss that are experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment.

trilled symptoms shown , side

In order to cope with the increase in demand for **treatment**, the KHCC has begun an **expansion** programme. Building **starts** in 2011 CE. The hospital will have more than doubled its capacity by 2016 CE. increasing space for new **cancer** cases from 3,500 per year to 9,000.

treatment expansion started , cancer

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

mathematician polymath made , geometry

The city will run entirely on renewable energy sources. It is **built** on an advanced energy **grid** which monitors exactly how much electricity .Furthermore! in order to reduce its carbon **footprint**, Masdar City will be a car-free zone, designed to be **pedestrian** and cycle-friendly.

built grid , footprint pedestrian

G. writing \ الكتابة الموجهة

<p><b>Why do animals usually migrate?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- find enough food.</li> <li>- raise their young.</li> <li>- find temperate weather.</li> </ul>	<p><b>What should be done to keep fitness</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-drink 8-10 liters of water</li> <li>-run 2-4 kilometers everyday</li> <li>-do exercise</li> <li>-reduce the amount of calories</li> </ul>
<p>--Name : Mahmud Darwish - Date ( born and died ) : 1942 - 2008 - Professions : poet and author - Achievements : Leaves of Olives and wingless birds</p>	<p>-Qasir Bashir -Location : Jordanian desert. -Date of construction : beginning of the 4th century . -Purpose of buliding : protection of Roman borders. -Description of the bulding : huge towers , 23 rooms.</p>
<p>نموذج كتابة عزيزي الطالب , يجب ان تعرف ان موضوع التعبير هو احد اكبر المشاكل التي يواجهها الطلاب في الامتحان الوزاري , لذلك عند الكتابه يجب عليك قراءة السؤال جيدا , وذلك لكي تعرف ما هو الموضوع المطلوب منك. وتستطيع معرفة الموضوع المطلوب منك حيث يكون غالبا موجود بعد كلمة ..... about ..... وإذا لم يكن الأمر كذلك يكون موجودا في بداية السؤال . Write an essay – composition – an article / مقالة / a report تقرير عن ..... المواضيع التي تأتي في الوزارة ثلاثة – بإذن الله _ وهي: 1 التقرير report الى مجلة المدرسة school magazine . 2 المقالة / article / essay composition / مقالة 3 الرسالة letter الى مجلة المدرسة school magazine . ولكل موضوع من هذه الثلاثة مواضيع الشكل الخارجي الخاص به كالتالي:-</p>	<p><b>المقالة / التقرير / essay</b> The purpose of this report ( essay ) is to discuss ----- الموضوع ----- which is considered as one of the most important issues in this century. It has (many advantages او reasons او problems او many disadvantages او results او solutions او effects ) On the one hand, I think it has the following advantages ضع صفتين حسب الموضوع من : او reasons او problems عندك On the other hand, it has the following disadvantages او results او solutions او effects. ضع صفتين حسب الموضوع من عندك الخاتمة All in all , I believe that we should work more and more harder in order to deal with it. Because it is our common</p>

responsibility.